William Speer, H

PRESBYTERIAN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF CALIFORNIA
ORGANIZED 1906
NO.....

DONATED BY REV, WM, SPEER D, D,

THE SAN FRANCISCO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Stack 18
Case B
Shelf.....
San Anselmo.



NOTES

ON THE

SHIPPING, TRADE, AGRICULTURE, CLIMATE, DISEASES, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONDITION, MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE SANDWICH OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, VIEWED IN RELATION TO OTHER GROUPS OF ISLANDS, AND TO THE NATURAL AND ACQUIRED ADVANTAGES OF THE SANDWICH OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

PUBLISHED

IN THE

MONTHLY NUMBERS OF THE FRIEND, FROM MAY TO DECEMBER,

AND DEDICATED TO

HIS MAJESTY,

BY

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, ESQ.

Of Hazelbank, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

PRINTED AT THE AM. MISSION PRESS.

1845.

HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL
OF RELIGION

V. 2:5-9:3
1845-60
(Hawaii)
105644

TO HIS MAJESTY,

KAMEHAMEHA III.,

KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SIRE—

I have the honor to dedicate to YOUR MAJESTY the NOTES, on these Islands, their population, religion, agriculture, and commerce, written by me, which have been printed in successive numbers of the FRIEND, beginning on the first of May last.

It is possible that I may have been misinformed on some matters of fact, and that I may have erred in many of my views. All men are liable to mistakes, and to be led away by their own theories or fancies; I may have been so misled, to a degree unknown to myself; if so, others will point out my errors, and truths useful to your MAJESTY, your Dominions, and your People, may be elicited by their refutation.

One only credit I claim, and that is, for the sincerity of my desire to aid in promoting the prosperity of these Islands, and the happiness of their native inhabitants.

That it may please the ALMIGHTY to permit you long to reign over a religious, sober, virtuous, contented and happy people, is the earnest prayer of,

Sire,

Your Majesty's most
Obedient humble servant,
ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.

Honolulu, December 16, 1844.

INDEX.

Missionary Statistics, - - - - - - 47,116,121
Table of whale and other ships at Oahu for 20 years, - 49
Whale Fishery, general remarks, - - 49,61,113,114
Average length of voyage to the S. I. from all foreign ports, 50
Ships of war that have arrived at the S. I. from 1824 to 22d February 1844, (vide Omissions) - - - - - - 50
Trade of the Port of Honolulu, its rates for anchorage and pilotage, rules, duties levied, fines imposed, weights, measures, rates of exchange, monetary circulation. - - - - - 50
Public debt, (Note 9th) - - - - - - - - 50
Table of the weather at Honolulu for a whole year, from observations registered by Dr. Rooke, - - - - - - 51
Analytical view alphabetically arranged, of the whole trade of Honolulu, for 1843, - - - - - - - - - 56
Table of imports and exports from 1835, - - - 58
Hints to the custom house, founded on the disparity of prices given in for the calculation of the *ad valorem* duty - - 58
British Commission, - - - - - - - 61,124
Native produce, value exported, - - - - 61,63
Want of foreign markets for that produce, - - 61
Population of the Sandwich Islands, - - - 61,64
Land tenure, - - - - - - 61,65,72,77,89,90
Decrease of the population, - - - - - - 61,65
Policy of the government, - 62,63,64,65,72,77,89,91,99
Taro root—one mile square of land cultivated with it, will support 15,000 people, - - - - - - - - - 62
Chief productions of the Islands, - - - 62,114,115
Diseases and remarks on Hospitals for foreign seamen, - 62
Wages for laborers and *truck* system, - - 63,114,115
Savings Bank, and wealth acquired by labor, - - - 63
Time and expense of journey from Oahu to America or Europe, via Mexico, - - - - - - - - - - 63
Belgian land company, - - - - - - - 64
Character and doings of the Missionaries, 47,64,116,121,122
Parochial clergy, suggestions for, - - - - - 64,124
Ionian Islands, New South Wales, Canary Islands, Phillipine Is., shew what might be done in the Sandwich Islands, - 64
Testimony of Mr. Jarvis in favor of the Missionaries - 64
Rev. Samuel C. Damon, Seamen's chaplain, his extensively useful labors to all seamen, - - - - - - - - - 69
Churches and schools in Honolulu, - - - - - 70
Young Chiefs, their ages, parentage and Rank, and how educated under Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, - - - - - 71,122
Schools, native, Mr and Mrs. Johnstone's, Missionary for children, (Oahu charity school) - - - - - - - - 71
Rev. Abbe Maigrets Catholic schools, and general statistics of the society for the propogation of the Catholic faith, - - 72
School of Arts and progress of refinement, remarks upon, 72
House property, Hotels and foreign Merchants residing in Honolulu, - - - - - - - - - - - 72
Forts and harbor of Honolulu, - - - - - - 77
Moles and wharves, and convenient storage of James Robinson, & Co. for ships of war, - - - - - - - 78,97
Prison, Market, public walk, floral and nursery garden, remarks upon, - - - - - - - - - - - 78
Labor and exercise in the open air, its tendency to produce longevity, - - - - - - - - - - - 78
Slaves in the Southern States of the United States, their number, health and increase, - - - - - - - - - 78
Custom House, and policy of encouraging a trade *in transit*, 79
Native shipping and sailors, - - - - - - - 79
Post office and currency, - - - - - - - - 79
Remarks upon British Empire and progress of the Anglo-Saxon race, shewn by taking that empire in connection with the U. States, 80
General Register office for titles to lands, - - - 89
Ireland and Canada, beneficial effects arising from a liberal system to encourage the improvement of land, - - 89
Examples of British North American colonies, - - 90
Government intend instituting a land commission for the examination and settlement of all disputed titles, - - - 91
Oath of allegiance to foreign states, declaration of the law of England upon that point by Lord Ashburton, (vide answers to objections) - - - - - - - - - - - 91
Foreign consuls in the Sandwich Islands, - - - 91
Society of Honolulu, foreign ladies, - - - - 91
Honesty of the natives and absence of mendicity, - - 91
King and Court of the Sandwich Islands, - - - 97
Major Low's good opinion of the King, - - - - 97
Female Premiership, how instituted, - - - - 97
Native houses, suggestions for improving, - - - 97
Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and steam navigation in the Pacific considered in connection with the Sandwich Islands, 97
Postage of letters from Hong Kong to Europe or America, 98
Salt Pits or Pans, and question how far the government would be justified in compelling the natives to work, - - - 99
Salting provisions, tannery and curriery, weaving and spinning, 113
Lahaina, arrivals of whalers for seven years, port rules and charges, - - - - - - - - - - - 113,114
Decline of the sperm fishery, - - - - - - 113
Greenland and British South Sea fishery statistics, - - 113
Major Low's notes respecting the Island of Hawaii, (Owhyhee) - - - - - - - - - - - 114
Major Low's notes respecting the Island of Kauai, (Attoi) 115
" " " " " Maui, (Mawee) 115
" " good opinion of the American Missionaries 116
American Missionaries, their character and policy critically considered with referrence to the minutes of general councils, 116
Charges against the Missionaries refuted, - - 116,121
Appointments of *Mr. Richards* and *Dr. Judd*, under the government, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and young chiefs school, 71,122
Mr. Judd's foresight in the cession of the Islands, - 122
Table shewing the progress of christianity and education under the Missionaries, - - - - - - - - - 122
Table shewing the amount of native contributions for 8 years 123
Small Pox, vaccination and quarantine laws, - - 123
Political principles of the Missionaries, - - - 121
Present state of religion and progress of the Catholic faith in the Sandwich Islands, - - - - - - - - 124
Right Honorable Lord George Paulet's policy in the Sandwich Islands, reviewed, - - - - - - - - 124
Military force organised by his Lordship, - - - 125
Rear Admiral Thomas, the policy he pursued, and good effects resulting therefrom, - - - - - - - - 125
Bishop of Exeter's opinion of legal enactments to punish prostitution, - - - - - - - - - - 125
Mr. Wyllie's letter to the Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, - 125

ERRATA.

In table of whale ships, in place of 69, American ships for 1824, read 48, and in place of 22 American ships for 1825, read 38 For 18 British whalers in 1824, read 15, and for 14 British whalers in 1825, read 17.

I was led into the above mistakes from the faintness of the original manuscript, leading me to include in 1824, part of the ships that belonged to 1825.

There are other *errata* in the orthography, punctuation and figures, in several places, but as the reader will easily detect them, and as they do not affect the sense, I omit noticing them.

HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

OBJECTIONS.

1. My remarks under the head of *hints* to the Custom House, page 58, were complained of as affixing an unmerited stigma upon the resident merchants in this place. I disavowed any such intention, in a communication to the Polynesian, to which I must refer.

2. Dissent was also expressed from my remarks upon the inadequacy of the wages paid to native laborers, in my 19th note, page 63. Relatively to the cheapness of subsistence, in these Islands, the wages may favorably compare with those paid in other countries, but this is a new country, where labor is scarce, and a comparison to be fair, ought to be with other new countries, such as the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c. *not* with an overpopulated country, such as Great Britain. The main question is, could not the tenure of land be so altered as to conduce to a rise in the price of native labor, to the wealth of the Kingdom and power of the *King*?

3. An involuntary omission, to the prejudice of Messrs. James Robinson & Co., page 78, will be found corrected at page 97.

4. Objections were started to my remarks page 77, upon the injurious effect of short leases, with a reversion to the government, at their termination, of the buildings erected thereon, and other improvements, and the example of *Hong Kong* was cited, in proof that the same thing was done in British colonies.

But my remarks applied not to *sites* of cities or *building lots*, but to the leasing of land generally for agricultural purposes. What the system of Great Britain is, in her colonies, I endeavored to show, at pages 89 and 90, but in case the instances I gave should not have been sufficiently intelligible, I here add copy of an extract from a title to land, of the richest soil, in the Island of Ceylon, granted to my friends in London, *Messrs. A. & R Crowe & Co.* "grant on behalf of Her Majesty, of 491 acres, a square rood and 29-44 square perches, £143,15,5 1-4 to A. & R. Crowe & Co, to have and to hold for ever, on a yearly quit rent of a pepper corn, if demanded, subsequent to such regulations as may exist or be enacted respecting lands, right of government to make roads and bridges, and to timber, stone, &c. to keep the same in repair, to the mines, minerals, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead and other metals, and with full powers of entry thereto, and to make the same

Given at *Kandy*, in the Island of Ceylon, under the public seal thereof, this 29th day of January, 1840."

To me it matters not on what terms land may continue to be leased or sold in the Sandwich Islands, except in so far as I wish well to the King, to the chiefs, and to the natives generally.

5. My observations under the head of *Oath of Allegiance*, page 61, have been taken up by *Legamen* under a latitude of meaning which I do not think my words conveyed. I meant to confine my remarks to the case of British subjects taking the oath of allegiance to this or any other foreign government. Notwithstanding the argument of *Legamen*, for whose intentions, learning and talent I have every respect, I cling, on this subject, to the opinion of *Lord Ashburton*, as given to the *Honorable Daniel Webster*, in August, 1842.

In short, I hold that the maxim of English law is NEMO POTEST EXUERE PATRIAM, admitted to be such by the high authority of Blackstone, Chitty, Vattel and others.

In a *Scotch Encyclopædia*, I find the following definition of *natural allegiance*. "It is due from all men born within the King's dominions. For immediately upon their birth, they are under the King's protection, at a time too, when they are incapable of protecting themselves. Natural allegiance is therefore a debt of gratitude, which cannot be forfeited or altered by any change of time, place, or circumstance, nor by any thing but the united concurrence of the legislature. A Briton who removes to France or to China, owes the same allegiance to the King of Britain there, as at home, and 20 years hence as well as now. For it is a principle of universal law, that the natural born subjects of one Prince cannot by any act of his own, not even by swearing allegiance to another, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former; for this natural allegiance was intrinsic, primitive and antecedent to the other, and cannot be divested without the concurrent act of that Prince, to whom it was first due. *Natural allegiance* is therefore held in law to be perpetual; whereas local, is only temporary."

Legamen and I, I fear, are not likely to agree upon this point, nor is it necessary we should, for as I stated in my note 65, page 91, I do not object to those parties taking the oath of allegiance to this government who have a mind to do so. My private opinion can hurt no body, who thinks differently.

6. A controversy on Egyptian Chronology, in which, it was not for me to enter, was started on a *passing remark* made by me, in my 49th note, page 77, with referrence to the Egyptians. Perhaps the referrence was ill judged and not sufficiently explained, but in making it, I had my eye to the fulfilment of scripture prophecy, and I owe it to the public, to state my grounds.

Dr. Keith, in his Evidence of the Christian Religion, 13th edition, at page 315, writes as follows,—

"Such is the state of Egypt. Deprived twenty-three centuries ago of her natural proprietors, she has seen her fertile fields successively a prey to the Persians, the Macedonians, the Romans, the Greeks, the Arabs, the Georgians, and, at length, the race of Tartars distinguished by the name of Ottoman Turks. The Mamelukes, purchased as slaves and introduced as soldiers, soon usurped the power and elected a leader. If their first establishment was a singular event, their continuance is not less extraordinary. They are replaced by slaves *brought from their original country*. The system of oppression is methodical. Every thing the traveller sees or hears, reminds him he is in the country of slavery and tyranny." "A more unjust and absurd constitution cannot be devised than that which condemns the natives of a country to perpetual servitude, under the arbitrary dominion of *strangers* and slaves. Yet such has been the state of Egypt above five hundred years. The most illustrious sultans of the Baharite and Borgite dynasties, were themselves promoted from the Tartar and Circassian bands; and the four and twenty Beys, or military chiefs, have ever been succeeded, not by their sons, but by their servants." These are the words of Volney and of Gibbon;—and what did the ancient prophets foretell? "*I will lay the land waste, and all that is therein, by the hands of strangers. I the Lord have spoken it. And there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt. The sceptre of Egypt shall depart away.*" The prophecy adds,—"*they shall be a base kingdom; it shall be the basest of kingdoms.*"

OMISSIONS.

To list of ships of war, page 50, that have arrived at the Sandwich Islands from 1824, add the following:

1834, July 21, H. B. M. S. Challenger.
1826, Oct. 8, French ship Bonite.
1837, July 8, H. B. M. Schr. Starling.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1844. No. V.

Sandwich Islands.

OFFICIAL.

[Copy]

DECLARATION.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Islands of a Government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with Foreign Nations, have thought it right to engage, reciprocally, to consider the Sandwich Islands as an Independent State, and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the Territory of which they are composed.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty, the King of the French, at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare, in consequence, that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at London, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(Signed,) ABERDEEN. L. S.

[Copie.]

DECLARATION.

Sa Majeste, la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et sa Majeste le Roi des Francais, prenant en consideration l'existence dans les Isles Sandwich d'un Government capable de pourvoir a la regularite de lears rapports avec les Nations Etrangeres, ont cru devoir s'engager reciproquement a considerer les Isles Sandwich comme un Etat Independant, et a ne jamais prendre possession ni directment, ni a titre de Protectoral, ni sous acune antre forme, d'aucune partee des Territoires dont il se compose.

Les Soussignes, Principal Secretaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangeres de Sa Majeste Britannique, et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire, de Sa Majeste le Roi des Francais, pres la cour de Londres, munis des pourvoirs necessaires, declarent, en consequence, par les presentes, que leurs dites Majestes prenant reciproquement cet engagement.

En foi de quoi, les soussignes, ont signe la presente declaration, et y fait apposer le seran de leurs armes.

Fait double a Londres, le vignt hiut Novembre l'an de Grace mil huit cent quarente trois.

(Signed,) ST. AULAIRE.

[Kope.]

OLELO HOAKAKA.

O ka Moi ke Lii Wahine o ke Aupuni Huiia o Beritania Nui a me Irelani, a me ka Moi ke Lii o ko Farani, e manao ana aia ma ko Hawaii Pae Aina ke Aupuni makaukau i ka hana pololei pu me na Aupuni e ae, nolaila, noonoo iho la laua ua pono ke ae like laua i ka manao aku ia Hawaii he Aupuni Kuokoa ia, aole loa hoi kekahi o laua e lawe i kela aina a me ke kauwahi o ia aina ma ke ano Kokuoa, a me kekahi ano e ae paha.

O na mea i kakau i ka inoa malalo nei, oia ke Kakauolelo nui no ko na aina e o ka Moi Wahine Beritania, a me ka Elele Nui ano e o ka Moi ke Lii o ko Farani, ma kahi o na Lii ma Ladana, ua makaukau pono laua i keia oihana, nolaila, ke hoakaka aku nei laua ua ae pakahi na Moi i keia olelo ae like.

A no ka oiaio o keia olelo ua kakau laua i ko laua inoa ma keia palapala hoakaka, a ua kau hoi ko laua wepa oihana.

Kakau lua ia ma Ladana i ka la iwakaluakumamawalu o Novemaba, i ka makahiki o ko kakou Haku, kookahi tausani ewalu haneri kanahakumamakolu.

(Inoa,) ABERDEEN.
(Inoa,) ST. AULAIRE.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The following extracts are taken from letters received by the editor from gentlemen on board the frigate "United States."

"MAZATLAN, March 27, 1844.

"Dear sir,—I have time to write you only a few lines, which I doubt not will be very unexpected. We have just arrived here, thirty-three days from Callao; where we left Com. Dallas, on board the flag-ship "Savannah," who had arrived only a few days before we sailed. *Com. Jones left Callao in the U. S. Frigate Constellation, for home, about two weeks before Com. Dallas arrived.* We were ordered here for the purpose of procuring specie; and as soon as we can obtain the amount requisite, we shall proceed direct to Callao, and then, I hope, to the U. S. Our stay at this port will not be longer than three weeks."

Another writes, under date of March 26th, as follows:

"Com. Jones and Lt. Dulany returned home in the frigate Constellation. Com. Dallas arrived in the frigate Savannah, the month after, and immediately we were sent hither, where we arrived to-day—33 from Callao. The Cyane had left Feb. 7, via. Acapulco. Com. Dallas had had an attack of paralysis, but was better. It is reported that we return home via. Canton; if so, we shall see you again, which is the most pleasant part of the prospect. Our friends on board are all well——zealous as ever in temperance."

Most sincerely do we hope that our temperance friends on board the frigate "United States" and every other vessel that floats the ocean, will

——"undismayed go on."

Let them remember that the friends of the cause on land are untiring in their efforts. The President of the Am. Sea. F. Society, writes under date of January 29, 1844, (the very latest date from the U. S) that "memorials are going in to Congress from all quarters, to abolish the spirit-ration in the navy; and it being recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, we have great hopes that it will pass."

The following extract from another letter, written by the Pres. of the Seamen's F. Society, under date of "New York, Dec. 1, 1843," shows that the friends of the long neglected sailor are coming up to their duty:

"Yesterday we had a grand turn out of sailors and others, to consecrate a new Episcopal Mariners' Floating Chapel, which they have commenced building, in front of our Sailor's Home. Bishop Onderdonk officiated, with about twenty other clergymen. The Baptist, are beginning to wake up about their Bethel, and the Methodist, commence a separate effort for seamen next Sabbath; and what is best of all, the good old "Mariner's Church" in Roosevelt st. was never better attended. May we not hope that the seamen's cause will now progress more rapidly than it has done, and the time soon, very soon come, when a majority of these interesting men will enlist under our Great Captain, and not only aid the mission-

ary, but go ahead and prepare the way. The change, even during the past year, in this port, is very apparent. Thousands have become temperate, and I trust hundreds have been 'born again.'"

H. M. S. CARYSFORT.
Mazatlan, Jan. 19, 1844.

Dear sir,—I enclose you a few lines by an old shipmate, the master carpenter of H. M. Ship Modeste. I hope it may find you and all dear to you in perfect health; and that you are able to adopt the language of the Psalmist in the 103 Ps. as your own. This day we have buried William Leyden, a native of Liverpool; one whom I think, if only one is to reach Heaven of our whole crew, he will be that person. I am not aware if you knew him. Since we left Oahu he has verily led a life of prayer. A party of men went to fish with the sein When the boat landed, he went to jump on shore, was out of his depth, and in an instant the tide swept him out, and whilst the rest thought him playing in the water, he was summoned to that world "from whose bourne no traveller returns." Thanks to our Heavenly Father, I have good health; and our tee-totallers now amount to *ten*—and I am furnished with an admirable argument in the following case: When we arrived at this place in Nov. last, three distressed British subjects were sent on board by the Consul, for medical treatment—Hearing that one of them had been a midshipman in the navy, and in command of a vessel belonging to the East India Company, curiosity prompted me to enter into conversation with him; in course of which, I recognized him as an old shipmate in the East Indies with me. He was then an officer. His tale is short:

At an early age he formed an appetite for strong drink, which prevented his promotion in the navy. Interest procured him employ in the East India Company's service. He commanded a packet mounting four guns. In the course of a drunken spree, which continued about two months, he struck a superior officer, and was placed under arrest; and whilst waiting for a sufficient number of officers to try him, drank doubly hard, and sooner than stand his trial, secreted himself on board a ship bound to Valparaiso. He has served the last year as a common sailor, depending on the casual bounty of others for the necessaries of life, whilst his father in England has servants in livery, his other sons at college, but is totally unable to tell whether the poor prodigal is dead or *alive*. I urge him to go home—he may, perhaps, obtain the fatted calf He seems sensible that king Alcohol is a severe taskmaster and requires not only wealth but health.

My kind regards to all christian friends, and hoping to hear soon of your welfare,

Believe me yours,
Very truly,
JOHN BELLOWS.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, Jan. 11, 1844.

Rev. S. C. DAMON, Sea. Chap.:

Dear sir,—Your letter to me dated Sept 29, 1843, and forwarded by Capt. Richmond, is now in my possession, and I am about to comply with your wishes:—The magistrate or chief ruler is chosen yearly, by the people. On the first of Jan. all the inhabitants that are eligible to vote, (from 18 years old and upward,) give in their votes for a magistrate or counsellor. After the magistrate is chosen, he has the privilege of choosing an assistant if he pleases. It is his duty to hear all grievances, assemble the people together, state the object of the meeting, hear the complainant and the defendant, and commit the case to a jury of seven persons; whatever the jury decide, he is to see it executed. As regards religion, I am sorry to say it is very low. Trade and traffic are all the go at present. There are some who still regard religion; and family worship morning and evening is still held up by the major part of the families, and public service twice on the Sabbath-day; but, alas! public school and weekly meetings for perusing the scripture, are entirely given up, by the whole inhabitants; so I may safely say religion is on a decline. In the days of the venerable Mr. John Adams, all the duties were strictly regarded.—O for such a man as he was, to start us on afresh. The next thing you desire to know is the produce of the Island; to which, I reply,—yams, sweet-potatoes Irish ditto, onions, plantains, corn, &c.; fruits of various kinds, such as cocoa-nuts, oranges, pine-apples, &c.; animal food,—hogs, goats, ducks, &c. I mention these, in particular, that I may be able to inform you of their different prices—say yams, $2 per bbl.; sweet-potatoes, $2 per ditto; Irish ditto, $3 per ditto; onions, $3 per ditto; plantains, four bunches per dollar; cocoa-nuts, $2 per hundred. Fruits, no fixed price—hogs and goats the same. Fowls, $3 per dozen. In exchange,—cotton cloth, (white and blue,) price twenty-five cents per yard; calicoes, of various kinds, price according to the quality; cotton shirts, both coarse and fine, price according to the quality; tea, fish-hooks and all kinds of earthen ware, knives of all kinds, soap, &c. No vessels are owned by the people. No proper schoolmaster, and no appointed minister, are among us. As to your last request, I am not able to inform you aright; but I believe the government here is supported by the British government. Write to me as often as you can, and believe me to be,

Your most obedient and
Humble servant.
ARTHUR QUINTAL, jr.

A BEAUTIFUL ARGUMENT.—To a young infidel who was scoffing at christianity, because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said—"Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not—"Then don't you see," said Dr. M. "that by *expecting* the professors of christianity to be *holy*, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The young man was silent.

HONOLULU, April, 17, 1844.

Rev. S. C. DAMON:

Dear sir,—Herewith I send you some statistics of the American Protestant Mission, established on these islands, in which some of your readers may feel an interest.

In addition to results stated in the statistics, it may be remarked that the Government has assumed a more stable character. Written laws have been enacted, by which the people are better secured from oppressive exactions on the part of their rulers, and encouraged to cultivate industrious and virtuous habits. The security, stability and value of property, has been greatly enhanced.

Diplomatic intercourse has been opened with other and greater nations, some of whom have been pleased to acknowledge the independence of the islands, and express an interest in their prosperity.

These political improvements are not placed as results of missionary labors in the statistics, because other causes combined with missionary efforts have tended to produce them, and as also being without the pale of direct missionary efforts

But although the civil benefits derived from missionary labors may be regarded more as incidental than direct, yet a reflecting mind will hardly fail to perceive that they are to a greater or less extent the natural consequence of them; and that the introduction of the pure and mild precepts of the christian religion, and the increased light of knowledge, must have exerted an important and we may say an indispensable influence in ameliorating the political condition of the people.

The facts stated abundantly testify to the deep interest which the missionaries, and the christian community by whom they are sustained, feel in every thing, both civil and religious, that pertains to the well-being of the Hawaiian people. Labor and money have been freely expended, and no other return sought than their moral and physical elevation in the scale of being—their *true* conversion to christianity.

A great change for the better, we think, has already taken place,—which is, we doubt not, in a great measure, in consequence of the Divine blessing upon the efforts that have been made.

It is true that society is still in a crude state, and is susceptible of vast improvement: but it is not the less true, that the change through which it has passed during

the last twenty-five years, is probably without parallel in the annals of ancient or modern times. And although there is very much to disapprove, in the civil and religious condition of the people, yet we trust they are making some progress, and we may hope the day is not distant when a far higher standard of temperance and morality than the present, will be raised and sustained in *this* community.

Yours most truly,

S. N. CASTLE.

MISSIONARY STATISTICS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MISSIONARIES AND TIME OF LABOR.

Seven male and seven female missionaries sailed from Boston, Mass., in October, 1819, and arrived at Hawaii, March 31, 1820, twenty-four years ago. On the 8th of April following, the king and chiefs consented to their landing and residing upon the islands At the first, their consent could be obtained for one year only.

The first reinforcement, consisting of seven males and six females, arrived in the spring of 1823.

The second reinforcement, of six males and ten females, arrived in the spring of 1828.

Third reinforcement, of four males and four females, arrived in the spring of 1831.

Fourth reinforcement, of ten males and nine females, arrived in the spring of 1832.

Fifth reinforcement, of two males and two females, arrived in the spring of 1833.

Sixth reinforcement, of three males and five females, arrived in the spring of 1835.

Seventh reinforcement, of fifteen males and seventeen females, arrived in the spring of 1837.

Eighth reinforcement, of four males and four females, arrived in the spring of 1841.

Mr. A. B. Smith and lady, from the Oregon mission, joined the mission at the islands, January, 1842.

Ninth reinforcement, of two males and two females, from the United States, arrived September, 1842.

Whole number of males, sixty one.

Whole number of females, sixty seven.

Of these, some have died, some have returned to the United States, from failure of health and other causes, and a few, for various reasons, have become disconnected with the mission and board, some of whom have returned to the United States, whilst others remain at the islands.

The greatest number of laborers in the field at one time, has not exceeded about eighty adults or forty families; which has been near the average number for the last seven years.

The terms of missionary labors, from the establishment of the mission to the present time, when reduced to the time of a single family or individual, have been nearly as follows:

	For a family.		For an individual.	
First missionaries,	93	years.	186	years
First reinforc'ment,	80	"	160	"
Second do	67	"	134	"
Third do	38	"	76	"
Fourth do	103	"	206	"
Fifth do	22	"	44	"
Sixth do	32	"	64	"
Seventh do	92	"	184	"
Eighth do	12	"	24	"
Mr. and Mrs. S.,	2	"	4	"
Ninth reinforcm'nt,	3	"	6	"
	544		1,088	

EXPENDITURES.

These have been incurred in sustaining the missionaries and providing them with dwellings; for the printing and binding departments, and for the seminary and other public schools; aid has also been rendered, to some extent, in the erection of churches and common school houses; and large sums have been expended in the publication and circulation of books The whole amount of expenditures have been nearly as follows:

By the Am Board Com. For. Missions,	1819,	Preparatory expenses,	132 50
	1820,	do	10,329 30
	1821,	do	669 70
	1822,	do	1,071 00
	1823,	do	12,074 67
	1824,	do	6,746 30
	1825,	do	9,764 89
	1826,	do	10,241 94
	1827,	do	9,761 31
	1828,	do	19,434 84
	1829,	do	8,092 92
	1830,	do	11,166 91
	1831,	do	13,942 91
	1832,	do	20,631 75
	1833,	do	15,833 67
	1834,	do	11,738 02
	1835,	do	16,173 98
	1836,	do	30,034 83
	1837,	do	63,521 09
	1838,	do	41,915 90
	1839,	do	39,835 45
	1840,	do	33,286 65
	1841,	do	33,620 02
	1842,	do	42,175 46
	1843,	do	40,443 66
	1844,	do	36,400 00
			$539,089 67
By the Am Bible Society,			50,000 90
By the Am. Tract Society,			19,774 51
		Total,	$608,865 08

[NOTE.—The $36,400 for 1844, is the grant by the Am. Board for the financial year ending July 31, 1844; the last quarter of which, yet remains. The expenses of the year cannot, of course, be accurately ascertained at the present time, but as a reinforcement is about joining the mission, it will probably exceed the grant as it ordinarily does in such cases.—*S. N. C.*]

STATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

The Stations are as follows, viz: *Waimea, Koloa* and *Waioli* on KAUAI; *Honolulu, Ewa, Waialua* and *Kaneohe* on OAHU; *Kaluaahu* on MOLOKAI; *Lahaina, Lahainaluna, Wailuku* and *Hana* on MAUI; and *Hilo, Kau, Kealakekua, Kailua, Waimea* and *Kohola* on HAWAII; being eighteen in all.

Forty permanent dwelling-houses, two printing-offices and a bindery, and commodious seminary and school buildings have been erected; the latter for the mission and female seminaries and boys' boarding school.

In addition, many permanent meeting and school houses have been built, chiefly by the labor and at the expense of the natives, under the direction of the missionaries.

RESULTS.

Christianity has been introduced, and adopted as the religious system of the nation.

The language has been reduced to writing.

Three separate editions of the New Testament, of ten thousand copies each, have issued from the press, making thirty thousand copies.

One duodecimo edition of the whole bible, of ten thousand copies.

One octavo edition of the whole bible, of ten thousand copies; making in all, fifty thousand copies of the New and twenty thousand copies of the Old Testament.

In addition, several editions of from one to ten thousand copies each, of various portions of the scriptures, were issued from the press before the translations of either the Old or New Testament were completed.

Upwards of seventy different works have been translated and compiled and issued from the press. About thirty five of these have been school books of various kinds, the remainder being chiefly religious books and tracts, also sacred and profane history, &c.

The scriptures have been printed at the expense of the American Bible Society.

A considerable proportion of the religious books and tracts were published at the expense of the American Tract Society.

All elementary school books and scientific and miscellaneous works have issued at the expense of the American Board

Schools have been established, and nearly one half of the adult population taught to read.

At present the schools are mostly confined to children, about twenty thousand of whom are gathered into them in the different parts of the islands.

A Mission Seminary, where the higher branches are taught, has been in operation for several years. Number of students about 130.

A Female Seminary of similar character has been established with about eighty pupils. These are situated on Maui.

A Boarding School for boys, numbering about sixty scholars, and one for girls, of about twenty-five in number, are in operation on Hawaii.

There is a Boarding School for the young chiefs at Honolulu, also a number of select schools at the various stations throughout

the islands, under the care of gentlemen and ladies connected with the mission.

Reading, writing, geography and the simpler rules of arithmetic are taught in the common schools, and astronomy, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, surveying, navigation, algebra, arithmetic, geography, history, philosophy, &c. are taught in the Mission Seminary, and to a greater or less extent in the boarding and select schools.

Twenty-three churches have been gathered, of which there were, on the first of April 1843, 23,804 members in regular standing.

HAWAIIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1843.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Bible Society was held in the native school house, Honolulu, Wednesday, May 31st, 1843.

R. W. Wood, M. D., President in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Lorrin Andrews.

The Secretary read the annual report, which was adopted.

The Treasurer read his report of monies received, which was adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the choice of officers.

The following persons were elected for the present year:

Robt. W. Wood, M. D., Prest.
Rev. Lowell Smith, 1st Vice-Prest.
Rev. Richard Armstrong, 2d do.
Levi Chamberlain, Secy.
Amos S. Cooke, Treas'r.
Rev. Sam. C. Damon, Mr. Andrew Johnstone, Mr. Edwin O. Hall. } Executive Com'tee.

After some discussion, the following resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, That application be made to the American Bible Society, for a grant of Bibles and Testaments, in different languages, and of various style and kind, for sale and distribution at this place.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint some person to deliver an address at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the missionaries at the different stations on all the islands, be requested to use their influence to obtain subscribers to this Society, and to exert an influence in its favor.

Resolved, That the Annual Report, together with the Constitution* of the Society, be published. Adjourned.

Prayer, by Rev. S. C. Damon.

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, *Sec'y.*

HONOLULU, May 31, 1843.

Report.

Having in the good providence of God arrived at the second anniversary of the Hawaiian Bible Society, it will be expected of me that I present some statement of proceedings and occurrences that come into the history of the year.

A communication was addressed to the Secretary of the parent Society, Sep. 10, 1842, with a copy of the report of the previous year, and list of officers of the current year.

In October a letter was received from the Corresponding Secretary of the parent Soc'y acknowledging the receipt of the letter which announced the formation of this Society, and it was accompanied by a certificate recognizing this Society as an Auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and entitled to the privileges of an auxiliary.

A grant of $3,000 was made last June to the funds, for printing the Scriptures in the Hawaiian language; making the whole amount of their grants for this object $34,500. In addition to this, the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. have become responsible for the sum of $6,000 to to sustain our liabilities in completing the editions of the Bible and Testament now in hand, and some other objects of a kindred nature.

The printing of the 8vo edition of the Bible has advanced from the 80th Psalm, to which it had been brought at the last annual meeting, to the 8th chapter of Gospel of John—carrying the work forward to the 1256 page; making 736 pages of matter during the year, and 736,000 pages.

A new edition of 10,000 copies duodecimo of the New Testament has been commenced, which it is hoped will be finished during the present year.

The call for the Scriptures appears to be pretty uniform.

The Binder's account is as follows:

	Bound the past year.	Distributed the past year.	Now on hand.
Tew Testament	4100	4000	1200
Old Test., 1st vol.,	800	496	1800
do 2d "	1400	396	3600
12 mo Bibles,	400	400	

The whole amount of proceeds reported is $166 05. The Auxiliary at Lahaina has not yet communicated the result of its proceedings.

During the past, as in former years, the distribution of the Scriptures has, to a great extent, been gratuitous. And where payment has been made, only a small part has been in cash. Vegetables for the tables, fuel, house-timber, labor, and such articles as the missionaries could employ towards their support have been rendered. The people are poor, and it is with much difficulty that the mass can obtain the money requisite for the payment of their taxes. The distribution has been in proportion to the readers in all parts of the field. Our plan of division is to give to each missionary station a just proportion of all the books printed: so that the divisions of islands where the people are poorest and least able to pay, are furnished as amply as the portions enjoying greater means and facilities.

The influence of the Bible on all classes throughout the islands is most happy. The precepts of the Bible have formed the basis of the laws; and it is believed that more than the laws themselves and the penalties annexed to enforce them, the principles of the Bible have operated to regulate the conduct of a great portion of the people. We have then great cause for thanksgiving and praise, and may thank God and take courage.

Our organization is approved by the parent Society, and will serve as an acceptable medium of communication for the Bible-cause in this part of the world. Through this Society Bibles for seamen and others may be transmitted for sale or gratuitous distribution.

Tho' our object is not to print the Scriptures in the English language, but in the Hawaiian, yet it is our privilege to co-operate with that noble institution the Am. Bible Soc. in dispensing the Word of Life to the destitute: and we may hold out to those perishing in ignorance and sin, a gift which, with the blessing of God, shall prove to many the bread which came down from Heaven, whereof if a man eat he shall never die.

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, *Sec'y.*

HONOLULU, May 31, 1843.

HONOLULU, 15 March, 1844

MY DEAR SIR,—I send herewith the table of the shipping, commerce and regulations of the port. It was my intention to have had it published in one of the London journals, but as you were pleased to express a wish to publish it in the periodical which you so usefully conduct, I am happy to have an opportunity of placing it at your disposal.

Since the evening when we first spoke of it, I have endeavored to add, in notes, all the information most desirable for the captain or supercargo of a foreign vessel visiting this port.

Through the kindness of Mr. Brewer and Mr. Peck, I expect to obtain sufficient data to enable me to prepare a similar table of the port of Lahaina, Maui; which table, when ready, I shall also submit to you.

Notwithstanding all the laudable efforts of the missionaries to improve the condition of the natives, it is painful to think that their number still decreases so rapidly. Their regular employment in healthful labor, and the addition to their comforts which industry will procure, will be found to be potent auxiliaries in prolonging their lives and rendering them more prolific. And secluded as the islands are, it is only by foreign commerce that a permanent support can be given to the industry of the natives.

Yours, sincerely,

ROBERT C. WYLLIE.

Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, *Seamen's Chaplain, &c.*

*The Constitution omitted this month for want of room.

Comparative Table for Twenty Years, of the yearly arrivals of Whaling and Merchant Vessels at the Port of Honolulu, S. I., formed from a Register kept by Mr. S. Reynolds, Merchant of Honolulu.

	Vessels.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Whalers.	American,	69	22	91	64	84	84	75	60	101	89	93	63	57	50	62	58	41	53	53	109
	British,	18	14	16	18	28	26	19	21	17	18	18	13	16	17	11	2	4	6	14	7
	Bremen,																				2
	Copenhagen,																			2	
	French,						2									3		2	1	5	14
	Oahu, s. I,																			2	
	St. John's, N. B.,												1	1			1			3	4
Traders.	America, of or from,		3	8	3	2	2	2	7	5	1	3	3	7	6	1	3	1	6	3	2
	Amsterdam, of or from,				1	1	2						1								
	Great Britain, of or from,		1				1	2	1						2		1	1	1		1
	Bonin Islands, of or from,							1						2							
	Central America, of or from,																			2	
	China, of or from,		3	3		3	1	4		1		1	2	4	3	1	1		1	1	2
	Chile, of or from,	1		3	1		1	3		2		2	2	1		1	3	3	2		1
	Californian Ports, of or from,	7	1		4	5		2	2	4	1	2	1		4	2	1	5	1	6	3
	Calcutta, of or from,		1	1	1	2															
	France, of or from,	1				3		1									1				1
	France, Isle of, of or from,												2	1		1					
	Fanning's Islands, of or from,	2																			1
	Guayaquil, of or from,			3	1	2	1		4			1									
	Hamburgh, of or from,																1				
	Kamschatka, of or from,														1			1			1
	Mexico, of or from,	2		3	2	2	1	2	3	7	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	5	5	15	7
	Manila, of or from,			1	1		1	2	1		2						1			1	
	Marquesas, of or from,									1					1			1			
	New Zealand, of or from,									1	1										
	North West Coast, of or from,	2	3	3	6	5	9	6	5	6	3	3	5	2	1	3	6	2	4	9	5
	Oahu, s. I., of or from,		1	3	1	4	3	11	5	3	16	15	11	16	10	9	9	6	5	1	6
	Panama, of or from,												1				1		1		
	Prussia, of or from,														1						
	Peru, of or from,	2	3	3	2	6	9	2	5	2	4	1	2	1		1	1	3	1	3	
	Russia, of or from,		1	1																	
	Sitka, of or from,		1													1					1
	Sydney, N. S. W, of or from,					1	1		1		1	1					1	1			
	Tahiti, of or from,					1		1	1		3						2	2	4	3	1
	Tres Marias, near San Blas, of or from,																			2	
Sealers.	American,	1	2	1	1	2															
	British,						1														

Sperm Oil taken by 6 vessels out 9, 18, 19, 21, 26 and 35 months.	Extracts to show how far the produce of the Fishery, as to the quantity of Sperm Oil, has fallen off in late years. * means British ship, † French, ‡ St. John's, N. B., those not marked were American.	out 9 mos.	*800	250	450	1300	750	750	850	700	200	200	400			100	235		300		200	†100
		out 18 mos.	1600	1200	1300	1400	1700	1400	1750		1000	1200	850	1200		700	600	1050		350	850	700
		out 19 mos.	1500	1250	1700	1700	1900	*1300	1750		1800	1200	*1300	250		1000	1300	270		750	1000	300
		out 21 mos.	1920	2300	1150	1100		2000	2400	1850	1600	800	1500	1750	*		1600				450	900
		out 26 mos.	2300	*1500	2200	1100		1450	2200	2500	2000	*500	1400	*2000	1500	1800	1200	1400	1200		1300	1050
		out 35 mos.	2200					2800	2450		2400	*1000		1700	1200		*1500			1800	‡1450	700

Notes.

1. So far as the number of whaleships touching at the Sandwich Islands, affords an index of the whale fishery in the Pacific, by far the greatest proportion of it belongs to the United States, whose inhabitants first commenced it. This superiority is the more creditable to the Americans, that they have maintained it, from first to last, without any legislative protection.

The average value of the hulk of each American whaler may be considered $22,000, and of the outfit, $18,000.

The adventure is divided into *lays* or shares, of which the captain's *lay* is generally one seventeenth of the whole; the first officer's, one twentieth; the second officer's, one forty-fifth; the third officer's, one sixtieth; the boat-steerers' from one eightieth to one 120th; and the common sailors' from one 120th to one 150th.

Great Britain, during the 11 years from 1813 to 1824 inclusive, allowed the large sum of £82,700 in bounties to 490 ships, without fully establishing the fishery. This result is evident from the fact that in 1791 Great Britain had afloat 75 south-seamen; that the average yearly number for the above 11 years, was only 44, and that during the last year of the 11, namely, 1824, it was reduced to 31.

No bounty has been allowed since 1824, yet the number of British south-sea-whalers is still about 30.

The French whalers in the Pacific are estimated at about 70; most of which belong to Havre. The government, from 1st March, 1842, to 31st December, 1850, allows the following bounties, viz:

On depart. 40 fr. per ton on ships, crews wholly French.
" " 29 " " " " " " partly "
On return, 27 " " " " " " wholly "
" "141-2" " " " " " partly "

The following further allowances are made to French whalers in the Pacific, which have been out 30 months and upwards, and have taken their fish beyond the 28th degree of north latitude, viz:

20 francs on every 200 pounds of oil and head-matter, up to 31st Dec., 1845.

15 francs on every 200 pounds of oil and head-matter, from 1st January, 1846, until the 31st December, 1850.

The same ships often touch twice during the same year.

2. It will be seen that ships of late years have not generally succeeded in obtaining as much sperm oil as they did 20 years ago. I have attempted to demonstrate the exact amount of the decrease, by selecting as they occur in Mr. Reynolds' lists, 6 ships for each year, out, respectively, the same number of months. But as it is impossible to find that number of ships for every year, out precisely the same time, blanks occur which cannot be filled up, and hence the comparison is incomplete.

Upon this important question, some additional light is thrown by the following calculations, of the average quantity of oil taken per month, after allowing six months passage for each vessel:

Years.	Vessels.	Flag.	Season.	Aggte time out.	Tot. am't.	Av. bbls. per month
1834	58	American	Fall	mos.	75,980	80
1835	12	American	Spring	226	9,050	58
1835	50	American	Fall	987	62,550	91
1835	10	British	Fall	189	10,140	78
1836	12	American & British	Spring	172	8,750	87
1836	52	" "	Fall	1312	69,640	69
1837	16	" "	Spring	240	8,090	56
1837	51	" "	Fall	1247	64,497	68
1838	22	American	Spring	392	18,686	71
1838	1	British	Spring	19	1,060	81
1838	2	French	Spring	17	340	68
1838	41	American	Fall	1092	45,780	54
1838	9	British	Fall	233	10,920	61
1838	1	French	Fall	10	350	87

I regret that I cannot find any data showing this comparison for a longer period.

3. In classifying the trading vessels, I have arranged them according to the port or country to or from which they proceeded, as the most natural way of showing the countries or places with which the Sandwich Islands have mercantile relations. The reader, therefore, is not to suppose that the vessels which appear as to or from Mexico, Peru, Tahiti, &c., bore the flag of or belonged to those countries. The vessels put down as American trading vessels, are only those which appear to have come direct from the United States; besides them, a majority of all the other trading vessels were under the American flag.

4. The facility of communication between the Sandwich Islands and the countries and ports with which they trade, is shown by the following averages of passages:

3 vessels from Acapulco, averaged - - 35 days
29 vessels from Boston, averaged - - 153 days
4 vessels from Bonin Islands, averaged - 47 days
1 vessel from Bodega arrived in - - 15 days
31 vessels from China, averaged - - 60 days
1 vessel from Cobija arrived in - - - 40 days
37 ves. from N. W Coast and Columbia, av. 25 days
3 vessels from Coquimbo, averaged - 42 days
1 vessel from Copiapo arrived in - - 40 days
7 vessels from Cape San Lucas, averaged 19 days
76 vessels from California ports, averaged 20 days
7 vessels from Guayaquil, averaged - 34 days
1 vessel from Huasco arrived in - - 50 days
6 vessels from Kamschatka, averaged - 31 days
4 vessels from La Paz, averaged - - 27 days
48 vessels from Lima or Callao, averaged 38 days
13 vessels from London, averaged - - 159 days
19 vessels from Mazatlan, averaged - - 24 days
7 vessels from Manila, averaged - - 75 days
3 vessels from Marquesas, averaged - 17 days
4 vessels from New Zealand, averaged - 87 days
9 vessels from New York, averaged - 146 days
12 vessels from Norfolk Sound, averaged 30 days
3 vessels from Panama, averaged - - 55 days
2 vessels from Payta, averaged - - 34 days
44 vessels from San Blas, averaged - - 24 days
2 vessels from Sidney, N. S. W., averaged 84 days
3 vessels from Sitka, averaged - - 26 days
1 vessel from Talcuano arrived in - - 51 days
2 from Tres Marias, near San Blas, aver. 19 days
24 vessels from Tahiti, averaged - - 26 days
25 vessels from Valparaiso, averaged - 49 days

5. Till of late years, the Sandwich Islands have been rarely visited by ships of war. This will be best shown by the following statement:

Year.	Arrived.	Name of vessel.
1825	July 9,	H. B. M. S. Blonde.
1826	January 14,	U. S. Sch. Dolphin.
1826	April 20,	H. B. M. S. Blossom.
1826	October 11,	U. S. S. Peacock.
1827	January 27,	H B M. S Blossom.
1828	April 16,	Sp. Privateer, Greek.
1829	October 13,	U S. S. Vincennes.
1832	July 22,	U. S. S. Potomac.
1836	September 6,	U. S. Sch. Enterprise.
1836	September 7,	U. S. S. Peacock.
1836	October 23,	H. B. M. S. Actæon.
1837	July 8,	H. B. M. S. Sulphur.
1837	July 10,	French Ship Venus.
1837	Sept. 28,	H. B. M. S. Imagene.
1838	Sept. 21,	" " Fly.
1839	May 31,	" " Sulphur.
1839	July 9,	French Ship Artemise.
1839	August 25,	H. B. M. S. Sparrowhawk.
1839	October 10,	U. S. S Columbia.
1839	October 10,	" " John Adams.
1840	June 7,	French Brig Pylade.
1840	July 20,	French Ship Danaide.
"	Sept. 19,	U. S. Sch. Flying Fish.
"	Sept. 24,	" S. Vincennes.
"	Sept. 30,	" S. Peacock.
"	October 7,	" Sch Porpoise.
1841	March 8,	" S Vincennes.
"	March 24,	" Sch. Porpoise.
"	April 6,	" Ship St. Louis.
"	June 14,	" Sch Flying Fish.
"	June 16,	" S. Peacock.
"	October 6,	H. B. M S. Curacoa.
"	October 9,	U. S. S. Yorktown.
"	Nov. 17,	" S. Vincennes.
"	Nov. 17,	" Sch. Porpoise.
"	Nov. 17,	" " Flying Fish.
"	Nov. 18,	" Brig Oregon.
1842	August 24,	French Ship Embuscade.
"	December 4,	U. S. S. United States.
1843	February 10,	H. B. M. S. Carysfort.
"	February 13,	U. S. S Boston.
"	July 2,	H. B. M. S. Hazard.
"	July 6,	U. S. S Constellation.
"	July 26,	H. B. M. S. Dublin.
"	August 3,	U. S. S. United States.
"	Sept. 4,	" " S Cyane.
"	Sept. 27,	H. B. M. Ketch Basilisk.
"	Sept. 28,	" " S. Champion.
1844	Feb. 22,	" " Modeste.

6. The commerce of this port for the year 1843, was as follows, viz:

Vessels.	Value of Goods consumed.	Amount of Duties paid.
25 American, - -	$109,267 88 - -	$3,520 93
9 British, - - -	37,849 08 - -	1,164 32
4 French, - - -	2,931 60 - -	148 58
1 Spanish, - - -	4,559 89 - -	136 86
1 German, - - -	2,026 76 - -	60 80
Rec. from sundry ships for transit duties,		239 31
	$156,565 21	$5,270 74

As all whalers are allowed to sell goods to the amount of $200 each, without paying any duty whatever, I think I may fairly add 15,000 for goods introduced under that privilege. If I am right in this, the yearly consumption of goods in Honolulu, may be put down at $171,565, *official value.*

7. The only import duty is 3 per cent., *ad valorem*, upon all goods indiscriminately.

Goods are allowed to be transhipped or re-exported on payment of a duty of one half per 100 ad valorem; or where the import duty has been paid, a drawback of two and a half per 100 is allowed.

All duties on the export of gold and silver were abolished as injurious to commerce, by the law of 28th April, 1843.

There is no export duty on any of the productions of the islands.

The captain, supercargo or agent of all vessels arriving for purposes of traffic, is required to subscribe the following oath: "I, do solemnly swear that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of Honolulu, contains a true account of all goods imported for sale, for me, or on my account, or on account of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned at this port, or which actually came consigned to me, or to any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, in the whereof is master, from that the said entry contains a just and true account in of the cost thereof, including all charges as per original invoice. So help me God."

No other process whatever is used to determine the cost and quantity of the goods on which the duty is to be charged; there are no appraisers or custom house guards; every thing is left to the honor and oath of the importer or agent, yet I am assured the duties are easily and faithfully collected, at an expense to the government of $500 a year.

8. The harbor dues at this port are the following, viz:

20 cents per ton, on merchant vessels.
6 " " " on whale ships and merchant vessels entering for the purpose of obtaining refreshments only.
$2 for the use of the buoys.
$1 for certificate of clearance.
$1 per foot pilotage for taking a vessel in or out.

No harbor dues are exacted of a vessel having a Hawaiian register, or of a vessel belonging to a resident foreigner who has taken the oath of allegiance.

A vessel owned by a foreigner who has not taken the oath of allegiance, but who resides permanently on shore, in the occupation of a dwelling house or shop, pays only one half of the usual dues.

9. The net revenue of the kingdom, in 1842, was about $35,000; in 1843, it was $50,000; and under wise laws to promote agriculture and population, it is susceptible of great and rapid increase.

The public debt does not exceed $30,000; the interest upon the whole, averages about 12 per cent., and is regularly paid. Ten per cent. of the rents for lands is appropriated for the redemption of the debt. The whole public expenditure is under $45,000; but some of the salaries require to be much increased; and the government desires to establish a regular mail communication with Europe and America, via. San Blas, which will demand a considerable yearly outlay.

The accounts of the treasury, since that department was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Judd, have been kept by double entry, in the native language and by native clerks, with great clearness and regularity.

10. The islands are capable of producing arrow-root, cotton, castor-oil, coffee, silk, indigo, tobacco, turmeric, rice, &c., to a considerable extent; but hitherto little capital has been devoted to the cultivation of these articles.

About 600 tons of sugar and 80,000 gallons of molasses are produced yearly, chiefly through the enterprizing exertions of one American house, Messrs. Ladd & Co.

The yearly produce of kukui or paint-oil, is about 10,000 gallons.

11. Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and goats, are abundant and rapidly multiplying. Most of the necessaries of life, are cheap and good.

12. The whole population is estimated not to exceed 110,000 souls. The progress of decrease has been lamentably rapid, since the time of Captain Cook, who attributed to these islands a population of nearly 400,000. The evil is not yet staid, notwithstanding all the many social and moral ameliorations introduced by the missionaries.

13. The amount of money in actual circulation, in Honolulu, is thought not to amount to $50,000; but it is believed as much more exists, in deposit, to be used for speculative purposes, when suitable occasions offer.

The amount of bills yearly negotiated for supplies to whalers and ships of war, is variously estimated at from 137,000 to 200,000 dollars; and the rates of exchange are extremely high. The rates of 4s. 10d on Navy bills on London, and of 120 for $100 on New York and Paris, are not unusual.

14. The rules and regulations most important to be known by a stranger, on visiting Honolulu, are the following, viz:

The captain, supercargo or agent is required to present a correct manifest, before landing any goods, under penalty of one fourth of the goods, otherwise landed.

All boats and seamen are required to return to their ships at nine o'clock, P. M., when the first gun is fired from the fort.

THE UNDERMENTIONED FINES ARE ENFORCED:

$10 on any ship throwing rubbish into the harbor, for the first offence; 20 for the second, and then the fine is doubled for every repetition of the same offence.

$1000 on any captain of a vessel, for landing a passengor, without written notice.

$1000 for a breach of the quarantine laws.

Hanging, as a murderer, for knowingly and maliciously violating those laws, whereby a contagious disease is communicated on shore.

$500 on any captain for refusing obedience to the health officer, or to any requisition of the quarantine laws.

$400 for taking on board any native, without the written permission of the Governor.

$400 for taking away any prisoner, and the latter to be returned.

$60 on any captain who leaves on shore any of his men, without leave in writing, from the Governor.

HIST. SOC. OF CALIFORNIA

$100 on every vessel which leaves the port without a certificate of clearance.

$10 for coming on shore with a knife, sword-cane, or any other dangerous weapon.

$2 for every seaman seized on shore, after the firing of the second gun from the fort, at half past nine o'clock, P. M.

$10 on every person who aids, secretes or entertains a seaman on shore, after that hour; and the same *fine* on every person who, by force, opposes the police, in their search for such seaman

$1 to 5 for hallooing or making a noise in the streets, at night.

$6 for striking another in a quarrel.

$5 for racing or swift riding in the streets or frequented roads.

$1 for desecrating the Sabbath for the first time.

$2 " " " " " " second time; and then the fine is doubled for every repetition of the offence.

$6 for drunkenness.

$5 " fornication.

$30 " adultery.

$50 " rape.

$10 " lewd, seductive and lascivious conduct.

$200 on any captain of a vessel touching for repair or refreshments, who does not first render in writing a clear and explicit account of what he intends to purchase, and how and in what articles he is to pay for the same.

$6 reward for catching every deserter near to the harbor; 12 ditto if ten miles off.

For the partial exemption of whalers, in the payment of duties, see note 6th.

Ships can supply themselves with abundance of good water, at the pumps in the village, by paying three cents per barrel of thirty gallons; or by going up the river, they can water without any charge whatever.

Vessels requiring repairs, can have them well done and at a reasonable rate, by Messrs. Robinson & Co; and as for provisions and refreshments generally, no other islands in the Pacific afford equal facilities to those enjoyed at these islands.

15. The weights and measures used are the following, viz:

1 foot of 12 inches.	1 nail of 2 and 1-4th inches.
1 yard of 3 feet.	1 quarter-yard of 4 nails.
1 fathom of 2 yards.	1 yard of 4 quarters.
1 cham of 11 fathoms.	1 fathom of 2 yards.
1 furlong of 10 chains.	1 pio of 3 yards.
1 mile of 8 furlongs.	
1 pound of 16 ounces.	1 pint of 4 gills.
1 quarter of 25 pounds.	1 quart of 2 pints.
1 cwt. of 4 quarters.	1 gallon of 4 quarts.
1 ton of 20 cwt.	1 hogshead of 63 gallons.
	1 pipe of 2 hogsheads
	1 ton of 2 pipes or 252 gals.

16. The coins most current are the Spanish or Spanish American, namely; dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, rials and half-rials; but the undermentioned foreign coins are also taken in payment:

Gold.		*Silver.*	
Doubloon at	$16	Shilling at	25 cts.
Eagle at	$10	Francs 5 at	$1
Guinea at	$4 50	Rix dollars of Hamb. at	$1
Sovereign at	$4 50	Ruble at	75 cts.
Napoleon at	$4	Rupee at	50 cts.
Ruble at	$2	Rix dollar of Denm'k at	$1
Ducat of Holland	$2	Rix dollar of Holland at	$1

Other foreign coins will also be received, and the value relatively to the dollar, determined by weight.

The legal interest for money is one per cent. per month.

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.

Honolulu, 25th March, 1844.

To the Reverend Samuel C. Damon, Seamen's Chaplain, &c &c. &c.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing account of whaleships in the Pacific, through the kindness of G. Brown, Esquire, Commissioner from the United States, I have been furnished with the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, of 21st November, published in New Bedford.

According to that List, there were then at sea from different parts of the United States, 593 whaling vessels, including one employed sealing, and 82 vessels remained in port.

The distribution of these 593 whalers, at that time was as follows:

In the Pacific, including 70 on the N. W. Coast,	324
In the Indian Ocean,	114
In the Atlantic,	35
In the South Atlantic,	31
In the South Seas,	22
About the Crozette Islands,	18
On the Coast of New Holland,	14
On the Coast of New Zealand,	10
In the Indian and Pacific Oceans,	9
Vessels whose locality was then unknown,	15
Employed in sealing,	1
	593

Thus have the Americans, in this bold and adventurous fishery, exceeded the predictions of the eloquent Burke, in his speech on American affairs, in 1774. No nation has ever posessed such a fleet of whaling vessels as the United States possess at this moment. In 1774, Mr. Burke observed, "While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits,—while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold. * * * No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries: no climate that is not witness of their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this rocent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not hardened into manhood!" What would he have said now?—*R. C. W.*

General Table of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, at Honolulu,

for the Year 1838, by Dr. T. C. B. Rooke.

	Barometer.						Fah. Thermometer.						Winds.			Weather.			Rain.
YEAR 1838.	Average height at 7, A. M.	Average height at 2, P. M.	Average height at 10, P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Aver. at 7, A. M.	Aver. at 2, P. M.	Aver. at 10, P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Trades.—Days.	Southerly.—Days.	Variable.—Days.	Fine.—Days.	Rainy.—Days.	Variable.—Days.	During the month.—Inches.
January,	30.060	30.028	30.054	30.185	29.965	00.220	69.3	75.6	71.5	78	68	73.0	21	5	5	25	3	3	0.8
February,	30.016	29.970	30.005	30.165	29.855	00.310	71.2	75.3	72.2	78	68	73.0	20	3	5	18	6	4	8.5
March,	30.105	30.061	30.095	30.195	29.950	00.145	72.0	75.1	72.5	81	69	75.0	22	3	6	21	4	6	2.1
April,	30.127	30.095	30.140	30.215	30.015	00.200	71.5	76.7	72.8	80	68	74.0	29	1	0	27	1	2	1.0
May,	30.149	30.139	30.162	30.245	30.005	00.240	73.2	80.3	75.5	83	71	77.0	25	5	1	28	1	2	0.5
June,	30.035	30.010	30.090	30.175	29.925	00.150	75.5	81.7	77.1	84	73	78.5	20	7	3	17	3	10	2.5
July,	30.091	30.063	30.092	30.155	30.025	00.130	76.4	82.5	77.9	85	75	80.0	26	3	2	24	3	4	1.5
August,	30.078	30.052	30.078	30.145	30.015	00.130	77.2	83.2	78.4	86	75	80.5	30	1	0	28	1	2	1.2
September,	30.073	30.035	30.068	30.125	29.985	00.140	79.7	82.6	78.4	85	73	79.0	27	2	1	25	3	2	2.5
October,	30.010	30.021	30.042	30.135	29.815	00.320	75.0	80.1	76.9	82	71	76.5	16	7	8	20	5	6	12.0
November,	30.011	30.008	30.014	30.185	29.705	00.480	72.3	76.6	73.7	80	67	73.5	18	9	3	19	5	6	6.7
December,	29.978	29.376	29.993	30.125	29.775	00.350	71.5	76.3	73.3	79	62	70.5	4	25	2	23	6	2	7.5

The port of Honolulu, Oahu, is in latitude 21° 18′ north, and longitude 158° 1′ west from Greenwich.

The climate of Honolulu is subject to little variation from year to year; and therefore, the above table will give to a foreign visitor a very correct idea of the weather that he may reasonably expect at any particular season of the year. More rain has fallen during the present year than what is usual; as has been the case, also, in Mexico.—[R. C. W.

POETRY.

For the Friend.

AN EARLY IMPRESSION.

BY A SAILOR.

How oft, when but a child, I've roamed
Among the tomb-stones gray,
And marked the records of the dead,
Whose ashes round me lay.

Here stood a splendid monument,
Erected o'er the great,
Who, all unconscious, slept beneath,
Nor cared for earthly state.

While there the simple head-stone marked
The peasant of the soil,
Whose bones amidst his father's dust
Reposed from earthly toil.

Here lay the young, and there the old,
In one unnumbered heap;
Who, till the Resurrection Day,
The Earth hath charge to keep.

While viewing o'er the various throng
Of Adam's fam'ly there,
My heart, though young, would ponder deep,
And something say, "*prepare!*"

Although since then I've wander'd far
O'er seas, and mountains high,
That inward voice hath ne'er been hushed,
"*Prepare, for thou must die!*" G. M. R.

Eng. W. Ship PERUVIAN, Apr. 2, 1844.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1844.

The valuable statistical information which this No. contains, has induced the publisher to issue an extra number of copies.

This sheet contains the very best statistical table upon the commerce of the Sand. Islands which has ever been published. Those who will give Mr. Wyllie's table and notes an attentive perusal, will feel themselves much indebted to him for his laborious researches, and to Mr. Reynolds for his diligence in preserving a register of the port for twenty years.

The numerous valuable contributions to our columns necessarily exclude such editorial remarks as we might otherwise have to offer.

The undersigned gladly embraces this opportunity of expressing his very grateful acknowledgments to those Parents and Guardians whose children have constituted his "Select School," during its first Term; and begs leave to state, that a second Quarter will commence on Monday, 13th prox.

A Vacation of two Weeks, at the expiration of each Term, or twelve Weeks.

ANDREW JOHNSTONE.

Honolulu, April 29th, 1844.

DIED.

In Honolulu, April 20, HENRY A. SHERWOOD, a native of New York City, where reside his father, Isaac, and brother, Gilbert, and a nephew, whose name is "John Henry Ludlam"

At Punahou, Honolulu, April 27th, Mrs. EMILY B., aged 26, wife of Rev. Daniel Dole, Principal of the Missoun Boarding School.

On board Ann, of Sag Harbor, WM. E. ROGERS, March 26th, 1844.

Drowned, at Hilo, Hawaii, March 26th, ISRAEL BRITTON, belonging to W. S. Nantucket.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

March 31, Elizabeth Starbuck, Bigelow, Nantucket, 26 mos, 600 sp.
March 31, Janus, Turner, New Bedford, 17 mos., 200 sp., 1025 w.
April 2, Benj. Morgan, Pendleton, New London, 5 mos.
April 2, Frances Henrietta, Dexter, New-Bedford, 8 mos., 250 sp.
April 2, Charles W. Morgan, Norton, New Bedford, 31 mos., 1650 sp.
April 2, Nautucket, Gardner, Nantucket, 33 mos. 1200 sp.
April 2, Hannibal, Brown, New London, 6 mos.
April 3, Harmonie, Nasselin, Havre, 7 mos
April 3, Euphrates, Upham, New Bedford 22 mos., 450 sp., 550 w.
April 4, Triad, Case, Green Port, 7 mos., 40 sp.
April 8, bk. Garland, Scranton, New Bedford, 21 mos., 350 sp.
April 8, Peruvian, Brown, New London, 6 mos.
April 8, Rodman, Newcomb, New Bedford, 8 mos., 220 sp.
April 9, W. C Nye, Buddington, New London, 5 mos., 100 sp.
April 9, Georgia, Hull, New London, 7 mos., 44 sp., 150 w.
April 9, Canton, Ripley, New Bedford, 16 400 sp., 1500 w.
April 9, Ansl. Gibbs, West, Fair Haven, 9 mos, 350 sp., 450 w.
April 9, Neptune, Sodring, Copenhagen, 5 mos.
April 10, New England, Pendleton, New London, 8 mos, 90 sp., 510 w.
April 11, brig Tucker, Sands, New Bedford, 4½ mos., 80 sp.
April 12, South America, Soule, Providence, 5 mos.
April 14, Electra, Ward, New London, 9 mos., 100 sp., 200 w., 2000 bone.
April 14, Chili, Dexter, New Bedford, 9 mos., 500 w, 5000 bone.
April 14, Ann, Leek, Sag Harbor, 7½ mos., 300 w., 2000 bone.
April 15, John Howland, Leary, New Bedford, 7½ mos., 150 sp.
April 16, Orozimbo, Bartlett, New Bedford, 9 mos., 80 sp., 900 w, 8000 bone.
April 17, bk. Phitetus, Brewster, Stonington, 9 mos., 40 sp., 760 w., 6000 bone.
April 17, bk. Persia, Whippey, New Bedford, 9 mos, 60 sp.
April 17, Crescent, Miller, Sag Harbor, 6 mos.
April 17, Franklin, Chadwick, New Bedford, 12 mos, 200 sp., 2500 bone.
April 17, Navy, Smith, New Bedford, 7 mos., 150 sp, 500 w., 4000 bone.
April 18, Levi Starbuck, Nye, Nantucket, 34 mos., 800 sp.
April 18, Mississippi, Resseler, Havre, 14 mos., 1000 w.
April 18, Magnet, Monroe, Warren, 10 mos, 20 sp, 800 w., 7000 bone.
April 19, Benj. Rush, Gifford, Warren, 32½ mos., 1000 sp.
April 19, St. Jeorge, Thomas, New Bedford, 9 mos., 50 sp., 100 w., 1100 bone.
April 19, Columbia, Joy, Nantucket, 31½ mos., 1350 sp.
April 20, Wm. Baker, Borden, Warren, 5½.
April 20, Fanny, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 4½.
April 20, Amazon, Clark, Fairhaven 31 mos., 500 sp., 100 w.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

March 25, Nancy, Jay, Havre, 7 mos, 65 sp.
April 1, Josephine, Roys, Sag Harbor, 5 mos, 30 sp.
April 7, Meuse, Rivalaw, Havre.
April 8, Congaree, Weston, Boston.
April 9, Janus, (Am.) Turner.
April 9, Henry, Sag Harbor, Brown, 9 mos., 400 w., 100 sp.
April 10, Blackstone, Pendleton, Mystic, 8 mos, 400 w., 100 sp.
April 12, bk. Jules, Simonet, Bordeaux, Fr.
April 17, brig Ann, (Eng.) from Sydney.
April 18, Cossack, Delano, Sippican, clear.
April 20, bk. Brothers, (Eng.) Flere, Guernsey, 128 days from London.
April 22, Ville de Reine, Billot, Havre, 19 mos, 1300 w.
April 22, bk. Conception, Bossum, 25 days from Mazatlan.
April 24, Neree, Fremount, Havre, 5 mos.
April 24, Lausanne, Spaulding, from N. Y.
April 29, brig La Fayette, Winchester, Boston, 158 days.

PASSENGERS.—Arrived April 8, on board Am. ship Congaree, Weston, master, from Boston, Mr. Marshall and lady; Mrs. Weston, wife of the master; Miss Marshall; Mr. J. J. Jarves, author of History of Sand Is.; Mr. B. H. Penhallow, printer; Mr. C. Lafranger; Mr. Peter Voss; and Mr. W. P. Reynolds.

April 13th, on board W. S. Hannibal, from New London, Ct., Thos. S. Perkins, Esq.

April 20th, on board brig Ann, from Sydney, via. Tahiti, Major Low, of Beng al land forces; Mr. Bastian; Mr. Suwerkroop; and Mr. Anderson.

April 22d, on board barq. Conception, Bossum, master, from Mazatlan, J. C. Jones, Esq.; and Mr. Jos. Thompson

April 27th, on board Am. ship Lausanne, Spaulding, master, from New York, Rev. Geo. Gary, and lady. Mr. G is the newly appointed superintendent of the methodist mission in the Oregon territory. Mr. G. W. Whistler; Mr. P B. Schemerhorn; Mr. E. S. Fenson, U. S. naval store keeper for this port; Mr. J. Wiley; Mr. B. Spaulding; and Mr. A. A. Luff.

April 26th, on board Eng. brig Phœbe, Bernet, master, from Sydney, Mr. Godfrey Rhodes.

April 26th, on board bk. Brothers, from England, Mr. Roberts and lady.

April 29, on board brig La Fayette, Winchester master, from Boston, Mr. Geo. Parker.

DONATIONS.—From General Miller, $20 00, for chaplaincy. For publishing the Friend, from Capt. Morgan, Am. W. S. Herald, $5 00. From two sailors, $1 50.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, or semi-monthly, 4 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $3 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies. Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844. No. VI.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The readers of the Friend will doubtless peruse with interest the two letters found in this and a former number, written a few weeks since, by a native inhabitant of Pitcairn's Island. The reading world may almost regard the "Quintal family" of Pitcairn's Island, as old acquaintance. Although a history of the settlement on that island has frequently been presented to the public, still a few items of statistical information may not inappropriately be introduced.

The British Government having determined to introduce the bread-fruit into the West-India Islands, sent the ship Bounty to the Society Islands, under command of Capt. Bligh. The vessel sailed from London Dec. 1787. Having obtained a collection of plants, amounting to 1015, Capt. B. left the islands, April 4, 1789, and on the 23d of the same month touched at one of the Friendly Islands. On the 26th, the Bounty again sailed. After being at sea two days, a mutiny took place, headed by Mr. Christian, the mate. The following extract is made from the 7th vol. of the Sailor's Magazine, p. 258:

Pitcairn's Island.

Condensed from the Family Magazine.

Pitcairn's Island is about six miles long, and about three miles broad. The soil is very rich, and it is mostly covered with wood. It lies under the parallel of 25° s. L., and in the midst of the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean. The climate is fine, and adapted for the growth of all the vegetable productions of every part of the globe. The coast is fringed with formidable barriers, which seem to present insurmountable obstacles to all access: tall spiral rocks appear on every side; and lofty cliffs, skirted at their bases with thickly branching evergreens, afford a welcome retreat from the burning rays of an almost vertical sun. This island has become an interesting spot from the circumstance of its having afforded a shelter to the mutineers of the British ship Bounty, about forty years ago. The British government having determined to introduce the bread fruit into the West-India Islands, sent the ship Bounty into the Pacific Ocean, under the command of Capt. Bligh. She sailed from London in Dec. 1787, and having completed his collection of plants, Capt. Bligh was about to return, in April 1789 Throughout the voyage various misunderstandings had existed between the captain and the crew, the merits of which can hardly be ascertained at this distance of time. At length, just as they were on the eve of sailing for home, a difficulty took place, in the course of which, a Mr. Christian, the mate of the ship, fell under the displeasure of the Captain. In consequence of this, he had determined to leave the ship, on a raft which he had provided for the purpose, and to spend the remainder of his days on the Society Islands. Just as he was about to put his plan in execution, it was suggested to him by a young officer that the disaffection was very general in the ship, and that he had better take the ship, and put Capt. Bligh and those who adhered to him on shore. This proposal was adopted. The captain with eighteen others were forcibly put into the launch, with a small stock of provisions, and set adrift. After enduring almost incredible hardships, the launch arrived at the island of Timor; from thence they got passage to Batavia, and thence to England. The mutineers who took possession of the ship, amounted in all to twenty-five persons. Mr. Christian, the mate, was chosen captain, and they sailed for Tahiti, the principal of the Society Islands. After cruising about for some months, sixteen of the crew took their proportion of the property on board the ship, and landed at Tahiti, with the design of spending their lives there; the remainder took on board thirty-five natives, men, women and boys, and put to sea, and for many years were not heard of. It was currently supposed the ship had foundered, and that they were all lost. After the return of Capt Bligh to England, the frigate Pandora was despatched to the Society Islands, to secure the mutineers, if they could be found. On arriving at Tahiti, they succeeded in apprehending fourteen of the sixteen who had landed there, the other two having been killed in a quarrel with the natives. With these fourteen prisoners the Pandora sailed for England, accompanied by a schooer which the mutineers had built at Tahiti. On the passage home the Pandora was wrecked, and four of the mutineers were drowned. When they reached England, the remaining ten were put on trial; four were acquitted, as having acted under constraint; one was discharged on account of informality in the indictment; five were found guilty, and condemned to death, but two of these were afterwards pardoned, and three were executed. Here the whole thing rested for twenty years, and was almost forgotten. About the year 18 0, Capt. Folger, in ship Topaz of Boston, discovered the descendants of the mutineers on Pitcairn's Island. Three years after this, Sir Thomas Staines, in the English ship Briton, sailing from the Marquesas Islands to Valparaiso, fell in with Pitcairn's Island. It does not appear that he had heard of the report made by Capt. Folger; for on arriving in the offing, it being night, he hove to, in order to ascertain whether the island was inhabited. In the morning, he was surprised to see the land laid out in regular plantations, and scattered with huts more neatly constructed than the native dwellings in the neighboring islands. When about two miles from the shore, they saw some natives bringing down a canoe on their shoulders, which being launched, two of them stepped into it, and dashing through the surf, rowed up alongside of the ship. But what was the astonishment of Capt. Staines and his crew in hearing one of them call out in good nautical English, "Won't you heave us a rope now?" This was complied with, and the strangers were instantly on deck, and soon explained the mystery. The name of the oldest was "Thursday October Christian," the first-born on the island, and son of the identical Fletcher Christian, the mate of the Bounty, and leader of the mutineers. His companion was "George Young," son of another of the mutineers. Capt. Staines invited the young men to go below, and take some refreshments; where the surprise and interest of the officers was not a little increased, when on having the provisions set before them, Christian rose up, and placing his hands in a devotional posture, repeated in a serious and pleasing tone of voice "For what we are going to receive, will the Lord make us truly thankful." From these young men, Capt. Staines learnt that one only of the mutineers was living. His original name was Smith, which he had changed to that of "John Adams." He was at first greatly alarmed at the visit of Capt. Staines, thinking he had come to apprehend him; but becoming quieted on that score, the officers and crew were received with cordiality. In 1825, Capt. Beechy visited Pitcairn's Island, and received a full account of that part of the Bounty's crew who settled there, which Adams signed with his own hand.

It seems that after leaving Tahiti, Christian directed his course to Pitcairn's Island, of which he had some knowledge. It was then uninhabited. He run the ship into a little bay, called at the present time "Bounty Bay," from this circumstance. There they landed, stripped the ship of every thing valuable, and burnt her up. They divided the island among themselves, took the native women they had brought with them for their wives, and with the greatest injustice, made slaves of the native men. For about two years things went on in tolerable prosperity, when the native men rose on the whites and murdered all but four. The native women, widows of the whites, in retaliation sought an opportunity and killed the native men. This was on the third of October, 1793. There then remained on the island John Adams with three other men, ten women and several children. Two of the surviving mutineers were quarrelsome, wicked men. One of them named M'Coy, had some knowledge of the process of distilling, and after many experiments he suc-

ceeded in obtaining an intoxicating liquor, and drinking it freely, he became delirious, and threw himself from a cliff and was killed. His wicked companion, named Quintal, having lost his wife about the year 1799, demanded the wife of one of his companions, and on being refused threatened to murder them both, and being a very vile man would probably have executed his threat, had they not for their own safety and that of their infant colony put him to death. Adams and Young were now the sole survivors of the mutineers. They were both, and particularly Young, of a serious turn of mind. The scenes through which they had passed had made a deep impression upon them, and they resolved to devote the remainder of their days to penitence, and the instruction of their children and those of their misguided companions, together with the native females who remained with them. They established religious services on the Sabbath, and on other days. The education of Young was tolerable, and greatly assisted them in their laudable undertaking. But he did not long survive his repentance. An asthmatic complaint terminated his life in about a year after the death of Quintal, and Adams was left as the only survivor of the mutineers of the Bounty. The loss of his companion was a severe affliction to Adams, and disposed him more than ever to repentance, and to the execution of the pious resolutions he had formed. Young died about the year 1800. The population of the island then consisted of nine native women, all widows, with the exception of Mrs. Adams; nineteen children, all between the ages of seven and nine; and John Adams, the only man, and patriarch of the whole colony, who was then forty years of age. The moment was a favorable one though the work was arduous, particularly as it related to the conversion of the native women. In this, however, Adams was very successful, and their example had a powerful influence on the children, and produced those effects which so much astonished those who discovered the colony. In 1825, when Capt. Beechy visited the island, the colony consisted of sixty-six persons, viz: Adams, five native women, and sixty young persons, married and unmarried, together with children. Adams died in March, 1829, at the age of sixty-six years.

As the colony increased, some apprehensions were entertained that the island might prove inadequate to the support of the inhabitants, and in March 1831, the whole colony accepted an offer made them by a British vessel, and embarked for Tahiti. Their stay, however, was short. The manners of the Tahitians were different from their own, and their morals were in some measure corrupted. They were also attacked with diseases new to them, and seventeen of their number died. They requested to be allowed to return, and were put on board an American vessel and taken back to their native island."

No. 2.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1844.

REV. S. C. DAMON, SEA. CHAP.:

Dear sir,—I return you many thanks for the papers you sent me for the benefit of the Island; and I will endeavor, as far as I am able, to satisfy your demands, by answering you, in the first place, that religion is very low at present; public school, weekly meetings for perusing the scriptures and Sunday school for children, are entirely given up by the school-master and minister of the island, to the great grief of many parents who are entirely unable to teach their own children the common art of reading, writing and arithmetic. We shall esteem it a great favor if you will represent our case to the missionary society at home, and see what is to be done. Ever since the death of John Adams, I may safely say religion has been on a decline. The Island contains one hundred and fifteen inhabitants. Twenty are married persons, and their names are as follows: John Quintal to Dinah Young; Thursday Christian to Mary Young; John Buffett to Dolly Young; Arthur Quintal, jr. to Martha Quintal; Matthew M'Coy to Margarett Christian; Charles Christian to Charlotte Quintal; Fletcher Christian to Peggy Christian; John Adams to Caroline Quintal; George Nobbs to Sarah Christian; John Evans to Rachel Adams. Persons under twenty years of age, eighty-five in number; above twenty years, thirty. The eldest native-born, is about fifty years of age. One of the Bounty's women is still alive, viz: Edward Young's wife; and I should take her to be about eighty. There are several of age to marry—say ten males and about twenty females. There are three Englishmen living amongst us; their names I have mentioned before—G. Nobbs, J. Buffett and J. Evans;—no Americans. Ships touching for supplies last year, were thirty-two in number; and whilst I am writing, there are six ships laying off and on—all wanting supplies; some thirty bbls, some twenty bls., some more and some less. But they are forbidden to sell any quantity of rum here. In fact, almost all the natives have signed a pledge never to drink rum; and if there are no buyers there can be no sellers.

We are well provided with books at present; but if ever it should fall in your power to send some writing-paper and some pens, it will be very acceptable indeed. The principal employments are farming and carpentering. The school is maintained by the people. We enjoy preaching twice on the Lord's day. How can religion prevail when a man who is well known to be a common sailor officiates?

Most truly, and
Affectionately, yours,
ARTHUR QUINTAL, jr.

OUR NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1843.

DEAR FRIEND,—Last Friday, the 6th inst., I wrote you a running line, so hastily as to satisfy neither of us. It has occurred to me that a sort of miscellaneous epistle, made up of odds and ends, like a Yankee hash, will be acceptable both to yourself and your good wife: so taking time by the forelock I begin. I shall call to my aid such members of my family as are disposed to send their thoughts around the "Horn;" and filling this sheet, perhaps sheets, piece-meal, we shall be ready for the next vessel going to the Sand. Islands. I shall study no connection of topics, but clap them down as they occur. And,

1st, HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPACY.—*Rare Developments.*—A young man by name Carey, was ordained recently in this city by Bishop Onderdonk. Now Carey was and is a Romanist! The Evangelical Episcopalians, and almost the entire "secular," with the religious press of all denominations, are out against this outrage on the principles and practices of Protestants. The High Chh. are crying, "*Hush! Hush!* Don't make such a fuss about *nothing!* Be quiet brethren. Don't be guilty of the enormous sin of Schism. Don't rend the seamless garment of Christ!

We cannot now tell even the beginning of the end of this matter. But we devoutly pray God to sift the arrogance, the exclusiveness and Romanism of prelacy out of our land

2d, TRINITY CHURCH—A new edifice going up on Broad-way, at the head of Wall st., New York. Cost at least half a *million!* Designed to have more chiselling on its walls, better painting, a richer finish and the highest steeple in the U. S. Designed to glorify both God and man; but *man* the most!

3d, ABOLITIONISM.—Its ultraism dead or dying; while sounder views on the subject of slavery are gaining currency and strength in this country.

4th, MILLERISM.—or, *End-of-the World-ism*,—Nearly gone by its own limitations; while some of its advocates seem quite wrathy that the world should be *too wet* to burn up yet.

5th, MORMONISM,—*with Joe Smith & Co.*—This fanatical sect seems to hold its own, at Nauvoo, Ill.; I know not why, unless it is because the human heart is too proud too recant, or *total* depravity is too wicked to get worse.

6th, The Rev. E. N. Sawtell has accepted the office of Fin. Sec. of the For. Evangelical Soc'y, and is now on his way from Havre to New York.

Oct. 10.—As I write, at odd times, I write *numerically*, so that at a glance I may see what I have said; so you now have—

7th, REVIVALS.—As you have heard doubtless from various sources, the last has been a wonderful year for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. These revivals have been characterized by great solemnity, depth of convictions and clearness of conversions; consequently, they have been devoid of morbid excitement, and very healthful in their influence on the community. The churches have gained valuable accessions

8th, TEMPERANCE.—So much piety, religious principle and weight of character have been enlisted in this work, as to move it steadily onward; while the hand of the Most High has directed, and educed the most glorious results. Sailors, even man-o'-war's-men are enlisting in the enterprize, with *a will;* and you know what *agents* they make. The Marine Temperance Society of this city now numbers about 11,000 members.

9th, BUSINESS.—In its various branches, there is a decided improvement. Long faces are growing short, and short purses growing long.

10th, HOME MISSIONS.—Since you left the U. S., this subject has had a steady and healthful gain in the public mind and heart, as well as in the amount of its receipts. It is destined, as it deserves, to rise still higher.

11th, FOREIGN MISSIONS.—This subject has also a strong hold on the sympathies, prayers and efforts of the good; yet the Board (A. B. C. F. M.) has been greatly embarrassed. The gain in this department, though obvious, has not been so manifest as the Home Missions.

12th, THE SEAMEN'S CAUSE, is coming *up, up;* and indeed it is *high time.* In all our cities movements for the benefit of the sons of the sea are either in contemplation or successful progress. Success crowns all judicious efforts; and here effects become new *causes*

to produce other effects; and thus, with God's blessing, this work is destined to move on gloriously. Our new Sailor's Home is attracting great attention, and is doing great good. Boston is now collecting funds to erect a Home, to cost about $30,000. Mariner's Churches are generally better filled, and the Word preached is eminently efficacious.

13th, The Independence of your Islands, will be acknowledged; Lord Geo. Paulet to the contrary, notwithstanding. But were not his doings abominable? I have heard but one feeling and sentiment expressed, and that one of *indignation*.

14th, Politics — This is almost *terra incognita* to me; as my mind and heart are too full of other matters to dip into these turbid waters. Henry Clay now has as good a chance of living in the White House as any of the boys. Van B. has but little respect, and less love, from anybody. Why Dan. Webster is not run into the Presidential Chair, I know not; unless the unprincipled fear he will have too much *integrity* to answer their selfish designs. The political papers are pushing forward their notions and candidates as if determined to carry by storm what cannot be achieved by manly encounter. But avast there! Don't you marvel at my *studied connection* of topics. Yours till another day

Oct. 14.—Colleges.—The colleges in the U. S. have had fewer students than usual, of late. They seem now to be renewing their numerical strength. The *monetory* State, of the valley of the Miss. well nigh ruined some of her best institutions Dr. Beecher is holding on at Lane Sem. Illinois College, Wabash College, Marietta College and Hudson College have united with Lane Sem'y in a sort of College Society; the object of which is, to beg funds at the East to keep the breath of life in them. Report says that Rev. Theron Baldwin of Ill. is to be their agent.

16th, Romanism.—Really I have no sympathy in the cry that the R. Catholics are to take this land. True they are straining every nerve, especially in the Great Valley, yet infallible Rome is so antipodes to fallible republicanism, that I do not believe it possible for the Pope to reign here Everything *foreign* is an *exotic* here, and cannot thrive along-side of native plants.

17th, Since writing the above the truth of the tidings of the *independence* of your islands has been confirmed, and gives the most hearty satisfaction to everybody.

18th, Visitors.—For several weeks our city has been thronged, and now comes the famous Gen. Bertrand; the man who strewed the fields of Europe in carnage and blood under Napoleon Bonaparte; who attended his fallen commander in exile at St. Helena; who closed his eyes and buried his poor remains; who received the Emperor's bones when removed, and deposited them in the heart of the French Capitol. If mere human attachment be worthy of praise, none deserve the meed more than B. Yet I look upon such a man as a *Great Butcher's Aid;* as having shed more blood than a world could make atonement for! Yet our citizens and the French residents of this city are gathering around to glorify him.

19th, Storm.—What a night for the poor sailor was the last. We shall hear of many a poor fellow "gone down quick,"

"And not a stone tell where he lies."

20th, Mesmerism.—This, like its subjects, is going to sleep; yet it has some staunch advocates, and I must confess there are some strange *staggering things* about it not satisfactorily accounted for to my mind. Of this, however, et id omne genus, I am constrained to ask, cui bono?—Of what practical benefit to anybody?

21st, The Bible in Common Schools.—The R. Catholics, the Universalists and Jews have united in an effort to drive the Bible and all Evangelical books from our schools in this city. They have been triumphantly defeated, and signally rebuked. Amen.

22d, Murders.—Last night a man just in my neighborhood murdered his wife. Crimes of this kind are, I know not why, becoming of alarming frequency Some time since a Mr. O'Sullivan, a man of considerable talent, made a strong effort to arouse the community to abolish capital punishment. The Legislature of Conn. came near doing it. so also have some other States. O'Sullivan came to this city, and was met in public debate on the subject, by Rev. G. B. Cheever.—Cheever *annihilated* him. Since that time, public sentiment has again been setting strongly in the direction of shedding the blood of the man who sheds the blood of others.

Oct. 31.—I have given you a long, and I fear tedious chapter of *miscellany:* so I will stop the *press* here. Having given you time to breathe, after reading this, you shall have another.

Yours, affectionately, S.

Rev. S. C. Damon, *Chaplain, Honolulu, Sand. Is.*

THE FRIEND.

Honolulu, June 1, 1844.

THE POLYNESIAN.—NEW SERIES.

Who is not rejoiced to see the "Polynesian" revived, under the editorial management of the gentleman who formerly conducted this journal? A weekly journal has for a long time been much needed, and now we most sincerely hope that the reading public will exhibit a liberal spirit in sustaining Mr. Jarves, in the prosecution of his laborious and expensive undertaking. The typographical execution and general appearance of the specimen number, is a pleasing earnest of what the reader may expect in future. We take pleasure in publishing the "prospectus," hoping thereby to aid in the circulation of the paper:

"Prospectus, for publishing a new series of the Polynesian—*A weekly journal of four pages.*—To contain more matter than the old Polynesian, and to be devoted to the interests of the country, commerce, agriculture and literary and scientific intelligence Its columns will be open to the discussion of all subjects which may interest the community, avoiding all personality or intemperate declamation. It will be the steady endeavor of the Editor to sustain it in an independent and impartial manner,—its general principles being similar to those maintained in the former Polynesian; and, by the aid of the Foreign Residents, he hopes to make it deserving of a liberal share of their patronage.

"*Terms* —$6 per annum.

"The paper will be continued annually, without fail, provided it secures sufficient subscribers to defray the cost of publication."

SPELLING-BOOKS WANTED IN THE FORECASTLE.

Very soon after the Editor entered upon his duties as Seamen's Chaplain, sailors began to apply to him for spelling-books. It may in truth be said that there has been a constant application. Englishmen, Americans and Portuguese have been among the applicants. Recently, a Dane applied. Those who may say there is no encouragement to labor for sailors, are most wofully ignorant of the real truth in regard to their situation. Sailors are a reading people. If they have good books, those will be read; but if not, bad ones will take their place. Many among them not having enjoyed the advantages of an early education, or not having improved those advantages which they have enjoyed, feel mortified and are sincerely desirous of improving their condition. Who that luxuriates in the rich banquet of the "printed page," does not rejoice to learn that others are striving to become fellow guests? For our own part, next to the privilege of pointing an inquiring sinner to the "Lamb of God," is that of introducing an uneducated mind to "the glowing field of letters."

In consequence of arrangements made eighteen months since, two dozen spellingbooks and other primary reading books have recently been placed in our hands for distribution, by the Am. Sunday School Union. During that period, several dozen have been disposed of among seamen. Our present supply will soon be exhausted; hence the Seamen's Chaplain would respectfully solicit donations of spelling-books, arithmetics and other school-books, for distribution. More upon this subject hereafter. To corroborate the foregoing remarks, the following appeal from the forecastle of a whaleship is inserted:

Forecastle of Whale-Ship Hannibal,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I., May 22, 1844

Rev. S. C. Damon:

Respected sir,—Although much has been said and written on the privations which are incident to those whose "business is upon the mighty deep," and different means used to make their situation more agreeable, in a moral point of view, still you will bear with me, while from my own short *experience* I shall endeavor to point out one method for improving the sailor while at sea. On this voyage, as well as a previous one, I have met with young men of bright intellects, but to their regret if not shame, could not read or write their own names. There are many, very many, of this stamp on board of all our ships; and on this account how very desirable that a good quantity of "Spelling-Books" should be on hand for circulation. I have never met with any of them who exhibited the least unwillingness to study, but on the contrary seized with the greatest avidity every opportunity to gain some information whereby their situation might be improved and their minds stored with useful knowledge. As soon as our ship anchored and the first boat put off for the shore, three men came and asked me to procure spelling-books for them if possible. I inquired at the different stores, but found none; and I saw disappointment seated on their brows when I gave the intelligence of my inability to procure them. But thinking that I might possibly obtain them of you, I made the inquiry, and procured them. While I am writing, men of twenty-two and twenty-three are spelling out the first lessons in reading, from the books you gave. The influence of the spelling-book on board ship is great. It promotes a desire for knowledge, and thus it is that every Tract, Magazine, &c., that is sent on board is carefully preserved and perused, while in many instances the spelling-book is the first cause, under the blessing of God, of many conversions which take place at sea. I have found considerable difficulty in procuring them at the different places we have been at. We have many on board our ship, who, had they the knowledge of a spelling-book, would speedily rise to the situation of mates and masters of ships, while now they must be content with petty offices and small remuneration for their services. And now, sir, if when at home they do grow careless, and when at sea imbibe a desire to learn, should there not be a good supply of elementary books kept at such a place as Honolulu, that their desire may be gratified and society benefitted?

Perilous enough is the life of the man who rises from one step to another, and becomes a master; yet how much increased is the situation of him who plods his weary way in the same capacity as a common sailor, with no encouragment of promotion. In almost all ships there are some who are willing to show their "shipmates" anything that will improve their minds and prepare them for future action. Thus the spelling-book opens the way for the reception of Tracts and other books designed to lead the wanderer to Him,

Who guards and guides where e'er he roams,
And brings him safely to his home.

Yours, truly,

A Sailor.

Analytical view of the Goods imported for Consumption, at the Port of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and of the Goods transhipped, and of those re-exported, during the year 1843, by Robert Crichton Wyllie, Esq.

Ale or beer; cases 35
barrels 20
casks 69
dozen 20
Almonds; bags 2
Anchors; 4
Axes; boxes 25
dozen 32½
Anvils; 2
Axe-helves and sheep-skins; box 1
Axe-helves; dozen 10
Augers; dozen 2
Accordions, French; 51
Apples, dried; bbls. 6
Brandy; pipes 6½
hhds. 4
cases 55
gallons 1313
Brandy, cherry; cases 10
Beef, salt; barrels 176
kegs 19
casks 4
Beef, jerked; arrobas 357
Bear-skins; 2
Bitters; cases 3
Biscuit; pipes 40
barrels 106
hhds. 15
bags 280
casks 25
quintals 238
Books, printed, blank and school; some maps, &c.; boxes 12
Boots and shoes; do. 38
Shoes; pairs 305
Binding materials; pckgs. 3
Buttons, uniform; gross 15
ditto common; doz. 3
do shirt, bone; gross 10
do pearl; case 1
Bellows, clothing, &c.; case 1
Beaverteen, case 1
Boxes stringham; bundle 1
Brass door-bolts; doz. 16
Bureaus; 2
Butter; lbs. 240
ditto; firkins 17
Broadcloth; case 1
Brick tiles; 1500
Buck-shins, dressed; 9
Blacking; boxes 11
Beans; value $91 29
Bread; value $1
Brushes, cloth; doz. 2
Basons and Ewers; case 1
Baskets; pkgs. 102
Calicoes, brown; bales 50
Canvas; bales 6
bolts 187
Church bell; 1
Copper sheathing; quintals 134
cases 10
sheets 900
Old; lbs. 303
Cologne water; cases 2
Cordials; cases 3
dozen 4
Coffee; bags 277
barrels 26
quintals 9
Coats, frock; (linen) 7
Confectionery; lbs. 125
Cart; 1
Clocks, house; cases 4
clocks 3
Clothing, &c.; cases 16
Copper braces; lbs. 57
Caps, Scotch; 61
Counter-scales; 2
Coffee-mills; case 1
Cranberries; barrels 4
Currants; cask 1
jars 2
Curry powder; boxes 9
Candles; boxes 48
Caps; boxes 1
Corks; case 1
Chests, trunks and dressing-cases; pkgs 62
Combs; case 1
dozen 12
Children's clothing and caps; case 1
Camphor trunks; 8
Chairs, harness, hair pillows, &c.; case 1
Chairs, clothing, &c.; boxes 8
ditto for children; boxes 2
Chairs; box 1
ditto laquered; boxes 2
ditto rattan; pkgs. 50
Chairs, rattan; 70
Cigars, cases 2
boxes 278
cigars 193,500
Chocolate; cases 2
Cooking-stoves; cases 5
Cheese; cases 13
cheeses 7
Cotton goods; cases 12
cottons, white; piec 320
cottons, blue; pieces 7
pieces 24
yards 2,445½
Cordage; coils 160
lbs. 727
Calico; yards 28
ditto white; cases 11
Cloth; cases 12
Chain cable; 1
Card case and puzzles; (ivory) case 1
Crape and ribbon; case 1
Cinnamon; box 1
Cloves; bags 2
Castoreum; lbs. 12⅔
Drill, plain; cases 6
ditto striped; cases 4
ditto blue; cases 3
ditto fancy; bales 2
Duck; bales 29
bolts 21
Dry-goods, assorted; pkgs. 19
Donations to missionaries, &c.; do 31
Domestic goods; box 1
Drilling, sheeting and bed-tick; bales 18
Dining-tables; 2
Desks, upright; 4
Drawers, woollen and cotton; pairs 38
ditto flannel; pairs 63
Demijohns; 192
Deck-lights; 110
ditto; case 1
Engravings; case 1
Earthenware; barrels 8
casks 8
cases 12
Fruits, preserved in brandy or vinegar; cases 10
Flour; barrels 638
casks 2
Flour; bags 305
Flannel; cases 3
Fish; barrels 2
Files and screws; box 1
Furnaces, iron; box 1
Furniture; boxes 21
Fancy buiscuit soap, ribbons and stationery; case 1
Fancy caps, collars, ribbons, gloves, &c.; case 1
Fancy articles, case 1
Fire-works, boxes 12
Fowling-pieces; boxes 7
Fans, cases 9
Frying pot; 1
Frocks, duck; 48
ditto and trowsrs; 84
ditto Guernsey; 60
Gin; cases 236½
hhds. 9
baskets 20
Glasses, looking; cases 7
looking-glasses 3
Glass-ware; cases 3
Glass, window; boxes 31
Glue; barrel 1
Glass shades case 1
Glass lanterns; boxes 2
Gold lace; pieces 2
Grindstones; box 1
stones 2
Ginghams; box 1
Gravestones; 4
German stuff for trousers; pieces 13
Grass-cloth; cases 10
piece 1
Grain; bags 6
Gloves, ladies'; doz. 4 7/12
Hides; 10,588
Horses; 33
and mares; 20
Hats; cases 6
hats 88
hats from China; cas. 7
do from Manila; hts 100
Handkerchiefs; cotton; pkgs 23
ditto fancy; cases 2
pieces 67½
do assorted; cases 19
do Chinese; cases 8
do blk. slk.; cases 1
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy; pieces 46
Hardware; cases 46
Hats, straw; case 1
Hats caps and clothing; cases 3
Hanks; dozen 20½
Hoops; bundles 203
Heading; feet 260
Ham; lbs. 185
Iron; quintals 40
bars 300
cwt. 66
iron, old; lot 1
do chests; 2
do safe; 1
do vices; 2
do sheeting; lbs. 18
Italia brandy; jars 2
Ink; box 1
Insects; cases 2
Ivory and pearl ware; cases 2
Jewelry; cases 4
Jackets, cloth; jkts. 10
do pea, long; do 6
do monkey; do 40
do grass cloth; do 2
Knives, butchers'; doz 3
do jack; dozen 6
Kerseys; case 1
Limejuice; gallons 156
Lavender; cases 2
Longcloths; pkgs. 28
Liqueurs; case 1
Lead; rolls 2
do white; boxes 4
kegs 221
do pipe; boxes 1
Leather; sides 15
Lathe, turning; 1
Laquered ware; cases 43
Lawns; case 1
Lumber; feet 230,000
Medicines; pkgs. 23
Mustard; pkgs. 3
Marline; bundle 1
Macaroni; pkgs 2
Matresses, books, clothing, &c.; pkgs 13
Matresses; 2
Muslins; case 1
Muskets; case 1
Merchandise; pkgs. 12
Mantles, camel's hair; 3

Matches; case 1
Mince-pie meat; jars 2
Masks; dozen 10
Medal-lions, white; 3000
Moccassins; pairs 90
Musquitoe netting; boxs 4
Matting; pkgs 136
Mittens, woollen and cotton; doz. $1\frac{3}{12}$
Nails, Copper; pkgs 18
quintals 8
ditto ditto and copper spikes and iron nails; casks 12
Nails, iron; casks 52
Nuts; pkgs. 10
Nutmegs; pkgs 1
Nankeens, blue; pkgs 4
Oakum; bundles 10
Organs, hand; case 1
Oil, sweet; dozen 80
ditto linseed; gals 30
ditto paint; casks 2
ditto olive; cases 15
ditto sperm; barrels 185
ditto ditto; gallons 3773
ditto black; gallons 8812
ditto ditto; barrels 31
Oars; 68
Oak barrels; 17
Paints; kegs 71
ditto green; lbs 90
ditto and oil; pkgs 60
Prints; pkgs 25
yards 972
Plank and boards; 11876
Panacea; cases 11
Peaches, dried; cases 3
Pepper; bags 23
Pimento; box 1
Percussion caps; 4000
Powder; kegs 9
lbs 4
Pitsaws; bundles 12
saws 6
Pork; barrels 111
ditto and beef; bbls 31
Provisions; barrels 10
Pickles; boxes 19
Porter; hhds 40
Paper; boxes 2
Paper, printing; pkgs 745
Papers, &c.; case 1
Paper, writing; qrs. $13\frac{1}{2}$
Pistols; pairs 3
Pasteboard; bundles 35
Pails; 9
Pump-tacks; boxes 2
Pitch; barrels 2
Peas; barrels 15
Plaids; case 1
Rum; pipes 3
hhds 9
bbls 28
galls 400
Raisins; pipes 8
cases $64\frac{1}{2}$
Rice; tierces 12
barrels 208
bags 289
quintals 3
value $3 37
Rice-painting; 2
Ribbon pieces 12
Rope pkgs 281
coils 171
cwt $14\frac{1}{2}$
Rings, Saint; boxes 6
Salmon; barrels 847
Soap; boxes 415
lbs 800
pieces 427
ditto scented; boxes 3
Shooks; barrels 462
Shingles; 307,500
Saddles, ladies'; case 1
ditto, shoes, &c.; pkgs 9
ditto and bridles; case 1
ditto, men's; case 1
saddles 9
Shot; bags 8
Suspenders, elastic; cse 1
Shirts, striped; cases $4\frac{1}{4}$
ditto, white; cases 2
ditto, woollen; shirts 49
ditto red and blue; do 33
Shirtings, bleached; boxes 3
Shirts, blue flannel; shirts 70
Sheetings, bleached; cases 4
Stockings, woollen; pairs 12
stockings, silk; doz 11
Skins; case 1
ditto, tanned; doz 2
ditto, sea otter; 143
ditto land otter; 830
ditto, mink; 35
ditto, beaver; 466
ditto; lbs 6
Sofas, rattan; 4
Soy; boxes 12
Stationery; boxes 4
Swords and belts; bndls 1
Shawls, crape; cases 8
shawls 3
ditto, china; cases 8
ditto gauze; cases 2
Sash weights; case 1
Sashes, (120 lights;) 10
Stiles for window blinds; 10
Slate pencils; box 1
Seamen's Friend Society; box 1
Syrup of lemons; cases 19
Sperm candles; boxes 10
Sardines; cases 70
Staves; pipes 50
Sarsaparilla; boxes 2
Slops; cask 1
Saws; box 1
Shovels; pkgs 4
Sad irons; case 1
Spoons, butter; doz 8
Spars; 4
Sugar; cases 3
ditto, white; cases 14
Sweetmeats, boxes 69
Silver ware, pictures, &c.; cases 4
Silk goods; cases 55
pieces 3
Sugar candy; kegs 50
Trowsers, light; pairs 56
ditto, flushing; prs 40
ditto nankeen; pkgs 3
Tar; barrel 1
Thread, white; cases 2
Twine; bales 3
Types; pkgs 8
Tables, cherry wood; 6
Table mat; 1
ditto covers, linen; pieces 19
Trunks; nest 1
Tubs; nest 1
Tallow; pkgs 6314
arrobas 6047
Tobacco; boxes 19
keg 1
lbs 303
Tin ware; pkgs 11
Tea; boxes 393
Toys; cases 16
Umbrellas; cases 6
dozen $5\frac{1}{2}$
Varnish; Barrel 1
Vests; 13
Vermillion; boxes 8
Vinegar; barrels 21
pipes 4
Wagon; 1
Work boxes; 5
Water monkeys; cask 1
Whale bone; lbs 83,770
Webbing; piece 1
Wicking; bale 1
Woollen cloth; case 1
pieces 8
Water, mineral; cases 2
Whiskey; barrels 16
Wines; cases $120\frac{1}{4}$
hhds 4
pipes 5
barrel 1
ditto chmpgn; bskts 108
dozen 3
ditto claret; barrels $6\frac{1}{2}$
ditto California casks 3
ditto sherry; cases and barrels 18

GOODS ENTERED OUTWARDS.

Ale or beer; dozen 45
barrels 16
Almonds; bags 2
Brandy, cognac; cases 55
Bitters; case 1
Biscuit; barrels 76
pipes 40
quintals 100
Beef and pork; csks 20
Cologne water; cases 2
Cart; 1
Canvas; bolts 45
Confectionery; lbs 125
Copper; sheets 900
ditto nails; barrels 3
Cordial; case 1
Coffee; bags 9
Cottons, Brown; bales 11
Cigars; case 1
Chocolate, cases 2
Caps, Scotch; 11
Drill, plain; cases 2
ditto striped; cases 4
Duck; bolts 35
Drawers, woollen; 28
Engravings; case 1
Flour; barrels 120
Fruits in vinegar; cases 2
ditto in brandy; case 1
Frock coats; 7
Frocks, duck; 23
ditto Guernsey; 10
Flannel shirts; 62
Gin; cases $83\frac{1}{2}$
barrels 20
Hides; 3,294
Hand organs; case 1
Handkerchiefs; bale 1
Hats; 76
Iron; quintals 20
Jackets, monkey; 40
Looking-glasses; cases 3
Lavender; case 1
Liqueur sweet; case 1
Medicines; cases 4
Marline; bundle 1
Madapollam; cases 9
Mustard; case 1
Nails; casks 25
ditto, copper; lbs 142
Nuts; sacks 2
Oakum; bundles 10
Oil, sweet; dozen 25
Prints; pckgs 3
Panacea; case 1
Pitch; barrel 1
Peaches, dried; cases 3
Pepper; bag 1
Powder; barrel 1
Rum; barrel 1
gallons 179
Raisins; cases 2
Skins, sea otter; 261
ditto, land otter; 413
ditto, beaver; 10
ditto, ditto; lbs 123
ditto, buckskins; 9
Salmon; barrels 450
Soap; cases 42
Sperm oil; barrels 150
Suspenders, elastic; cas 1
Shirts, striped; cases 2
Sugar, white; cases 6
Saddles; 9
ditto ladies'; case 1
Shirts, fine; 36
Soap, scented; case 1
Tallow; arrobas $11,908\frac{1}{2}$
Thread, white; cases 2
Trowsers; 120
ditto, flushing; 27
Tar; barrel 1
Twine; cask 1
Vinegar; barrel 1
Wine; pkgs $127\frac{1}{2}$
Whale-bone; lbs 71,553
Whale-oil; barrels 33

GOODS TRANSHIPPED.

Anchor; 1
Chain cable; 1
Ivory; lbs 1300
Oil, whale; barrels 950
ditto, sperm; bbls 240
Tortoise-shell; lbs 300
Whale-bone; lbs 118,682

NOTES.

1. By deducting the goods entered outwards and those transhipped, from the goods entered inwards, a very exact idea will

be formed of the total consumption of the Honolulu market, for the year 1843, so far as official documents show it.

The value, as given in to the customhouse, of the goods imported, exported and consumed, in 1843, is thus stated by Mr. William Paty, collector of customs:

Imports, $223,383 38 cts.; exports, $66,818 17 cts.; consumption, $156.565 21 cts

2. Some knowledge of the commerce of the place may be gleaned from the following results of statements prepared by Messrs. Peirce & Brewer, respectable merchants of Honolulu, which were published in the Polynesian, on 12th September, 1840, and 4th September, 1841:

IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF HONOLULU, DURING THE YEARS,—	UNITED STATES.	CALIFORNIA & ISLANDS ADJACENT.	CHILI.	MEXICO.	CHINA.	ASCENSION AND TAHITI AND OTHER SOUTHERN ISLANDS.	NORFOLK SOUND, COLUMBIA RIVER AND N. W. COAST	GREAT BRITAIN.	PRUSSIA.	MANILLA.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Consisting of cottons, bleached, unbleached and blue prints, chintz, hardware, copper, cordage, canvass, naval stores, flour, bread, wines and spirits, furniture, soap, iron, paints, &c.	Sea and land otter skins, furs, hides, tallow, wines horses, &c.; but principally otter skins and bullock hides.	Almonds, nuts, and same articles as those from the United States.	Specie and bullion principally.	Blue nankeens, blue cottons, teas, silks and some British goods.	Turtle shell, oil, pearls and pearl shell, sugar, &c.	Lumber, spars, salmon &c.	Long cloths, prints and chintz, hardware, glassware, woollens, hosiery, spirits, &c.	Cotton goods, broad-cloths, gin, glassware, &c.	Goods Chinese, British, American; cigars, rope, coffee, hats, mats, &c.	
1836	151,000	73,900	29,000	36,600	70,000	21,500	24,000	10,000			[illegible]
1837	170,000	49,500	23,000	29,000	47,000	10,500	8,000	8,000	5,000		350,500
1838	73,000	61,900	10,000	20,000	30,000	1,500	5,000	5,600			207,000
1839	231,000	26,500	31,000	42,000	31,000		5,000	10,000	2,000		378,500
Up to 17th Aug., 1840	117 000	17,000	28,000	20,000	15 000		4,000	2,000		15,000	228,000
From 17 Aug. 1840, up to 17th Aug., 1841	193,000	42,700	39,000	20,000	40,000	6,500	12,000	92,000			445,200

EXPORTS OF NATIVE PRODUCE, DURING THE YEARS,—	Sandal wood, at $7 per picul.	Bullock hides, at $2 each.	Goat skins, at 23 cts. each.	Salt, at $1 1-4 per bar rel.	Leaf tobacco, at 15 cts. per pound.	Sugar, at 5, 6 and 7 cts. per pound.	Molasses and syrup, at 25, 25, 30 and 37 cts. per gallon.	Kakui oil, made from the cruddle nut, and used for paint.	Sperm oil, taken by Oahu vessel.	Arrow root, at 5 cents per pound	Provisions, salt fish, vegetables & fresh, sold to ships of war, and to whaling and merchant vessels.	TOT'L VAL
1836	$26,000	12,000	4,600	4,400	500			400		300	25,000	73,200
1837	12,000	13,000	4,500	2,700	300	300	1,000	600		200	45,000	79,600
1838	6,000	10,000	3,000	1,400		6,200	3,450	500		300	35,000	65,850
1839	21,000	6,000	1,000	2,000		6,000	3,000	500	1,000		[illegible]	[illegible]
Up to 17th Aug., 1840		18,000	10,000	2,250	300	18,000	7,300	500		1,700	16,000	75,050
From 17 Aug. 1840, up to 17th Aug., 1841		10,000	4,140	2,250		3,000	1,390	2,090 k.oil, to-bic. &c	9,900	3,320	69,200	93,280

The above table shows a total amount of imports, for five and a half years, of 2,012,200 dollars; of which, the yearly average is $365,854; against which, we have only $223,383 38 cts. for 1843, according to Mr. Paty's statement. But from these data we are not to infer a proportionate decrease in the imports for 1843; for the duties received by the customhouse in 1843, were larger than in any previous year. And Mr Paty gives only the value of goods imported as officially declared by the importers, whereas Messrs. Peirce & Brewer gave the invoice value only where they knew that value; and where they did not, they fixed the value of invoices according to the sales actually made of the same on the spot. Besides, the table formed from the calculations of Messrs. Peirce & brewer, comprises goods imported into Honolulu, purchased by traders there, and re-exported to California, the Russian settlements, and other islands in the Pacific. Neither their statement nor that by Mr. Paty, includes the large quantity of merchandise brought to Honolulu, but destined for and carried away to other markets, without being landed or exchanging hands.

3. The difference in the value of imports, taking that value from the prices declared on entry, in place of the prices obtained by sale here, may be seen by the prices in the entries, fixed on the following goods, viz:

	(RANGE OF PRICES.)
Beer,	45 cts., $1 50, $2, and $2 75 per dozen.
Beaver skins,	$3 each.
Brandy,	22 1-2, 35 and 40 cts. per gallon.
Beaverteens,	$6 per piece.
Beef,	$5 per barrel
Biscuit,	$3 to $3 50 per cwt.
Broad cloth, (blue)	$35 92 cts per piece.
Canvass,	$11 to $20 per bolt.
Copper nails,	20 1-2 cents per lb.
Coffee,	6, 8 and 10 dolls. per cwt.
Champagne,	5 and 9 dolls. per dozen.
Cottons, (blue)	10, 11 and 12 cts. per yard.
ditto, (brown)	5 cts. per yard.
Calico,	6 and 10 cts. per yard.
Cotton, (white)	8 1-3 cts. per yard.
Duck,	7, 10 and 12 dolls. per piece.
Drill, (blue)	9 cts. per yard.
Flour,	$1 50, 5 and 6 dolls. per barrel.
Gin,	$2 per dozen.
Grass cloth,	12½ per piece.
Hides, (bullock)	$1 50 and $2 each.
Horses, (California)	$15 each.
Hats,	$2 each.
Handkerchiefs, (cotton)	44 cts and $1 68 per dozen.
ditto (black silk)	$5 50 per piece.
ditto (red do)	$8 per piece.
ditto (white do)	$6 per piece.
Ham,	7 cts per lb.
Mares, (California)	$6 each.
Muslins,	$4 per piece.
Otter skins, (land)	$3 each.
Otter skins, (sea)	$32 54, 36 and 40 dolls each.
Oil, (sperm)	50 cts per gallon.
ditto (whale)	25 cts per gallon.
Plank,	4 cts per foot.
Prints,	11 and 13 cts per yard.
Pork,	$5 per barrel.
Pepper, (black)	5 1-2 cts per lb.
Rum,	15 1-2 to 20 cts per gallon.
Rice,	$1 50 per bag.
Soap, (California)	at 10, 13, 15, 16 and 18 cts per box.
Saddles, (riding)	$10 each.
Shingles,	from 60 cts to $4 per M.
Shawls, (crape)	$6 63 each.
Shoes,	90 cts per pair.
Stockings, (silk)	$4 per dozen.
Tallow,	$1 50 per arroba (of 25 lbs.)
Tobacco,	15 cts per lb.
Wine, (Spanish)	$4 per barrel.
Whale-bone,	15, 16, 18 and 22 cts per lb.
Wine, (California)	$12 per cask.
Whiskey,	15 cts per gallon.

4. HINTS FOR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The great difference in the price of the same article, as delivered to the custom-house, in different invoices, is very remarkable. It is no entirely to be accounted for by the difference of original prices in the different ports whence the goods proceed I fear some importers feel the obligation of their oaths, subscribed to each entry, less stringently than others But where the duties are so moderate, and where all is left to the good faith of the importers, the government has a right to impose some check upon the values which they declare. And I do not see that a less objectionable check could be contrived than the enactment of a law providing that the government, whenever they have reason to believe the declared value to be incorrect, should have the power to take, on their own account, the goods so undervalued, at the prices declared, adding to the same as much more as may be sufficient to pay all charges, and a moderate profit to the importer.

To allow of the adoption of this or any other reasonable check, the entries would require to be more specific and detailed than in the present regulations require them to be. Amongst the items of entries which I have examined, are the following, viz:

Broadcloth,	1 case,	at	$437 90
Calicoes, brown,	4 bales,	"	73 00
Cloth, long,	9 bales,	"	518 00
Cottons, brown,	11 bales,	"	325 00
ditto, ditto,	11 bales,	"	712 94
ditto, white and printed,	7 bales,	"	875 97
ditto goods,	6 bales,	"	389 88
Crockery ware,	8 casks,	"	439 12
Drill, striped,	4 cases,	"	161 00
Dry goods, assorted,	4 pckgs,	"	1,497 55
ditto ditto,	7 boxes,	"	9 7 77
Drilling, sheeting & bedtick,	18 bales,	"	777 27
Furniture,	15 boxes,	"	452 15
Glass, window,	30 boxes,	"	86 25
Hardware,	27 pckgs,	"	1,848 05
Handkerchiefs, red,	1 case,	"	149 00
Jewelry,	1 box,	"	70 00
Lacquered ware,	48 cases,	"	656 00
Madapollams,	9 cases,	"	518 00
Prints,	6 cases,	"	1,258 72
Silk hdkfs, assorted,	19 cases,	"	3,944 00

Besides these there are many others, but these suffice to show the expediency of requiring the importers of goods, in their manifests, to specify the marks and numbers of the packages, the description of goods contained, the number of pieces, yards, weight and measure, and the price per piece, yard, cwt., pound, gallon, or otherwise, as the case may be.

Under such a system, not only would it be more

easy to compare one invoice with another, and to detect any attempted fraud, but there would be a facility, at the end of every year, to make out an exact statement of the goods consumed, during that year; the advantages of which, both to the government and to the merchant, are sufficiently obvious.

At present, nothing so exact can be attempted; yet in justice to this young government, and to Mr. Judd and Mr Paty, who conduct its financial affairs, I may mention that the very possibility of forming from their official papers even the imperfect table which I have given above, reflects much honor upon their administration. I am not sure that in Spain, or any of her former colonies, unless it be in Chili, it would be possible to render such a statement from any records they keep: if *possible*, I am convinced it would at least cost much more trouble than I have found with the custom-house records of Honolulu; access to which, has been kindly and liberally allowed me.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

CONSTITUTION OF THE HAWAIIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

1. This Society shall be called the Hawaiian Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

2. The sole object of this institution shall be to facilitate the circulation of the Holy Scriptures at the Sandwich Islands, "without note or comment."

3. All persons contributing one dollar annually to the funds of the Society, shall be members, and allowed to purchase Bibles and Testaments at cost prices.

4. Any person contributing ten dollars at one time, to the funds of the Society, shall be a life-member.

5. The funds of the Society arising from contributions, sales of Bibles, grants from the American Bible Society, or from any other source, shall be employed in printing and circulating the Holy Scriptures, at the Sandwich Islands.

6. The Society shall elect annually a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the Secretary, Treasurer, and three other members, who, in case of a failure of an annual election, shall hold their offices until a new election is made.

7. The President, and in case of his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and have power, by a suitable notice to call especial meetings of the same. In case the presiding officers are absent, a chairman may be provided for the occasion.

8. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Society, and of the Executive Committee, arrange the business to be brought before them, and keep the minutes of their doings; shall notify the persons chosen officers at an annual meeting, when not present, of their appointment; shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, and prepare a report for the annual meeting; a copy of which, including the list of officers, he shall forward soon after to the secretary of the American Bible Society.

The Treasurer shall take charge of all funds belonging to the Society, keep an accurate account of the same, and hold them subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, and shall make a report at the annual meeting of the Society.

10. The Executive Committee, a majority forming a quorum, shall meet from time to time, to manage the business of the Society. They shall direct the Treasurer in the appropriation of all monies, and regulate the procuring and distribution of the Scriptures; they shall enact their own by-laws, fill vacancies in their body, make arrangements for the annual meeting, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance the interests of the Society.

12. Any Bible Society or Association which shall become a Branch of this Auxiliary, and shall forward its annual report and monies collected, shall be furnished with books from this Society at cost price; and all persons paying into the treasury of said Society a sum equal to the amount necessary to constitute a membership of this Auxiliary, shall be a member of this Society.

12. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the last Wednesday in May, when the accounts of the Treasurer properly audited, shall be presented; the annual report read, officers chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient.

13. This Constitution may be altered at an annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

For the Friend.

OBITUARY TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Emily H. Dole, who was called on the 27th ult. from the sorrows and labors of this world to the felicities of eternity, was born in Hallowell, a beautiful town on the Kennebeck river, in the state of Maine. Her father was a sea captain, who died at New Orleans, of the yellow fever, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. The following sentences from her own pen, portray some of her early history:

"I came from a family bound together by such a tie of joys and sorrows as seldom has been the lot of any family within the circle of my acquaintance.

"I was the first whose heart was reached and whose eyes were opened to see our lost condition, as a family, without God and without hope. This was in early life. The sudden, and to us, dreadful providence of God, in the removal of our dear father, was the means of my deep awakening. I struggled on in alternate hope and despair, for several years, without one spiritual adviser, until at length the Savior opened to my thirsting soul the fountains of living joy. Since that time, the conversion of my family has been the first and crowning object of my wishes. Prayers and tears, and groanings of spirit which could not be uttered, were on their account my attendants."

Her prayers and faithful efforts for their spiritual good were not in vain; for she continues, "My Heavenly Father has done more than I had much reason to expect in so short a time; and I cannot doubt but that he will carry on his work in the hearts of all who remain."

Nor were her efforts confined to the members of her own family. Being often engaged in teaching school, and being aware that her influence would extend beyond this life, she directed her efforts accordingly. Having gained the confidence and affection of her pupils by the interest she manifested in all that pertained to them, it was her great object to induce them to remember their Creator in the days of their youth; and she had the satisfaction of knowing that these efforts in some instances were crowned with success.

As a teacher, she was successful and popular. Possessing an insatiable thirst for knowledge herself, she was able to enkindle a degree of enthusiasm of the same character in the bosoms of her pupils.

In the Spring of 1837, she took charge of the female academy just established in Norridgewock, Me., and here her efforts were unremitted in teaching the young ladies of her charge science and the fear of the Lord. Here also she was a Sabbath school teacher. And indeed, wherever she spent a few weeks, her love for children drew her into the Sabbath school, and urged her to do what she could for their spiritual welfare. This was emphatically her delightful employment. To be thus engaged, was more than her meat and drink. It was during this year that she decided upon a missionary life, and henceforth her heart was beyond the sea."

In the Fall of 1840 she bade a sorrowful farewell to friends and native land—more sorrowful to her than to most, on account of the intensity of her feelings: for she seemed to give the whole of her heart to each of her friends. The sundering of such ties caused her heart to bleed. Sometimes, when the chords of her heart were touched, it gave forth sweet but melancholy music:

"My early home, I love
To turn with chastened memory back to thee,
And hand in hand with those I used to see,
About thy dear haunts rove;
To feel my mother's hand upon my head
In silent blessing: then, how sorrow fled,
And fixed the spirit's love!

"Sweet sister, only thou
Canst ever give affection purest, deepest:
Thy peace within the heart thou gently keepest,
Shrine-like; where, ever bow
All holy impulses, and love, which wears
Too many ties to break——its lovely——tears
Are all that's left me now."

In less than a year after her arrival at Honolulu, she heard of the death of a brother. Her feelings are recorded in the following words: "In the midst of youth and prosperity, while all around seemed to promise a long and useful life; while old age and female helplessness were clinging fondly to him as their supporter, "the spoiler came," health vanished, bright prospects were shaded, hope sank, and death has covered all—all but the memory of him we loved. Always has he been a joy and consolation to all around him; ever ready to cheer in time of depression, to lighten the pressure of earthly cares, and to pour spiritual balm into our wounded hearts when death has entered our dwelling. Now, who will be the comforter?—for he, whose very voice was a charm,—the sound of whose step was the signal for cheerfulness, is gone. There is a Comforter, mightier than any or all the good and loved of earth. O may we, as a family, in this dark hour turn to him as we have never before done for consolation and sanctification!

"Sixteen, ten and eight years have passed, since our father, brother and sweet sister were laid in the dust; but the *grief* was never buried; and now, in this deep affliction, all seems revived, as if each event were as recent as the last. Oh! it is more than human nature, unsustained, could bear. But I can bless my heavenly Father that while my aching heart seems ready for bursting, for my own and others' woes, he teaches me to submit without a murmur."

In entering upon the duties of the station to which she had been appointed by the mission, she felt that she was assuming "heavy responsibilities;" and that she could not go forward unless the Lord should go with her, and the angel of his presence sustain her; and she resolved to "put her trust in him and be comforted."

When health permitted, and often when unwell, she spent two hours daily in the school; and on the Sabbath she called her pupils together in order to explain and enforce the teachings and precepts of the bible.

Accustomed to do with her might what her hand found to do, she accomplished much in little time. The work of life was speedily performed.

For some months previous to her death, her health was far from being good; and as she felt that her strength was wasting away she employed her thoughts more and more upon the scenes of eternity. Heaven was full of attractions, and she longed to be there: yet the desire of doing good made her contented to remain and suffer on earth. She meditated on death with cheerful confidence; for she knew in whom she trusted; and she was assured that what she had committed to his hand was safe.

The last note written by her, about ten days before her death, contains the following sentences: "It seems sometimes as though I should sink, but a kind Supporter ever near keeps me from it, and gives me the assurance that all will be well in his hands. Generally, I am calm and happy, but suffer not a little daily. How pleasant Heaven looks from these dim spots!"

Though she often thought the time of her acceptance near, it was doubtless nearer than she had anticipated. On the morning of the 27th of April, after suffering in-

tensely from headache for a few hours, she became delirious, and in a state of insensibility which succeeded, at one o'clock, P M her spirit took its upward flight, as we confidently believe If so, then what she once beheld with an eye of faith is now, in its fruition, surpassingly blissful and glorious.

"The veil is drawn aside —O infinite
And unconceived before, the glorious things
That burst upon my vision! * * *
And I shall pass and stand before the throne
Where the redeeming Lamb, my Advocate,
Reigns in his glory, and with his Father, God,
Makes the pure temple, and the temple's light.

May 24, 1844.

POETRY.

For the Friend.

THE MOTHER AND HER INFANT.

LINES UPON THE DEATH OF CHARLES PECK, INFANT SON OF MR. SHERMAN PECK, WHO DIED AT LAHAINA, MAUI, MAY 9TH, AGED ELEVEN MONTHS.

MOTHER.

Oh! stay thee, my child, in our home of love,
Nor pant for thy brighter abode above.
I have made soft and easy thy cradle bed;
I've twined hope's bright garland for thy infant head;
Thy loved form I've cherished, with tenderest care;—
Oh! stay, my sweet child, with thy mother here.

CHILD.

Yes—easy and soft is my cradle now,
And fragrant the wreath that encircles my brow;
Very tender and watchful my mother's care;
Yet I pant for those regions of bliss more fair,
To repose in their bowers of celestial shade,
Whose leaves never wither and flowers never fade.

MOTHER.

Oh! stay from thy flight my innocent dove,
To bless with thy presence our home of love;
Still cheer us with music from thy gentle voice,
That in thy life's sunshine we yet may rejoice.
Gently I'll guide thy young feet in the way
Which leads from earth up to eternal day.

CHILD.

Let me go from thy home, my mother dear,
To my rest far removed from pain and care.
Rich music from heaven falls soft on my ear;
Holy angels are waiting my coming there.
Now, pain is the path to those regions of day,
Ere sin dims my vision, or guilt clouds my way.

MOTHER.

Oh! stay thee, my child, from thy home above,
'Till I've taught thee a crucified Savior's love;
How he left his bright mansion of bliss in the sky
For us, helpless sinners, to suffer and die.
Together we'll kneel at his cross in prayer,
And after long years thou shalt go to him there.

CHILD.

Let me go, mother dear, on his bosom to rest,
By whom, while on earth, little children were blest.
I will *there* learn the song of "Redeeming Love"
From the harps of the ransomed in glory above.
Heaven's blessings attend thee, my mother dear;
Thy life's sorrows o'er, I will welcome thee there.

MOTHER.

Then go, my fair child, to thy heavenly home,
Where sin never enters, and sorrows ne'er come.—
Oh! deep is the anguish that pierces my heart,
As I yield to the summons which calls us to part:
Yet the Shepherd who takes this sweet lamb from my view.
Will soon shelter the mother in safety too.

HONOLULU, May 24, 1844.

DIED.

In Honolulu, May 21, Mr. PETER VOSS, cabinet-maker, aged 24. He was a native of Hasslou, near Hamburgh.

At U. S. hospital, Honolulu, May 21, WILLIAM WELLS, aged 26. He was a native of Hatfield, Mass., and had been at the hospital one year.

In Honolulu, May 25, Mr. NATHANIEL BURTON, aged 44. He was a native of Boston, and had resided many years upon the islands.

In Honolulu, May 13, JAMES DENNY, a colored man. He was a native of the U. S. and had resided here many years. He left a wife and two children.

The New York Organ for Aug. 19, 1843. contains the following:

"Lewis Tappan, who has just returned from England, tells the following: In the steamer Acadia, a large number refused the wine or even to treat. But some drank lustily. In entering Boston Bay, they were in a fog, and in much danger. Guns were fired, and soon a small boat with a single individual, was under the stern. All thought it a pilot; but no, it was a fisherman who had heard the guns, and come to tell us where we were. We all thanked him heartily, and the captain offered him a bottle of brandy. "I don't use that article, sir," said he, and rowed off. A rich Liverpool merchant, who had drank more than any other person, said, "That is a sight you never see in England." It was the first word he heard spoken by an American, and a noble testimony to the cause of temperance—"I DON'T USE THAT ARTICLE!"

Items Respecting Whale-Ships.

On the 6th Dec. 1843, two boat steerers and a boat's crew stole a boat from the Levi Starbuck in the night, near Mariah Island, and started for the main land about 100 miles distant. Soon after they left, it commenced blowing a gale, and there can be but little doubt that all were lost. Their names were—

George Maters, Halifax, N S.
Augustus H Bell, New York City.
Thomas Higgins, Albany, N. Y.
John Oliver,
James Flores,
John Williams,
Thomas Williams, } Unknown.

PORT AND HARBOR DUES, LAHAINA, MAUI.

Anchorage and pilotage, .	$10 00
Light house, . . .	1 00
Clearance, . . .	1 00
Canal, ...	3 00
Watering Ship,* (cash, $2 50, one piece of cloth, $3 50,) .	6 00
	$21 00

*The natives will take the casks on the beach, fill, raft and return them, for the above sum

Ship Sophie spoke Am brig Chenamus, N. L. 26° W., Long. 157°—crew and passengers all well.

A boat's crew left the South America at Lahaina on the 2d, and probably went to Molokai.

Ansel Gibbs parted her cable and drove out to sea, from the Lahaina Roadsted, April 13th, and lost her best anchor.

On board Calumet, Stonington, Cyrus Kellogg fell from aloft and was drowned, soon after leaving home. John Henly, Thos. Shirley, Benj. Sullivan, Henry Brown and John Brown were drowned by lowering for whales off Cape Horn in Feb 1844.

Abner B. Ryder, belonging to Am. W S. Barclay, Nantucket, fell from aloft and was killed, in January, 1844.

John Young, of St. Helena, fell overboard and was drowned. He belonged to Am, W. S. Hamilton, Bridgport.

Thomas S. Perkins, Esq., late from Kauai, reports Am. W. S. Stonington, Hamley, New London, at Waimea, May 20—8 1-2 mos., 350 w., 50 sp. All hands in health. Last from Hobart Town; and bound N. W.

W. S. Samuel Robertson, recently underwent repairs in this harbor—mizzen mast defective; and new one obtained.

W. S. Sophie, returned leaky, April 10.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

May 8, brig Sir J. Byng, from Sydney, via Tahiti.
May 20, Am. W. S. Hannibal. She returned from her cruise on the N. W. in consequence of Capt. Brown's illness. When she started, May 9, on her return passage, she was in long. 177° E. and lat. 35° N.
May 24, bk. Conception She returned from her passage to Callao, in consequence of a bad leak, discovered in 16° N. and 107° W. The captain and crew entertained serious fears that they should not be able to reach this port in safety.

SAILED.

May 1, Am. ship Trident, Black, to cruise.
May 1, Am. ship Cossack, Delano, to cruise.
May 2, Eng. bk. Brothers, Pierce, for Col. River.
May 3, Am ship Congaree, Weston, for Kamschatka.
May 5, Fr ship Neree, Freemont, to cruise.
May 6, Eng. bk. Indian, Maughn, to cruise.
May 6, Am. W. ship Sam. Robertson, Warner.
May 22, Am. ship Lausanne, Spaulding, for Manilla.
May 28, Am. ship Fama, Nye, for California.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

April 22, Thomas Williams, Manwarriff, Stonington, 22 mos., 200 sp., 1900 w.
April 23, Newton, Sawyer, New Bedford, 5 mos.
April 26, Lagoda, Colt, New Bedford, 5 1-2 mos., 35 sp., 65 w.
April 27, Calumet, Hancox, Stonington, 5 1-2 mos., 200 sp.
April 27, Richmond, Ludlow, Cold-prings, 4 1-2 mos., 20 sp.
April 29, Hamilton, Peck, Bridgeport, 6 mos., 130 sp.
April 29, Mt. Vernon, Covell, New Bedford, 5 mos., 60 sp.
April 30, Vermont, Nash, Mystic, 5 mos
May 9, Jeannette, Mayhew, New Bedford, 24 1-2 mos., 4450 sp., 50 w.
May 10, Young Eagle, Lathrop, Nantucket, 5 mos., 100 sp
May 10, Israel, Finch, New Bedford, 5 mos., 20 sp.
May 13, bk. Gem, Worth, Sag Harbor, 7 mos., 800 w.
May 14, Barclay, Barker, Nantucket, 7 mos., 140 sp.
May 14, Baltic, Butler, Fair Haven, 5 mos.
May 14, Sarah, Myrick, N. York, 4 mos., 50 w.

PASSENGERS.—Rev. George Gary and lady, on board bk. Brothers, for Columbia River. On board ship Fama, for California, J. C. Jones, Esq; Mr. Jos. Thompson; Capt E. Grimes; Mr. Dedman; and Mrs. John Paty, with two children On board Lausanne, Mr. P. B. Schemerhorn; and Mr. Luff.

DONATIONS.—For temperance, or publishing the Friend, $2, from Mr. Pitman, Hilo, Hawaii; from Mr. Ripner, 2d officer of Saml Robertson, $1; and from two sailors, 50 cents each; a friend, $3; for seamen's chapel, from Major Low, $5.

FOR SALE.—Vol. 1., of the Temperance Advocate & Seamen's Friend, bound—$1 25—at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

ALSO,—"Commercial, Meteorological and Missionary Statistics, Relating to the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands," by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., Dr. T. C. B Rooke and Mr. S. N. Castle. 12 1-2 cents single copy, and $1 per dozen.

N. B.—The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale and gratuitous distribution, Bibles and Testaments, in the English, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish and Danish languages.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $2 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies. Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1841. No. VII.

For the Friend.

NOTES

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.

(*Continued from No.* VI., *page* 54.)

5. CUSTOM-HOUSE, UNDER THE BRITISH COMMISSION.—I have already stated that the duties paid in 1843 were larger than they had ever before been. This was in some measure, but *not wholly* accounted for, by the one per cent. additional duty charged by the British Commission, whose administrative functions commenced on the 25th of February, and ceased on the 31st of July. Against that additional duty, I find a *protest*, duly recorded at the foot of the entry dated 24th July, of the brig Delaware, from Boston. It is in the following terms: "I,—— ——, do solemnly protest against Lord George Paulet and John Frere, or the British Commissioners, in consequence of the payment, by compulsion, of the extra-duty of one per cent. laid upon all importations by order of said commissioners, as being contrary to the express laws of the Sandwich Island government, and hold them responsible for all damages which may accrue to me in consequence thereof."

This protest applies to a duty of $54 61 cents, and is formally authenticated by his excellency Kekuanaoa, governor of Oahu.

I do not find any similar protest appended to any other entry, not even to one of the same brig, of the same date, comprised of articles in forty-six lines, of which the total value was only carried out at bottom, rendering it impossible to affix a precise value to any one article.

The duties are calculated "ad valorem," upon the principle of adding the charges to the invoice cost. I here give a practical illustration of this, in the last entry of the brig referred to, viz:

Total amount carried out, -	$5,513 13	
Charges, - - - - - - - -	66 20	
		5,579 33
Government duties, - - - - -	$167 38	
Br. Comm. ditto, - - - - - -	55 79	
		223 17

If the government continue to permit such entries, *in mass*, it will be impossible to check any undervaluations of goods that may be made.

6. EXPORTS FOR 1843.—It will be seen by that part of the above table that refers to exports of native produce, that their whole amount for five and a half years, from 1835 to 17th Aug. 1841, was only $481,380; averaging yearly $87,523, against an yearly average of imports of $365,854. This would leave a balance of $278,331, on an average, every year, to be provided for, by specie or bills, or in some other way, not very apparent.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the quantities of native produce exported during the year 1843. They appear to have been as follows:

Sugar,	1,115,010 lbs.;	valued at	4 cts.;	$45,800
Molasses,	64,320 galls.;	"	" 20 cts.;	12,864
Kukui oil,	8,620 galls.;	"	" 40 cts.;	3,448
Bullock hides,	10,686	"	" $2 each;	21,372
Goat skins,	29,800	"	" 18 cts.;	5,364
Arrow root,	35,140 lbs;	"	" 4 cts pr lb;	1,405
Mustard seed,	39,700 lbs.;	"	" 2 1-2 cts.;	992
				$91,245

7. DECREASE OF POPULATION.—It appears, therefore, that the productions of the islands is upon the increase. This is a matter of the utmost importance to the government, the people, and all foreign merchants established here. To improve and extend the agriculture of the country, ought to be the great aim of the government. It will be found to be the best means of checking the lamentable decrease in the native population, of attracting and employing foreign settlers, of extending commerce, and of augmenting the revenue. But, little good will be done, until the government enact new laws regulating the tenure of land, and encouraging all industrious inhabitants, whether native or foreign, to lay the waste land,—which every where abounds,—under proper cultivation. This is clearly the interest of the king and chiefs; for their present policy of retaining the land in their own right, and of granting only short leases, will depopulate the islands in a few years. It may also become dangerous to persist in it, with a people every day becoming more enlightened, knowing more wants, and desiring more comforts.

8. NECESSITY FOR INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The increase in the population of the islands must go hand in hand with the development of their agricultural resources. For these islands cannot at present calculate much upon foreign markets for the consumption of their surplus produce. In Europe, Asia, Australasia, North America, Chili, Peru, Ecuador, New Granada, Central America and Mexico, they will be undersold by similar produce from other countries, or from some of these countries themselves. The only foreign markets that the Sandwich Islands, so far as I can judge, can reasonably count upon, are the settlements on Columbia River, Kamscatka, Sitka on the N. W. Coast, and perhaps California while the Mexican government does not extend their prohibitive system to that department.

The stream of population which is now directing itself, by hundreds and by thousands, into the *Oregon* Territory, is likely to establish the largest and the best market for the produce of the Sandwich Islands, which again will consume the lumber, salmon, flour, &c., produced in that territory. In this commerce, Messrs. Pelly & Allan, agents for the Hudson's Bay co., are extensively engaged, and the Americans are likely to participate largely in the trade. Its increase will be commensurate with the increase of the population of Oregon, and of the Sandwich Islands.

9. CONSUMPTION OF GOODS IN THE ISLANDS.—The consumption of goods in the Sandwich Islands is not to be measured by the native population, numerically considered. Regard must be had to the foreign population, which is now very considerable, and the *rates* of whose consumption is much greater than that of the ill-clothed and *poi*-fed natives. Nor must we overlook the floating market arising from the immense fleet of *whalers* that touch yearly at these islands during the two seasons of spring and fall. Each of these whalers is supposed to purchase vegetables, beef and other produce of the islands, to the yearly amount of $200, on an average, and from 600 to 13,000 dollars in other articles bought from the stores. I take this wide range, because some old residents estimate the total consumption of each whaler at $800, while others estimate it as high as $1500. I have been assured that when the English whalers frequented this port, the average consumption of each used to be from £250 to £350.

10. DEPENDENCE OF THE ISLANDS ON WHALERS.—But, even were the consumption much less, it is obvious that the prosperity of these islands has depended, and does depend, *mainly* upon the whaleships that annually flock to their ports; many of them coming twice a year. Were the whale fishery to fall off, as seems in some measure to be the case, or were the vessels engaged in it to abandon these islands for some others in this ocean, or for ports on the *Main*, the Sandwich Islands would relapse into their primitive insignificance. The government seems to be aware of this; for, as I have shown in the notes to my Table of the 25th March, published in the "Friend" of the 1st instant, there are exceptions in favor of whalers, both in the duties and port-dues. My only doubt is, whether these exceptions have been carried far enough. I incline to the belief that whale-ships should be exempted from all port-dues, and that the police regulations towards sailors ought to be the most liberal that the maintenance of public order will permit.

11. VISITS OF SHIPS OF WAR ADVANTAGEOUS.—The frequent visits of ships of war tend also greatly to promote the commerce and wealth of the Sandwich Islands. The officers of H. B. M. ships *Dublin*, *Hazard* and *Modeste*, generally prefer Honolulu to any port in the Pacific excepting Valparaiso. I am told the same partiality exists amongst the American officers who have visited this port; and as an agent of the United States government has arrived to establish a naval *depot* here, frequent visits of their ships of war may be expected; and this will be a new source of prosperity to these islands.

12. PROBABLE TRADE WITH FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.—The French settlements ot the *Marquesas* and the *Society* Islands, are also creating fresh markets for the produce of the Sandwich Islands.

13. POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE SAND-ISLANDS.—What the Sandwich Islands are capable of, under good government, is evident from the following table, from data in Mr. Jarves' recent interesting work on the Sandwich Islands:

	Length.	Breadth.	Square miles.	Population as estimated in 1823.	Census of 1832.	Census of 1836.
HAWAII.	88	73	4,000	85,000	45,792	39,364
MAUI.	48	30	620	20,000	35,062	24,199
LANAI.	17	19	100	2,500	1,600	1,200
MOLOKAI.	40	7	190	3,500	6,000	6,000
KAHOOLAWE.	11	8	60	50	80	80
OAHU.	46	25	530	20,000	29,755	27,809
KAUAI.	22	24	500	10,000	10,977	8,934
NIIHAU.	20	7	90	1,000	1,047	993
	292	193	6,090	142050	130313	108579

If the above calculation be correct, the whole population of the Sandwich Islands is at present less than 18 to the square mile; while if the celebrated British navigator Capt. Cook is to be believed, the population in his day (1778) was nearly 66 to the square mile.

As his calculation was founded only on the crowds of natives whom he saw at the ports he visited, and not upon any accurate computation, it may have been exaggerated; but the above table shows a decrease of 33,471 in 13 years from 1823. From this fact, it may reasonably be inferred, without taking into account the pestilence which raged in 1803 and 1804, during the reign of Tamehameha I., and the loss of life arising from his wars, that the population has decreased at least to the extent of 200,000 since 1778.

It appears from the above table that the decrease, since 1823, has been confined to six of the islands; and, that in the two islands of Molokai and Kahoolawe, there has been an increase of 2,530 since that year. This in some measure warrants the hope that the decrease is not the necessary effect of causes permanent and irremovable in their nature, but rather of something wrong in the habits, morals, government of the people or laws affecting marriages.

One of the missionaries, the Rev. W. P. Alexander, in 1838, calculated that there were annually, in the group, 6,838 deaths, and only 3,335 births. I have conversed with other well-informed missionaries, who all agree in stating that the yearly deaths still greatly exceed the yearly births, and that little more than one-half, if so many, of the marriages lead to offspring.

As the climate is of surpassing salubrity, and as the means of subsistence are abundant and easily procured, the results I have mentioned are the more surprising. Most of the missionaries and of the medical men attached to the mission, particularly Dr. Chapin, have

ascribed them to the almost universal prevalence and uncontrolled progress of a disease said to have been introduced by the first white men who visited the islands. There no doubt has been, and I fear still to a great extent exists a cause, in the laxity of native morals, why that disease should be propagated with unusual universality, and that very cause will add to the effect of the disease in preventing offspring; but the outward appearance of fat and health, more general here amongst the natives, than amongst the indian tribes of Mexico, or any other country in South America, is opposed to the belief of such an inward rotteness as could render the race unprolific, without the influence of other causes.

14. POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—What these other causes are, it behoves the Government carefully to investigate, with the view of applying a prompt and efficient remedy. The primary concern of every Government is to secure the existence and promote the increase of their people. It is satisfactory to find that the Government of king Kamehameha III. has not neglected this duty in their recent legislation. Laws have been enacted to discourage idleness and luxury, to extend agriculture, and apply to each soil the peculiar cultivation to which it is best adapted. But example is a practical science; it is not to be taught by precept, but by example; and it would be expecting too much from the natives to suppose that they can carry into effect the improvements recommended by the government, without the example of foreign agriculturists, and without the aid of foreign capital. To obtain these advantages, new laws regulating the tenure of land are required. Laws have also been enacted, abating the taxes and labour days for the king and landlord, according to the number of children, or of old, weak and infirm persons which every man has to support. These exemptions certainly do hold out inducements to marriage, and for parents to take care of their children; but they have not yet been sufficiently long in operation to produce any visible effect in staying the great evil of depopulation.

15. FOOD CHEAP AND ABUNDANT.—Under favorable circumstances, the population ought to increase here more rapidly than in almost any other part of the world. A native, in the country, can support himself in health and vigor at an expense of little more than a cent per day. The staff of life amongst the natives is the *taro* or *kalo root* (*Arum Esculentum*) prepared in the form of paste, and eaten either alone or with dried fish. It is a wholesome food and highly nutritious. It is cultivated on sloping grounds, where refreshed by frequent showers; but the best is that which grows wholly immersed excepting only the large green leaves. In an interesting paper on the resources of these islands, from the pen of William Ladd, Esquire, published in the *Hawaiian Spectator*, under date 30th January 1839, it is stated that 40 feet square of land planted with *taro* will support a man for a year; and that one mile square so cultivated, would feed 15,151 individuals, while not more than one twenty-fifth of that number would be required to cultivate it. Mr. Ladd still upholds the correctness of his calculations, but there are others who admit its truth only as applied to the very best lands and the first year of their cultivation. It appears that *taro* very soon exhausts the land, and that to ensure an equal crop the ground must be frequently changed. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that a given extent of land cultivated for *taro*, will produce a far greater quantity of food for man than if cultivated for any other plant. This would be a great advantage in a country over-populated, but in these islands, where population is the great want, it may be doubted whether the facility of feeding themselves on *taro* does not obstruct other modes of cultivation, more laborious, but also more promotive of industry. Thus, I am not sure that the very cheapness of living here, which ought to augment the population, has not an opposite effect through the habits of indolence which it perpetuates.

16. CHIEF PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISLANDS.—The Islands produce maiz, wheat, rice, potatoes, yams, bananas, arrow-root, beans, peas, melons, pumpkins, cabbages, onions, radishes, lettuce, grapes, pine-apples, papayas, oranges, lemons, figs, straw-berries, gooseberries, cucumbers, olives, tomatoes, chirimoyas, sugar, coffee, mustard-seed, cotton, indigo, silk, hemp, cocoa, tobacco, ginger, turmeric, kukui-nuts, and cattle of all kinds; so that they afford a wide range of products for the reward of native industry; but I repeat, foreign example and capital are wanting to stimulate and direct that industry.

17. EPIDEMIC DISEASES, &c.—While the means of subsistence are most abundant in the Sandwich Islands, the diseases to which the natives are subject are few and simple. After consulting two able papers, published by Dr. Judd and Dr. Chapin, I may state that the chief diseases are asthma, croup, cutaneous eruptions, apoplexy, diarrhea, dysentery, catarrhs, whooping-cough, dropsy, fevers, ophthalmia, influenza, inflamatory and rheumatic ailments, scrofula, syphilis, ulcers, teething and other infantile complaints. In a valuable manuscript paper of Dr. Rooke's, to which I have had access, he adds puerperal fever, as very common and very fatal. Excepting that disease, apoplexy, croup and dropsy, the others are stated to be generally mild, yielding easily to proper care and medical treatment,—two comforts, however, which the natives cannot easily procure in their present condition. Dr Chapin considers that most of the diseases to which the natives are subject arise from cold, bad houses and bad clothing. The means of preventing the operation of these causes, are to be sought for only in the diffusion of wealth, created by general industry, for which there are superabundant elements.

18. DISEASES OF SEAMEN, &c.—I have taken some pains to ascertain the diseases common amongst foreign seamen who visit this port, and the facilities which exist for their cure. The following letters from Doctors Wood, Rooke and Gibson, will be read with interest by all friend of seamen; and I have personally visited the houses where the sick American and British sailors are now accommodated, and I fully concur with these gentlemen in thinking that a regular hospital for seamen is much wanted in this place. I think it would be the policy as well as the interest of the government to grant a site for the erection of hospitals, in some favorable situation. Supposing only an average of 20 sick seamen in hospital, every year, their support and medical attendance, at the rate of a dollar a day, would amount to $7,300 yearly, of which the country would receive the full benefit. Besides, the native assistants employed would acquire knowledge and experience, fitting them to be useful among their own countrymen.

Dr. WOOD'S *remarks upon the diseases of American seamen, and the want of an hospital for seamen.*

"HONOLULU, May 11th, 1844.

"My dear sir,—In the enclosed list of cases of disabled seamen, those only are included, which have been chargable to the United States consulate, established at these islands.

"No record has been kept of the cases of seamen not *destitute*,—or for whose support provision has been made by the masters of vessels from which they were discharged. The number of this class does not much exceed that of the cases described as destitute.

"In the classification of the diseases of the above mentioned list of sick and destitute seamen, no account has been made of cases of sickness incurred by them during their residence in this port.

"No record has been made of the termination of the above list of cases, excepting the deaths; nor has this been deemed a matter of much interest—as nearly all, with the exception of a few cases of incurable diseases, have recovered and re-shipped, or been sent home.

"In those cases classed under the head of *accidental injuries* (to which whalemen are specially exposed) are included fractures, dislocations, ruptures, wounds, contusions or injuries of important viscera.

"Under the head of *mercurial rheumatism* are classed those cases in which the rheumatic affection appeared to have been induced by the injudicious administration of mercurial remedies during exposures incidental to, or but little heeded, by sailors.

"There is no public hospital or infirmary (properly so called) at Honolulu; no suitable buildings having been erected with special reference to the accommodation of the sick. Buildings have been rented for the reception of sick and disabled American seamen, where they are provided with board, lodging, washing, nursing and medical attendance, at an expense to the U. States government of about one dollar per day. And although the accommodations are the best which the town of Honolulu at present affords, there are few ports where a well regulated hospital would contribute more to the relief of disabled seamen.

"The want of such an establishment is in part compensated for by the salubrity and uniform temperature of the climate; and to this circumstance may be attributed the recovery of as large a proportion of cases as appear in the reports of well-conducted infirmaries in other countries.

"With the respectful regards of
"Your friend and ob't serv't,
"(Signed.) R. W. WOOD.

"R. C. Wyllie, Esq., Honolulu."

Table of the number of admissions into the hospital for sick and destitute American seamen, at Honolulu, from April 1st, 1839, to April 1st, 1844, condensed from the table furnished by Dr. R. W. Wood:

YEARS.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.
1840, year ending 31st March,	40	24	3
1841, " " " "	58	57	1
1842, " " " "	55	29	1
1843, " " " "	45	51	
1844, " " " "	100	65	5
	295	216	10

Of these, there were 25 cases of injury by accident; 36 cases of mercurial rheumatism; 31 of common rheumatism; 26 of secondary syphilis; 16 of primary syphilis; 11 of scurvy; 10 of chronic dysentery; 10 of stricture; 10 of fistula; 8 of bronchitis; 8 of chronic gastritis; 7 of hepatitis; 7 of pericarditis; 7 of sciatica; 6 of hydrocele; 4 of fever; 4 of lumbago; 4 of paraplegia; 4 of ophthalmia; 4 of insanity; 3 of chronic enteritis; 2 of hemiplegia; 2 of nephritis; 2 of dropsy; 1 of epilepsy; 1 of orchitis; 1 of cataract; 1 of thoracic aneurism; 1 of lumbar abscess and 1 of cystitis.

Dr. ROOKE'S *remarks on the diseases of British seamen, and suggestions for the erection of an hospital for British seamen, in Honolulu:*

"HONOLULU, May 13th, 1844.

"Sir,—In reply to your enquiries respecting the provision made for sick and distressed British seamen and others of her Majesty's subjects not being seamen, during the fifteen years past, I beg leave to forward you the following statement, which though short, I hope will convey the necessary information.

"Previous to the year 1833, or thereabouts, the sick and distressed British subjects and seamen were boarded by such different individuals as could be found to undertake the care of them—sometimes in the hovels of natives, and sometimes in those of foreigners. At or about this period, their board was contracted for by an Englishman keeping a public house, with whom they were placed until 1840. During this time, their abode was miserable in the extreme; although as good as could be procured; the hovel they were lodged in being scarcely more than shelter from the rays of the sun—but really, hardly any from the rain or wind, without any conveniences or comforts necessary for invalids, except such as were supplied by the medical attendant and charged to the British government as medical comforts. Those who recollect the squalid filth of the abode they then inhabited, can only wonder that cures were ever effected or health regained in such a place.

"On my return to practice in 1841, after an absence of two years, from ill health, the sick and distressed English seamen were placed under the care of the person who now victuals them. Although their situation from this time was much improved to what it was during the previous eleven years, still much remains to be amended. From this time (April 1841) they have been lodged in a thatched building, perfectly pervious to the winds—so much so, that in cases requiring particular attention, they have to seek the shelter of an old garment or mat, hung up against the side of the house, to ward off the damp wind, during the inclement season. It is also situated in the same enclosure with a common grog-shop, in the most noisy part of the town; subject to the noisy and often dangerous intrusion of drunken sailors, with all the concomitant evils and disturbance to the patients; mixed also with casual boarders from different ships, who come and go almost daily, rendering it almost impossible to keep secure the bedding and other effects belonging to government. In respect to their diet, they are well and amply provided. Soap, washing, nursing, and other incidental expenses, are provided as medical comforts, when the cases urgently require them. The accompanying list of admissions with medical treatment, will show the nature of the cases which have occurred during the last 37 months.

"There have been 77 men *subsisted* during the last 37 months, for 7129 days; giving an average of nearly 92 and a half days for each man. Previous to July 1842, the charge for subsistence was 43 cents each man per diem; but this not being found adequate, it was increased to 50 cents per diem, which is the rate now paid.

"The average expense of each man to the government, for medicine, board, lodging, clothing, funeral expenses, &c. &c., may be obtained by reference to the official documents in Mr. Sea's possession.

"During the last fifteen years, I have represented on different occasions the evils arising from the manner in

which the men were lodged, stating that a saving might be made by having a proper building erected, for the abode of the sick, and under the charge of the medical attendant. I have also offered to be at one half the expense of such building, provided I might have the privilege of using the *vacant* beds for others than distressed British subjects.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most ob't servant,

"J. Chas. Byde Rooke.

"To Robt. C. Wyllie, Esq."

The admissions to medical care above referred to, during the 37 months ending 30th April 1844, were 71; of these, 8 were cases of casualties; 7 of ulcers; 5 of dysenteria; 5 of dyspepsia; 5 of syphilis; 4 of fracture; 4 of pneumonia; 4 of rheumatism; 3 of hernia; 3 of hydrarthus; 3 of stricture urethræ; 2 of cynanche; 1 of abscessus; 1 of arthritis; 1 of cystitis; 1 of febris intermittens; 1 of gastritis; 1 of hæmoptisis; 1 of hepatitis cum abscessu; 1 of intususceptio; 1 of mania; 1 of ophthalmia; 1 of periostitis; 1 of phthisis; 1 of diseased prostate; 1 of diseased rectum; 1 of tabes; 1 of poison; 1 of vulnus; and 1 of cancer pylori.

Of these, the case of cancer pylori, that of hepatitis cum abscessu, and that of phthisis, ended fatally.

The above is a condensed statement from that sent by Dr. Rooke.

On the 14th, I addressed a note to Dr. John Gibson, the surgeon of H. B. M. ship *Modeste*, soliciting any observations he might have to offer upon the statements made by Dr. Wood and Dr. Rooke. Having no local interest to serve, Dr. Gibson's opinion, in support of that of Doctors Wood and Rooke, adds much weight to their suggestions, *in favor of a better provision for sick seamen*, than any that Honolulu at present affords. It would be worthy of the charity and philanthropy which so eminently characterize the governments of *Great Britain* and of the *United States*, to take this subject into their consideration. The following is the letter received from Dr. Gibson:

"H. M. S. Modeste,

"Honolulu, 18th May, 1844.

"My dear sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th inst. with the accompanying remarks of Doctors Rooke and Wood, upon the diseases to which seamen are liable here, and upon the manner in which they are taken care of while sick. These, I have carefully perused, and now return you, with many thanks.

"In answer to your request, to state my opinion regarding a better provision for sick British sailors on this island, I think you will agree with me that there is very great room indeed for improving their condition. I consider that the apartments used as sick quarters at present, are miserable in the extreme, and by no means suitable to the comforts which distressed British subjects or sick seamen ought to have.

"I am fully able to corroborate the description given in Dr. Rooke's remarks, of the building occupied. During his absence lately from the island, I was left in charge of his patients, and had then an opportunity of witnessing the uncomfortable accommodation afforded. No justice, in my opinion, could be given to the treatment of any medical man there, considering the noise, close confinement in the hot and exposure to the damp in the rainy season. Besides, these apartments are in the very hot-bed of almost constant revelry and drunken broils.

"The Sandwich Islands having gained a celebrity in the civilized, and an importance in the commercial world, and as they will most likely be more frequently visited by ships of war, than formerly, (whose sick and wounded are often obliged to be landed after long voyages, for change of scene and repose,) I do most decidedly think, that a more convenient and comfortable abode, in place of that allotted at present to the sick and distressed, should be selected without delay. Such abode ought to be in a situation freely exposed to the cool and salubrious trade wind, which almost constantly blows here, and separated entirely from the rioting, clamor, and dust of the town.

"I consider the offer made by Dr. Rooke, at the conclusion of his remarks, as liberal, fair and just; and I may add, that an hospital nearly on the same footing as he proposes, was established at Valparaiso, four years ago, sanctioned by the commander in chief then on the station, and exists still, under the superintendence of Dr. Houston, R. N.; where the sick from ships of war and merchant ships are comfortably provided for, and treated.

"I am,

"My dear sir,

"Yours, faithfully,

"John Gibson, *Surgeon*

"*Royal Navy.*

"Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., &c. &c."

It will be observed that the average expense of each American seaman for board, lodging and medical attendance is one dollar per day.

In the case of sick British sailors, I understand the average cost for each man is the same or a little more.

British sailors, serving on board American ships, are subjected to this great hardship, here, that if they have to be sent on shore, sick, the American consul refuses to grant them any relief or assistance. It appears the appropriation made by congress, is for the benefit of native-born Americans only, and too limited in amount to allow of a more liberal application.

It is due to Dr. Wood and Dr. Rooke, to state that they are both very humane in attending gratuitously upon all sick sailors, who are in the unfortunate position of not being able to claim upon the consuls of their respective nations.

I cannot help thinking that if the services of a sailor are rendered under any particular flag, in the hard case of sickness, he ought not to be debarred from relief, merely because he was not born under that flag.

19. Labor of natives inadequately paid.—With elements so abundant, and a population inadequate to the cultivation of the soil, one would naturally expect that the labor of the natives would be well rewarded. This, unfortunately is not the case. Except in this and other villages, where foreigners create a demand for domestic service and other particular classes of labor connected with commerce and navigation, the daily wages of the natives does not average more than 12 and a half cents *per diem;* and this wretched pittance is not paid in cash, but in goods, given to the natives at a profit to the employer of perhaps 100 per cent. Thus we have the *truck* system, in its worst form, established in these islands. It could not subsist, under laws allowing foreigners to acquire land, and to employ their capital in its cultivation; for the demand for native labor would thereby be increased, and wages would rise in proportion.

The Sandwich Islands government does not seem to be sufficiently aware of this fact, or of the public wealth and power that can be derived from labor alone. Supposing only 30,000 of the natives employed in constant labor, for only 300 days every year, and at the very moderate rate of 25 cents a day, the collective amount of their wages, at the end of the year, would be $2,250,000. There is no reason why such or higher wages should not be earned by that or a much larger number of laborers, except the laws regulating the tenure of land, which prevent the application of foreign labor and capital to its culture.

20. New laws required.—Under better laws, in that respect, there would soon be a demand for labor beyond what the natives can supply. This very demand would stimulate the natives to take care of their offspring as a source of profit; and any deficiency of labor could be easily supplied from China, whose inhabitants are always ready to emigrate to any country where they can find profitable employment.

21. Savings banks.—The constant employment of the natives, on fair wages, besides favoring their health, would lead to habits of providence, and *savings banks* might be established. The beneficial effects of these institutions have been extensively felt in England, Ireland, France, North America, and other countries. It may be difficult to persuade the king and chiefs of the rapidity with which the avails of labor might be made to accumulate through such institutions. But the results in England and Ireland cannot fail to arrest their attention:

The amt of deposits in 377 savings banks in England, on 10th Nov. 1832, was	£12,916,028
The amt. of ditto in 21 ditto in Wales, on ditto, was	349,794
The amt. of ditto in 70 ditto in Ireland, on ditto, was	1,045,825
Making a total of	£14,311,647
Or at 50d the dollar,	$68,695,825

The owners of that large amount were 429,400 in number; nearly one half of whom were depositors of sums not exceeding £20 each.

Those institutions are of incalculable advantage to the industrious poor. From the high rate of interest obtainable in these islands, on undoubted security they might be conducted here with much success, and to the great benefit of the depositors.

22. Hints for the king's revenue.—Notwithstanding the exemptions from taxes herein-before-mentioned, in favor of parents who have large families, there are well informed persons who still think that the taxes on land operate to the discouragement of population. If on investigation this should be found to be the case, the government have it in their power to abate the taxes on land and increase them proportionally on imports, to an extent not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem*, without infringing their treaties with any foreign power.

In any alteration of the taxes, I think it would be only fair to the missionaries, in consideration of the great benefits conferred by them on the community, to exempt what supplies are sent them from the United States, by way of donation, or otherwise, from any duty whatever.

The question of a total prohibition, or of a higher duty on ardent spirits, is also one which deserves consideration, both on the grounds of morality and policy. A very able representation on this point, was made on the 14th March, 1843, by one of the most talented and influential of the missionaries, and the captains of whalers have recently threatened to abandon the islands altogether, if spirits continue to be sold on shore.

23. On articles exported.—It will be observed by the table of exports that that of sandal-wood has ceased of late years. It has for some time been, and is now, subject to a royal *taboo* (interdict): but the king has it in his power to take off the "*taboo*," when everybody might cut and export it, on payment of two-thirds. As the price in China, of late years, has been too low to pay even freight and charges, it is not likely that sandal-wood will again become an article of profitable export.

Bullocks' hides, goats' and sheep-skins are likely to become articles of large exportation, as these animals have already multiplied greatly, and the islands are still capable of supporting a much larger number, without any injury to other agricultural interests.

A trial has been made of the native sugar in the Sydney market, where owing to the present extraordinary depreciation of all property, except cash itself, it has not sold favorably. I understand it has only netted about £9 per ton to the importer.

For molasses, of late, there has been an increased demand, from Chili.

Kukui-oil has been tried in the markets of Chili, N. S. Wales and London, but as yet without much success. In London it will leave nett about £20 per imperial ton.

Mustard-seed, I hear, answers well in the United States. It has been sent on trial to England, but the result is not yet known.

Salt can be had in abundance, at about $6 per ton. It can only be exported in ballast, at a very low freight.

Arrow-root I understand can be produced in great plenty, at about 4 cents per pound. An enterprising and ingenious friend of mine, Mr. Alexander Forbes, of Tepic, writes me that it answers well in place of starch, for the cotton cloths manufactured by him and his partners, at *Jauja*, near Tepic; so that if it can be laid down in San Blas, at a price considerably lower than starch can be bought for in Tepic, there is some chance that a market will be opened there for this new article of export from these islands. If so, it will, to that extent, facilitate the establishment of a regular packet to San Blas, an object desired by the government, and of great consequence to the commerce of this place and to the whaling interests.

24. Route to America and Europe.—Were a monthly packet established, the following would be the time and expense required, for passengers to reach New York, and Southampton in England:

	Days.	Dollars
To San Blas, say	30	100
To Guadalaxara, or Horseback,	7	35
To Mexico, by stage,	6	60
To Vera Cruz, ditto,	3	50
For stoppages, allow	3	
For personal expenses for 19 days, allow		38
For weight of luggage above 25 lbs. each person, allow		21
To New Orleans,	8	35
To Mobile,		5
To Montgomery,		10
To Franklin,		2
To Madison,		5
To Augusta,		5 25
To Charleston,		8
To Baltimore,		15
To New York,		7
From N. Orleans to N. York, allow	8	
For expenses during 8 days, allow		20
	65	416 25

A passenger going to England, to reach Vera Cruz

from these islands, will require the same time and expenses as above, namely:

	Days.	Dollars.
	49	304
And from Vera Cruz to Southampton, per steamer, - - -	35	310 (£62)
Totals,	84	614

In crossing Mexico, a passenger requires to carry a bed with him, as far as Guadalaxara.

After reaching that city, he travels by the diligence, and at all the stations will find bedding, provisions and very fair accommodation of every sort, provided by the contractor, *Don Anselmo Zurutuzu*, whose agents all along the road, are Biz-cayans, well-bred and very attentive.

Children at the breast, or conveyed on the knees of the mother, are exempted from any charge by the diligences.

For all luggage, exceeding 25 lbs. allowed to each passenger, *gratis*, a charge is made at the rate of $7 to Mexico for every 25 lbs. additional, and about the same again from Mexico to Vera Cruz; but no account is taken of any small bundle or carpet-bag that each passenger may carry with him in his hand.

The diligences go twice a week, with great punctuality.

I have put down $100 for the passage from the Islands to San Blas, considering it a fair allowance.

25. BELGIAN LAND COMPANY.—It is possible that the agricultural operations undertaken by the company formed in Belgium, on the basis of the contract for unoccupied lands, between his Majesty Kamehameha III. and Mr. Brinsmade for himself and partners, on the 24th November 1841, may both enable these islands to export the above articles at a lower price than that at which they can be at present produced, and also many other articles adapted to the climate and soil. But this result will not follow, to any great extent, unless through the introduction of foreign laborers; and to the manifest advantage of this, the policy of the government does not appear to me to have been as yet directed.

It is said the French government has agreed to admit the produce of the Sandwich islands at a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem;* being the *maximum* which this government can charge on French produce, according to treaty. If this be true, it will be of great advantage to the aforesaid company.

26. GOOD DONE BY THE MISSIONARIES.—It is not however to be denied that very great improvements have been made within the last 25 years. As the main cause and spring of all these, we must not overlook the missionaries who have labored in these islands, since March 1820. The preaching of a doctrine which inculcates the duties of *doing unto others what we wish they should do to us—the providing of things honest in the sight of all men—the love and education of children—the reverence and care of parents, and obedience to the ruling powers*, and the diffusion of education which these missionaries have achieved, were the most wholesome and appropriate remedies for the social and moral plagues which afflicted this formerly heathen community. Both spiritually and civilly, the benefits conferred by the missionaries are incalculable. The experience of these benefits has given them an influence, and created a certain bias in favor of the country which sent them and which supports them, not only legitimately acquired, but so far as the missionaries are concerned, not to be relaxed without prejudice to the progress of further native improvement. *Go ye and do likewise*, may be said to all those who envy that influence, cavil at their doings, or malign their motives. Nor has the money yearly expended by these well-deserving men, been without great advantage to the temporal interests of these islands. By an extremely interesting statistical account of the mission, from the pen of Mr. S. N. Castle, and published in the "*Friend*" of the 1st inst., it appears that including $36,400 granted for the present year, it has been supported in these islands, at an expense to the American board for missions, and other religious societies, of $608,865. Of course a large portion of that amount has been expended in the United States, for supplies sent in clothing, stationery, &c. &c.; but the portion sent in cash, has been so much added to the wealth of the country; and the use of the supplies by the missionary families spread throughout the islands, has taught the natives the use of, and created a demand for, similar comforts.

27. ON A PAROCHIAL CLERGY.—But considering the progress already made by these islands, and the elements of wealth at the disposal of the government, it would neither be fair nor decorous for it to continue to be beholden to the charity of christians in the United States for the means of defraying the expense of that religious instruction which every government is bound to provide for its people, as its primary and most sacred duty.

It is with great pleasure I have heard that one or more native congregations have voluntarily undertaken the support of their pastors. In all such matters a beginning is what is wanted, but on that beginning to ground a system, requires the aid of legislative enactment. This is more especially the case in these islands, where the natives cannot as yet command sufficient ready money to pay the stipends of their pastors in cash. But the government possesses a superabundance of vacant or unoccupied lands every where, and the will is only wanting to divide the whole islands into parishes, and in each parish to make a liberal endowment in land, for the pastor of every parish, and for the support of the required number of school-masters within its bounds. The endowments ought to be liberal; for, pastors and teachers to be effective, ought, in what respects the temporal wants of themselves and families, to be placed in independent positions, so as that they may devote their whole time and energies to their respective callings, without fear of destitution. And as regards the parish ministers, particularly if they can be supported, not by money coming direct from the pockets of their hearers, but by sources of revenue held independently in their own right of office, so much more willingly and beneficially will they be listened to by those hearers. If a medical practitioner could be added to each parish, so much the better, for the great object of discovering and counteracting the causes of the depopulation of the Islands. For him also a liberal provision might be made in the manner indicated.

28. Nor ought the king, the chiefs and landlords, to *grudge* these suggested endowments of land to ministers, physicians and teachers; for, in order to live, these possessors of land would be forced to seek persons and means to cultivate and improve their several allotments, which could not be done without creating everywhere a demand for labor, improving the natives in the knowledge of agriculture, adding to the value of land, increasing the exports of the Islands, and augmenting the wealth of king, chiefs, landlords and of all classes. In fact each allotment would become a *model-school* for agriculture, and a gain to the collective wealth of the country, in proportion to its improvement.

In the present situation of the Islands, it would be good policy in the government, to give grants of land gratuitously to all *bona fide* settlers who would engage to bring it under cultivation, until the capabilities of the soil could be ascertained, and thereafter adopt a graduated scale of price, increasing every five years, as the land increased in value through the labors and experiments of these early settlers. If I am right in saying so, the policy of granting land to parish ministers, school-masters and surgeons is still more obvious.

It is needless to point out to merchants how much the system here suggested would tend to increase both the external and internal commerce of these islands.

29. Saving always the will of the Almighty, upon the policy of the government will depend the question whether the islands are to become depopulated, or thickly peopled, rich and powerful. To encourage them in a liberal and philanthropic course, example may have more effect than argument. In this hope, I give the following condensed view of what has been achieved by the republic of the *Ionian Islands*, by the congress of Vienna, placed under the protection of Great Britain, since 1817:

Islands.	*Area in sqr. miles.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aliens.*	*Pop. to sq. mile.*
CORFU,	227	35,221	29,836	9,806	287
CEPHALONIA	348	34,864	28,333	986	182
STA. MAURA,	180	9,097	8,098	190	95
ZANTE,	156	19,675	15,673	1,127	226
CERICO,	116	4,156	4,551	37	75
ITHACA,	44	4,942	4,702	108	219
PAXO,	26	2,561	2,503	223	195
	1,097	110,516	93,696	12,427	1,279

The whole population is 204,212 souls; giving an average of 186 to the square mile.

In 1838 the imports were £342,366; and the exports were £666,583. And in 1837 the revenue was £147,507; equal to 708,033 dollars; or, $3 46 1-2 cents per head. All that revenue accrued from custom-house duties; for there are no direct taxes. At the same rate, the Sandwich Islands ought to support a population of 1,132,740 souls, produce a yearly revenue of nearly 4,000,000 of dollars, and support a commerce of £1,900,646 of imports, and £3,717,220 of exports.

There is therefore a vast difference between the Sandwich Islands as they are, and as they ought to be, and might become; for they enjoy a better climate than the Ionian Islands; they have in proportion more land available for cultivation; and their soil is adapted to many rich products which can never be raised in the Ionian Islands, while their inhabitants, if less civilized, want many of the vices which degraded the Ionian population, at the time they were placed under the protectorate of Great Britain.

30. In what I have here said, my object is not to reproach or blame this government for having done little: they have done more than any visitor 25 years ago would have expected: they have already with missionary aids and influences placed these islands in advance of all others in Polynesia: but what has already been done in the quarter of a century, starting from heathenism and barbarism, only proves how much more *may* and *ought* to be done, in the next 25 years—having a fresh start, with a people coverted to christianity, taught to read, write and count, knowing the value of commerce, and that every article they can produce, will be bought by the foreign merchants, if of a quality and at a price that will enable them to compete with the same description of articles from other countries.

It is the interest, and ought to be the *glory* of the king and chiefs to develope the resources of the islands and to fill them with people. The three powerful and enlightened nations who have agreed to respect the independence of the islands under the dynasty of Kamehameha III. expect that the native government will show itself capable of achieving these results; and the Hawaiian people have a right to seek from their government, every thing that can encourage, guide and protect them in the path leading most directly to their preservation, increase, happiness and wealth.

31. Mr. J. J. Jarves, in a valuable article on these islands, published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine of July 1843, speaking of the influence of commerce upon their civilization, very justly observes. "Commerce has made them (the S. Islanders) sailors, artizans and traders; it teaches them the value of property, and indirectly the rights of man. It has remodelled their polity, freed their labor, and is rapidly teaching their chiefs that if they would have their own rights respected, they must respect the rights of others; that oppression and enterprize cannot flourish in unison; and that, if they would retain their authority, they must exert themselves to keep pace with the advance of mind and general improvement around them." — "It would have carried them far in advance of their present condition, had they but seconded her efforts by the creation of suitable laws to encourage the settlement of respectable whites, to secure apprentices to trades, and other means by which the interests of all are protected in more advanced countries." But in descanting upon the civilizing effects of commerce, Mr. Jarvis is far from withholding from the missionaries the meed of praise which is so justly due them. Of them, he remarks: "Too little credit has been given them for the attempt to teach the mechanical arts and introduce agricultural improvements. A farmer and his family were among the first body of missionaries that arrived at Hawaii: but owing to the indifference of the chiefs were obliged to suspend their labors and return home. Many of the native mechanics were instructed by the missionaries.

"They have also established manual labor schools, and their precepts and example tend directly to the encouragement of industry and the introduction of the trades, and manufactures of civilized life. In the female seminary at WAILUKU on *Maui*, the girls are taught to sew, spin, braid and knit, and other employments suitable to their sex. In all the other schools these branches are taught as far as practicable."

These remarks of Mr. Jarves, in all of which I concur, are pregnant with matter for the most serious consideration of the king and chiefs. It becomes them to examine and reflect how far they can claim any direct share in effecting the improvements already made; how far their past and present policy have promoted or obstructed those improvements, and whether great modifications are not urgently required for the preservation of their own power, in compatibility with the general interests of the people.

32. Emulation amongst nations is as useful as amongst individuals. I most sincerely hope that between the three great naval and mercantile nations which have recognized the sovereignty of these islands, under the dynasty of Kamehameha III., as regards them, there will only be an emulation to exceed each other in promoting their prosperity. But to deserve this, the native government must show a regard for, and an ability to promote, that prosperity. In every law and public act, they ought to bear in mind that the eye of the whole civilized world is upon them: that their example is to decide the question of their capability for self-improvement and self-government; and that not less the honor than the happiness of their race is interested in making as rapid progress, left to govern themselves,

as the *Marquesans* and *Otaheitians* are likely to make, governed or protected by the French.

In pressing this so earnestly upon the ruling powers of these Islands, I do it as a sincere friend of them and the people. I view their rapid progress to probable extinction, with great pain.—I cannot believe that the Almighty has left them without the powers and energies necessary to self-preservation, if they only exert them; and I am anxious that they should exert those powers and energies in the most effective manner.

I would have them study the means whereby the United States have peopled and rendered productive their deserts, within the short space of 68 years, since their independence; and those whereby the vast colonial empire of Great Britain has increased and prospered. I would have them know that it is by industry and encouraging population that these nations have become great and powerful, with a rapidity that has rendered the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race proverbial, and that every day spreads their language and institutions farther and wider over the globe.

It is by industry that the British people, of the fruits and productions of their labor, export annually upwards of £3, official value, per head, and pay taxes to the amount of £1 18s 2d: it is by the same that the Americans export annually nearly $8, and pay taxes or duties to the amount of about $1 65 cents per head; and it is by the same that France, Russia, Prussia and other powers are every year adding to their population, their power and their wealth.

33. Now that the Sandwich Islanders have been admitted to a place amongst independent and recognized nations, it will be expected that their government should at least make an effort to follow the path that has conducted other nations to prosperity. I am not aware that any nation ever arrived at that end by a policy regulating the tenure of land such as that which is followed here. While the United States sell in perpetuity the vacant rich lands of the West, at 1 1-4 dollars per acre, and while Great Britain sells land in New Brunswick at 2s 6d, Canada at 4, 5, 7s 6d and upwards per acre, and in N. S. Wales, Ceylon and Moulmein at 5s., the absurdity of the Sandwich Island government, in refusing to sell land in perpetuity, at all, and only consenting to lease it for about 25 years, at the yearly rent of nearly a dollar per acre, and at the end of the 25 years to revert to the government, with all the improvements made thereon, must be glaringly apparent.

In England alone, which contains 32,247,680 acres of land, on which, without counting Wales, Scotland and Ireland, are supported 15,000,000 of people, the average yearly rent of land in 40 counties is but 18s 10d per statute acre. How can the government of these islands, with 3,897,600 acres, and a population certainly not exceeding 108,539 souls, for many years to come, expect a rent of $1 per acre, with a reversion to said government of all improvements, buildings, &c., at the end of 25 years?

Nor is this a mere opinion of mine, unsupported by fact; for by a memorandum given in to the British Commission of sums received in the treasury for 9 months ending on 28th February 1843, it appears that only $1,931 25 was charged to the treasury for sums received on account of "*Leases of Land.*" Now supposing the one half of the whole land to be good for nothing, the remaining half, or 1,948,800 acres, if leased even at only ten cents per acre, ought to produce $194,880 yearly. It is quite clear that the lower the king fixes the rent of land, the more money he will receive, so long as the population over which he rules, continues to decrease.

Legal enactments imposing a large rent on land, will only tend to keep the land waste, but they will never enrich the king, the chiefs, or landlords; again, it might be easily demonstrated from the example of other nations, that for every 10,000 souls added to the population of these islands, there would be an increase more than proportionate, in the value of all the land they contain.

It is therefore a great mistake to suppose that the alienation of land to foreigners would injure the property and prosperity of the natives; and those who support such a delusion, however good their intentions may be, are enemies to the king, the chiefs, and the people.

New South Wales.—The working of the system which I have in the above and preceding notes recommended, is well illustrated in the financial history of New South Wales.

In that important colony of Great Britain, from 1831 to 1835, both inclusive, the colonial treasury received for sales of land only £162,692; but for the five following years the receipts were: For 1836, 105,163
For 1837, 120,171
For 1838, 116,324
For 1839, 154,754
For 1840, 313,052
———— £809,464

Since 1840, the foolish competition of joint-stock banks, supplying a capital beyond the wants of the community, and affording credit to those who never ought to have had it, after great expansion, led these institutions suddenly to curtail their issues, to the ruin of their customers, as had previously happened in the United States. This cause has depressed, and will for a time, greatly depress the value of land in New South Wales, as it did in North America; but things in both countries will soon find their level, and in both, the value of land will go on rising, as the population multiplies.

The connection between population, receipts for land and bank issues, in N. South Wales, may be shown thus:

Years.	Population	Receipts for land.	Bank note circulation
1836	77,096	£105,163	£106,127
1837	85,267	120,171	113,330
1838	37,912	116,324	121,602
1839	114,386	154,754	170,205
1840	129,463	313,012	215,729

But the Sandwich Islanders are not to suppose that these results were obtained in the early stages of the colony. At first, land was granted without price, as a reward for public services; and also to settlers, in quantity proportioned to their means of placing that quantity under cultivation. In both instances, it was given *for ever*, unless the *grantee* neglected to cultivate his allotment, in which case, but in that only after a certain number of years, it reverted to the crown.

Under the liberal system pursued by Great Britain, in that colony, the following are the results:

Sheep, from 1825 to 1843, increased from 536,993 to 6,000,009.

Horned-cattle, during the same period, from 263,000 to 800,000. And

Exports, from 1832 to 1842, from £384,344 to £1,067,411; being at the rate of £11 15 for every inhabitant

Let those who administer the affairs of the Sandwich Island government, ask themselves what benefits have as yet arisen from their system, if the principle of leaving nothing *fixed*, but every thing revocable, can be called a system.

Canary Islands.—Nor is the progress of population and improvement confined to the Anglo-Saxon race and their possessions. Of this truth, the Canary Islands, in the North Atlantic, afford an example. In number, position and climate, they bear some analogy to these islands. The following table shows what progress they have made in 83 years:

Islands.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population in 1742.*	*Population in 1835*
Canary,	758 3	33,864	68,040
Gomera,	169 7	6,251	11,742
Hierro,	82 2	3,687	4,444
FuerteVentura,	326 1	7,382	13,885
Lanzarote,	323 5	7,210	17,434
Palma,	718 5	17,580	33,059
Teneriffe,	877 7	60,218	85,011
	3256 0	136,192	233,645

The progression of population and improvement, in those islands, is indeed slow, but it is sure and gradual, while in the Sandwich Islands, what has it been, in the sense commanded by the Creator, in the first chapter of Genesis?

Phillipine Islands.—In this same ocean, exists a group of 10 islands of various sizes and a few small ones, which affords another example full of instruction to the Sandwich Islands. They are the Phillipine Group. They are as follows:

Islands.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population in 1837.*
Luzon,	56,604	2,264,807
Islade Negros,	3,774	35,622
Layte,	4,198	92,165
Masbate,	1,215	2,310
Mindoro,	4,155	29,632
Panay,	4,516	406,030
Samar,	5,470	99,635
Magindanao,	35,637	74,560
Palawan,	7,558	11,097
Zebre,	2,162	250,817
Small Islands,	8,826	15,000
Total,	134,115	3,281,675

In the islands of Palawan and Magindanao, there is a portion of native territory in each, of which the population is not included. And the population of the small islands has never, to my knowledge, been exactly taken. Nevertheless, of late years, great improvements have been made in the agriculture, commerce and shipping of the group, while here, in this group, the population is going backward every day, agriculture and commerce remain almost stationary, and beyond good principles of moral action and the elements of a good and useful education generally diffused through the exertions of the missionaries, there is no manifestation of an improvement, in its *ratio*, commensurate with that evinced in all other countries enjoying the same natural and acquired advantages.

I am aware that, heretofore, the ruling powers have excused themselves, in their indolence, indifference and inaction, on the plea of the interference of foreign powers, cramping their energies, and thwarting their purposes; but this plea, if ever well founded, is valid no longer; for from the date of the Agreement of Great Britain, the United States and France, to respect their independence, they can operate without control in the full plenitude of guaranteed sovereignty; and it becomes them now, by their prompt and wise doings, to convince those nations that their belief of their capability to exercise sovereign power, for the benefit of the inhabitants, and of the Islands, was well-founded.

There never before offered such an opportunity for testing the ability of the copper-colored race of man, to govern themselves, as that which now presents itself to the natives of these islands. And I do most devoutly hope, for the honor of the Sandwich Islanders, and for the glory of the *christianity* to which they owe so much, that they will show themselves equal to the trial. I feel assured that the representatives of the three great powers before named, will not be wanting in a disposition to favor and assist them; the editors of the two periodicals here established, will pour in their lights upon all things, religious, moral, commercial, political and financial; and the ministers of the gospel will add their prayers for the blessing of God upon their endeavors. *But they must not be wanting to themselves in making these endeavors.*

(to be continued.)

THE FRIEND.

Honolulu, July 1, 1844.

"TO TEMPERANCE."

"$5 00 from "Sir John Byng," in testimony of the Baronet's deep sense of the drugged condition of the brandy market at Honolulu."

"*June* 1, 1844."

The reader may ask, who is "Sir John Byng" Sir John Byng of England we suppose to be some honorable nobleman, perhaps descended from or in some way connected with Admiral John Byng, who was executed during the reign of George II. Some say he was justly and others unjustly executed. But who is "Sir John Byng" of Polynesia? He is a brig from Sydney, with a cargo of French brandy—*eaux devies*—[La Place treaty.] This brig arrived in this port a few weeks since having on board 2,800 gallons of brandy, and sailed in a few days, *MINUS only twenty-five gallons.* Just before sailing, the supercargo called and left the sum of $5 00, for temperance, which he desired should be acknowledged with the above card. We congratulate the inhabitants of Sydney, that a portion of that poison has left their shores, which has proved an ingredient so terrible and destructive in the cup of their domestic and commercial ruin. We also very much rejoice to witness at least one symptom of wisdom and good sense among the people of Honolulu, in permitting a rum-selling vessel to come and go without disposing of her cargo. The same was true in the case of the "Heber" only a few months ago. Is it not refreshing to learn from the supercargo of a rum-selling brig that French brandy is a drug in the Honolulu market?

It is not best, however, to be too much elated. We learn from our neighbor the Polynesian, that the Sydney brig Phoebe sold here 20 hhds of brandy and 217 cases of gin. We also learn from the same source that the Sydney sch. Falcon has just arrived, having on

board "4 hhds. ale; 16 cases beer; 8 casks ale; 35 boxes champagne; 14 cases Burgundy; 3 cases Sherry; 10 bbls. gin; 124 cases brandy." Report says that vessels with similar cargoes are to follow the "Phœbe," "Sir John Byng" and "Falcon."

The Litany of the Eng. chh. reads, "From all evil and mischief; from sin; from the crafts and assaults of the devil; from thy wrath; and from eternal damnation, *Good Lord deliver us.*"

We make no pretension to the title of churchman, yet we can most sincerely and devoutly offer that petition, and we call upon all churchmen, high and low, and dissenters of every name and denomination, to unite with us in offering that petition, when it is rumored that a rum-selling craft is steering her course for our peaceful shores. Such a vessel comes freighted with the fruitful source of *evil, mischief* and *sin*. If its poison is bought and drank by the people of this land, it will aid the devil in his *crafts* and *assaults* upon their respectability, sobriety, virtue and good name. It will sooner or later bring down the *wrath* of God. It will tend to the *eternal damnation* of immortal souls. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven." Hence,

From the visits of all rum-selling vessels, "*good Lord, deliver us.*"

If they come,

From a desire among the people to purchase and drink alcoholic poison, the source of *evil, mischief* and *sin*, the devil's aid, the provocation of God's wrath, the cause of everlasting damnation to immortal souls, "*good Lord, deliver us.*"

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER BROWN'S TEA-PARTY, GIVEN TO THE AM. MISSIONARIES.

On Tuesday the 18th, all the missionaries with their wives and children, were invited "to take tea" with George Brown, Esq, U. S. Commissioner. Eighty-three were present, including an interesting group of forty children. Capt. Paige, U. S. S. Levant, and several of his officers, joined the company in the evening. A neatly arranged table was spread for the children, under an awning in front of the building, while a spacious yard afforded a fine play-ground for their gambols and sports, under the ample folds of their fathers' national flag.* From a moment's personal inspection, and various reports, we infer that the interview was highly pleasing and satisfactory to all parties. We regret that no reporter has furnished us with the brief remarks of Mr. Brown when he drank the health of the children IN A CUP OF MILK.

*It is a question which we should rejoice to see ably discussed.—How far are the children of missionaries and other foreign citizens, entitled to the rights and priviliges of citizens of the U. S.?

The merchant, physician and philanthrophist, we are confident, will peruse with interest the "notes" of Mr. Wyllie, in this number of the Friend. We have heard him styled by an intelligent reader the M'Culloch of the Sandwich Islands.

GENERAL MEETING.

The general meeting of the Am. missionaries has just closed. This annual gathering of the missionaries is almost the only event which diverts their minds from an uninterrupted series of labors among the native population. At this meeting they spend a few days in reviewing the past and planning for the future. Reports are read and statements made in regard to every department of missionary business and labor. It is customary for most of the missionaries to come accompanied by their wives and children. This affords a good opportunity for the families situated on the different islands to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance, and keep alive those social, kindly and christian feelings which happily exist among them. It was recently our privilege to meet the brethren and sisters of the mission, at the table of our common Lord and Savior. It was a season long to be remembered. The elements were administered by the Rev. Messrs. Bishop, Thurston and Whitney, among the very oldest in the missionary work.

The following are the names of missionaries present:

From Kauai.—Rev. S. Whitney and wife; Dr. J. W. Smith and wife; Rev. G. B. Rowell and wife; Mr. E. Johnson and wife.

From Oahu.—Rev. A. B. Smith and wife; Rev. A. Bishop; Rev. B. W. Parker and wife; Rev. Lowell Smith; Mr. A. S. Cooke and wife; Mr. H. Dimond and wife; Mr. E. H. Rogers and wife; Rev. R. Armstrong and wife; Mr. S. N. Castle and wife; Mr. H. O. Knapp and wife; Mr. E. O. Hall and wife; Mr. Levi Chamberlain and wife; Rev. D. Dole; Miss M. M. Smith.

From Maui.—Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Alexander, Emerson, Clark, and Conde; Rev. S. Dibble and wife; Mr. E. Bailey and wife; Mr. Rice.

From Molokai.—Miss L. Brown.

From Hawaii.—Rev. T. Coan and wife; Rev. L. Lyons and wife; Rev. A. Thurston and wife; Rev. M. Ives and wife; Rev. J. D. Paris; Rev. D. B. Lyman.

Total—gentlemen, 31; ladies, 23.

The Friend appears a few days previous to the date announced at the head of the sheet, in consequence of the editor's expectation of being absent on the 1st. During his absence, all business relating to the Friend, will be committed to Mr. Gilman, at the store of Messrs. Ladd & Co. Any person wishing to obtain copies, will please call upon him.

NEW WORK.

"*The Sandwich Islands.—Progress of Events since their discovery by Capt. Cook.—Their Occupation by Lord George Paulet.—Their Value and Importance.—By Alexander Simpson, Esq., late acting there as H. M. Consul.—London, 1843.—Price 4 shillings.*"

Having been a reader "from our youth up" of the Missionary Herald, and subsequently having fallen in with works upon the Sandwich Islands, by Cook, Ellis, Stewart, Dibble, Jarves, et ceteros, it was with no ordinary interest and curiosity, that we perused the volume with the above-mentioned title. The author we had seen; many of the events described we had witnessed, and many of the characters alluded to, are our neighbors and acquaintance. Under these circumstances, the book was amusing, instructive and entertaining. The author lets the reader into his views, and those of his party. Hence, it may be considered a work of some importance!

If any person has the desire to observe the different views which will be taken of the same subject, by men of different nations and principles, he may most profitably read this work in connection with other writers upon the Sand. Islands. We hope to see a few copies, erelong, at the Islands *for sale.*

Our columns not allowing long extracts to be made, we shall merely insert the author's postscript entire:

"Since writing the foregoing pages, I have observed it announced in the Times, that 'means have been taken by the British government and adopted by France and the United States, for placing the neutrality and independence of the Sand. Islands beyond the reach of intrigue and violence.'

"Truly! Lord Aberdeen has achieved a triumph in diplomacy! He has induced France and the United States to sanction his giving away an important British possession."

The Friend having an extensive circulation among the whaling fleet, the following "Notice" is taken from the advertisements in the Polynesian for June 15:

"'Vessels approaching Honolulu, and desiring a pilot, will set their national ensign and pilot signal, on which he will go off immediately.'

"The great number of ships coming in from Lahaina, and intending to lie off and on, or to come to anchor without employing a pilot, renders attention to the above requirement of the harbor-laws necessary.

"The undersigned will give prompt attendance on all vessels that require his ser-

he will not go off without being signalized as required in the above quoted law; a compliance with which, will be necessary to justify any future complaint against him for want of attention to duty. JOHN MEEK.

"*Honolulu, June* 15, 1844."

TEMPERANCE.

For the Friend.

IS THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS IMMORAL?

BY AMICUS.—*No.* I.

The friends of humanity have much cause for thankfulness, that they are permitted to live and act, at a time when great principles are openly and fairly discussed. The subject of *rights* is becoming better understood than formerly. They are more accurately defined. Rights are not quite so arbitrary as they have sometimes been supposed. It is beginning to be felt that, in no circumstances, are men at liberty to do as they will, even with their own. They may not spend their time, dispose of their property, or employ their influence, as they *will*, irrespective of the will of others; at least, the question whether they *may* or *may* not do so, is now a fair subject of discussion. On most points relating to social intercourse, there is little dispute. In regard to the regulation or disposal of most kinds of property, human laws and public opinion settle the question of *rights*. A man may not change the course of a stream, even on his own premises, to the probable detriment of his neighbor, without being liable to pay damages. He may not build his house of certain materials, or in a particular style, for the simple reason that his right to do so conflicts with the safety of his neighbor. What sane man claims it as his right to sell to a known maniac, a potion of arsenic, or a dagger, or a pistol, because he deals in these articles, and the price was tendered him,—the man appearing at the time self-possessed? But unaccountably strange as the statement may seem, it is abundantly sustained by facts, that the right of a certain class of men to dispose of a particular kind of property in such a way as *may*, and probably will, destroy the health of their neighbor; make him a maniac; break the heart of his wife; beggar and corrupt his children; shoulder upon the community an enormous tax; break up the peace of a neighborhood, and blight the hope of heaven in the bosom of multitudes: I say the *right* to traffic in an article which produces some or all these distressing results, because they have purchased a governmental license for a few paltry dollars, and because they have the means of carrying on this traffic, has, till lately, been regarded as settled, so as scarcely to admit discussion. But that time has, I trust, gone by. The right to discuss every subject which has a bearing upon human happiness, is now generally admitted. I am happy in the belief that free discussion will ever be the order of the day at these islands. Let public sentiment be found by discussion free as the winds which fan and refresh us in this our adopted home, or land of our temporary sojourn.

Is the traffic in intoxicating drinks an unlawful one—an immorality? This is a fair question for discussion, and one on which I propose to offer you a few short articles for the Friend. It will be seen at a glance, that the question is a deeply important one. If it can be shown that the traffic is an unlawful one—an immorality—it must and will, at no distant time, be abandoned. Public sentiment will not sustain it. Besides, as friends of the government of the Islands, we have all something to do in this matter. If it be an unlawful traffic—an immorality—be it ours, as the enlightened friends of humanity, to assist, in all suitable ways, in causing it to be speedily and forever abandoned.

In this discussion, I shall take the affirmative of the question, and labor to show, as I am able, by a reference to reason and facts, that the traffic is an unlawful one, and should be abandoned at once and forever.

A word explanatory of the word *unlawful*, will conclude this number. It will be objected, at the outset, that the traffic cannot be *unlawful*, because it is, at present, approbated, and regulated by law. This I admit, strange and humiliating as is the admission But human law is not the standard of right and wrong on moral subjects. If so, nothing could be more fluctuating and uncertain than this standard. What is right to-day, *may* be wrong to-morrow. Under one government, the keeping of gambling houses and brothels is lawful.—Under another, both are prohibited. So one government licenses the traffic in intoxicating drinks; another, prohibits their sale altogether. Which of these governments is right? Both cannot be. We must therefore seek another standard—must go farther back than to human governments. The question is, "*Is it lawful, morally, to traffic in ardent spirits?* May governments lawfully grant licenses to engage in this business? Or is it unlawful—an immorality?" We shall see.

THE RADIATING TRUTH OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.—It is important that the radiating truth from which all action springs, and by which every measure can and ought to be tested, should be defined accurately, and firmly fixed in the mind. This truth we believe to be simply this: NO MAN HAS ANY MORAL RIGHT TO USE, AS A BEVERAGE, THAT WHICH WILL INTOXICATE. Any and every measure, plan, argument or effort, that tallies with this assertion, is right; and every thing that opposes it, or tends to diminish the weight this fact should have upon the public mind, is utterly wrong, and ruinous to the temperance reform.—[Bost. Jour.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.—It is said that in the hand of one of the mummies found in a pyramid, was discovered a bulbous root, which being placed in the earth, grew and bloomed a beautiful but unknown flower, after two hundred years. So may the good seed of the word of God spring up after many years. We have a case in point.—Some years since, a venerable man, upwards of one hundred years old, was the subject of converting grace, in an eastern State. The immediate cause of his conversion was, hearing a text of Scripture which his pious mother had taught him in England, one hundred years before!

"Though seed lie buried long in dust,
It shan't deceive our hope;
The precious grain shall ne'er be lost,
For grace insures the crop."

A pious mother, about sixty years since, had a prodigal son. He was about to leave her, and go to sea. As a last resource, she placed a Bible in his chest, with a prayer to God, for His blessing upon it. Year after year passed away, and nothing was heard of the wanderer. But the eye of his mother's God was upon him. A long time after, a clergyman was called to visit a dying sailor. He found him penitent and prepared to die. He had in his possession a Bible, which, he said, was given him by a dying shipmate, who, expiring in the hope of the glory of God, gave it to him with his parting blessing. On the blank leaf was found written the name of John Marshall, the above mentioned mother's prodigal son. This man was the brother of Mrs. Isabella Graham.

CRIME IN THE OLDEN TIME.—In the course of some remarks recently made in the British House of Commons, by Mr. Crawford, he stated on the authority of Hume's History of England, that "in the reign of Henry VIII. there were confined, as debtors or criminals, at one time, in the jails, 60,000 persons; that 72,000 criminals were executed for theft and robbery alone, in the reign of Henry VIII.; an average of nearly 2,000 a year: that in 1569, in the county of Somerset, 40 persons are stated to have been executed in one year, for robberies, thefts and other felonies, 35 burnt in the hand and 37 whipped. The rapines committed by idle vagrants were intolerable; at least 3,000 or 4,000 persons in every county were living by rapine, assembling in troops, committing spoil in the daytime, and magistrates intimidated from executing their duty. In 1597, an act was passed taking away the benefit of clergy from persons committing robberies in the daytime.

The cost of keeping a sloop of war in service, in time of peace, is about $31,000; of a frigate, $170,000; of a seventy-four gun ship, $290,000. The Florida war, for removing 11,000 or 15,000 Indians, cost twenty or thirty millions of dollars at least, and many lives.

POETRY.

For the Friend.

LOVE'S TRIBUTE.

TO THE MEMORY OF SAMUEL MILLS, INFANT SON OF REV. SAMUEL C. AND MRS. JULIA M. DAMON, WHO DIED AT HONOLULU, JUNE 2, 1844, AGED 10 MONTHS AND 23 DAYS.

I loved thee *well*, when first I saw
Upon thy mother's breast,
A new born infant pillowed there
In nature's balmy rest.

With tenderness and care I marked
Each budding infant grace;
And joyed to think that thou wouldst live,—
A blessing to thy race.

I loved thee *more*, when months passed on
And brightened, as they flew,
The hopes thy bow of promise gave
In colors fair and true.

With chastened reverence I thought
Upon that sainted band,
Thy pious ancestors—whose lives
Had blessed their favored land:

And not their native land alone;
For, in *one ardent breast
Rose the first beam of light that shone
On heathen wretchedness!

And when I clasped thee to my breast
And kissed thy brow so fair,
I thought perchance *his* spirit bless'd
Rested in embryo there.

I loved thee *most*, when to thy heart
The dreaded shaft had flown;
And tidings came that we must part,
For God had claimed *his own*.

Alas! for all the cherished hopes
That in thy young life lay!
"*Father, if it be possible,*
Let this cup pass away."

It might not be!—For while we pray'd
The fell disease wrought on;—
Till our submissive hearts could say—
Oh! "not our wills be done."

Bright seraphs hovered o'er the place,
Chanting a heavenly lay;
And from thy parents' fond embrace,
Bore their loved babe away.

Faith followed to the spirit's rest—
Thy heavenly home on high;
And saw thee on thy Savior's breast
Folded, *no more to die.*

And now, each smitten heart responds—
"Father, thy will be done."
For tho' from earth a CHILD is gone,
Heaven has a CHERUB won. A. W. S.

Honolulu, June 3, 1844.

*The above is an allusion to the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, great-uncle of the deceased, and generally regarded as the pioneer of foreign missions in the American churches.

CONSCIENCE.—We are apt to connect the voice of conscience with the stillness of midnight. But I think we wrong that innocent hour. It is that terrible "next morning," when reason is wide awake, upon which remorse fastens its fangs. Has a man gambled away his all, or shot his friend in a duel?—has he committed a crime, or incurred a laugh?—it is the *next morning*, when the irretrievable past rises before him like a spectre—then doth the churchyard of memory yield up its ghostly dead—then is the witching hour, when the foul fiend within us can least tempt perhaps, but most torment. At night we have one thing to hope for, one refuge to fly to—oblivion and sleep! But at morning, sleep is over, and we are called upon coldly to review and reject, and live again the waking bitterness of self-reproach.

If I were only this or that, or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry; any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

From the Polynesian.

[*Copy.*]

OFFICIAL LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TYLER TO H. H. M. KAMEHAMEHA III.

To his Majesty Kamehameha III., King of the Sandwich Islands.

Great and good friend!—I have received the letter and accompanying documents, which your Majesty addressed to me, on the 31st of July last, announcing that, in consequence of proceedings of Rear Admiral Thomas, commander in chief of her Britannic Majesty's naval force in the Pacific, the flag of your country had been restored to you, with all the honors due to the Sovereign of a free and independent State.

I congratulate your Majesty upon this event, and trust that it may be the occasion of continuing and confirming the independence and prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, and of contributing to the tranquility of your Majesty's reign.

I pray God to have your Majesty in his holy keeping.

Written at Washington, the 20th day of November, 1843.

Your good friend,
JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
A. P. UPSHUR, *Sec'y of State.*

NEW MAIL PACKETS.—The following official notice of a new mail line of packets, established between Callao and Panama, by M. ——, Charge d'Affaires de France, in Bolivia, in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Foreign Affairs of France, we have been requested to make public, by M. Dudoit, Consul of France for this port.

The fast brig Carolina is the first of the line. T. R. Eldredge, Lima, is agent for the vessels, which it is intended shall sail so as to meet the regular packets which leave Chagres for Jamaica.

Letters from France, Turkey, Egypt, Tuscany, Greece and the Pontifical States, will be received and forwarded, free of charge, from Lima.

Letters from Great Britain and her colonies, and the United States and French West Indies, pay the following rates it Lima:

Less than 1-2 oz.,	3 rials.
Less than 6-4 oz.,	6 rials.
Less than 1 oz.,	$1 0
Less than 1 1-2 oz.,	$1 2 rials.
Not exceeding 2 oz.,	$2 0
Not exceeding 2 1-2 oz.,	$2 4 rials.
Not exceeding 3 oz.,	$3 0
Not exceeding 3 1-2 oz.,	$3 4 rials.
Not exceeding 4 oz.,	$4 0

4 rials for each additional half ounce.

Letters which go through England or France to other parts of Europe, pay rates averaging from two-thirds to double the preceding amounts.

U. S. government mail packets now run regularly between Chagres and Pensacola.—[Polynesian.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. S. Levant:

Commander, HUGH N. PAGE.
Lieutenants, ROBERT G. ROBB, ROBERT HANDY, JOS. H. ADAMS, LOUIS M'LANE.
Surgeon, EDWARD GILCRIST.
Purser, I. B. RITTENHOUSE.
Acting Master, J. DORSEY READ.
Midshipmen, D. OCHILTREE, FRANCIS GREGORY, GEORGE P. WELSH, C. H. WELLS, EDWARD GORDON, E. H. SCOVELL, GEO. W. YOUNG, CHARLES WOOLLEY, A. R. AMBERCROMBIE.
Captain's Clerk, W. V. TAYLOR.
Boatswain, JOHN DUNDERDALE,
Sailmaker, WM. BENNETT.
Carpenter, JOHN GREEN.
Gunner, S. M. BECKWITH.

The Levant sailed from Callao April 5, 1844; arrived at Nuahiva Ap. 30; sailed from do. May 6; arrived at Tahiti May 11; sailed from do. May 19; arrived at Oahu June 9.—[Polynesian.

If a person is bent on quarreling with you, leave him to do the whole of it himself, and he will soon become weary of his unencouraged occupation. Even the most malicious ram will soon cease to butt against a disregarding object, and will usually find his own head more injured than the object of his blind animosity.

The malicious censures of our enemies, if we make a right use of them, may prove of greater advantage to us than the flatteries and civilities of our friends.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

June 4th, H. H. M. sch. Hooikaika, Hall, 25 days from Mazatlan, with dispatches to the Hawaiian Sec. of State for For. Affairs. The H. was 36 days in reaching Mazatlan.

June 5th, Am. W. bark Levant, E. H. Russell, Wareham, 18 mos., 200 sp.—bound to the N. W.—obliged to put back on account of leaking 2000 strokes per hour; now undergoing repairs at Robinson & Co.'s.

June 5th, Brem. W. ship Bremen, Eiger, 5 mos., 70 sp.

June 8th, Am. brig Hannah, Cheever, Salem; 34 days from Guayaquil.

June 9, U. S. S. Levant, Paige; from Callao and the Marquesas; last from Tahiti, 21 days; left Callao April 5. Left at Tahiti French frigate L'Uranie. The Levant spent a week each at Marquesas and Tahiti.

June 10, Br. sch. Falcon, Chap, of Sydney.

June 12, Br. brig Laura Ann, Thomas, from Valparaiso and the Marquesas; 19 days from the latter place.

June 13, Brem. W. ship Clementine, last from Lahaina; 5 months from Europe.

June 14, Eng. brig Clementine, Molteno; from Tahiti.

SAILED.

June 1st, Br. brig Sir James Byng, Megget; for Sydney.

June 9th, Brem. W. ship Bremen, Eiger; to cruise.

June 11th, H. B. M. S. Modeste, Bailey; for Columbia River and the North West.

June 13th, Brem. W. ship Clementine; to cruise.

PASSENGERS.—On board brig Clementine—H. F. Cortes; J. J. Smith; J. Todd; A. J. Ellis and child; Tuane Reva. On board brig Laura Ann—Mrs. Thomas.

DISASTERS, &c.—Arrived at Lahaina, June 2, Am whaleship Bowditch, of Providence, 12 mos. out, 450 bbls. w., 4000 lbs bone. Capt. Soule, the former commander, with four seamen, Edward Pord of Providence, Sam. M. Tripp, Henry Brown and Emel Albert, were lost on the 9th of May last, while fast to a whale—the boat filling and upsetting. At the request of the crew, the 1st officer, John Fletcher, who assumed the command, put back for Lahaina. While in that port, the crew refused to proceed to sea with their present officers; but finally, with the excepsion of one man, agreed to go for the remainder of the season. She is to leave, as soon as her recruits are completed, for the North West.—*Information furnished by M Calkin Esq., U. S. Consul for Lahaina.*—[Polynesian.

DONATIONS.—From Mr. L. M. Hobbs, purser H. M. S. Modeste, $5, for seamen's chaplaincy; from Wm. A. M'Lane, Maui, a donation of sugar for the temperance cause, $10; also, for the same object, several valuable donations from missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M.; from George Reed and Daniel O'Neil, seamen U. S. S. Levant, each $1; also, from five other seamen, $1 75.

DIED.

In Honolulu, Miss SOPHIA R. MARSHALL, aged 30. The decease took place about half past 11, A. M., June 25th, at the residence of C. Brewer, Esq. She was a native of Boston, Mass., and had been a resident of less than three months upon the Sandwich Islands.

In Honolulu, June 23, Mr. ELIJAH TOLMAN, aged 70 years. He was a native of Brighton or Watertown, Massachusetts. For nearly forty years, he had been a resident upon these islands; and hence, was among the very oldest of the foreign residents. He died leaving a wife and one daughter.

NOTICE.—During the absence of the Seamen's Chaplain, his Desk will be regularly supplied upon the Sabbath, by the American Missionaries resident or visiting in Honolulu.

*** Just as our paper was going to press, letters were received from the U. S. via Mazatlan, under date of April 2d. "Political parties are getting warm on the presidential question. Henry Clay, it is morally certain, will be our next President." . . . "Commercial and financial state of the U. S. is good."..."Temperance is going ahead."..."Mr. Stetson, from your islands, has called." E. R. & J. S.

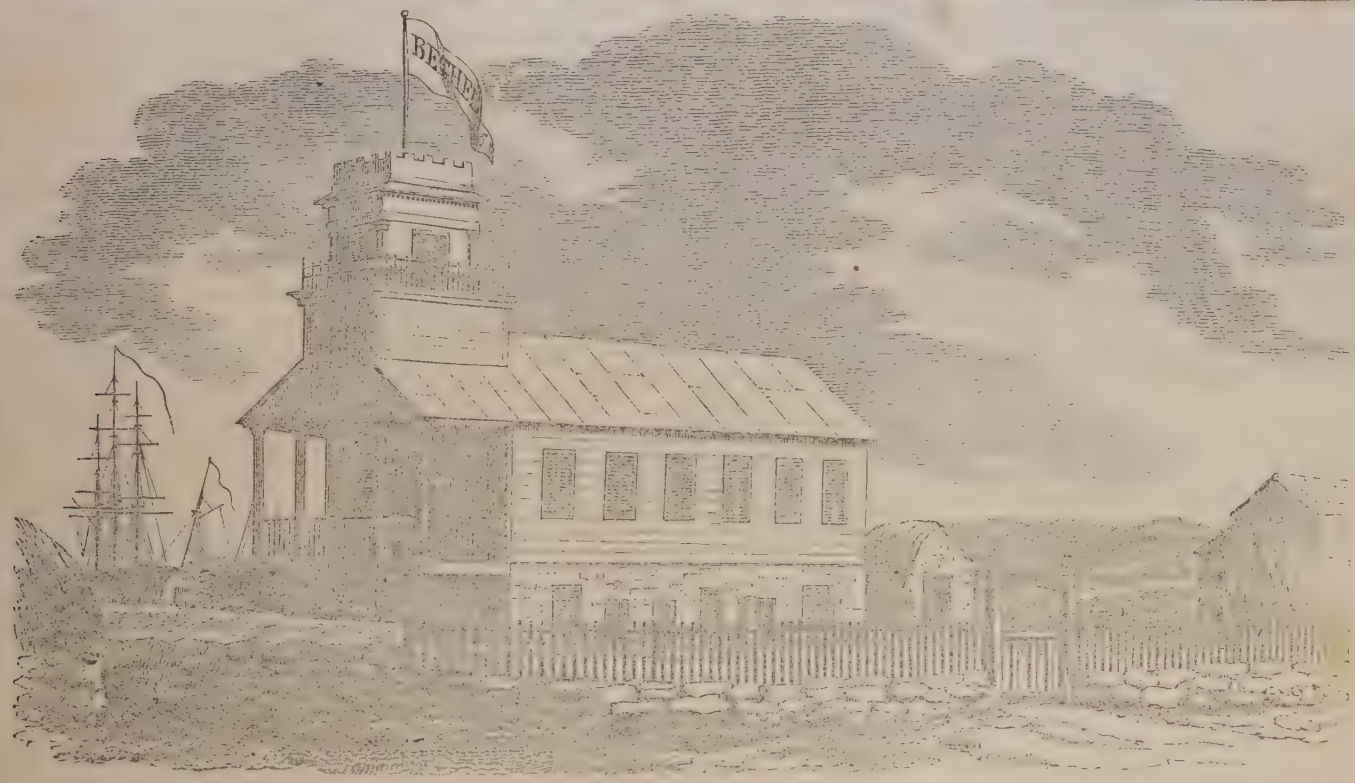
The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $3 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies. Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1844. No. VIII.



For the Friend.

NOTES

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.

(*Continued from No.* VII., *page* 65.)

34. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FOR SEAMEN.—Among other places of the world to which the *American Seaman's Friend Society* have directed their pious benevolence, this greatest sea-port of the Sandwich Islands, has not been overlooked. They have erected here a chapel (*the Bethel*) for seamen, conveniently fitted up to accommodate 200 hearers. The foregoing wood-cut gives a correct representation of the building, and of the flag hoisted on Sundays, that all seamen may concur. It was built at the expense of that society, which during the first ten years, has contributed $20,000 for the expenses of this most useful chaplaincy. In the basement story there is a depository for bibles, in English, German, French, Danish and the chief other European languages, tracts, &c., which are carefully and liberally distributed. The Sandwich Island government, much to their credit, granted eligible sites for the chapel and the chaplain's residence. Public worship is performed every Sunday morning and evening; there is a meeting every Thursday evening for prayer and religious conference, and a seamen's concert for prayer on the evening of every third Monday of each month—both held in the vestry—and the chaplain invites visits from seamen, at his private residence, where he dispenses religious advice, bibles, tracts, &c., to all who attend, with great zeal and assiduity. The present incumbent is the *Rev. Samuel C. Damon*, who has officiated since the death of his predecessor, the *Rev. John Diell*. He belongs to the denomination of Congregationalists or Independents, who abound in New England. His forms of worship are the same; and having heard him every Sunday since my arrival, I am justified in saying that his performance in the pulpit is alike creditable to him as a man of letters and as a clergyman. His selection for this chaplaincy reflects much honor upon the Board who appointed him. His sermons are well composed, and are delivered in a plain, meek and impressive manner, without any of that *ranting* in voice or flourishing in style, which in my opinion are more becoming in the *comedian* than the messenger of the *Lord Most High*. The subject matters are well chosen to arrest the attention of the ardent votaries of wealth, whether they pursue their false and treacherous goddess on the perilous ocean or dry land. His illustrations are often drawn from self-examination, and his precepts have the more force, that their practicability is proved by his own conduct, and that of his amiable and most exemplary lady. He is a strenuous advocate against intemperance and every vicious indulgence. He conducts the periodical in which this appears, on principles becoming his profession; admitting all topics that can promote the spiritual or temporal welfare of mankind, but eschewing every thing conducive to strife between nations or individuals. His chapel is regularly attended by all the respectable foreign residents of Honolulu, excepting those of the Catholic faith belonging to the congregation of the *Rev. the Abbe Maigret*. Among seafaring men who attend Mr Damon's chapel, I have seen besides Americans, English, French, Germans and Danes; its portals are open to all, but I regret to add, that as at home, so here, seamen do not attend as numerously as could be wished. I have never yet heard of a religious seaman who was insubordinate or mutinous, and I think it would be the policy of captains, no less than their duty, to grant every facility and encouragement to their men to attend.

It would be worthy of the piety of the British public to take into consideration the services of Mr. Damon, which are extended to all Protestants without distinction. Only £700 a year are appropriated to his support, by the parent society, in the U. States. Perhaps £300 more are contributed by residents, for incidental expenses; and on these small means, he supports his family in decent respectability, although I do not consider the whole an adequate allowance for the situation, and the arduous labors which Mr. Damon performs. In 1843, 389 seamen called upon him, for advice and instruction.

P. S. After the foregoing was sent to press, Mr Damon strongly objected to its appearance, on personal grounds. His objections were stated in writing, accompanied with an explanatory letter relating to the chapel, and the duties which he performs as its chaplain. With considerable difficulty I succeeded in overcoming his scruples, and obtaining his permission to add the following:

At H. B. M. CONSULATE GENERAL, 12th June, 1844.

My dear sir,—I have received your note of this morning, requesting that what relates to you personally should be omitted in the publication of the statistical remarks lately sent to you. As the omission would break the connection of those remarks, and as I attach great importance to the testimony which, however inadequately, I am enabled most conscientiously to give to the great importance of your services in this place, to all seamen, I take the liberty of asking as a personal favor, that you will waive your objections to the insertion of that testimony.

While I duly appreciate your motives of delicacy in wishing an opposite course, I feel assured that where the honor of your Society is so nearly concerned, and when you reflect upon the benefit arising to the cause itself, from their and your example, you will find that I have good reasons for insisting upon having my own way in this matter.

If you condescend to adopt my suggestion, I hope you will add the additional favor, of publishing in continuation, the explanatory letter which you have had the kindness to address me, giving the details of the system which you pursue.

I am,
My dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
ROBERT C. WYLLIE.

REV. SAMUEL C. DAMON, *Seamen's Chaplain, &c. &c.*

HONOLULU, June 12, 1844.

My dear sir,—Agreeably to your request, allow me to present for your consideration the following statistical minutes, being the result of such facts as I have preserved relating to my intercourse as chaplain among seamen during the year 1843. Your regular attendance upon my public ministrations has doubtless afforded you sufficient opportunity for becoming acquainted with the doctrines and precepts which I aim to enforce from the sacred desk. My duties to seamen I have been led to consider but partially discharged when I left the pulpit. Hundreds of seamen annually visit this port, who do not hear my voice in the chapel. Some do not come, although they enjoy an opportunity; but others do not enjoy liberty on shore during the hours of the holy Sabbath, while many come and leave during the week.

Hence, as you are aware, it is my uniform practice to invite seamen of all nations to call at my study, both upon the Sabbath and week day. This invitation I have endeavored to make in the highest degree general, most fully believing that I should "know nothing of nation or sect in this hallowed cause."

When they called, I have registered their *names*, *nation* and *ship*, and noted down such items as I deemed worthy of record. My register contains remarks upon temperance, religion, education, parentage, books, &c. I have endeavored to learn whether they were supplied with bibles and other useful books. Having learned their situation, my object has been to supply their wants to the best of my knowledge and means.

During the year above mentioned, my study was visited by more than 400 seamen. The names of many I did not register, in consequence of haste or inadvertency. Many of the seamen speaking some other than the English language, I could not satisfactorily obtain their names. I find however the following registered.

American seamen,		272
English do.		67
French do.		27
German do.		9
Swedish do.		4
Danish do.		3
Portuguese do.		7
	Total,	389

During that year I made gratuitous donations of bibles and testaments, as follows:

To English seamen,	9 bibles and	3	testaments,
To American do	7 do	2	do
To French do	9 do	10	do
To German do	5 do	6	do
To Danish do	2 do	0	do
To Portuguese do	1 do	0	do
To Welsh do	1 do	0	do
To Spanish do	7 do	0	do
Total,	41	21	

In addition, I sold several bibles at the Am Bible Society's prices. It is by the liberal appropriations of said society, that I am enabled to make a gratuitous offer of the word of life, to the seamen of different nations, as they visit this port. Quite recently I have been supplied with bibles and testaments in the Swedish and Portuguese languages, which have been frequently called for, but I have been unable to supply the demand.

On the 1st of June, this year, the stock of bibles and testaments in my hands, for sale and gratuitous distribution, belonging to the Am. B. Society, was as follows:

Swedish	bibles,	50;	value,	$2 25;	$112 50
Portuguese	do	50;	do	2 00;	100 00
English	do	300;	do	37 1-2;	112 50
French	do	39;	do	1 50;	58 50
Spanish	do	26;	do	1 50;	39 00
German	do	1;	do	1 50;	1 50
Welsh	do	6;	do	1 50;	9 00
Danish	do	2;	do	2 50;	5 00
Dutch	do	5;	do	2 00;	10 00
Swedish testaments,		50;	do	50;	25 00
Portuguese	do	100;	do	25;	25 00
English	do	218;	do	12 1-2;	27 25
French	do	39;	do	15;	4 05
Spanish	do	75;	do	25;	18 75
German	do	1;	do	25;	25
Total, 479 bibles, 483 testaments; value,					$548 30

I ask you, honored sir, what more noble institution than the Am. Bible Society? I can think of none to equal it in magnitude and importance, unless it be the Eng. & Foreign Bible Society, of which your own beloved land may be justly proud. These two agents of giant strength for good, are now causing the bible to be read in more than 100 languages and dialects. It is most delightful to contemplate these benevolent institutions for scattering the word of life, in connection with such as the following passages taken from that word: "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow, from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Isaiah 55: 10, 11.

The annual appropriation of the Am Tract Society, renders me very important aid in the prosecution of my duties among seamen. Only a very small portion of this appropriation is in what are technically called *Tracts*. The greater part consists in bound volumes, among which are the following: Bunyan's P. Progress, Baxter's Saints' Rest, Baxter's Call, Doddrige's Rise and Progress, Life of Rev. John Newton, Bogue's Evidences, Wilberforce's Practical View. The above works claim authorship in Old England, besides many others published by the society, while the number of Am. religious authors is becoming quite numerous, whose works are honored with a place among the society's publications. It is no small honor that any author may witness his writings going forth to the world under the seal of that society, inasmuch as every page, paragraph, line and word, must pass the ordeal of a publishing committee, composed of talented men belonging to *four* religious denominations.

The appropriation in bound volumes and tracts, for this year, amounts to $50.

The subject of temperance among seamen, has claimed from me, as I thought, particular attention. Although I do but seldom make it a topic for the pulpit, upon the Sabbath, yet in private conversation I ever aim to impress its importance upon the minds of seafaring men. With scarcely an exception, I have found that persons seriously inclined upon the subject of religion, are also very decided upon this subject. There can be no question but this reform is steadily and triumphantly advancing among seamen. But few crews are to be found in this ocean, in which are not advocates for tee-totalism. Some crews I might mention, almost to a man, as staunch friends to the cause. I am personally acquainted with many common seamen who have visited this port once and again, without yielding to the seductive influence of strong drink and thereby deviating from the path of sobriety, while the number of masters is not small who are willing to be known as the decided adherents to the principle of total abstinence. It is a matter of surprize to me, while landsmen make a great distinction between temperance and total abstinence, that seamen make no half-way work. Among them, no man deserves the name of being styled a temperance man, who does not adopt the principle of *total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage*. The monthly sheet which I have published for the last 18 months, has proved a most important auxiliary in this labor of love and work of benevolence. Upon the average, I have distributed gratuitously not less than 500 copies of each monthly number. It is my rule to supply gratuitously all vessels—men of war, merchantmen and whaleships visiting this and other ports upon these islands, trusting to the avails of a subscription list and the liberality of the friends of the cause to supply me with the necessary means for carrying forward my plans; not charging any thing for my editorial and publishing labors. I have hitherto found that funds have not been wanting, although there has been no overplus. My liabilities for the current year, will amount to nearly $400; and I hope not to be disappointed in raising that amount. My subscription list is much larger this year than last. I confidently hope that your valuable contributions to the columns of the Friend, will raise up many friends to the cause of temperance and philanthropy.

I have already very much protracted my remarks, otherwise I should dwell upon other points which have much interested my mind in laboring among seamen. I am satisfied that the christian world has but just begun to feel the importance of elevating their moral and religious condition. According to the most economical principles of financiering, I think it can be shown that merchants whose chief end is to make money, would find it in the end much to their advantage, to do every thing in their power for the moral improvement of seamen. Insurance establishments in America and Great Britain are beginning to make it a subject worthy of consideration, while legislators do not deem it beneath their notice to pass laws calculated to improve the condition of seamen.

Wishing you much success in all your praiseworthy researches relating to the commerce, etc. of these islands, I subscribe myself,

Your ob't serv't and sincere friend,
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Sea. Chap.

Robert C. Wyllie, Esq.

35. NATIVE CHURCHES.—There are two of these in Honolulu; one an immense stone building, where the Rev. Mr. Armstrong officiates, and the other a large adobe house with a thatched roof, where the Rev. Mr. Smith is pastor.

Both are men of learning, zeal and piety. They both preach in native, to crowded congregations, respectable in their attire and deportment. I was particularly struck with the singing of the native vocalists in these churches. It is impossible to hear the native strains of christian music ascending high, shrill and melodious before the throne of *Jehovah*, without a thrill of delight at this triumph of the missionaries, and without reverently enquiring, *can it be that the God of mercies has doomed the race of these new worshippers of his crucified Son to disappear from the soil where his cross has been recently planted?* Both congregations observe the presbyterian forms of worship, as in the New England states.

36. CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—This is the most *sightly* looking church in the place. It is under the charge of the Rev. the Abbe Maigret, of the society of Picpus, in Paris. He is a modest, unpretending ecclesiastic, of much zeal in his calling, exemplary in his morals, and who labors hard, visiting the sick of his communion. A vessel sailed from France, about 18 months ago, with a bishop for these islands, seven more priests, and 12 sisters of charity; but she has never been heard of since she left the coast of Brazil, and is supposed to have been lost off or near Cape Horn. I have not been able to ascertain whether the catholics in these islands are gaining upon the protestants, by their conversions, nor the effect upon the morals of the community of the preaching of a diversity of faiths.

The law of these islands tolerates all creeds, and theological controversy is not my province.

37. SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.—In the very important point of providing instruction for all classes, as in every other duty connected with their sacred calling, the missionaries stand preeminent. With them, I believe, resides the merit of having excited the chiefs to desire a school for the systematic education of their children of both sexes. With the concurrence of the king and chiefs, in 1839, the American mission selected for that purpose *Mr. & Mrs. Cooke*, who were assistant missionaries. Having lately at the request of Dr. Judd, visited the school daily, to watch the progress of a disease, bearing more resemblance to the "*typhus mitior*" of "*Cullen*," than any other known type of fever, I have been an eye-witness to the anxious and parental-like care of Mr. & Mrs. Cooke, both of the sick and healthy children of the chiefs; and I am prepared to state from observation, that a more proper selection could not have been made.

Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic (mental and written,) geography (descriptive and topographical,) history, drawing, music (vocal and instrumental,) are the chief branches of education which these young and interesting persons—the future rulers of these islands—receive, at the hands of Mr. & Mrs. Cooke.

The school-room is very commodiously arranged. Strict order and obedience are observed, without any exertion of authority approaching to harshness. Books, maps, stationery, globes (terrestrial and celestial,) are at all times within the accesss of the scholars, and there is an excellent apparatus to illustrate the movements of the planets which compose our solar system.

The following is a list of the young chiefs at present in the school of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke:

NAMES.	WHEN BORN	FATHER.	MOTHER.	ADOPTED BY	RANK, &c.
*Alex. Liholiho,	9 Feb. 1834.	Kekuanaoa.	Kinau.	Kamehameha III.	*Heir apparent to the crown (The *king* having no children.)
†Moses Kekuaiwa,	20 July, 1829	ditto.	ditto.	Kaikeoewa.	
‡Lot Kamehameha,	11 Dec. 1830	ditto.	ditto.	Hoapili.	†Governor presumptive of Kauai.
‖Wm Chas. Lunalilo,	31 Jan 1835	Kanaina.	**Kekauluohi		
Peter Young Kaeo,	4 March 1836	Kaeo.	Lahilahi.	John Young.	
Jas. Kaliokalani,	29 May 1835	Pakea.	Keohokalole.	Aikanaka.	‡Gov. presumpt. of Maui. (Now convalescing from fever.)
David Kalakaua,	16 Nov. 1836.	ditto.	ditto.	Haaheo Kania.	
§Victoria Kamamalu,	1 Nov. 1838.	Kekuanaoa.	Kinau.		‖Convalescing from fever—(25th May.)
Bernice Pauahi,	19 Dec. 1831.	Paki.	Konia.	Kinau.	
Abigail Maiheha,	10 July, 1832	Namailc.	Liliha.	Kekauonohi.	§Heir apparent to the *premiership.*
¶Jane Loeau,	5 Dec. 1828	Kalaimamoku		Kaukuahi.	
Elizabeth Kekaniau,	11 Sept. 1834.	Laanui.	Oma.	[M. D.	
Emma Rooke,	2 Jan. 1836.	Naea.	Kekela.	T. C. B. Rooke,	¶Half-sister of Abigail.
Lydia Makaeha,	2 Sept. 1838	Pakea.	Keohokalole.	Paki & Konia.	
Polly Paaaina,	1833.	Henry Lewis	Kekau.	John Ii.	**The *premier.*

Nor do Mr. & Mrs Cooke neglect to impress upon their pupils that *the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom*, and religion the basis of all private and public worth. A portion of scripture is read morning and evening, with singing and prayer, in the presbyterian form of family worship.

On Sundays, the pupils regularly attend two services in native, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and one in English, by the Rev. Mr. Damon.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, both by precept and the example of their own well regulated family, enforce the utmost propriety of moral deportment, and every punctilio of cleanliness, dress, manner and address, calculated to add the polish of refinement to more solid and useful attainments.

The pupils rise with the sun, breakfast at 7 A. M., dine at 1 o'clock, take tea at 6 P. M., and retire early to rest. At table, Mr. and Mrs Cooke always preside, and there is an abundant supply of good and substantial food

The school hours are from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

The medical care of the pupils has devolved upon Dr. G. P. Judd, who notwithstanding his onerous and multifarious duties as secretary of state for foreign affairs, head of the financial department, &c. &c., always finds time to attend, when wanted. I myself have been an eye-witness of the extreme anxiety and tenderness with which he watched the progress of the fever of little William, whose symptoms were, for several weeks, very alarming. And it is but right I should add that his good and exemplary lady was a frequent visitor at the bed-side of the sick child.

It is impossible, in any part of the world, that sick children could have been better looked after, than were William, Lot and Jane, by Dr. Judd, and Mr. and Mrs Cooke, whether as regards the curative or nursing department.

Amongst other things pleasing to observe, was the great concern and affection of the parents, especially in the case of William, who was the only one in real danger.

The pupils are encouraged in those gymnastical exercises which tend to develop the physical powers and fortify the constitution. Among these are playing ball, flying kites, cultivation of flowers, swinging, seesawing, walking, and riding on horseback.

To me it is a most pleasing scene to see them all, boys and girls, well attired and well mounted, merry and good humored, curvetting, galloping and turning round their horses with great dexterity. This pleasure I have, almost every evening during my rides, as I seldom fail to meet and ride on part of my way with them.

When *Admiral Thomas* was here, he was always glad to see them at his house, and to encourage them to go out to tea-parties at the houses of respectable foreign residents here. I have thus met the young chiefs often in society, and I have always found that they support their part in the conversation, in English, with much decorum and propriety. In fact, there is nothing perceptible in their manner or habits that could strike a stranger as differing much from the manners and habits of young English or Americans of the same age.

Each child or pupil has from two to six native attendants, namely: tailors, washers, grooms, &c., according to the age, rank and sex of each; and these are all under the direction of John Ii and his wife, both most respectable natives, who cooperate with Mr. and Mrs. Cooke in excluding these attendants from any intercourse or intimacy with the young chiefs that could communicate to them their own vices, prejudices and superstitions.

Mr. Cooke assures me that in every department of education, they show a readiness and docility quite equal to any other children, of the same ages, and under the same circumstances.

It is evident that under his and Mrs. Cooke's tuition, these young chiefs will go forth into the world and assume their respective stations, having a fund of general knowledge vastly superior to what is sometimes found in the rulers of extensive provinces, and even some republics in Spanish America. It is equally obvious that the administration of these future rulers must be immeasurably more enlightened than any that has ever before existed in these islands; and when they come into power, a new and better order of things may be expected.

This most useful institution, fraught with so many blessings present and prospective, temporal and spiritual, is supported at an expense to the government of about $2000 yearly. This is all that is allowed to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, for their own salaries, for finding the table, domestics and all incidental expenses. To me it is incomprehensible how they can do so much, with so little.

The clothing is found by the parents or guardians of the pupils. It is supplied in abundance and good taste.

Separate rooms are provided for every two of the pupils; and the apartments are clean, well furnished and well ventilated. There are in all 17 rooms of various dimensions, opening into a court 36 feet square, with windows on the outside, which is 76 feet square. The whole building cost originally little more than $2000, though it is solidly constructed with sun-dried bricks (*adobes*) with a well thatched roof. But the furniture must have cost a great deal, as no comfort, in that respect, that can be imagined, is wanting.

The Rev. Mr. Dibble says that the king, when surveying the happy group, and noticing their improvement, remarked: "*I wish my lot had been like yours; I deeply regret the foolish manner in which I spent the years of my youth;*" and I would venture to add, that the king has more reason to be proud of this chiefs' school than of any thing within his dominion.

38. Oahu charity school.—In the institution of the Oahu charity school also, a missionary influence is to be traced. It took its rise in the voluntary instruction, granted to half-caste children, by Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, who arrived from the United States, in the spring of 1831, in connection with the missionary establishment. The self-devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, towards these poor children, stimulated certain residents here to establish them in a regular school. A school-house was erected, 36 feet by 26, at a cost of about $1800, on ground granted by the king, without any other charge than that of indemnifying its former occupants. In January, 1833, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone opened the school, with 35 scholars. The number of scholars increased yearly: the schools began to have a foreign reputation, and though intended chiefly for half-caste children, among the scholars were boys from California and the Russian settlements on the N. W. Coast.

The school continued to increase in numbers and usefulness, till Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone found on the part of some of the trustees a growing feeling of dislike and opposition, originating, it is believed, in private animosity; and after much patient endurance, were obliged to surrender their charge on the 22d of Jan. 1844.

It is understood that the trustees have sent to the United States, for other teachers, who, it is to be hoped, will conduct the school with as much benefit to the scholars as Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone did.

While on the subject of this school, I ought not to omit the large benefactions of *Mrs. Saunders*, of Dover street, Southwark London. That lady alone, has remitted for the benefit of this school, since 1835, upwards of $2,500. The method she adopts is to send out by the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co's vessels leaving London, a little invoice of toys, clothes, &c., for children, and other fancy articles, well and tastefully chosen. These she consigns here to her friend Mrs. Taylor (sister-in-law of R. Charlton, Esquire) under whose care they are sold off at auction. I myself lately witnessed the sale of Mrs. Saunders' last consignment, and was surprised to see how spiritedly the *elite* of Honolulu bid against each other for the small articles of Mrs. Saunders assortment. The sale realized, I understand, about $450, which with about $160 more, arising from a former consignment, only recently paid, Mrs. Taylor either has placed or intends placing, in secure hands at interest, for the benefit of the charity, to be forthcoming whenever the school is reorganized under proper teachers, agreeably to the intentions of the donor.

It is to be hoped that a knowledge of this sum so held in deposit and accumulating, will stimulate the trustees to a course of united and harmonious action, tending more to a rivalry in furthering the benificent objects of the charity, than to a rivalry for a power and influence, which unless so directed, will ever be pernicious to those objects

The Rev. Mr. Damon introduced into his sermon last Sunday (26th May) a very appropriate address upon that subject, with a delicacy that could offend no one, while his intimation that in the meanwhile he purposed himself to commence a Sunday school for the benefit of such children, conveyed a practical reproof which ought not to be lost upon those whose special duty it is to promote their education.

39. Mr. & Mrs. Johnstone's select school.—After their separation from the Oahu charity school, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone bethought themselves of the establishment of another school, known under the above name The school is "*select*" only in the respect of the number of scholars that can be accommodated, and not in that of rank, color or caste. At present the school is composed of five children of white residents; seventeen ditto of white and native; three ditto of pure natives; and seven ditto of natives of California. The terms of admission make the school *select*, to a certain extent. These are, for tuition only:

$25 junior class for one year.
$40 2d class, do. do. do.
$50 3d class, do. do. do.,

besides the necessary expenses for books, stationery, &c.

The children are taught to spell, read and write, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, &c. The regular school hours are from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

They admit children to board with them, at the rate of $150 per annum.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone have met with so much encouragement in this school, that they are in quest of a site on which to erect a large and commodious house, to enable them to accommodate more scholars.

I have no doubt the government will countenance their establishment, as the existence of a school in the capital, attracting for instruction children from countries older in civilization, reflects honor upon the Sandwich Islands. And besides, the money spent in the islands for their education and board, is of some account in the aggregate of many small advantages concurring for the general good.

40. Native schools.—Of these there exist in Honolulu fourteen, containing about 750 children. At the head of each school is a native teacher, with a native monitor under him. The pay of these teachers varies from six to twenty-five cents per day. Even this small sum is tardily paid, and but a small portion of it in cash.

The usual course of study is reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and moral philosophy, combined with the precepts of christianity.

The native scholars are more docile and manageable than European or American children of the same age; they receive instruction readily, and in mental capacity, I am assured, they are not inferior to white children.

In the science of numbers, and exercises of memory, they generally excel,

41. School for missionary children.—This school has been in operation for about two years. During this period, the average number of scholars has been twenty-five, and of these about two thirds have boarded in the establishment,

It is named the *Punahou* school, and is pleasantly situated on a slight acclivity fronting the sea, about two miles east of Honolulu. The building, though of cheap construction, is large and commodious.

The school has recently sustained a heavy loss by the death of Mrs. Dole. Her husband, the Rev. Mr. Dole, and Miss Smith, (one of the missionary ladies,) conduct the course of education. This differs in no essential respect from the course persued in academies in the United States. It begins with the rudiments of education, and then follow the other branches necessary to fit the boys for college or some mechanic art.

It is supported partly from the funds of the mission, and partly by the contributions of the missionaries themselves.

42. REV. ABBE MAIGRET'S SCHOOL.—This school is kept in several humble apartments adjoining the catholic church, to which I have already referred, and close to the abode of the Rev. Abbe himself. It consists of about 300 scholars of both sexes, who are matriculated as belonging to it, but they do not all attend every day. There are six native teachers, and as many divisions of the school. The Abbe superintends the whole six divisions. The female children are kept by themselves, under native teachers of their own sex, and so it is with the male children; both being divided into classes according to their ages, and the progress they may have made. The government, of late, has made a small allowance for the support of these native teachers. Their pay, I understand, varies from three to eighteen cents per day, according to the qualifications of each. The Abbe himself is wholly supported by the society for the propagation of the catholic faith, or that of *Piepus*, to which he more immediately belongs. All his services, whether in the school, before the altar, or administering the sacraments of his church, or performing the rites of marriage or interment, are rendered without any charge to those who belong to his communion.

The course of education pursued, embraces the elementary part of education, with geography and history. The holy scriptures, according to our protestant translation, are prohibited; but not so the translation authorized by the church of Rome. The principle of that church is one of *unity*—and that holy writ is only the rule of faith according to the sense of its various passages given by the church; and not as every reader may interpret it. I leave to theologians to determine whether the revealed word of God is not complete in itself, as a rule whereby man may square his way onward to salvation; or, complete only, when applied by the authority of the church:—and also whether any such difference exists between our translation and that of the church of Rome, as to justify its objection to our bibles. In what comparisons I have made, I have never found any remarkable difference; and where all christians unite under *one Lord Jesus Christ*, it is to be regretted that minor matters of *form* and *ceremony* should not be left to the conscience of every individual, according to the maxims of *St. Paul*—as I understand them.

Religious instruction forms an important part of the course of education pursued by the Rev. Abbe Maigret. He told me that the four gospels had been translated into the native language, and will be put into the hands of his pupils so soon as they can be printed. The rest of the scriptures are to follow, whenever they can be translated and printed.

If I understood him rightly, there are in all nine catholic priests on the islands, and the baptized members of their communion amount in all to about 12,500, besides those who are under preparatory training.

In the whole islands, they have about 100 schools, with upwards of 3000 scholars. The education in all of these schools is in the native language, except in one, where it is given in French.

The Abbe himself gives lessons in that language, in this village, to those who attend for that purpose, at his residence, although they may not be of his faith.

It appears that the whole sums collected throughout the catholic world for the society of the propagation of the faith, in 1841, amounted to £2,752,214 87
that the balance of 1840 was 633,254 71
Making in all, £3,385,469 58

Of that amount, during 1841, there was appropriated
to missions in Europe, - - - - - 278,174 00
To ditto in Asia, - - - - - 954,153 37
To ditto in Africa, - - - - - 155,813 00
To ditto in America, - - - - - 886,171 51
To ditto in this ocean, - - - - 369,404 74
Sundry payments, &c., - - - - 210,762 92
Balance in treasurer's hands, - - - - 32,184 39
Remaining on hand, - - - - - 559,403 57
£3,385,469 50

The organization of this society is believed to be complete; the zeal and courage of its missionaries have extended to all parts of the world; but the funds at its command, do not appear to be formidable in amount.

43. BURYING GROUNDS.—The protestants and catholics have separate places of interment. They are both sufficiently ample, but as the village increases, I think they will be found too near the population. If sites were chosen to leeward of the town, and at a greater distance, I think it would be better. Among the protestants, interments sometimes take place in garden, field, and other common grounds.

44. PROGRESS OF REFINEMENT AMONG THE YOUNG HALF-CASTES.—A ball takes place once or twice a week, superintended by Mr. Stephen Reynolds, in a commodious room, where these young persons join together in the festivities of the dance. White strangers are not excluded, but they must subject themselves to the strictest rules of propriety and decorum. The young ladies, in point of dress, make a very respectable figure; and they carry themselves well though all the dances usual in modern times. Good music and light cooling drinks are provided. The *mammas* attend in an adjoining room to witness the performances of their daughters. Mr. Reynolds deserves the more credit for the pains he takes in polishing the manners of these interesting young people, that he himself has reached that period of life when it cannot be expected that such exercises *on the light fantastic toe* can afford him much personal enjoyment. These periodical balls, though upon a smaller scale, remind me much of those given in the *Kidderpore school* at Calcutta, out of which so many native-born daughters of British officers have walked out to fulfil the duties of respectable mothers.

45. A SCHOOL OF ARTS, would be a great desideratum in this village, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands. The Rev. Mr. Bishop, and some other of the most intelligent of the early missionaries, have assured me that the new conveniences of life introduced by foreign artisans and merchants aided very materially in impressing on the natives a respect for and an inclination to listen to the doctrines of the new faith, and to uproot the *prestige* of their ancient idolatrous belief. The human mind, whether civilized or savage, naturally disposes itself to receive favorably instruction in spiritual matters, from those whose superiority in temporal things conducive to their worldly prosperity, stands prominent to the senses. This principle is well understood by the Jesuits, and was acted upon in *Paraguay, California* and other places inhabited by wild indians, with a success that alarmed the governments even most devoted to the see of Rome. It is possible to imitate the policy of the Jesuits in that respect, without teaching the religious dogmas, rites and ceremonies which they inculcated; and as our *Saviour* himself recommended his direct message from the Throne of his Father, by miraculous cures and other acts of beneficence to man in his temporal interests, I do not see why protestant missionaries amongst the heathen should not avail themselves of the like aids to the favorable reception of their delegated doctrines.

But as the missionaries in these islands have already extirpated heathenism, and brought the truths of christianity home to the consciences and conviction of, I may say, all the natives, the mechanic arts are no longer useful to enable them to achieve a spiritual conquest already made. They ought however to be encouraged, by all the means possessed by the missionaries; both because the gospel carries with it the promise of this life as well as that which is to come, and because while preaching *seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven and its righteousness, and all other things shall be added to you*, they are deeply interested in bringing home that important truth to the experience of all who truly follow their advice; and because the bare knowledge of such a result in these islands, would greatly facilitate the introduction of christianity into others.

As a measure of purely political economy, a school of arts ought, *pari passu* with agriculture, to engage the attention of the king and his statesmen. The natives are a docile people, and like all others of oriental origin, gifted, in a high degree, with imitative powers. It is consequently in their genius to acquire readily a knowledge of the mechanic arts, for which every improvement or extension in agriculture will increase the demand.

Nor are they wanting in ingenuity, as shown in their "*kapas*," (cloth of bark,) mats, thatched roofs of houses, &c., which they manufacture. What are particularly wanted, are some light manufactures or handicrafts for the women and children, so as to employ them constantly, and at some benefit. As for the men, the cultivation of the ground, properly encouraged by suitable laws, will afford profitable occupation for all of them who are able to work, even though their numbers were ten times greater.

Under the simultaneous encouragment of agriculture and the arts, a home market will arise, of vast consequence to the commerce and revenue of the islands. The importance of a home market is seen by what takes place in Great Britain, justly considered the greatest manufacturing and exporting country in the world. Many believe that its prosperity depends wholly upon the export trade to foreign countries. The fallacy of this supposition is proved by late parliamentary returns; according to which, of £200,000,000 of goods yearly manufactured, 53,000,000 only are exported, and 147,000,000 remain in the country for its own consumption. Even of these £53,000,000, a great proportion is exported to the British colonies; so that Great Britain is far less dependent upon her exports to foreign countries, properly so called, or on any derangment of trade with one foreign country, than what is generally imagined.

That no parallel lies between the British and the Hawaiian Islands, I readily grant; but the advantage of a home market, and the necessity of encouraging it, in the Sandwich Islands, is great in proportion to their want of foreign markets to consume the produce which they are capable of raising.

45. HOTELS.—Of these there are three in Honolulu; two kept by Americans, and one by a Frenchmen. The charge for boarding is about one dollar a day, or $6 a week, to regular boarders. The *mansion house* is the best building of the three, and appears to be under the best management. They all want good large airy bedrooms, for the accommodation of transient visitors, of whom there are more than could be expected in a part of the world so remote. This is especially the case during the season of spring and fall, when the whalers frequent the port.

46. HOUSE PROPERTY.—I have seen a calculation showing that 113 houses here are worth $370,000. Of these, about 38 are stone houses, 26 of wood, and about 59 built of *adobe* or sun-burnt bricks.

20 of these household properties are valued at 1 to $2,000
15 " " " 2 to $4,000
13 " " " 4 to $6,000
8 " " " 6 to $8,000
5 " " " 8 to 10,000
1 " " " 0 $12,000
1 " " " 0 $15,000
1 " " " 0 $18,000
2 " " " 0 $20,000

I call them *house ownerships*, because one proprietor often holds three or four houses, which are all valued together.

To the $370,000 may be added $20,000 for adobe buildings not enumerated in the above calculation. It does not comprise any estimate of the numerous grass houses which exist, many of them large and commodious.

At a short distance from town, in Nuuanu Valley, there are 10 cottages or summer retreats, which may be worth altogether about $12,000 or £2,400.

47. GENERAL OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Of these, in Honolulu, there are four American houses, namely: Messrs. C. Brewer & Co., E. & H. Grimes, Ladd & Co., and Paty & Co.

There are only two English firms, viz. Messrs. Polly & Allen, agents of the honorable Hudson's Bay Co., and Henry Skinner & Co.

48. STORE-KEEPERS.—There are six American merchants of that class, namely: Stephen Reynolds, with 2 stores: Cummins and Co. 2 do; Hopkins, 2 do; E. C. Webster, 2 do; and G. M. Moore and Robert Davis, who have each one store.

Mr. J. Montgomery is the only English store-keeper.

There are three stores kept by Chinamen, viz. Sanping & Co., Ahung & Co., and Tehoe.

The naval store-keeper of the United States, Mr. Benson, is a government *employee*—and I hear is good as such, though with liberty to trade. His classification will therefore be with that of general merchants.

After this array of numerous firms and individuals who live here by trade, the wonder is how they can all make out a livelihood from the very limited commerce which the port has hitherto enjoyed, and for which I refer to my table, published in the *Friend* of 1st June.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Mussulmen writers speak of an ignorant Arab, who being asked, how he knew any thing of the existence of a God? replied, "just as I know by the tracks in the sand, whether man or beast has passed there, so, when I survey the heavens with its bright stars, and the earth with its productions, so I feel the existence and power of God."

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1844.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—EDITOR ABROAD.

To every American, how rich in hallowed associations is THIS DAY. At home, the day is ushered in with the firing of cannon, and celebrated by processions, addresses, pic-nic parties, temperance festivals, and the thousand methods of rejoicing, known to them only who take part in the exciting scenes. The DAY is remembered too abroad. Under the ample folds of the "star-spangled banner" the enterprising sons of the great North American Republic, on ship and shore, give full expression to their patriotic love of country. The citizen of the U. S. on the sea, is always proud to show his colors, while the resident among the people of other lands, other languages and national customs, rejoices that he can claim the protection of a flag respected and honored. For an American citizen to appreciate his full privileges, he must visit other climes and nations. In years gone past, it has been our privilege to meet with assembled thousands in celebrating the "day."—On one occasion, to hear a country parson, set forth the glorious priviliges of free-masonry; on another, to witness an imposing military parade of U. S. troops, on the very spot where the immortal Washington won his proudest laurels as an able general—the battle-ground of Trenton; and on still another, the masterly eloquence of Webster made an impression which time does not efface. It was upon the Fourth of July, that John Hawkins, the apostle of the great Washingtonian Temperance Reform, made us to feel that national liberty was a precious blessing, but that freedom from the galling chains of intemperance, was more precious. Although a man might enjoy civil, religious and national liberty, yet if he was addicted to habits of intemperance, he was still in bondage—*a miserable and degraded slave*. Is not the drunkard a slave? Yes; answers the unanimous voice of ransomed thousands. Amid the recollections of past scenes, memory recalls one 4th of July, spent among friends and acquaintance—an agreeable party—in one of those wild, secluded and mountainous regions seldom visited except by the wood-chopper or hunter. The spot was near the heights of Mount Washington. Our table was spread, upon the ground, within a few rods of a monument defining the point where the corners of connecticut and New York meet the southern boundary line of the old Bay State. Years have since passed; other scenes have succeeded. We doubled Cape Horn on one of the last days of June 1842, and the 4th of July was spent off the western coast of Patigonia. We were beating against a northerly wind, dead ahead. A cold and drizzling storm drove all from deck except the weather-beaten sailor. "Salt beef and hard tack" was our principal fare. More than 100 days had passed since we had been cheered by the least glimpse of terra firma. One of Uncle Sam's best 600 ton merchantmen was our temporary home, and we strove to be very patriotic! But why dwell upon the past? Has the present no incentives to excite a patriotic love of country? Here we are in quiet Kealakekua, enjoying with our travelling companions, the kind hospitalities of the American Mission families, Messrs. Forbes and Ives, on the very spot replete with historical associations the most interesting. Here fell Cook. Around us are the temples of idolatrous worship in mouldering ruins, while here stands a neat and spacious house dedicated to the one only living and true God. A reading population dwell here; but it has been trained in schools after an American model. It was from free, happy and enlightened America, that the ministers of religion and the teachers of schools came, to impart the blessings of education, civilization and christianity to this once heathen people. Be assured, our countrymen have not been idle. Has an American visitor to the shores of Hawaii no incentives to patriotic emotions on the 4th of July? Influences emanating from his own land, have conferred blessings inestimable upon this; nor has the current of benevolent action ceased as yet to flow. While, at home we loved our country, we love her more, dwelling upon these far-off shores. We love her institutions—civil, literary and religious—and long may they continue to bless her thriving citizens at home, and diffuse a holy savor through the other nations of the earth.

This morning we rode on horseback from the mission station at Kailua to this place, a distance of 14 miles. The road was good—the best we had seen on the islands, considering the rugged and uneven nature of the country. Such immense tracts of lava piled up in every shape, would have well-nigh bewildered the scheming brain of a rail-road contractor. By mistaking our road, we came upon the *identical* spot where Cook was killed. It is the village of Kaawaloa, on the opposite side of the bay, from Kealakekua. The stump of a cocoa-nut tree has been set up in the fissure of the rocks to mark the spot where he fell, only a few feet from the water's edge. It is five feet high, one foot in diameter at the top, and two at the base. This simple monument bears three inscriptions on copper plate:

No. 1.—"Near this spot, fell Capt. JAMES COOK, R. N.; the renowned circumnavigator who discovered the islands A. D. 1778.

"*His Maj. sty's Ship Imogene, Oct.* 17, 1837."

No. 2.—"This sheet and coppering put on by Sparrow-hawk, September 16, 1839, in order to preserve this monument to the memory of Cook.

"Give this a coat of *tar*."

Underneath the above, there is another inscription on a sheet of copper, quite characteristic of the naval commander who caused it to be there posted. It reads as follows:

No. 3.—"This Bay was visited July 4th, 1843, by H. M. S. Carysfort. The Rt. Hon. Ld. Geo. Paulet, Captain; who was the representative of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria. These islands were ceded February 25, 1843."

Methinks the Rt. Honorable, within less than one month from that visit, regretted having thus *posted* his folly! for within that period, the Carysfort's guns saluted once and again the old Hawaiian flag.

Another monument on the neighboring eminence, marks the spot where were buried the ashes of his body after it was burnt. We have not as yet visited the place. In a house nearest the spot where he was killed, we visited an aged woman, who is totally blind. She remarked that when young, she sung songs for Cook's amusement. She appeared at least 75 or 80 year's old. I learned that she had always resided on or near the place.

Kealakekua Bay, July 4th, 1844.

P. S. The cocoa-tree bearing the above inscriptions, was partially "cut off" by a ball from Cook's ship, at the time he was killed. The top portion was taken to England, by Capt. Bruce, H. M. S. Imogene. So says report at Kealekakua Bay.

July 5th.

SPURIOUS WINE.—A trial has recently taken place in Birmingham, England, which caused great commotion among the wine drinkers. A gentleman having purchased a cask of port wine of a large wine dealer, suspected fraud, and refused to pay; the consequence was a prosecution. The defendant called in the servants of the prosecutor—when it appeared in evidence that the dealer had for years been extensively engaged in the manufacture of spurious wine, and had agents travelling the country, selling it as pure imported: while in fact it did not contain a drop of the juice of the grape, but was entirely made up of distilled liquors and poisonous drugs.—*N. Y. Organ.*

Is it to be supposed that wine-drinkers in this quarter of the world obtain a purer article than their brethren in England and U. States? Of course, reader, they keep the best at home. What precious stuff they must send to these "ends of the earth!" The Sandwich Islands have declared they will purchase no more. Some foreigners continue to quaff the article that goes, in commerce, for wine. But really, if chemists tell the truth, instead of saying, "will you allow me to drink with you a glass of sherry, or port, or Madeira?" we should say, will you allow me to drink with you a mixture of chalk, oil of vitriol, and log-wood; or a compound of sulphuric acid, worm-wood, arsenic, and sugar of lead? Shakspeare once exclaimed, "Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine! if thou hast no other name to be known by, let us call thee DEVIL!" If we may judge from consequences, a single glass of wine contains more than *one devil*—even *a legion*.

For the Friend.

IS THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS IMMORAL?

BY AMICUS.—*No.* 2.

The way is prepared, it is believed for the discussion of the question proposed in the introductory article, viz. "Is the traffic in intoxicating drinks an unlawful one—i. e—an immorality?" I affirm that it is so; and that, for the following reasons:

1st, *It conflicts with the revealed will of God.*

It will be taken for granted, that the existence and moral government of God are acknowledged by all who may read these papers. If there is a God, a Moral Governor of the world, then plainly His will is the standard of right and wrong. Whatever in human action is consonant to the will of God, must invariably be right; in the highest sense, *lawful*. Whatever conflicts with His will, must incontestably be wrong; demonstrably *unlawful*. In most cases, this principle is fully admitted. Take larceny, for instance, or perjury; acts concerning which there is a very general agreement. Suppose now that public sentiment should demand the repeal of the law making theft a punishable offence; so that, as in ancient Sparta, youth should be allowed and encouraged to steal, provided they could do so without detection;—would stealing be the less unlawful? Plainly not; and for the obvious reason that the Moral Law—the unrepealable Law of God—peremptorily forbids the act. "Thou shalt not steal." So of perjury and other kindred deeds which comes under the cognizement of this law. No human government can, by enactments, make these acts less than criminal. Nothing is plainer than that the acts of individuals, and of governments, can be lawful only when they are consonant to the will of the great Lawgiver.

Now let us examine the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the light of the law of God, and then determine the question of its lawfulness. For the sake of impression, and from the fact that the *greater* includes the *less*—not because the traffic does not conflict with other parts of the decalogue—take the sixth command: "Thou shalt not kill," is the letter of the law; the penalty, death by the hand of the public executioner. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." No one questions that the act of murder is unlawful—an immorality. But the question is, as to the extent and application of the law. Can the traffic in ardent spirits be regarded as a breach of this law? Where is the proof that it is such a breach? Call it a bad business, if you please; but in what respect is it worse than the casting of cannon, or the manufacturing of swords and firearms for war? It is admitted that there is a woe pronounced against the man that giveth his neighbor drink; that "putteth thy bottle to him and makest him drunken;" but what has this to do in the case of him who keeps for sale that which *may* and if used to excess *will* cause intoxication, and may possibly be followed by sudden death? Or allowing that the woe thus pronounced will ultimately light upon the head of every trafficer in intoxicating drinks, who can tell what will be the penalty of incurring this woe? How can it be shown that this act, the trafficking in intoxicating drinks, either in large or small quantities, belongs to the same category with the breach of the sixth commandment of the decalogue? Let us examine.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Bible Society was convened in the native school-house, at Honolulu, on the evening of Wednesday, June 12th.

The Rev. Richard Armstrong, one of the Vice Presidents, presided; and opened the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. Artemas Bishop, in pursuance of a previous

arrangement, delivered an address; which was followed by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Voted, That the next Annual Meeting be held in the Seamen's Chapel, and that an address be delivered on the occasion.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:

R. W. WOOD, M. D., President.
Rev. R. ARMSTRONG, 1st Vice Prest.
Rev. L. SMITH, 2d do. do.
Mr. LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.
Mr. A. S COOKE, Treasurer.
Rev. S. C. DAMON, Mr. E. O. HALL, Mr. A. JOHNSTONE, } Executive Committee.

ADDRESS.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES INTO THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

Read before the Sandwich Islands Bible Society, June 12th, 1844. By Rev. A. BISHOP.

The celebrated remark of Stillingfleet, forms a suitable motto for this subject: "*The bible, and the bible alone, is the religion of Protestants.*" In all religious discussions, an appeal to the authority of the word of God, forms the *ultima ratio* of protestant argument. Among all the numerous sects of protestantism, there are certain fundamental principles of bible doctrine in common which forms the essence of their religion, and for the support of which, all appeal with one consent to the sacred oracles. This constitutes the oneness of their religion in distinction from popery. As the former appeal to the bible for their authority, so the latter refer to the traditions of the church, and the sanctions of popes and councils, examples of both doctrine and practice. It is this fundamental difference between the papacy and protestantism, which makes the one a distinct religion from the other, and puts each in such marked opposition, that if one of them is christianity, the other is of necessity its antagonist. Not only is the bible the ultimate authority of protestant belief, but the religion of protestants cannot flourish where the scriptures are not dispersed and read in the vulgar tongue. The proof of this principle is at hand, but like an axiom it is also self evident, and need not therefore be dwelt upon in this place. It is one of those principles upon which all denominations of protestants are agreed, and which enters into all the ramifications of their varied plans for the spread of religious truth in the earth. Accordingly, it was among the earliest efforts of this mission to get the scriptures translated and put into the hands of the Hawaiian nation, and to raise up a generation of readers to peruse the contents of the bible, and thus become their own judges of the divine will to men. It is a brief history of our labors in this department, which I here attempt to sketch.

The retrospect of past years reverts back to a season in which much precious time has been consumed, and much mental satisfaction enjoyed. No small part of former years has been occupied in investigating the word of God in the original languages, with a direct reference to a Hawaiian translation. The works of the most learned commentators and lexicographers, and various translations both in Latin and English were consulted. The discoveries which modern scientific investigators have thrown upon the original languages of scripture, were made available. The labors of Rosenmuller, Kenoel, Michaelis, Gesenius, Knapp, Griesback, Bloomfield, Doddrige, Stuart, Robinson, Macknight, Campbell and others, have all contributed to aid us in the investigation. But their aid extended only to the elucidation of the sacred text. A still greater labor existed in bringing the true sense of the original into a language which had never been cultivated, and whose words are limited by the paucity of ideas attained by an untutored people.

While our acquaintance with the Hawaiian language was limited, this constituted a formidable difficulty, and one which for a long time retarded our first efforts at translation. But as our investigations into the structure of the language advanced, we discovered that by the combination of simple and familiar words descriptive of the thing intended to be expressed, whether a noun or verb, we were able to form new words to an indefinite extent, in perfect accordance with the genius of the language, and intelligible to the native reader. The constant use of this power enabled us to meet and overcome nearly every difficulty arising from the paucity of Hawaiian words, besides enriching the language with many hundreds of new terms, which are now in common use throughout the archipelago.

Another method of obtaining words, was to take those in vulgar use. and appropriate them to a religious sense for a definite purpose. In these cases, their new meaning needed to be explained in some instances, and in others not. The word used for repentance is one instance out of many others.

The names of things not originally known at these islands, have been taken as circumstances indicated. Such things as have been introduced here, are named in our translations according to the appellations given them by the natives; most of which, are their foreign names, changed (or as some would say, corrupted) into the orthography adapted to the Hawaiian organs of pronunciation. Those things unknown here, have in some instances been written after their foreign names, subjected to the same alterations as the foregoing; or when it would admit, a name descriptive of the thing has been compounded for the purpose.

The names of persons and places recorded in scripture have retained their identity in the translation, but transmuted into the Hawaiian orthography, which requires every syllable and consequently every word to terminate with a vowel, and allows no two consonants to come together. The principle adopted in the transmutation of words, is either to insert a vowel between two consonants when they come together; or if a double consonant, to drop one of them, and terminate the word by a vowel. The latter is accomplished either by adding a vowel to the final consonant, or when the penultimate letter is a vowel, by sometimes leaving out the final consonant. Thus the name *Petros* in Greek is transmuted to *Petero*, by inserting the *e* between *t* and *r*, and dropping the final *s*. *Jakoba* from *Jakob*, is an instance of the former kind of transmutation.

Our first attempts at translating the scriptures, were about the beginning of the year 1826. Translations of the gospel of Matthew were simultaneously made at Honolulu, Lahaina and Kailua. It may well be supposed that these first efforts were very imperfect, as was the case. There was more of coincidence in them, however. than we had anticipated, before comparing them; and there were also many discrepancies. At the Gen. Meeting of the mission at Kailua in Sept. of that year, assignments for translating the gospels were given out, and the general principles of translating settled. At the close of the meeting, four of the missionaries, to wit: Messrs. Bingham, Thurston, Richards and myself, sat down together, and made a revised copy of the ten first chapters of Matthew, at which we wrought several weeks, so slow were our first beginnings. From these chapters was shortly afterwards printed the "sermon on the mount." This was our first scripture Tract, and was received by the natives with great avidity, and soon committed to memory by multitudes in all our schools. During the ensuing year, the gospels of Matthew and John were prepared at Kailua, the gospel of Mark at Lahaina, and a part of Luke at Honolulu. The manuscripts of Matthew, Mark and John, after having been mutually revised by the committees appointed for that purpose, were copied out and forwarded to the U. States to be printed by Mr. Loomis, at the expense of the Am. Bible Society; which was done at Rochester, in the year 1828, and arrived at the islands in the spring of 1829. The gospel of Luke was in the mean time finished and printed at Honolulu. In 1830, the Acts of the Apostles, Romans, 1st and 2d Corinthians, were finished and printed at the mission press; and during the three following years, the remainder of the N. Testament was completed and published. A revised edition of the N. Testament was completed and published about the year 1835, from which copy several successive editions have been printed. In the preparation of this edition, a new translation of all the gospels, the Acts and Romans, was made, and the manuscript of each portion assigned to the several individuals, was reviewed by the others severally, from which a corrected copy was made out for the press. These last-mentioned portions have had double the labor expended upon them to that of any other similar portion of the scriptures. The necessity of these new translations arose out of the defects of our earlier

efforts, which had become apparent as we advanced in our work.

The first attempts at translation on the Old Testament, were made at Kailua and Lahaina, about the year 1828, in the preparation of a volume of historical extracts from the Pentateuch, which was printed the same year, and completed in the course of the year 1830. The different parts of the Old Testament were afterwards assigned to individuals, and entire translations of each book were rapidly made, revised and put to press. But the whole work was not completed and printed until the beginning of the year 1837, when the entire bible was bound up for the first time into a thick and unshapely duodecimo volume.

In the spring of 1840, a resolution of the mission appointed Mr. Bingham and myself a committee to revise and superintend the publishing a new 8vo edition of the scriptures. The work was commenced, and the first sheet stricken off, about the time of Mr. Bingham's departure for the U. States, and the duties of the committee devolved upon myself These were performed in a more imperfect manner than if he had remained to assist in the labor, for in the latter case there would have been a double revision and proof-reading, according to the plan first laid down. The work of revision and reading proofs occupied most of my spare time for nearly three years.

In comparing the translation with the original text, nearly the whole of the Hebrew and Greek scriptures were read over verse by verse, and about 7000 corrections were made. A majority of these, however, were merely corrections of the Hawaiian idiom, or the change of a less appropriate word or phrase into one more idiomatic. The mistakes arising from misapprehending the true meaning of the original were much fewer than were those arising from the difficulty of finding corresponding words and phrases in the native language to express the ideas of the sacred writers.

During the first years of our labors in this department, the work of translation was slow and difficult, and subject to many revisions and corrections. The labor of obtaining the true interpretation of obscure passages was comparatively easy, to that of finding suitable words and phrases by which to express it in the Hawaiian language. We constantly availed ourselves of the best native aid we could procure, to put each sentence into the true idiom of the language. But as the native monitor often mistook the true idea of the sacred writer, as conveyed to him through the medium of his own language, he was liable to give us a wrong sentence, according to his own conception of the idea. A constant vigilance was therefore necessary on our part, in order to detect his mistakes, and take nothing for granted as correct which the native assistant proposed; and much effort and ingenuity was often required to get him to comprehend the true meaning which we wished him to clothe in suitable phraseology. Many hours have occasionally been thus spent on a single sentence, while we seemed to make little or no progress in the work, through the seeming uncertainty about words suited to the idea. But perseverance usually enabled us to overcome the difficulty, and each conquest of this sort, when once attained, but smoothed the way for our future onward progress, and settled the meaning of terms in the language. In after years our progress had been such in the attainment of language, as to enable us to dispense with constant native aid, and it was sufficient merely to read over with care the manuscript copy to a few judicious natives, and to adopt such of their corrections as appeared proper.

When the translator had finished the book, it was transcribed and sent to the reviewer appointed for the purpose by the mission The reviewer then went through with the same process as if he were the original translator, but with this advantage, that he had the labors of another on the same track before him, by which means the revisal was much less laborious than the original work of translation. The manuscript was afterwards returned to the translator with the corrections, who reviewed the whole anew, and copied it out for the press. Such was the usual process of preparation for every book in their order throughout the bible.

In looking over the Hawaiian bible in the several editions, I am far from pronouncing it a perfect work. An approximation to perfect translation is as much as our most sanguine expectations ever aspired to. To render it as perfect as possible, no pains consistent with our other avocations, have been spared. Still there are errors, which we mark whenever found, in order to have them corrected in future editions, as far as they are capable of emendation. Most of those I have detected in the last edition, are typographical, which from the great number of small particles in the language, render it extremely difficult to detect them all in reading the proofs. In a few instances the mere change of a letter by the composuist, has materially altered the sense. A large number of accurate proof-readers, would be the only remedy for these defects. But they seldom so destroy the sense as to lead the reader into a mistake. Others are oversights in the revision, but most of these would have been avoided in the last edition, had there been a double revision, or had every missionary sent in his list of errors in time for their being corrected.

But the greatest defect is, I conceive, the one which time only can rectify—the want of definite and well-settled terms in the Hawaiian language, to express the sense of the originals, and incapable of an equivocal meaning. As an instance, the word *aloha* is used by the natives, and in our translation, in a variety of senses, as there is no other term to express *salutation*, *love*, compassion, charity, mercy, etc.; and though the connection in which it stands will often modify its meaning, yet it does not in all instances. The want in the language of the substantive verbs *to be* and *to have*, and some others, cannot be fully compensated by any equivalent modes of expression used for that purpose, and neither will the language admit of the introduction of those verbs. These defects have often embarrassed us much in endeavoring to transmit the unequivocal meaning of the original. We have sometimes discovered that a single word of equivocal meaning has given two different senses, and there are some phrases which to this day we have been unable to settle to our full satisfaction—witness Mat. 5: 2. But "humanum est errare"—every thing human is defective; and the same may be said of our excellent English bible, even to that degree that were it not for the mutual jealousy of the different religious sects towards each other, a new translation would long since have been substituted.

But to return. The Hawaiian bible occupied upwards of ten years from the time of its first commencement to its completion in 1837, employing a large share of the time of the translators during that period. Such as it is, it contains the word of God in sufficient purity and clearness to lead its readers to a correct knowledge of the truth. Its doctrines, its precepts, its sanctions and the mysteries of religion are as clearly taught as the capabilities of the language in its present state are adequate to teach; and its truths have been attested by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit, in converting multitudes into the way of salvation. Although more than fifteen years of the solid time of one man has been spent in its gratuitous preparation, and more than 50,000 dollars have been expended by the Am. Bible Society, on the several editions of the Old and New Testaments, yet we feel amply rewarded for the part we have borne in the work, as well as grateful for the munificence by which it has been made available to this once heathen people. Already there is a multitude around the Eternal Throne, who are blessing God for the instrumentality of the Hawaiian bible in the work of their salvation, and a still greater throng now living, who have learned to prize it as the pearl above price, and who make it their pleasing daily study. This is our reward. The outlay does not bring back a pecuniary return, for the books are either bestowed gratuitously, or sold at a large discount, and no charge has ever been made for the labor of translation and superintending the press, in the estimate of their cost. That labor is now ended, and I will venture to predict, that we who have borne its toils, will never find another so full of enjoyment, and so unalloyed with pain and disappointment.

POETRY.

For the Friend.

SHE MAY YET BE MINE.

BY A SAILOR.

'Tis three long years since last I saw
The gentle Clementine;
But Hope forbids me still to doubt
That she may yet be mine.

Old Ocean's waves divide us now
Full many a hundred miles;
But future years I yet may see,
Enlivened by her smiles.

In grief I left the lovely maid—
More lovely for her tears—
Which spoke her soul's sweet tenderness;
Her heart's foreboding fears.

Though circumstances then combined
To drive me from her side,
Some happier day may yet restore
The exile to his bride.

I hear that rivals struggle hard
To rob me of her love—
But all in vain; they cannot change
My faithful turtle-dove.

May Heaven's choicest blessings rest
On gentle Clementine;
For Hope forbids me still to doubt
That she may yet be mine. G. M. R.

Ship Peruvian, of St. John N. B.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.—A visitor once went into a Sabbath school at Boston, where he saw a boy and girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion, the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched fist was aimed at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said she, "you had much better kiss your brother than to strike him."

The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against a blow; but he could not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only made him cry the faster; he was completely subdued.

Her teacher then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow: and they would never get any more blows. If men and women, families and communities and nations would act on this principle, this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears. "Nation would not lift up the sword against nation, neither would they learn war any more"—[Youth's Cabinet.

THIS MINUTE.—How much may be, and is being done, this very minute! It is, no doubt, the first and the last with thousands: and while multitudes are rejoicing "because a man is born into the world," many, we suppose, are sobbing farewell, as they take the last look at the face of the dead. Just now, the knot of hymen is tied between some youth and virgin: and now, the pair plighted to each other for life, through weal and woe, are published apart by divorce. Now, the fond parent is doating on the absent son, and silencing the forebodings of suspicious age with the sanguine hope that their boy shall be the stay of their failing nature, and snatch their name and memory from the grave; and now that son, in the full tide of festive feeling, is taking his first glass, ignorant and careless of the disgrace and wretchedness he drinks. Now, too, the reeling sot is blundering into his own door, to frighten the partner of his bosom, and her little ones—the pledges of her love. At this moment, the pert lad who has the indulgence of his parents, lays his finger on the price of his halter! and now, the prisoner falls into his last fitful sleep, to dream of execution, and wake up to the horrid reality, and curse the lottery dealer or the actor, whose temptations lured him from the paths of honesty and industry!

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF ISAIAH.—A youth about seventeen or eighteen years of age waited upon one of the secretaries of the Bethel companies, to purchase a tract. He was asked if he had attended any of the Bethel prayer-meetings on board ship? He said, "Yes, last evening. Yesterday I landed from my voyage; and this afternoon I am bound to Scotland to see my friends. Although that visit to the Bethel meeting was accidental, it has been the means of great consolation to my mind." "I am glad you have found it so," observed the secretary; "were you unhappy?" "I will relate sir," said he, "what took place during my last voyage: I sailed from London in a Scotch vessel, for the West Indies, second mate; the most abandoned wretch that ever sailed on salt water, particularly for profane swearing. Our captain, though a good seaman, and kind to his ship's company, cared neither for his soul, nor those of his ship's crew. We had been at sea about sixteen days. It came on night. It was my watch on deck. I was walking up and down on the leeward side of the ship, when a sudden puff of wind caused the vessel to give a heavy lurch. Not prepared to meet it, I fell against one of the stancheons. Feeling much hurt, I gave vent to my anger by a dreadful oath, cursing the wind, ship and sea, and, (awful to mention,) the Being who made them. Scarce had this horrid oath escaped my lips, when it appeared to roll back on my mind with so frightful an image, that for a moment or two I thought I saw the sea parting, and the vessel going down. I took the helm from the man who was at it, and put the ship's head close to the wind. All that night my awful oath was before my eyes, and its consequence appeared to be my certain damnation. For several days I was miserable. Ashamed to acknowledge the cause, I asked one of the men if he had a book to lend me to read. He offered me a French novel. I asked if he had a bible or a testament. He answered by asking if I was going to die? for his part, he said, he never troubled his head about the bible, or prayer-book; he left all these matters to the priests, to whom he left part of his pay, to pray for him; if I had done so, I should not be so squeamish. The captain, I knew, had a bible, but I was unwilling to ask the loan of it. Several days passed in the greatest torment, this oath always before me. I could not pray; indeed I thought it of no use. On the fifth day I was turning over some things in my chest, when I found some trifles I had purchased for sea stock, wrapped in paper"—putting his hand into his jacket, and from a small red case pulling out the paper, which was a leaf of the bible, containing nearly the whole of the first chapter of Isaiah—"oh how my heart beat when I found it a piece of the bible?" At that moment tears fell from his eyes, and he pressed the leaf to his bosom. "But sir," continued he, "conceive when I read these words: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as wool." Here he paused to wipe the tears away. "Sir," he added, "like a drowning man I clung to this life buoy: on this I laid my soul. I then prayed, and the Lord was graciously pleased to remove in some measure the guilt from my conscience, though I continued mournful and bowed down until last evening, on board the Mayflower, I stowed away with the Bethel company. I felt much comforted in the service. It deeply affected me, and I have now reason to believe the Lord has forgiven my great sin. I am now going to my friends to tell them what great things God has done for me."—[Ch. Reflector.

Officers of the U. S. S. Warren, now lying in this harbor:

Commander, JAS. B. HULL, Esq.
1st Lieut., WM. RODFORD.
2d Lieut., MM W. MAURY.
3d Lieut., WM. B. RENSHAW.
Actg. Lieut., JOHN KUTLEDGE.
Master, WM. H. MONTGOMERY.
Purser, T. R. WARE.
Surgeon, WM. J. POWELL.
Assi. Surgeon, E. HUDSON.
Midshipmen, FRDK. KELLOGG, A. M. JOHNSON, R. D. MINER, A. M. DEBREE, W. O. CRANE, S. GANSEVOORT, J. M'ROBERTS.
Capt. Clerk, H. THROOP.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., S. C SMITH, a colored seaman, recently discharged from bark Pantheon of Fall River. The deceased left his work on the evening of the 10th as well as usual; in the course of the evening was attacked with a violent coughing fit—burst a blood-vessel, and died immediately.

At the U. S. Hospital, July 26, ROBERT SHERMAN, aged 35; a native of Devonshire, England.

From the Sydney Morning Herald.

FOREIGN CAUGHT OIL.—It is of considerable importance that it should be extensively known that the regulations formerly in force, which prevented American, French and other foreign whalers, from selling their oil in Sydney, in sufficient quantities to defray the expenses of their repairs and outfit, have been done away with, as will be seen by the following official communication from the lords of the treasury to the custom's department, which the merchants should circulate as widely as possible by sending copies of it in their whalers, and to ports where whale-ships are in the habit of touching to refresh:

To the commissioners of customs.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, April, 1843.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your report of the 8th ultimo, covering a letter from the colonial department, regarding the question whether American whalers can legally be allowed to sell, for consumption in New South Wales, a sufficiency of their oil to defray the expenses of their outfit,—

I am directed by the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury to acquaint you, that the lords of the committee for trade, having signified their concurrence in the observations submitted in your said report, my lords are pleased to desire that you will give the requisite authority to the officers of your department in New South Wales, for complying with the proposition of Governor Sir George Gipps, that American, or other foreign whalers frequenting the ports of that colony, may be allowed to sell for consumption in the colony a sufficiency of the oil made on board their ships, to defray any expenses they may incur for repairs, stores, or provisions, subject to payment upon the oil thus sold of such duties as may be legally due on the importation of oil of foreign taking and manufacture, and that they should be permitted, within the harbors of the colony, to transfer their oil to other ships of their respective countries, for transmission to these countries.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. E. TRAVELYAN,
Custom-house, London.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

July 5, Swed. brig Bull, Worngrew. The B. touched at Lahaina and landed Dr. Winslow and family. The Bull is the first Swedish vessel that has visited these islands.

July 11, H. M. S. Thalia, (of 42 guns,) from Tahiti.

July 15, Am. brig Globe, Doane, from Boston; last from Tahiti.

July 15, U. S. S. Warren, (20 guns,) from Tahiti.

July 23, Eng. bark Cacique, Eldred, 60 days from China.

July 27, ship Magnolia, Capt. Simmons, New Bedford, 20 months out, 3500 whale and [illegible] sperm; [illegible] season; bound direct home. Capt. Simmons reports hearing the loss of the 3d mate and two men from the ship Frances Henrietta—boat stove by a whale.—Reports ship Mary Mitchell, 25th June, four whales; ship Janus, Turner, 1000 barrels.

July 29, Ship Nimrod, New Bedford, W. Sherman, 20 mos., 2600 whale, 150 sperm; 1300 season.—Bound home.—Reports Fr. ship Eolian, June 30, 5 whales; Am. ship Sharron, June 24, 4 whales; Norship Canada, June 4, 1800 bbls.—Heard from ship Maine: 2 sp. whales.

SAILED.

June 28, Am. brig Ontario, Kelly, for Valparaiso.
July 4, Br. sch. Falcon, Chap, for Sydney.
July 5, U. S. S. Levant, Paige, for California.
July 21, H. B. M. S. Thalia, Hope, for Tahiti.
July 24, W. bark Levant, Russell, for [illegible].

PASSENGERS.—On board brig Globe, Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd and child; Mr. A. O. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey; Mr. and Mrs. Hunt; Miss Whitney; Mr. Andrews; Mr. Pogue. On board Cacique, Mr. H. Skinner. On board brig Ontario, Maj. Perkins; Mr. G. N. Moore. On board H. B. M. S. Thalia, Gen. Miller, H. B. M. Consul General; H. Sea, Esq.; and Miss Miller.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly. 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $3 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies; Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1844. No. IX.

For the Friend.

NOTES,

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, *Esquire.*

(*Continued from No. VIII., page* 72.)

49. FORTIFICATIONS OF HONOLULU.—On Puawana (Punch-bowl) Hill, there are in all eleven guns mounted, pointing different ways, at irregular distances from each other, along the nearly circular edge of the hill. The centre is concave, having been the crater of an extinct volcano; to whose former active operation, in former times, *strata* of vitrified lava descending from the hill on all sides at the depth of from four to six feet from the surface of the soil, bear unquestionable witness. Of these guns, five are long iron 32 pounders, three are long iron 12's, and three are short 9's. The carriages being unserviceable, the government has invited tenders to renew them. It appears to me, the money, small as the expense may be, might be applied to some more useful purpose; for as a means of defense, the guns where they are placed and as they are placed, are useless. The hill itself, though precipitous, is assailable by escalade in several parts; and, *unless made bomb-proof*, by *shells* in all. Though capable of being strongly fortified, to render it tenable it would require a very large garrison, incompatible with the small military force, and the as yet limited means of this government.

Commanding the anchorage, is a fort mounting 70 guns of the following calibre, viz:

1	long	brass	32	pounder,
1		do	12	do
14		iron	18	do
4		do	9	do
41		do	6	do
8		do	4	do

1 4 inch mortar.

The fort itself is nearly a quadrangle, with the guns pointing on all sides; and consequently few in proportion pointing to seaward; so that a very small vessel would silence its fire in a short period.

It covers a space of large extent, in the very best part of the town for government offices and store-houses: it is an eye-sore to the view of every spectator; and as a much greater protection might be given to the harbor, at much less expense of space, men, guns and powder, the sooner it is entirely demolished, the better for this government.

In front of it, extends a reef, quite dry at low water; and there, a small fort of 8 long guns, on a level with the water's edge, might be constructed, affording much better protection to the men than the present fort, and commanding more effectually the anchorage. Another small fort of a few long guns of heavy calibre, if considered necessary, might be constructed on each side of the entrance to the inner anchorage, also close to the water's edge, and so placed as that the shot would cross, and yet the batteries not fire into each other. The fire in front and that on each side, would thus concentrate upon any vessel entering or leaving the harbor, with tremendous effect.

Besides these a couple of well manned and armed gun-boats would be useful, in compelling whalers and other merchant vessels in the outer roads not to leave without satisfying the harbor dues, as has been attempted in one or two instances since I have been here.

As for any attack upon the town, by hostile ships of war, whatever cause there might have been at one time for such an apprehension, I do not see that it can exist now, after the mutual understanding of the three greatest naval powers on earth, that neither of the three, under any pretence whatever, shall take possession of these islands. It is true, that that understanding does not prevent any other nation from any hostile attempt or attack; but the very existence of such an understanding, implies such an interest in these islands as would lead them to remonstrate effectively against any attack upon unjust grounds; and it belongs to the government here, so to conduct its affairs with all foreign nations, as to afford to none just grounds of hostility. It is to the interest above mentioned, and to the belief that the government here will so act, and not to the number and position of their guns, that these islands owe the understanding referred to; and it is to a strict, equal and impartial administration of justice to all nations, and not to any martial array they can muster, whether on land or water, nor to any forts they can establish, that they will owe a long immunity from war with any foreign power.

So far as that danger is concerned, they may smelt down their *big-guns* into poi-pots, if they square their conduct by the golden rule of *doing to others only what they wish others should do to them.*

There is no power on earth that can resist the combined might of Great Britain, France and America; the two first have each in their turn braved the world in arms; the policy of the third is not warlike, but it possesses the elements of gigantic strength, accumulating with a rapidity unequalled in any country. Such are the nations to which *King Kamehameha III.* can look up for protection against foreign outrage; and his safety will depend more upon his retaining the good opinion of these three great powers, than upon any forces that he can organize within his own dominions.

While on this subject, I cannot omit stating my conviction, that the protection of these nations will be endangered by any attempt, under the existing laws, to deprive their subjects or citizens of the full benefit of lands granted long before these laws had any existence; and that they will concur in viewing any attempt at the expiry of 25 years, to dispossess the grantees of land,—those grantees being their subjects or citizens,—without the fullest indemnity for all capital outlaid and improvements made thereon, as one of atrocious injustice and spoliation, impolitic, anti-economical, opposed to the best interests of the country, and not to be tolerated.

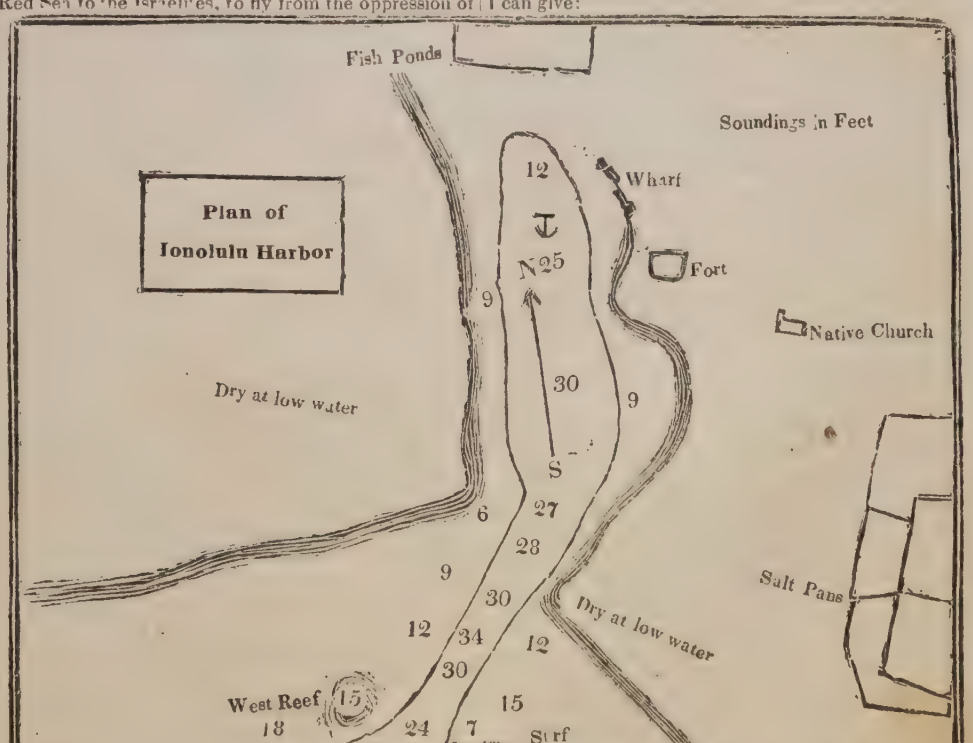
There was a time when a Joseph could adopt a system to place the whole land and wealth of Egypt in the hands of a Pharaoh: that was permitted by the same God who miraculously opened a path through the Red Sea to the Israelites, to fly from the oppression of Pharaoh: none of the Pharaohs or of their descendants have ever prospered: the finger of the Almighty has marked all the Egyptians as slaves, and *slaves of slaves*, through all the revolutions of empire. The policy relating to the tenure of land in these islands, is in its spirit and effect something like that of the patriarch Joseph: but there are *no Josephs* now-a-days; and any one who should attempt the same game in the Sandwich Islands, would perhaps give the king some land, but might endanger his crown, and perhaps place himself in the predicament of, or at least deserving the same elevated position with Pharaoh's chief baker.

But, reverting to the subject of fortification, it is possible that the government may be reluctant to demolish what cost them so much money. What all the guns may have cost them, I cannot guess; but I have been told that the long brass 32 pounder cost them 1,000 piculs of sandalwood; which at $10 per picul, the price current at the time, was equal to $10,000!!

I have understood that it is wished to keep up the fort, or rather guns, on Punch-bowl Hill, for the sake of firing salutes on the king's birth-day and other great occasions. I would not be one who would curtail any of the attributes or prerogatives of majesty to which, in becoming moderation, as a recognized sovereign, he is entitled—on the contrary, I would wish to see every compliment paid him that can do him honor in the eyes of his people—but all the salutes necessary could be fired with more imposing effect from the small batteries that I have suggested. And if the king should desire any thing more, he could have a small battery in the square in which it is proposed to erect a new palace for his residence.

On Punch-bowl Hill there ought to be nothing but a look-out house or telegraph station, in my opinion.

50. PORT OF HONOLULU.—The port of Oahu consists of a basin formed by two reefs extending from the shore and converging to sea-ward, so as to leave but a narrow entrance. The following will give the reader a better idea of the entrance than any written description I can give:



The basin or anchorage inside, will contain nearly 100 ships in perfect safety in all weathers. Outside the reefs there is a large space of ground affording good anchorage, but vessels are exposed there during southerly winds.

What the harbor and pilotage dues are, I have already shown in the 8th note to table of shipping, published in the *Friend* of the 1st May

51. MOLE OR WHARVES.—There are two moles or wharves in the harbor. One was erected under an agreement between Wm. French, Esquire, and Richard Charlton, Esquire, the late British consul for these islands. The other, and the best, was constructed by Messrs. Ladd & Co, of whose spirit of enterprise I have already made favorable mention in these notes. Both are very conveniently situated, and exceed any thing I have seen in any sea-port of Spanish America, excepting only *Callao* and *Panama*. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the port of *San Blas*, and the rising importance of that of *Mazatlan*, neither port, in point of these conveniencies, can be compared with that of *Honolulu*. This is highly creditable to a small state so young in civilization.

But there is yet room for great improvement. The reef to the left of the harbor, looking to seaward, might easily be filled up from the shore with a facing of stone towards the sea so as to carry the mole all along. The ground thus gained would be of very considerable extent, and of very great value for stores, warehouses, offices, &c.

There is a young American, a civil engineer, *Mr. Whistler*, now here on a visit, who I have no doubt could easily form a plan, and estimate of the amount required. From what I have seen of Mr. Whistler, I feel persuaded that he would volunteer to do this service, and also to report upon the best means of conveying a more abundant supply of water to the town, and fields adjacent, by pipes, from the streams whose course, at a very short distance from the town, is greatly above the level of the village.

Both these improvements would do more than pay their own costs; and were capital wanting, I think it might be lent with great safety, on the faith of the government, and the security of the improvements themselves.

52. PRISON.—A place for incarcerating malefactors is much wanted in Honolulu. It will be more so, if the fort should be levelled down. Hitherto prisoners have generally been confined there, and fetters have been resorted to, more to prevent escape than inflict punishment,—which in every instance ought to follow and not to precede conviction. Yet it must be confessed that confinement in the fort of the Sandwich Islands, with all its faults, bears a favorable comparison with that witnessed in countries older in civilization. I allude more particularly to the prisons in Spanish America—such as the "*Casas Matas*" of *Lima*, the Dungeons of "*San Juan de Ulua*," and the numerous filthy, confined and ill-ventilated "*Calabozos*" which abound from *Cape Horn* to *Cape Mendocino*. There are contradictions in the character of nations as well as in that of individuals—and the Spaniards afford the remarkable example of a nation of all others the most kind and indulgent to its slaves and domestic servants, and yet the most unfeeling and cruel towards those whom it incarcerates. The horrors of a Spanish prison are proverbial, yet I believe the cause is to be sought for more in the apathy and disinclination to any change requiring some trouble and exertion, than to any innate cruelty which characterizes the nation. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed so much to the opinion generally entertained, (but I believe unjustly,) that the Spaniards are essentially more cruel than any other European people, than the neglect of their public prisons and of the condition of their inmates. Nor would any thing tend more to give foreign nations a favorable idea of this government and people, than the adoption of a jail-system on a par with that of the most civilized nations. No stranger visits the United States, without admiring the system of prisons and of prison-discipline established there, with the sole exception of solitary confinement, the effect of which seems to be to destroy the *intellectual man* entirely. Nor, with that exception, is there any country from which the Sandwich Island government could with more propriety take a lesson, in the art of securing the person of the confined, turning his labor to profitable account, and reclaiming him of his vicious habits.

Whenever a jail is constructed here, provision ought to be made for a complete separation between the foreigners and natives, between the males and females, and between venial and grave offenders; and for the utmost space, cleanliness, ventilation and recreation compatible with the safe custody of the culprits. A few comfortable rooms ought to be provided for those who are merely detained for debt, contempt of court, or some such offence of little moral delinquency, and involving no severe punishment, even if proved.

It is almost superfluous to add that the treatment of foreign seamen detained for those excesses to which they are prone in all countries, should not partake of any unnecessary cruelty; and that whenever a fine is exacted, great care should be taken to ascertain whether the accuser may not have tempted the sailor to commit the offence, with a view of pocketing the fine. If it be found that fines tend to encourage crime, through the interest of those who receive them, then they should be abolished, and some other punishment substituted ins end.

It would be a great convenience to have the council rooms and a guard room adjacent to the prison.

53. MARKET.—There is a small rude market on the beach, for the supply of the shipping; and supplies of every kind can be had in greater abundance, and at cheaper prices, than in most ports of the main. Still a regular, capacious and well constructed market, would be a very great advantage, both to the town and shipping. It ought to be a capacious one, with separate spaces for fish, fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, fruits and grains. The situation should be convenient, both to the shipping and the town, and such as to admit of a constant supply of good fresh water, to wash the market out and keep it clean.

The interest on the money required to erect it and keep it in repair, might be raised by a small rent, in the shape of a license, levied on every one who has a *stall* or place for selling, and by a small custom, *if required*, on things sold.

But great care should be taken to discourage any such rise in prices as would prevent whaleships from coming here for their supplies. *Honolulu* is already said to be dearer than *Lahaina;* and on this account the concourse of whalers is falling off here, and greatly increasing there. This is a fact of the worst possible augury for this port, for the increase of property in it, of its population, and of its trade. It is the concourse of whalers which gives life and activity to every thing; and if it be meant that Honolulu shall continue to be the capital of the islands, every possible effort should be made to secure a continuance of that concourse. If *Honolulu* cannot be made to compete with *Lahaina*, *Hilo*, or other ports, in attractions for shipping, then it must decline, and ought to decline.

The following are about the present prices of provisions, &c., in Honolulu:

Beef, to families,	6 cts. per lb.
do to ships,	6 1-4 per lb.
Mutton,	10 a 12 1-2 lb.
Turkeys, cock,	75 cts each, and $9 per doz.
do hen,	37 1-2 cts each—$4 50 per doz.
Ducks,	50 cts each, and $6 per doz
Fowls,	25 cts each, and $3 per doz.
Wild ducks,	12 1-2 each, and $1 50 per doz.
Plover,	6 1-4 cts each—75 cts per doz
Eggs,	$1 25 to $2 per 100
Pigs, according to size,	50 cents to $2 each.
Goats,	37 1-2 to 50 cts each.
Pumpkins and squashes,	$1 per doz.
Cabbages,	12 1-2 per doz.
Potatoes,	$2 50 to $3 per barrel
Beans,	$4 per bushel.
Sweet potatoes,	$1 25 per bbl.
String beans,	$1 per bushel
Lima do,	$1 per bushel.
Corn or maiz,	$4 per bushel.
Onions,	$1 per bushel.
Peppers,	$1 per bushel.
Tomates,	75 cts per bsh.
Native apples, *ohias*,	50 cts per bsh.
Pine-apples,	50 to 75 cts per doz.
Oranges,	25 to 50 cts per doz.
Water-melons,	37 1-2 to 50 cts per doz.
Musk-melons,	25 cts per doz.
Milk, per bottle,	6 1-4 cts, and $1 for 35 bottles.

These prices I have obtained through the kindness of Mr. F. W. Thompson, late high sheriff of this place.

There are many small articles omitted which might be added, but the above will suffice to give an idea of the market.

Owing, I presume, to ancient custom of selling all surplus produce to ships, the natives seem to prefer selling to them their best produce, and at a somewhat cheaper rate than to the inhabitants of the town. And they are not easily deterred from carrying what they have got to the beach, though offered the same or a higher price by families living up the valley. They seem to prefer carrying their heavy loads the full distance, and taking their chance of the ship-price.

54. PUBLIC WALK.—Honolulu presents great facilities for the selection of an open space of ground for the purpose of recreation. Exercise in the open air, though less agreeable, is even more necessary to health in cold climates. It has long been remarked on the coast of Mexico corresponding to this climate, that the most healthy, robust and longest lived are the muleteers, cowherds, postmen, &c, who pass most of their time in the open air and on horseback. In many parts of the southern states of North America, I have found intelligent planters and some physicians of opinion that the negro race owe their comparative immunity from the fevers and other endemical diseases prevalent amongst the whites in those parts, more to the exercise which they, their fathers and grand-fathers have been habituated to take daily, in the open air, than to any peculiarity of organization, cutaneous or internal, which can be ascribed to the negro. If this be true, the servile labor of the slave has its reward, in the greater health which labor brings, and in the more rapid multiplication of his race—a fact which seems well established in the states to which I refer. The *census* of the United States, taken at different periods, proves it. The results were striking. They may be briefly stated as follows:

Census of	Whole population of the Southern States.	Number of slaves in that population.
1790	1,793,408	633,393
1800	2,250,486	797,015
1810	2,719,147	1,031,570
1820	3,245,081	1,295,833
1830	4,280,681	1,665,700
1840	5,166,032	2,040,129

Thus in these states have the negro slaves in 50 years trebled themselves with a surplus of 159,950 souls, while the whites have only doubled themselves with a surplus of 1,579,216 souls. The difference I believe would have been much greater, had the immigration of whites into these states not increased their numbers, while the exportation of negroes to the new western states, to Texas and to Liberia has diminished theirs.

The Word of Truth assures us that the Israelites multiplied in Egypt the more that Pharaoh made them work. The most of their labors were conducted in the open field. It was so willed by the Almighty who led them forth miraculously from bondage; and I believe the experience of mankind in all countries and in all climates goes to prove that the same Omnipotence has also willed a certain connection between the number and the health of the offspring of man and the regular exercise of his physical powers under the open heavens.

There is therefore comfort in the curse, "*by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn bread;*" and I think it would save the life of many a native, and give to the king many young subjects, were the experiment fairly tried in these islands.

But what I more particularly urge upon them here is to take, with regularity, pleasing exercise in the open air, encouraging their children to frolic in all those athletic gambols and sports to which they appear quite as prone as white children. In selecting a locality for a public walk, a situation ought to be chosen combining a good view of the shipping in port with commodious access from the town and the surrounding fields. An extent of ground ought to be allotted corresponding more with what the population may be, a few years hence, than what it is at present. An oval is a good form, if sufficiently extended, as it admits of a road for exercise all round, without any short turnings: it is susceptible of much ornamental planting on the circumference and in the centre; and footpaths may be made to radiate in all directions. If fountains of water could be introduced, they would add much beauty to the scene, and be a great comfort to the thirsty traveller or ardent young in their playful exercises.

55. FLORAL AND NURSERY GARDEN.—The advantages of a large space judiciously chosen and tastefully enclosed for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, ornamental and useful plants, and trees bearing wholesome fruits, or productions promoting the industry and wealth of the inhabitants, is sufficiently manifest. Anything combining both profit with pleasurable enjoyment, must be eminently worthy of the attention of a benificent government. A *floral and nursery garden* would be exactly an institution of this kind. It would improve the taste and encourage the agricultural of the natives, add luxuries to their own table, tending also to impress upon the natives a love to and veneration for that God whose goodness is proclaimed in every flower, plant and tree—whose glory shines in the firmament of heaven, and whose worship ought to lead us to "*rejoice always*."

For the purpose indicated, eligible situations are not wanting in the vicinity of *Honolulu*, but on account of the extreme violence with which the trade-wind occasionally blows, the locality chosen would require to be one having more shelter than any that can be found on the whole of the village. To find such a locality, would not be difficult, in some one of the romantic valles

opening upon the plain, where the supply of water could be regulated to the precise quantity at all times wanted.

A good carriage road ought to be made to it, for the convenience of the ladies who use the light four-wheeled *hand-vehicles*, which here abound. In such, the garden could be visited, at pleasure, without fatigue; and the distance would not be too much for visitors on horseback or on foot.

If a garden of this kind were established, it could not fail to be a place of favorite resort by all foreigners. Large contributions in seeds, bulbs, roots and plants might be expected from the officers of ships of war touching at these islands, among whom would be found men of botanical knowledge, able and willing to instruct the gardners in the most improved modes of culture. It is impossible to foresee how much good might be done to the islands by such an institution, here, likely to be the parent of many others

While residing in Tepic it was my great pleasure to visit a garden on something like the plan I have suggested, begun by my friend *Mr. Alexander Forbes*, to whom I have already adverted in note 23. That gentleman, besides superintending the details of his extensive manufactory of *Jauja*, conducts, at his own expense, a series of experiments in the cultivation of flowers, vegetables and trees, which may lead to many improvements in the agriculture of that rich but neglected coast. Already families had begun to pay their evening visits to "*Forbes' garden*," and attention will thus be drawn to sources of pleasure and profit either unknown to them before, or passed by with indifference

A similar beginning is what is wanted in Honolulu.

56 BUILDING FOR A CUSTOM-HOUSE.—I have already, in note 49, suggested that the site of land on which the fort now stands, would be an eligible one for public buildings and stores. For a custom-house, the ground granted to Mr. Charlton by *Karaimoku*, would perhaps afford a more convenient site, and it is much to be regretted that a space of ground so ample and conveniently situated should be left vacant owing to the suspense in which the title to it is kept. The vacancy of that central and conveniently situated space, is an injury to every lot adjacent, and a great draw-back to the beauty of the village, whether viewed from the sea or the shore

If the government should build a custom-house, a capacious store should be provided for the safe deposit of goods in bond, which the absurd revenue laws of Mexico are likely to keep well filled. The prosperity of the port of Valparaiso affords a near example of what advantage may be derived from the encouragement of a trade in *transit*. It is but fair to profit by the errors wilfully committed by the Mexicans. In order to do this to the greatest possible extent, the laws affecting goods in bond, and the discharge and reloading of the vessels which conduct them, ought to be the most liberal that can be enacted Indeed, they are already liberal, as will be seen by the 7th note to my table, published in the *Friend*, of 1st May; but perhaps a duty of 1-4th per cent upon the value of goods transhipped or re-exported may be found more advisable than the present duty of one half per cent. It ought to be remembered that every vessel so arriving, leaves so much money in the port, indepedendent of all duties paid

57. NATIVE SHIPPING.—Under this head I include all vessels bearing the Hawaiian flag, though wholly or partially owned by foreign residents. The reduction of port-dues and charges in favor of vessels under that flag, is stated in the 8th note to my table, published in the *Friend* of 1st May.

The following is the amount of native shipping for the last three years:

Years.	*Number ships.*	*Tonnage.*	*Supposed value.*
1842	10	251	$ 22,500
1843	11	463	$ 28,800
1844	14	695	$ 45,500

From this it appears that the native shipping in Honolulu is increasing.

If the islands prosper as they ought to do, the traffic amongst them ought to be very considerable It will increase with the population and agriculture of the islands.

58 IRON STEAM-BOAT.—As soon as the traffic of the islands in goods and passengers can support the expense, an iron steam-boat of say 300 tons, with a light draft of water, would be a great improvement I am not sure that if well and economically managed, it would not pay at the present moment. It would do away with the necessity of two or three small vessels, at present kept for the use of the king and government. The transportation of goods, produce, cattle, and passengers, from remote parts of the islands, and from one island to another, must amount to a very considerable sum in the course of the year. The certainty and quickness of a steamer would increase that transportation. A visit to the great volcano of *Kilauia* in Hawaii, and a tour amongst the islands, would become more fashionable than at present—the prices of provisions and labor would become equalized—the knowledge of every local improvement would be extended, and the efficiency of government would be greatly increased by the more prompt propagation of the laws and transmission of its orders.

Coals could be easily had from New Castle, New South Wales Vessels from thence—of which we have had five, since February—would bring them in ballast and carry away their value in the salt, sugar or molasses produced in the islands.

In cruising among the islands, a steamer would make many trips as a sailing vessel, with the trade wind, which blows here strongly, and the consumption of coal would be further economised by frequent stoppages at the different ports.

A steamer, therefore, would not cost so much by the year, as might at first sight be apprehended; and I believe the earnings would exceed the expectations of those who are unaccustomed to the effect of steamboats and railroads in increasing and even creating traffic.

59 NATIVE SEAMEN.—I have never heard any captain of a vessel who did not speak highly of the native seamen whom he had employed. They are eminently subordinate, docile, good natured and trustworthy; and with proper training they become good efficient seamen Their extraordinary expertness in swimming, renders them of great use where boats are employed in surfs. *Mr. Dundas*, of H. B. M. S. *Modeste*, who took over to San Blas the Hawaiian government schooner *Hooikaika*, with despatches, and brought her back, assured me that but for his native crew, several lives, in Mazatlan, would have been lost from the upsetting of boats in the surf there. And he spoke in very high terms of the general conduct of the men while at sea.

It is very common for the young natives to engage themselves on board of whalers and other ships, for long voyages. They cannot now so embark, without license from the governor of the island to which they belong; and the captain who takes them away is required to sign a bond of $ 200 for their return within three years from date, provided he be then alive.

The number of young men yearly taken off the islands, as sailors, was in former years so great as to be considered, by many, one of the causes of the depopulation of the islands. I do not believe that it deserved to be so considered to any great extent, for though some of the natives remained abroad and were never afterwards heard of, yet many of them returned, and those who did, carried with them a degree of knowledge and civilization, useful to their countrymen, and more than compensating for the loss of those who never came back.

All these travelled *kanakas* are readily distinguishable amongst the population, by their superior cleanliness, dress and assimilation to foreigners in their manners and habits.

I have in vain attempted to obtain authentic information of the number of these *kanaka seamen* who have taken service under foreign flags, during previous years; but from Mr. Wm Paty, the collector of customs since 1st January, 1843, and under Dr. Judd, the originator of a greatly improved order and arrangement in his department, I have procured the following information, extending from 1st January, 1843, to 1st June, 1844, viz:

Natives serving in whalers,		44
do in merchant vessels touching among the islands in the Pacific,		18
do in ditto to California,		45
do in ditto to China,		5
do in ditto to Kamschatka,		4
do in ditto to Valparaiso,		1
do in S. Island government vessels to Valparaiso,		8
do in ditto to Mazatlan,		10
Total from 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1843,		—135
From 1st January, 1844, to 1st June :		
Natives serving on board whalers,		70
do in merchant vessels to Columbia River,		50
do in ditto to Kamschatka,		2
do in ditto to California,		6
do in French ship Lion to California,		12
		—140
Total from 1st Jan. 1843, to 1st June, 1844,		275

The above number applies to the port of Honolulu alone. At *Maui* and from other parts and ports of the islands, perhaps an equal number have been shipped, during the same period.

The wages paid these men varies from 5 to 12 dollars, except where paid by "*lays*" in whaling vessels; but taking $ 8 as a low average, and on the assumption that 550 is the number of native seamen so employed, their collective earnings will amount to $ 4,400 yearly. There is little doubt that part of that sum, sooner or later finds its way back to these islands, as happens with the migratory laborers of the duchy of Lucca, Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

The "*lays*" or shares allowed in whalers vary from an 120th to an 250th, though perhaps three-fourths of the *kanakas* get an 140th or 150th, the same as allowed to European or American seamen

There are from 300 to 400 natives employed, on the Columbia River, in the service and vessels of the *Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.* on that coast. They are generally engaged for a period of three years, and gain $10 per month. They are never sent east of the Rocky mountains

Along the coast of *California*, the natives are preferred to European or American seamen, as they are eminently useful in taking in hides, in high surfs. Some are taken for domestic servants. The wages are from 10 to $12 per month.

60. POST-OFFICE.—Hitherto the receipt of letters from and their transmission to foreign parts, and the circulation of letters within the islands, has been free from any charge. This exemption is commendably liberal, but if regular posts are established, certain rates of postage must be charged to defray the necessary expenses. The regularity of epistolary communication tends greatly to promote the civilization and prosperity of any community. Here-to-fore the want of it has been but little felt, but the number of natives who can correspond by letter is already large; that of foreigners engaged in the trade of the islands is daily augmenting, and in the same proportion increases the necessity for something like a post office establishment.

But in the present state of the islands, I would not recommend one with a view to *revenue*: I would recommend it only as a matter of public convenience, and hence I would impose on each single letter a rate much smaller than any coin here current. A few cents would suffice to begin with. Any postage beyond that would be like the high *Mexican duties*, great on paper, but in reality *uncollectable*. It would either be evaded by the natives, or discourage them from corresponding altogether.

61. CURRENCY.—In the progress of the islands will arrive, and may arrive not long hence, a time when a *national coinage* might be established But as the Spanish, Spanish American, and North American dollars with their subdivisions are regularly introduced and already known to the natives, the expenses of a *mint* are at present wisely dispensed with. But as any coin less than the 1-16th part of a dollar or 6 1-2 cents is seldom met with, I have often thought that a supply of copper cents would be a great advantage to the poor in facilitating their little traffic and exchanges. It would be no difficult matter to have a few thousand dollars in cents, bearing some national *device*, coined at Birmingham and sent out here; but in that case, they could only be current here, while the same value of North American cents, by being receivable there also, would be less liable to a depreciation, which generally attends the introduction of a copper coin.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE LAST OF THE MOHEGANS —The Mohegans were an excellent tribe of Indians, who had lived about Norwich, Ct They had a long line of kings in the family of Uncas. One of the last was Zachary; but he was a great drunkard. But a sense of the dignity of his office came over him, and he resolved he would drink no more. Just before the annual election, he was accustomed to go every year to Lebanon, and dine with his brother governor, the first Gov. Trumbull. One of the governor's boys had heard old Zachary's story, and thought he would try him, and see if he would stick to his cold water. So at table, he said to the old chief, "Zachary, this beer is excellent; will you taste it?"

The old man dropped his knife, leaned forward with stern intensity of expression, his black eye sparkling with indignation was fixed on him; "John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing .You are serving the devil, boy! I tell you that I am an Indian! I tell you that I am; and that if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop until I got to rum, and become again the drunken, contemptible wretch your father ten embers me to have been. John, while you live, never tempt a man to break a good resolution."

For the Friend.

[*Taken from Oliver & Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac for* 1843.]

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.	Population. 1891.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	Extent in sq're miles
England,	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,261,437	13,091,005	14,995,508	50,337
Wales,	541,546	611,788	717,438	806,182	911,821	7,425
Scotland,	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,114	2,620,610	32,167
Persons traveling at night, 6th June,					4,896	
	10,472,048	11,956,303	14,072,331	16,262,301	18,532,335	89,979
Ireland,	5,395,456	5,937,856	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,179,359	31,874
Guernsey, &c.			20,827	26,128	25,538	50
Jersey,			28,600	36,582	47,556	62
Man,			40,081	41,000	47,985	220
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	319,200	277,017	*	
Total of Great Britain & Ireland,	16,338,102	18,534,659	21,282,966	24,410,429	26,835,773	122,185
Colonies and Foreign Possessions.						
In Europe, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Heligoland,					149,354	124
In Asia, East India Company's Territories, including Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, with Malacca and the islands of Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong,					83,200,000	630,000
In Asia, Ceylon,					1,242,000	24,664
In Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Gambia, St. Helena, Ascension,					288,613	200,723
In N. America, Canada, Hudson's Bay Territory, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland,					1,530,400	754,577
In S. America, British Guiana, comprehending Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, Falkland Islands.					100,300	52,400
In West Indies, Jamaica, the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St. Lucia and Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Virgin Isles, Bahamas, Bermudas, Honduras,					790,800	77,552
In Austral-Asia, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island,					200,000	500,000
Total of the British Empire,						
Protected and Tributary States.						
Ionian Islands,					208,100	1,098
Tributary and Protected States in India,					40,000,000	559,000
Grand total,					154,636,340	2,913,323

*Such part of the army and navy as were entered on the 6th of June, 1841, within the United Kingdoms, are included in the general census.

Of the colonies, the population is taken according to the latest authorities.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	Balbi Geography, 1838. Population.	English square miles.	Population to sq. mile.	*Weimar Almanac*, 1840. Population.	English square miles.	Population to sq mile.
Europe,	227,700,000	3,700,000	61..5	233,240,043	3,807,195	61..2
Asia,	390,000,000	16,045,000	24..3	608,516,019	17,805,146	34. 2
Africa,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5..3	101,498,411	11,647,428	8. 6
America,	39,000,000	14,730,000	2..6	48,007,150	13,542,400	3 5
Oceanica, Australia, Polynesia, & Ind. Archipg.	20,000,000	4,105,000	4..9	1,838,194	2,347,840	2..4
Grand Totals,	737,000,000	49,834,000	14..8	993,099,817	50,150,000	19 .8

The difference between these two estimates is very remarkable. But by the most recent and authentic accounts, the population of the world may be considered about 800,000,000, and the average inhabitants to the square mile about 16. The jurisdiction of Great Britain alone extends over more than 1-6th of the human race, and nearly 1-17th of the whole globe; and in connection with her gigantic *first-born*, the growing and great republic founded by the immortal Washington, it may be added, that more than 1-5th of mankind, and nearly 1-12th of the earth which supports them, acknowledge the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race—its language, religion, laws and civilization.

This stupendous extension of power—the creation chiefly of the last three centuries—is the wonder and amazement of the world: it has been permitted by the Creator, no doubt for ends good and benificent; and through the dominion of the sea committed to the same, I sincerely hope these two powers—one in origin, thought, industry and civilization—are intended to proceed harmoniously together, in planting peace, liberty and religion, from pole to pole, and from the sun's rising to its going down May no petty jealousy ever arise, to incline either out of the path which leads to the glory of universal good; and may their lessons of peace and justice to other states, never receive the contradiction of a contrary example amongst themselves. There certainly exists every natural reason why they should be proud of each other, and I can imagine no good one, why they should not be sincere and lasting friends.

May they both ever remember that the same God who gives much, requires much of them to whom he gives much.

ROBERT C. WYLLIE.

Honolulu, June 7th, 1844.

A correspondent of the Eastern Sentinel boasts thus: "As I have often read in the papers of great men being praised for their great deeds, &c, I think I have a right to tell what I have done. First, I was five years a teamster; three years a constable; nine years justice of the peace; seventeen summers I was lime burner; nineteen winters I taught school; twenty-seven years a commissioned officer, from lieutenant to major; thirteen years I was lock-tender on the Lehigh canal, lock No 46; and I am father of sixteen children, namely—ten sons and six daughters; and the best of my story is, I HAVE QUIT DRINKING LIQUOR. I was born in 1789. My name is HOPE, and I have faith, and show charity.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 4, 1844.

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE SEAMEN'S CHAPLAINCY.

The seamen's chaplain would most gratefully and respectfully acknowledge the following subscription by foreign residents in Honolulu to aid in defraying the expense of recent repairs upon the chapel and the incidental expenses for the year 1844. The total amount expended for this year will be about $700 00.

Wm. Ladd,	$25 00	Wm. French,	10 00
Wm Hooper,	20 00	Pelley & Allan,	10 00
F. Johnson,	10 00	J. J. Jarves,	5 00
J. F. B Marshall,	10 00	T. C. B. Rooke,	5 00
C Brewer,	50 00	Wm. Baker,	5 00
R. W Wood,	30 00	J. Voss,	3 00
J. Dudoit,	10 00	C. F. Lapronz,	1 00
A Friend,	50 00	G. Dopling,	1 00
R. C. Wyllie,	20 00	J. G. Munn,	5 00
George Brown,	30 00	Friend,	1 00
E. J. Benson,	10 00	Friend,	3 00
G. D. Gilman,	5 00	Well Wisher,	2 00
Paty & Co,	10 00	J. N. Colcord,	5 00
Young Chiefs' School,	15 00	J. O. Dominis,	10 00
B. H Penhallow,	1 00	Wm. Sumner, jr,	1 00
R. A. S. Wood & Co.,	3 00	Friend,	2 00
J. H. Wright,	1 00	Friend,	1 00
Mrs. H. Jones,	4 00	J. R. von Pfister,	2 00
J. Neddles,	5 00	Peter Anderson,	5 00
H. Grimes,	10 00	O. P. Ricker,	10 00
J. Ricord,	15 00	G H. Nye,	10 00
G. P. Judd,	15 00	Wm M'Clerg,	5 00
E. H. Boardman,	20 00	A. Winslow,	1 50
J. Robinson & Co.,	5 00	Capt. Church,	1 00
G. Drew,	5 00		

In acknowledging the above donations, the seamen's chaplain desires the donors to understand that he fully appreciates the kindness which he has met in presenting a subscription-paper, and the cheerfulness which has apparently accompanied the various donations. Should any individuals interested in the maintenance of the chaplaincy feel a desire to learn the manner in which funds are disposed of by the chaplain, he will at any time exhibit his account books to such persons as may call at his study for that purpose.

Perhaps no more proper occasion than the present will offer for making a few remarks in regard to the chapel. In the Polynesian for July 13th, we observed certain remarks upon the seats in the chapel. We know not their author, but if the writer or any other person entertains the opinion that his presence is not welcome in the chapel on the Sabbath, we wish to assure him to the contrary. The chapel, as is well known, was built by the A. S. F. Society for the benefit of seamen visiting this port. But from the intimate relation subsisting between this and the seafaring community, a cordial invitation has always been held out to foreign residents in Honolulu to meet with seamen for the worship of God. This invitation has always been the more free and cordial from the fact, that no other place was open for public worship in the English language. This invitation has been extended to all foreigners, without the least reference to their nationality. When the present incumbent entered upon his duties as chaplain to seamen in this port, he received the following as a portion of his public instructions from the executive committee of the A. S F. Society: "The particular field of your labors will be the port of Honolulu: and the special object of your solicitude, prayers, and efforts, will be the sons of the ocean. This field, commercially and morally exerts such an influence over the whole islands, as to justify, in this connection, a glance at the whole. . . . Here then, in this commercial and central position between the coasts of Asia and America, you are to stand erect as a minister of Jesus Christ. With the Foreign residents you will be expected to maintain a kind and courteous intercourse: and if they shall be disposed to attend to your ministry, you will watch for their souls as one that must give an account."

In accordance with these instructions it has ever been our aim to act: hence seamen and residents have been invited to meet for public worship in the chapel. Let no one suppose that the chaplain has been indifferent to making every accommodation in his power for hearers. He has from time to time proposed measures for the location of the hearers. Among reasonable and candid persons we honestly think that no misunderstanding should exist. *Let it be fully understood that seats are* FREE *whether cushioned or not; that seamen have the right and privilege to occupy any seat; but to prevent confusion, and disorder, let seamen occupy the left hand side on entering, and residents the right hand side.* When the number of seamen in port is few, then there is no objection to residents being seated on the left hand side. It requires, we are satisfied, but a little of the true spirit of conciliation and the love of accommodation, to seat all such as love the worship of God. We desire seamen to ever bear in mind that the chapel was built for them, and that the chaplain has received a commission to preach to them the gospel of Jesus Christ; and we wish residents fully to understand that they are cordially and freely invited to take seats in that chapel upon the Sabbath, until they are provided with some other more convenient place for public worship. Whenever in the providence of God that time shall arrive, the prayers and the benediction of the seamen's chaplain shall go with them.

SEAMEN'S CHAPLAINCY—Lahaina, Maui.

Most persons, who will read these lines with interest, are acquainted with the fact that the seamen's chapel at Lahaina, Maui, was built almost entirely from funds contributed by the masters and officers of whale ships. The management of the institution has been left to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin. He has received and expended money subscribed during the last eight years. Previous to his undertaking the work, about $100 had been collected by the Rev. Mr Spaulding. The sea-faring and church-going community at Lahaina, are certainly under great obligation to Mr. Baldwin, for the gratuitous labor which he has devoted to this enterprize. In the onward progress of events it has appeared desirable that the seamen's chapel should be supplied by the services of some clergyman who was able to devote more time to the work than the resident missionary was able to do, unless he neglected his duties to the native population: hence the Rev. Lorrin Andrews was requested, in Feb. 1843, by the foreign residents, to statedly preach in the chapel By Mr. A. we have been informed that for his services in chapel during the year 1843, he received about $325 Of this sum, rising of $200 was contributed by the sea-faring community. By a recent arrangement, Mr. Andrews has obligated himself to regard his services as more especially devoted to the religious and spiritual welfare of seamen visiting that port. Hitherto he has statedly preached upon the Sabbath, but seldom performed direct *pastoral* labor among seamen during the week He now expects to take the chaplaincy under his special direction—Mr. Baldwin yielding up a trust which he has so long and so faithfully maintained. Mr. Andrews will be supplied with bibles, and tracts, in various languages, for gratuitous distribution among seamen. He has desired the following notice may be inserted in our columns:

"Please publish in your next, my acknowledgement of the receipt of $240, from shipmasters, previous to June 21, 1844."

We are happy to learn that foreign residents in Lahaina do not forget to remember him who labors among them as their spiritual teacher. May the Lord of the harvest smile upon that portion of his spiritual vineyard. We hope to enjoy the privilege in future of publishing an account of liberal contributions from foreign residents and foreign visitors at Lahaina, for the support of the seamen's chaplain.

"THE ICE IS BROKEN."

For a long period there have been indications that sooner or later public opinion in Honolulu would require an organization to advance the temperance reform. "What! no temperance society in Honolulu!" exclaims the newly arrived stranger. In more respects than *one*, have the people of Honolulu been accustomed to do things different from their fellow men in other parts of the world. The question has often been asked, "Is it not best to have a society?" No one, however, has been able to suggest a plan that would take with the popular mind Notwithstanding there has been no public organization, yet the reform has been going forward. The foreign community here is so isolated and composed of materials so heterogeneous that a stranger would be unable to comprehend those difficulties and obstacles which have hitherto opposed the formation of a society. In these ends of the earth, however, we have found the old dramatist's remark true—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Almost without being aware of it, (we venture to remark,) numerous persons found themselves members of the total abstinence society; yet every thing has gone forward orderly and harmoniously. At some future time we shall hope to trace the progress of the temperance reform previous to the 17th of August 1844, when the following constitution and pledge were unanimously adopted by a body of teetotallers in Honolulu, styling themselves

"The Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union."

CONSTITUTION.

Art. I. This society shall be called the Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union; its object being to advance the *temperance reform.*

Art. II. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice president, secretary, committee of vigilance, and executive committee.

Art. III. Any person may become a member by signing the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, adopted by this society, August 17, 1844.

Art. IV. Any member reported to have been guilty of violating the pledge shall be reported at a regular meeting of the society by the vigilance committee, they having taken the proper measures for ascertaining the truth of the report. It shall be left with the society whether any member shall be expelled for having violated the pledge; and no member shall be expelled unless two thirds of the members present are agreed thereto.

Art. V. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to provide a room for the society's meetings, keep any money that may be placed at the society's disposal; when necessary levy a tax, or in some other way raise money to defray the necessary expenses of the society, and at the end of the year make a full report of the progress and state of the society.

Art. VI. This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the society, a notice of said meeting having been given out, at least one week previously. It shall require a vote of three fourths of the members present to make such alteration or amendations.

Pledge.—*Adopted August* 17, 1844.

We, the undersigned, hereby pledge our sacred honor not to use any spirits, wine, or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and we will employ our utmost endeavors to suppress their use throughout the community, and to reform those who may have unfortunately becgme addicted to habits of intemperance.

This is to certify, that —— has subscribed his name, this —— of ——, A. D, 184–, to the pledge adopted by the Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union, August 17, 1844 —— ——, Secretary.

Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

OFFICERS.

Gerret P. Judd, President.
Samuel C Damon, Vice President.
J. R. von Pfister, Secretary.
Richard Ford, }
J. S. Hart, }
Nelson Hall, } Vigilance Committee.
Robert Boyd, }
Samuel C. Damon, }
John G. Munn, } Executive Committee.
James Austin, }

Meetings have hitherto been held every Saturday evening.

By the Chenamus we have received letters from the Oregon, up to July 23d. Among the interesting items of intelligence, we learn that the legislative committee have passed an act very important in its bearings upon the temperance reform. A correspondent writes under date of July 3d, "Our legislative committee have just risen, and have passed some important laws;—one of which I will transcribe—'Any person who shall import, make, sell, or *give away* ardent spirits, in the territory south of the Columbia, shall forfeit and pay $100 for each and every such offence.' You will observe that this committee consisted of nine persons elected by the people, and not any of our mission was in that committee. I mention this to show that there is some correct thinking on the subject of temperance in the Oregon." Since the arrival in the country of the Rev. Mr Gary, the new superintendent of the Methodist mission, important changes have been going forward in regard to the mission. The indian school has been discontinued, and the large building occupied by the school, sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the place, for a literary institution. The mills, herds, &c., belonging to the mission, have also been sold. The lay-missionaries will soon be dismissed; but most of them are expected to remain in the country as settlers. The prospects of the country are spoken of as being highly prosperous. Grain of all kinds gives signs of an abundant harvest. From all we can learn the Oregon territory is rapidly filling with an enterprising and thriving population. Report says that from near the heart of good old Massachusetts a company of emigrants are soon expected. Depend upon it, emigrants from that quarter will be of the right stamp to settle a new country Come on, brother Yankees, and make of Oregon another New England!

Just as our paper was going to press, news was received from Valparaiso by Am. brig Delaware, Capt. Carter. The most important item of intelligence is the announcement of the death of Commodore Dallas, the highest American naval officer in the Pacific. The following is an extract of a letter received from Admiral Thomas. He writes from Valparaiso, under date of July 15th: "Commodore Dallas, you will have heard, died at Callao on the 3d ultimo, and was buried with military honors on the 5th. There is no American ship of war here. I am shortly to be relieved by an officer whose flag will fly in a ship of the line."

No doubt many of the readers of the Friend will rejoice to learn that Admiral Thomas is in good health and spirits. While engaged in political and national affairs of great moment, it is interesting to know that the "good old English gentleman" does not forget his young friends at the Sandwich Islands. He writes, "I beg you to remember me to Messrs. Armstrong and Smith: I send by Captain Carter two dozen prints, which I hope they will do me the favor to accept, and hang up in their schools, as a memento of one who wishes them every success. There is another half dozen included, which I would beg Mr. Cooke to receive, for the same purpose"

The Pittsburgh Banner says, that but thirty one grog shops are left out of the hundreds which a year ago were flourishing under the former administration of the common council; and in another twelvemonth, with the persevering and energetic efforts of the Washingtonians, those sinks of iniquity will all be swept from our country.

Lovers of wine have reason to be thankful, that as good Lisbon wine is made in Boston as any where else.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

By late arrivals a variety of temperance periodicals have been placed upon our table. Such is the variety of talent displayed in the choice of titles, mottoes and headings, that we present the following specimens:

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"JOURNAL OF THE AM TEMP. UNION"—New York—"*Total abstinence from all that intoxicates.*"

PLEDGE OF THE AM. TEMP. UNION.—"We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors, nor traffic in them as a beverage; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community"

"THE FOUNTAIN."—The organ of the Connecticut Washington Total Abstinence Society.

THE PLEDGE OF THE CONNECTICUT W. T. A. SOCIETY.—"We, whose names are annexed, for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice, which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves that we will not drink, as a beverage, any *spirituous* or *malt liquors, wine* or *cider.*"

"YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE"—Published by Am. Temp Union, New York "*Harken unto me, O ye children; for blessed are they who keep my ways.*" This paper has an extensive circulation.

"TEMPERANCE JOURNAL"—Boston, Mass—"*Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.*" This is one of the oldest temperance papers published, having reached its 12th volume.

"SALEM WASHINGTONIAN"—Weekly—"*This is not the cause of faction, nor of party, nor of any individual; but the cause of universal mankind.*"

"SHEET ANCHOR."—Boston, Mass—Devoted to the cause of seamen, virtue and temperance.

"THE WHITE MOUNTAIN TORRENT"—Published at Concord, N. H., weekly.—"*No weapon but truth, no law but the law of love.*"

"PORTSMOUTH WASHINGTONIAN."—Published at Portsmouth, N. H., weekly.—"*Uncompromising hostility to king Alcohol.*"

This paper, having attained the end of the 2d vol, appeared anew under the title

"WASHINGTONIAN AND PHILANTHROPIST. *Truth, charity, equality, inflexible justice.*

"ESSEX COUNTY REFORMER."—Salem, Mass.—"*There is a law superior to all earthly enactments. It is the law of love. As Washingtonians, we have sworn it eternal allegiance. By its aid we have effected a great reform. We will effect a greater, by its power.*"

"WORCESTER WATERFALL, AND WASHINGTONIAN MIRROR."—Published weekly, Worcester, Mass. The temperance people in Worcester and vicinity, are so fond of cold water, that not content with a weekly *Waterfall*, they have started another weekly temperance paper, called the "WORCESTER COUNTY CATARACT, AND MASSACHUSETTS WASHINGTONIAN." Jesse W. Goodrich, alias "Peter Parley," editor.

"COLD WATER ARMY, AND YOUTH'S PICNIC"—Boston, Mass.

ENGLAND.

"THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CHRONICLE"—Published monthly, London—Motto, "*I is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.*"—Rom. 14: 21.

NEW HOLLAND.

"THE TEETOTALLER, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER"—Sydney, N. S. W.

Reader, is not the spirit of reform abroad? Where do you stand, in regard to this mighty revolution that is moving all parts of the civilized world? Have you ever taken the total abstinence pledge? If you have, *persevere.* If not—why hesitate? Are you certain of dying a sober man? Are you certain that all your friends and neighbors will die sober men? Certainly not. Do consider this matter!

A GENTLE HINT TO WINE-DRINKERS.—We copy the following extract from the Boston Mercantile Journal for Dec. 19, 1843: "It is ascertained that a large majority of the *best* wines drank in this country are manufactured in New Jersey; the claret particularly, which is made by men who keep dying establishments, and who do not want to waste their indigo." Wine-drinkers in the U S. of course retain the best for their own use, while they send their poorest abroad. We learn that claret is a favorite species of wine with some of the wine-drinking portion of our community! The subject needs no comment! We do however most sincerely hope that if the good people of Honolulu still continue their wine-drinking practices, (which by the way are going out of fashion in all other parts of the world,) they will succeed in obtaining a better article of *claret* than is probably exported from the United States or from England, via Sydney, to these islands.

Reformed men would do well to relate their experiences of a sober life to their brethren often-in-experience meetings.

For the Friend.

IS THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS IMMORAL?

BY AMICUS.—*No. 3.*

In the last number I attempted to show that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is immoral, because *it conflicts with the revealed will of God.* The acts of individuals and of governments, it was remarked, can be lawful *only* when they are consonant to the will of God as disclosed in his law. Of course, such acts are, and of necessity must be, unlawful, i. e. *immoral* when they conflict with his will. No legislative enactments can make such acts lawful. Larceny and perjury were taken as illustrations of the correctness of this principle. So of homicide. All admit the immorality of the deed which deprives, knowingly and wilfully, a fellow being of life, because it conflicts with the revealed will of the great Lawgiver: "*Thou shalt not kill.*" Still, as those who traffic in intoxicating drinks indignantly repel the charge of murder, and strenuously labor to throw the entire guilt of drunkenness, when, as often, it results in death, upon the victim himself, while they claim to be honorable men, pursuing a lawful calling—I say while this is a fact, and while public opinion, which has hitherto unaccountably admitted this claim, continues to despise the drunkard, and excuse the man who made him one, it will be necessary to examine what I regard as parallel cases, which come under the cognizance of the great Lawgiver himself. To this examination the careful attention of the reader is respectfully but earnestly solicited.

The will of God in regard to the question under discussion may be ascertained, it is believed, by reference to the protection afforded to life, and the danger of blood-guiltiness under the Jewish dispensation. Take the case specified in Exodus 21: 28, 29.—"If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die, then the ox shall be surely stoned, and his flesh shall not be eaten; but the owner of the ox shall be quit. But if the ox was wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and the owner also shall be put to death." Here we see that God held men responsible for mischief done by the irrational creation, if on their part, as owners, carelessness or indolence were shown to be the cause of the disaster. So high a value did God put upon human life, that blood should pay the forfeiture of blood shed through neglect to secure a vicious animal. The owner of the animal—of the ox "wont to push in time past"—must keep him in—take due caution for his security—or suffer the penalty of death. The case of a battlement for the roof of a Jewish house is also in point. Deuteronomy 22 8.—"When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt

make a battlement for the roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy house if any man fall from thence" In building a house after the manner of the orientals, with flat roofs, on which it was customary to walk—see 2 Samuel 11: 2—also to conduct strangers—1 Samuel 9: 25—the expense of building a battlement—three and a half feet high say the Jews—must be incurred, lest the incautious should fall from the roof, and thus the owner, through parsimony or carelessness, should bring the guilt of blood upon his house. The Jewish comment upon this passage is, "that by the equity of this law they are obliged to fence or remove every thing by which life may be endangered; as to cover draw-wells; keep bridges in repair, and the like; lest if any perish through our omission, their blood be required at our hands."

In these enactments of the great Lawgiver, I repeat, we have a plain and affecting exposition of his will in relation to human life. If influenced by the love of gain, or if from his carelessness, the life of an individual was sacrificed, the act, though a negative one, so to speak, conflicted with revealed will of God; and the penalty was the life of the delinquent. And these enactments, be it remembered, respected a man's own property; his own beast—the useful ox; and his own house—an indispensable part of his possessions. And yet the penalty must be exacted.

Is the inquiry made, "what has all this to do with the traffic in intoxicating drinks?" I reply, much—very much, to do with it Says an eloquent writer on Permanent and Universal Laws, "the principle of this law is all that we are concerned with at present And it is a very plain one, and a very broad one—brought out here in a specific case, but extending to ten thousand others. It is this: Every man is responsible to God for the evils which result from his selfishness, or his indifference to the welfare of others. This principle will help to illustrate the law." Says another able writer, the author of the Permanent Temperance Documents, "though men are not required, or permitted now, to execute this law, as they were when God was the Magistrate, yet the reason of the law remains It is founded in justice, and is eternal. The accessory and the principal in the commission of crime, are both guilty. Both by human laws are condemned. The principle applies to the law of God; and not only drunkards, but drunkard-makers; not only murderers, but those who excite them to commit murder, and furnish them with the known cause of their evil deeds, will, if they understand what they do, and continue thus to rebel against God, be shut out of heaven" There was a time when the dangerous and destructive qualities of ardent spirits were not generally known to the owners Though they killed hundreds and thousands, the owners would not, by the above rule, be held responsible. But now they are known. Physicians of the first eminence, and in great numbers, with a unanimity almost unparalleled, have testified that ardent spirit is dangerous and destructive; that men in health cannot use it without injury; that it induces and aggravates disease, impairs reason, and shortens life, and that multitudes are killed by it every year. Jurists, too, of distinguished character, and judges, in great numbers, have testified that this liquor occasions a great majority of all the crimes which are committed. One says that of eleven murders committed, all except one were occasioned by strong drink. Another says of eleven murders committed, all were occasioned by intemperance. Another says: Of twenty murders examined by me, all were occasioned by spirituous liquors And another says: Of more than two hundred murders committed in the United States, in a year, nearly all have their origin in drinking Says Judge Cranch, of the effects of dealing in the traffic, in an address, parts of which may be found in the Permanent Temperance Documents, a volume of great value to all who seek to be enlightened on the subject of temperance, "of thirty three persons found dead in one city, twenty nine were killed by intemperance. Of seventy seven persons found dead in different places, the deaths of sixty seven, according to the coroner's inquests, were occasioned by strong drink. And in another city, of sixty seven adults who died in one year, twenty eight were killed in the same way. Who slew all these? And who will be held responsible at the Divine Tribunal? Those who were knowingly accessory, by furnishing the liquor, and those who were actively instrumental in producing the result, in violation of the command, "*Thou shalt not kill.*" I know that the cup is poisoned —I know that it may cause his death —I know that it may cause more than death—that it may lead him to crime—to sin—to tortures of everlasting remorse. Am I not then a *murderer*—worse than a murderer—as much worse as the soul is better than the body?"

Does not then the traffic in intoxicating drinks conflict with the revealed will of God? Is it not more evidently so than would be the neglect to keep in the ox known "to push in time past," or the neglect to build a battlement to his house, and thereby bringing blood upon it by the death of some one of his neighbors? Is it not more nearly like the act of the man who should keep a partially domesticated *tiger*; should advertise him for exhibition that he might increase his gains; but should fail, through indolence or carelessness, to make his cage secure, and in consequence some of his neighbors should be killed? Or take the man who in building his house should not only neglect to make the battlement as required by law, but should actually conceal a trap door on his roof; should entice men and women to ascend and walk on the top of his house, and see them fall into his snare, bleed and die?

YOUTH'S CORNER.

For the Friend.

Hilo, Aug. 3d, 1844.

My dear sir,—You requested me to write you an account of our Temperance Society. When Dr. Lafon was at this place in 1842, our mothers told us that he was a temperance man So we asked him to form a society for us—to which he readily assented. He then appointed a day, and we met. As we were all little boys, we did not appoint officers, for more than a year. We then appointed a president and secretary. We have had a meeting every month—one of our mothers always attending with us. Our meetings open with prayer: the president then asks for the records—then the speeches. If others are present, they are invited to address the meeting. Dr. Lafon, Dr. Andrews and Mr. Paris have met with us, when here. At our last meeting Miss Goodale was present, and addressed us. Sometimes we have our meeting under the shade of a large tree Once we had our meeting by the side of a cold spring, under the shade of a lime tree—and a temperance dinner. We generally have a temperance supper together. Sometimes we make a tent and call it a temperance tent; and we have a wreath of flowers around the pitcher of COLD WATER.

Yours, respectfully.

HENRY M. LYMAN.

Rev. Samuel C. Damon.

NOT GUILTY —The publisher of the Philadelphia Temperance Advocate had been charged with inconsistency in owning or leasing an establishment for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the enemies of the cause were making it about as a means of lessening the influence of one of the best temperance papers in the country. He was at length called upon by the president of a distant temperance society to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge. We wish that every professed friend of the cause in the country could adopt the language of Mr. Atkinson, in relation to the same subject. Hear! hear!—[Temp. Jour.

"This deponent having been duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that he is not "owner or part owner," lessor, renter, occupier, or in any wise interested in any hotel, tavern, store, refectory, oystery, groggery, brewery, distillery, druggery, or manufactory; or in any ship, vessel, place or thing, great or small, wherein beer, ale, porter, cider, wine, brandy, gin, spirits, punch, grog, sling, mint julep, cobbler, cocktail, fiscal agent, lumber doodle, Tom and Jerry, Tip and Ty, antifogmatic, or other vinous, malt, spirituous or alcoholic drink is made, concocted, bought, sold or given, imported, received, drank, tasted or smelled, either by himself or others, in any shape or way that can be devised, thought, suggested or conceived of. Being, therefore, free from the accursed thing, he doth vote, expunge repudiate, exorcise, and excommunicate all such inventions of the father of lies or his adherents."

SLANDERS —"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again! She has been telling the awfullest lies you ever heard! why, she railed away about you for a whole hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well; after this, just bear in mind, that it takes two to make a slander; one to tell it, and one to listen to it."

LINES.

The following was read recently at a Washingtonian temperance meeting held in Wheeling, Va. It was received with great enthusiasm:

Farewell, landlords, farewell Jerry;
Farewell, brandy, wine, and Sherry;
Farewell, horrors and blue devils;
Farewell, dens of midnight revels;
Farewell, shoes that have no soles on;
Farewell, fires that have no coals on;
Farewell, sots and all sot feeders;
Farewell, rogues and all thief breeders;
Farewell, cupboards that have no meat in;
Farewell, chairs that have no seat in;
Farewell, children with wry faces;
Farewell, to those pop-shop races;
Farewell, landlords and your spouses;
Farewell, spiders and your houses;
Farewell, to your foolish gabble;
Farewell, to your noise and rabble;
Farewell, swash and all swash venders;
Farewell, bums and all bum senders;
Farewell, pockets that are empty;
Farewell, landlords you have plenty.

FATHER TAYLOR.

In late Boston papers we have noticed allusions to the visit of "Father Taylor," "the Sailor Preacher," to the Mediterranean, for his health. The following we copy from the Evening Transcript for Nov 27:

"He arrived at Genoa from this port, after a pleasant passage, and remained there long enough to recover from the fatigues of the sea, and examine all that was worthy of notice. Finding himself somewhat renovated, he commenced travelling in earnest. From Genoa he proceeded to Leghorn, thence to Messina, Palermo, and Syracuse. He took shipping from the last for Malta. Thence he proceeded up the Archipelago and visited several ports in Greece. He next arrived at Smyrna, where he remained some time to recruit. He next visited Constantinople. Thence he proceeded, to the Holy Land, and, among many other places in that ancient land of signs and wonders, visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jaffa, Gaza, the Dead Sea, Jericho, &c. &c. He returned to Smyrna, where he took passage on board the bark Susan Jane, Capt. Fletcher, on the 5th ult. for Boston, where he arrived last Saturday forenoon. Mr. Taylor's health is considerably improved, and he looks strong enough to wage a vigorous war against the enemy of souls. When it was known that he had arrived, his house was literally besieged by hosts of seamen and others. *To his long-coated friends he gave his hand in welcome, but the sailors he pressed to his bosom.* On Sunday afternoon the Bethel was crowded to excess, and Mr. Taylor preached from the words, "Is it well with thee?" as eloquently as ever."

Much beloved father, we rejoice that it is so *well with thee.* Long may thy valuable services be continued to labor among seamen Not many months since a sailor visited the seamen's chaplain in Honolulu, who remarked that a short time before leaving Boston, Father Taylor accosted him in the street, "Shipmate, are you dry?" "Aye." "Then come with me." They entered a milk shop, drank a cup of milk together; "and," remarked the sailor, "I have drank no rum since; although previously it was far otherwise!"

Two sea captains, the one a cold water man, and the other a moderate drinker, were conversing about temperance efforts among seamen, &c.

"I tell you," said one, "it hurts our interest; we might better let temperance work its way among sailors as it best can, without saying so much about it. It's hurtful, I tell you."

"How so—how so? pray inform me," said his friend.

"Why, for instance, on my last voyage, when we got into port, none of my crew wanted any money—they were all cold water fellows. I tried to persuade them to take some; but no—they wanted none. And now, since I came in, I had to pay them off in New York money. It would have made a difference of sixty or seventy dollars in my favor, if they had taken each their proportion while in ———, while as it was, I had to pay it to the brokers. So you see it's going to hurt ship owners."

"Well, well," said the cold water man, "I rejoice if this is the way the system works; and I'll now go and tell the sailors at the Marine Temperance Meeting what a hurtful thing it is."—[Organ.

It is never too late to learn wisdom.

He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, none below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in a wrong place; but will frequently emulate men in station below him, and pity those nominally over his head.

DISTILLERY BURNED.—One of these stew pans of the devil, was burned down in Montreal on the 27th. Individual loss some $500. Public gain as many thousands.—[Roch. Dem.

Pythagoras gave this excellent precept: choose always the way that seems best, how rough soever it may be: custom will render it easy and agreeable.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The seamen's chaplain has received letters, overland, for the following persons, viz: Capt. C. S. Holt, Am. W. S General Williams; Capt. G. Benjamin, Am. W. S. Lowell; Capt. P. H Smith, Nantasket; Capt. C. Pendleton, Benj. Morgan. If Mr. Herman Melville, formerly officer on board Am. W. S. Acushnet, is in this part of the world, and will call upon the seamen's chaplain, he may find several letters directed to his address. Frederick Buel, on board the Am. W. S. Braganza, will find a letter.

DONATIONS.—For the chaplaincy, $16 (a doubloon) from Mr. Talbot, Mazatlan; Capt. Nash, W S Vermont, $5; Capt. Hope, H. M. S. Thalia, $7. For temperance, Mr. Dawson, Hilo, $1; two sailors, $3; sailmaker U. S. S. Warren, $4; J. Snook, H. M. S. Carysfort, $4; ———, $2.

NOTICE.—The Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union will hold a meeting for the transaction of important business, next Saturday evening, half past seven o'clock, at the Chapel Vestry Room. It is hoped every member will be *punctually* present. All persons are invited who wish to sign the pledge.

DIED.

May 16, at Valparaiso, Chili, Mr. F. E. BAKER, master of U. S. S. Cyane. He had been left on shore sick. At the time of his burial, no Am vessel of war was in the port. Writes Mr. Bensted, H. M. S. Dublin, to a lady in Honolulu, "The officers, as many as could be spared from our squadron, attended his funeral. The marines of this ship fired three rounds over his body." Many of the residents in Honolulu will remember Mr. Baker with much interest. While here, we recollect, he was on one occasion brought by sickness very near the grave. He was a native of Virginia.

In Honolulu, Aug 23, JOSEPH BEDFORD, a colored man. He had resided about 18 years on the Sand. Is.—Left a wife.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

July 17, Am. W. S. Cambria, Harding, N. B., 1050.
July 23, Brem. W. S. Mozart, Fischer, 20 mos., 120 s., 4000 w.
Aug. 9, Am. W. S. Black Warrior, Sisson, N. L., 20 mos, 340 s., 1250 w.; 10,000 lbs. bone.
Aug. 11, Am. W. S. Archer, Ricketson, N. B., 36 mos., 1400 s., 1000 w.; 10,000 lbs bone
Aug. 13, Am. W. S. Thos. Williams, Manwarring, Stonington,
Aug 17, Am. W. S. John Jay, Sag Harbor, 19 mos., 500 s, 4500 w.; bound home.
Aug. 20, (Am.) Copia, Taber, N. B., 22 mos., 200 s., 3200 w., 16000 bone.
Aug. 22, (Am.) Pleiades, Russel, Sag Harbor, 20 mos., 200 s., 1900 w., 12000 bone.
Aug. 22, (Am.) Friends, Jeffrey, N. L., 15 mos., 200 s., 2350 w., 22000 bone.
Aug. 23, (Am.) George, Williams, Stonington, 14 mos., 200 s., 2000 w., 17000 bone.
Aug. 26, (Am.) Cabinet, Noyes, Stonington, 16 mos., 23 s., 2550 w., 23000 bone.
Aug. 27, (Am.) Tuscany, Goobie, Sag Harbor, 22 mos., 3000 w.
Aug. 28, (Am.) Mary & Martha, Coffin, Plymouth 38 mos, 400 s.
Aug. 29, (Am.) St. George, Thomas, N. B., 13 mos., 50 s., 3250 w., 33000 bone.
Aug. 30, (Am.) Columbus, Fish, F. Haven, 9 mos., 150 s., 1000 w., 12000 bone.
Aug. 30, (Am.) Columbus, N. L., 10 mos., 700 w., 4000 bone.
Aug 31, (Am.) Isaac Howland, Fisher, N. B., 14 mos., 100 s., 3400 w., 32000 bone.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 10, Am. W. S. Vermont, Nash, Mystic, 8 1-2 mos., 850 w.
Aug. 11, Eng. brig Nimrod, Mayhew, 20 days from Tahiti.
Aug. 16, H. B. M. S. Carysfort, Rt. Hon. Lord George Paulet; last from Society Is.
Aug. 16, Eng. sch. Mary, Shannon, acting Capt., from Canton, via Lahaina. Capt Neolbye died a few days before the sch. arrived at the islands.
Aug 26, Am. W. S. Corvo, Pendleton, Stonington, 26 mos., 3200 w.; bound home.
Aug. 27, Am. W. S Flora, Allan, New London, 15 mos., 2500 w.
Aug. 28, Am. W. S. Friends, Jaffrey, New London, 15 mos., 2400 w.; 1600 season.
Aug 18, Eng. bark Brothers, Flere, from Col. Riv. via St. Francisco.
Aug 20, Am. W. S France, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 13 mos., 2500. This season, 1500. Took two sperm whales off Molokai, the day before the anchored, making 40 bbls. The France has shipped on board the Am. brig Globe, for U. S, 400 bbls oil and 11,432 lbs. bone.
Sept. 1, Am. brig Delaware, Carter, 42 days from Valparaiso. Cargo naval stores for H. B. M. S. Thalia. Capt. C. reports seeing a large vessel entering Hilo bay; supposed to be U S. S. Savanah.
Sept. 2, Sardinian brig of war L'Eridaus, Count de Persano, commander. Last from Tahiti.

SAILED.

Aug. 5, Eng. bark Cacique, Eldred, for China.
Aug. 8, U. S. S. Warren, Hull, for Mazatlan, via California
Aug. 8, Am W. S. Magnolia, Simmons, full, for N. Bedf.
Aug. 10, Swedish brig Bull, Warngren, for China
Aug. 12, Am. W. S. Nimrod, Sherman, for N. Bedford.
Aug. 15, Am. W. S. Vermont, Nash, to cruise.

DISASTERS, &C.—On the 10th of July the Am. W S. Vermont left the "ground" in consequence of severe injuries received by the 2d officer Mr. James Cole, and William Crawford, seaman. Mr. C. belongs to Preston, Ct. He received an injury in his breast, three ribs being broken, and is now at the Am. hospital, Honolulu. Crawford had his right leg broken above the knee and his left above the ancle; the latter has been amputated just below the knee, by Dr Wood, and is now doing well. His right arm was also broken above the elbow. He belongs to Newbugh, New York.

On the 24th of April, Stedman B. Stowell of Mansfield, Ct., and a Society Islander, belonging to the Am. W. S. Nimrod, were drowned—the boat being stove.

"The Maria Theresa, at Maui, reports that ship Henry Lee, of Sag Harbor, shipped a heavy sea in a gale on the 15th April; carried away stanncheons and bulwarks on starboard side, from main rigging to tafferel; tore up cabin gangway; stove or destroyed all her boats, and swept her decks. The shock was so great as to break the deck lights She had obtained boats, and repaired damages, so as to stay the season out. About the 15th of May, while cutting in a whale, the cutting pendant parted, and killed one of the boat steerers—name not mentioned. 12 h June, had 2100 bbls. The Maria Theresa also reports that ship Com. Preble, of Lynn, had two boats stove to pieces, and two men seriously injured—several ribs broken. 14th June, had taken two whales. Ship Ansel Gibbs, of Fair Haven, had 1700 bbls on 15th June; was among whales, doing well. Ship Copia, of New Bedford, had 3000 bbls. on 15th June; among whales. Ship Ann Mary Ann, of Sag Harbor, 1650 bbls. on 17th June. Ship Fanny, of Sag Harbor, had taken four whales, 17th June. Ship Alert, of New London, two whales this season.—*Information furnished by M. Calkin, Esq., U. S. Com. Agent, Lahaina.*"—[Polynesian.

FOR SALE,—At the study of the seamen's chaplain, vol. I. Temp. Ad. & Seamen's Friend Price $1 25, bound.

NOTES, on the shipping, trade, &c., of the Sandwich Islands, by Robt. C. Wyllie. These "Notes" are now in a course of publication. At present they are contained in the Nos. of the Friend from May to Sept. Price 50 cents.

N. B.—The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale and gratuitous distribution, Bibles and Testaments, in the English, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish and Danish languages.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, in advance. Single No. 12 1-2 cents.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1844. No. X

For the Friend.

NOTES

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.

(*Continued from No. IX., page 72.*)

A GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.—An institution of this kind is much wanted for the preservation of all title-deed and other records affecting the possession of lands, houses, &c. During the brief existence of the *British Commission*, an order was issued for the presentation of all titles and claims; disputes about which, are a fertile source of complaint against this government.

Nothing will tend more to the general improvement and enrichment of the country, than laws and regulations establishing such a certainty and *fixity* of tenure, as will give the occupants confidence in their possessions. The system of short leases in all agricultural countries is found to be injurious both to the tenant and the landlord. The superiority of Scotch farming is chiefly to be attributed to the greater length of leases granted there than in the sister kingdoms. In Ireland, the baneful effects of the "*tenant-at-will*" system have been generally felt. With the view of introducing there a better order of things, a society has been formed in England, under the name of the "Irish Waste Land Improvement Society." In the report for 1843, the chairman, Colonel Robinson, made the following remarks: "I feel assured that if the landlords will let fair reclaimable waste lands, on moderate terms, and be content to receive an increase of rent at fixed periods, in proportion to the society's progress, the capital required to be invested by the society would be small, with respect to the number of acres to be reclaimed; and tenants being admitted at very low rates for the first few years, to rise progressively afterwards, would find it to their advantage to hold farms under the society, and by the rapid increase in the extent and value of their improvements and property, in combination with the more general improvements of the society, become gradually and certainly in a condition to pay with ease to themselves, such rents for their lands as would insure a good return for the society's investment, and a desirable augmentation of income to the head landlord."

In illustration of the effect of such principles in improving the value of land, and increasing the property of its cultivators, the chairman gave the example of the three following estates, viz:

NAME OF ESTATE.	Year.	Improvements by landlords	Improvements by tenants.	Tenants' property.	Rent.
		£	£	£	£
Ballanakel, taken in - - - -	1838	200	13	19	0
ditto, improved in - - - -	1843	1367	334	394	137
Glencaske, taken in - - - -	1838	1274	139	197	41
ditto, improved in - - - -	1843	2227	538	1267	448
Kilkerrin, taken in - - - -	1841	157	2400	2200	500
ditto, improved in - - - -	1843	1440	2904	3160	678

Notwithstanding the extreme density of the population, there is a vast quantity of waste land, both in Ireland and Scotland, susceptible of improvement; and Lord Worseley lately declared in the British parliament, that by the returns of the tithe-commissioners, embracing only the lands where the tithes had been commuted, the waste lands in England amounted to 6,718,523 acres; and in Wales to 501,815 acres.

Such, in the words of the report, were the results of the principles of reciprocal co-operation and mutual benefit between landlord and tenant, upon which the reclamation and improvement of waste lands is conducted by the society.

But it may be said, Ireland is an old and densely populated country, and the same principles that work so beneficially there, would not be applicable to the Sandwich islands, the circumstances of whose population are so different.

To meet this objection, I give the following table, published by the *Canada Company of London*, in 1842:

ABSTRACT FROM THE STATISTICAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTY OF HURON, OCTOBER 31, 1840.

The settlement of which was commenced by the Canada Company in 1828.

TOWNSHIP.	Population.	Families.	NO MEANS. Present value of stock and improvement.	Families.	UNDER £10. Present value of stock and improvement.	Families.	UNDER £50. Present value of stock and improvment.
			£ s.		£ s.		£ s.
Williams, E. C. R.	453	59	7325 10			24	3393 0
McGillivray, - - -	142	21	2233 0	1	876 15	6	1054 10
North Easthope, -	544	27	2676 10	7	1515 15	37	5454 5
Downie, - - - - - -	241	19	2761 5	6	682 10	8	1237 0
Ellice, - - - - - -	208	9	2942 15	2	258 0	13	2090 5
South Easthope, -	389	26	3704 9	5	946 10	24	3986 15
Colborne, - - - - -	225	33	4362 0	1	74 0	2	242 0
Gore of Downie, -	153	15	870 5			9	480 0
Usborne, - - - - -	158	9	1971 10	2	352 10	12	2232 15
Logan, - - - - - -	9			2	67 5		
Tuckersmith, - - -	242	30	5046 0	1	180 0	15	2159 0
Hay, - - - - - - -	60	6	649 5			3	517 5
Stanley, - - - - -	211	26	4438 15	3	277 0	16	1910 0
Biddulph, - - - - -	420	42	5255 5	13	2466 15	29	4020 0
Hibbert, - - - - - -	39	3	260 10			4	388 10
Hullett, - - - - - -	62	11	5512 0			1	80 10
Fullarton, - - - - -	46	4	343 15	1	135 0	1	198 0
Bosanquet, - - - - -	125	21	2391 0				
Goderich, - - - - -	1148	113	15315 10	17	3141 0	46	9548 0
Stephen, - - - - - -	91	7	1576 15			4	1504 5
Town of Goderich,	699		18330 0				
Williams, W. C. R.	17						
Mackillop, - - - - -	143	23	3031 0				
	5905	514	90,486 10	61	10,424 0	254	40,526 0

514 families destitute of any means on going on land, yet the present value of their stock and improvement is - £90,486 10

61 families with means under 10*l* - 10,423 0

254 families with means under 50*l*. - 40,526 0

£141,436 10 0

Value of stock and improvements made and possessed by individuals commencing with means varying from 50*l*. upwards, - £100,850 17 9

Total value of stock and improvements in the county of Huron, as per statement herewith, - £242,287 7 9

Total population, - - - - 5905

Goderich, Upper Canada, 18th Dec., 1840. THOMAS MERCER JONES.

Now what is the plan at present adopted by that wisely directed company, to increase their own wealth, in compatibility with the greatest possible degree of encouragement to immigrants? It is the following; and well deserves the serious consideration of the rulers of these islands:

"*To old settlers, emigrants and others, desirous of purchasing lands in Canada West.*—The Canada Company request particular attention to the various publications relative to their lands and settlements in that portion of Canada, formerly called Upper Canada, in which they possess nearly *two millions* of acres, in the most advantageous situations, consisting of Scattered Crown Reserves, in lots of from 100 to 200 acres each. Of blocks, varying from 1,000 to 12,000 acres, and of an extensive territory called the Huron Tract, containing upwards of 1,000,000 of acres in one block. The Crown Reserves are most advantageously situated, being distributed throughout nearly every township in the province, most of them surrounded by old settlements and adjoining farms, long under cultivation; and are particularly suitable to those individuals who may have friends in any particular township whom they may wish to settle near. Of those lots, lists will be found posted up in various taverns, stores, and post-offices in the neighborhood, and may be had gratis on application to the Canada Company's office in Toronto. The blocks of land are peculiarly suitable to communities who may be desirous of settling near each other, as they can have land to any extent, undivided by strangers; and they are situated in the richest and most fertile portions of the province, being in the London and Western districts. Of those blocks, the particular attention of emigrants is directed to the Huron District, as it possesses advantages which render it particularly eligible to them; and in the compass of which a bad farm could scarcely be found. The inhabitants, amounting to about 7,000, are, with trifling exceptions, all from Great Britain and Ireland; so that they would find themselves surrounded by people of habits and feelings similar to their own, who would welcome them as countrymen. It has the advantage of excellent roads, and facilities of travelling to and from the older settlements of the province, rarely to be met with. It is bounded for 60 miles by lake Huron; and at the confluence of the river Maitland with the lake, is situated the principal or district town of Goderich, where there is an excellent harbor. The population of this town is about 800, but as the district jail and court house are now completed, and the county declared a separate district, a rapid increase in wealth and prosperity may be reasonably looked forward to. It now contains

several good stores or shops, mechanics, houses of religious worship, resident clergymen and good schools, where the higher branches of the classics are taught, as well as the ordinary branches of education. From Goderich, good roads traverse the country southerly and easterly; the former to London, distance 59 miles; the latter towards the head of lake Ontario at Hamilton, distance 100 miles, on which are stage wagons twice a week to Preston, connected with daily lines running to Hamilton. The Canada Company are now opening extensive lines of road through the finest portion of the Huron tract, eligibly situated in regard to the older settlements, and communicating with the planked roads now under construction by the government, to Port Burwell and London. The prices of the Company's lands vary from 8s. to 15s. per acre. Some from particular local advantages, are charged from 16s. 3d. to 20s.; but the average may be taken at 12s. 6d. per acre; payable by one-fifth cash, the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. The Canada Company are anxious to assist such respectable settlers who may be desirous of proceeding with their families to the Huron district, but who may not have the means of paying the usual cash and subsequent heavy instalments; the Company will in consequence grant *leases for twelve years* for their lands, upon the lowest rate of rent possible, (to relieve the settler from any immediate cash demands upon him, which he may not like to pay,) at the expiration of which lease, and the punctual payment of the very small annual rent, commencing one year from date of lease, the settler will *receive a deed* for the freehold of the land he occupies, without further charge. Under these leases no money is required down. The rents payable annually upon one hundred acres are these:

At the end of the 1st year from signing lease,			£2	0	0
At the end of the 2d year	ditto	ditto - -	3	0	0
At the end of the 3d year	ditto	ditto - -	4	0	0
At the end of the 4th year	ditto	ditto - -	6	0	0
At the end of the 5th year	ditto	ditto - -	8	5	0
At the end of the 6th year	ditto	ditto - -	9	5	0
At the end of the 7th year	ditto	ditto - -	10	5	0
At the end of the 8th year	ditto	ditto - -	11	0	0
At the end of the 9th year	ditto	ditto - -	12	0	0
At the end of the 10th year	ditto	ditto - -	13	10	0
At the end of the 11th year	ditto	ditto - -	14	10	0
At the end of the 12th year	ditto	ditto - -	16	10	0
For one hundred acres, or about 22s. per acre, upon a credit of 12 years, free of all interest,			£110	5	0

The settler leasing the lands may have a deed of freehold of the same, at any period by paying the rents in advance, upon which he will be allowed a liberal discount. One great inducement which the Huron district holds out to settlers, is the manufacture of potash; and for this purpose no land in the province is better if so well adapted, as it is entirely timbered with the best kinds of hard wood. A considerable pot and pearl ashery has just been established at Goderich, and new settlers may, therefore, have facilities for obtaining cash or store goods for black salts or potash. This advantage will be appreciated by all old settlers, who understand the manufacture of those articles, and who have felt the inconvenience of being compelled to wait for a crop, before they could obtain money or goods for their labor. The Huron district has been settled about twelve years, and during which period, although failures of crops have occurred in most other parts of the province, scarcely even a partial failure has taken place in the Huron. The climate of the Huron is remarkably healthy—fever and ague being almost unknown, which is attributed to the numerous and excellent living springs abounding throughout the district; it is the best watered portion of Western Canada. The centre of the Huron district is ninety miles south from the new government settlement in Owen's Bay."

Under such a system it is not surprising that there had been an influx of 7000 settlers from the United States. Frederick Widder, Esquire, the agent of the company, so informed me, by letter, dated Toronto, 5 September, 1842.

But from that fact, it is not to be supposed that the United States are to be reproached with a backwardness to encourage immigration. The very reverse has been the policy of the wise statesmen who have governed that great and growing republic, ever since its independence; and generally speaking, the tide of emigration has been from Canada to the United States, and not from the United States to Canada. Under ordinary circumstances, settlers do quite as well in the United States as they can do in Canada or any where else; but a temporary exception arose, under the derangement of the currency, and depreciation of all property, created by the policy of General Jackson, and it was mainly to that cause that Mr. Widder attributed the great emigration to Upper Canada.

While in Illinois and Missouri, in 1842, I found many of the farmers, who had beautiful and well cultivated farms, complaining that they could find no adequate price for their produce, and that even the inadequate price obtained, was paid in bank paper, of a mere nominal value, and that if such a state of things continued they would move off to Upper Canada.

I have reason to believe that that state of things no longer exists in the Western States, or that it exists only in a very mitigated degree.

It is only by the adoption of a liberal policy, more or less resembling the above, that all the British colonies have prospered so remarkably. I have already attempted to show this in my 33d note, published in the Friend of the 1st July; but as I consider it of the utmost importance to this young nation, that the government should adopt the only policy calculated to improve its agriculture and increase its population. I here add the following authentic tables relative to grants of land by the British crown, in North America, Africa, and Australasia.

NORTH AMERICA.

COLONIES.	Approximated statement of lands alienated previous to 1831.	Quantity of land sold from 1831 to 1838 inclusive.	Total amount of purchase money.	Number of acres granted without sale.	Total quantity of wild lands remaining ungranted.
	Acres	Acres.			Acres.
Lower Canada, - -	12,000,000	371,015	£67,233*	422,184	4,031,143
Upper Canada, - -	11,000,000	95,775	32,976†	1,932,419	1,486,235
Nova Scotia, - -	5,000,030	116,824	no returns ‡	51,690	(actual survey'd)
Cape Breton, - -		37,903	no returns. §	166,765	6,510,159
New Brunswick, -	3,500,000	694,180	140,035‖	133,343	13,982,250
Prince Edward's Island, - - - -	1,457,200 (75 gr'ts in 1 day.)	166	731	13,633	2,000
Newfoundland, - -	not ascertained.	1,633	no returns.	8,474	not ascertained.
Total, - - -	32,957,200	1,317,496	£240,975	2,728,512	26,011,786

* 2s. 10 1-2d. to 6s. 3 1-4d. an acre.
† 6s. 1d. to 9s. 11 3-4d. an acre.
‡ 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7 1-2d. an acre.
§ 1s. 11 3-4d. to 2s. 9 3-4d. an acre.
‖ 1s. 7d. to 4s. an acre.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	Lands alienated prior to 1831.	Lands sold from 1831 to 1838 inclusive.	Total amount of purchase money.	Number of acres granted without sale.	
1831		The quantity of land is seldom stated; it consists mostly of old farms or plots of ground for building in or near old settlements.	£928	2,484,311	
1832			706	2,003,702	Total quantity of wild land remaining ungranted, estimated about 34,000,000 acres.†
1833			1,307	725,323	
1834			1,477	69,245	
1835			1,443	1,075,133	
1836			2,772	2,173,505	
1837			7,851	8,084,295	
1838			6,107	6,473,066	
			£22,591	23,088,583*	
Received on account of sales of land prior to 1831, - - - - -			2,890		
			Total, - - - £25,481		

* "The grants made during the year 1831 to 1838 inclusive, have been of lands long previously surveyed for the parties; but the titles to which, from various causes, could not be completed before."

† "Of the lands remaining at the disposal of the crown, much has been applied for by private individuals, and the grants are in progress of completion; but a great proportion is too rocky, mountainous and sterile to be fit for use; and how much of it could be made available for agricultural or grazing purposes, can only be ascertained by general inspection. The want of water, in most parts of the colony, renders it extremely probable that very little, not already applied for, is worth the expenses of measurement."

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

COLONIES.		Lands alienated prior to 1831.	Lands sold from 1831 to 1838 inclusive.	Total amount of purchase-money.	Numner of acres granted without sale.	Acres of wild land remaining ungranted.
New South Wales,	1831	3,800,000	no return	£2,597	258,841	18,000,000
	1832		20,860	12,509	15,843	within the boundaries marked out for settlement.
	1833		39,025	24,956	14,683	
	1834		91,399	41,844	27,861	
	1835		271,947	80,784	5,271	
	1836		389,546	126,458	16,132	
	1837		370,376	120,427	6,090	
	1838		316,160	118,579	63,360	
		3,800,000	1,489,313	528,154	408,036	18,000,000*
Van Diem's Land,		1,500,000	289,507	104,306	354,745	12,090,476
Western Australia,		none	22,327	2,194	723,692	not ascertained
South Australia, -		none	151,611	259,197	none	do
Total,		5,300,000	1,802,458	£893,851	1,486,473	30,090,476

* The 18,000,000 acres are refuse lands not worth anything scarcely.

West India Colonies.—No returns for these have been yet published.
Sierra Leone.—Amount of purchase-money for lands sold, £585.
Mauritius.—Purchase-money received, £13,617. Waste lands, not alienated, about 100,000 acres.
Ceylon.—Lands sold from 1831 to 1838, 20,159 acres. Money received, blended in the general accounts.—Acres granted, without sale, 13,671.

I have touched several times, in the course of my notes, upon the subject; because, I am deeply convinced that nothing will contribute so much to the greatness of the king, and the happiness of his subjects, as

the establishment of wise laws relating to grants and leases of land.

I give the king and his government full credit for the 5th, 6, 7 and 4th sections of the law or statute of the 9th November 1840; and the sincerity of their good intentions for the welfare of the Hawaiian people, I am far from doubting; but I do think that the subject of the price and rent of lands as it bears upon the industry, population, wealth and commerce of the country, deserves more consideration than appears hitherto to have been bestowed upon it.

In pressing this consideration so earnestly and so frequently, I have no other object than the honor and welfare of his majesty, of his government and people; and if all nations allow that the British system of colonization is the best and most successful that has ever been tried, (and no better proof can be given than the stupendous growth of the United States on that foundation,) I may be permitted to think that a careful consideration of that system, in comparison with that heretofore or now existing in these islands, is pre-eminently worthy of the attention of the Hawaiian legislature, at its first session.

63. Commission for the examination and registration of titles.—I believe I may state with confidence, that the government has determined, soon after the arrival of their envoys from Europe, to name *commissioners* to examine and determine upon all questions of title, upon certain precise, definite and uniform rules, applicable to all claimants. This measure will do much credit to the government; it will set for ever at rest many complaints arising from a misconception of the nature and permanency of land-donations made by the chiefs, as a mark of personal esteem, or in payment of presents made or services rendered to them; it will fix property on a secure basis, facilitate advances of money to proprietors, encourage population and the improvement of land, and prevent future disputes about titles and their limits.

64. Revision of the laws affecting the tenure of lands, &c.—This I understand is also to come before the next legislature; and I hope the law adviser of the crown, in his laudable endeavors to establish all the courts which the kingdom ought to possess for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, will find time to apply his mind to the improvement of those laws and courts which more immediately affect the vital interests of the king's subjects, in their relations to his majesty, to the chiefs and landlords, and to one another.

It appears to me that the poll-tax, the land-tax and the labor-tax, require to be modified and rendered more plain and intelligible to the natives, and that still greater exceptions should be made in favor of those who rear large families, or introduce any new kind of industry or cultivation, adopted to the soil of these islands.

It has been the policy of all wise governments, to promote the industry, invention and commerce of their subjects, by bounties, patent-laws, or other priviliges. The benefit of these has been extended to foreign inventors. This government as yet does not possess pecuniary resources sufficient to give large *premia* in money, but the crown owns waste lands out of which to reward those foreigners who may apply their skill and capital to the introduction of new productions enriching the country generally and affording increased employment to its natives. It is not easy to conceive what practical objections would arise to grants of land carefully and judiciously made, for that laudable object. On the contrary, the great advantages of increased capital and labor must strike every one who compares the very limited population of these islands with the vast quantities of land susceptible of cultivation, now lying waste.

It cannot be (or if it be, it ought not to be) the policy of this government to discourage the introduction of foreign capital and foreign labor. Nothing is so much wanted in the islands, and if properly supplied, nothing will so much promote their prosperity. But, considering their remote geographical situation, great inducements are required to attract capital and labor hither, from those countries of more easy access, to which they have hitherto flown.

65. Oath of allegiance.—Of late a strong wish has been manifested to induce foreign residents to take the oath of allegiance to this government; and a series of articles have appeared in the Polynesian subscribed by "Ligamen" apparently intended to remove the scruples which many foreigners have to take that oath. As all foreigners owe subjection to the government while they reside within its jurisdiction, I do not see that the oath is objectionable upon that ground, nor would I find fault with those who please to take it; but I question whether as yet it would be wise in this government to make the tenure of office or place dependent upon the taking of such an oath.

It would be tantamount to an exclusion of British subjects from all appointments of honor, trust or profit under the crown—for notwithstanding the arguments and illustrations of Ligamen, the most of them are of opinion that they cannot legally abjure their allegiance to their own sovereign. That the allegiance of the subject is perpetual and indissoluble, according to the English law, seems to have been admitted by the honorable Daniel Webster in his letter to Lord Ashburton of the 8th of August 1842. And, if not admitted by him, there can be no doubt of lord Ashburton's belief that such is the law, of great Britain; for in his reply he remarks: "I am well aware that the laws of our two countries maintain opposite principles respecting allegiance to the sovereign. America receiving every year by thousands the emigrants of Europe, maintains the doctrine, suitable to her condition, of the right of transferring allegiance at will. The laws of Great Britain have maintained from all time the opposite doctrine. The duties of allegiance are held to be indefeasible; and it is believed that this doctrine, under various modifications, prevails in most if not all the civilized states of Europe."

Nor is it for a moment to be supposed that a British subject, under that honest conviction, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to *king Kamehameha III*, would be less likely to serve his majesty faithfully, than any American, Frenchman, or other foreigner taking the oath, without the same prohibition by the laws of his own country. There could be no objection to an oath to servo his majesty faithfully in the trust confided to him, but to couple that oath with an abjuration of his native allegiance, for the reasons aforesaid, would place a British subject in a worse position than other foreigners, who by the laws of their own countries are permitted to make that abjuration.

In time of peace, the abjuration of foreign allegiance could be of no consequence to this government; and if a war should unfortunately arise between this kingdom and any foreign nation, this government could always suspend the subjects of that nation from the employments they might hold.

Lord Cochrane, while admiral and commander in chief of the naval forces of Chili, in the war of independence, and while holding the same command under the emperor of Brazil, and in Greece, without abjuring his allegiance to Great Britain in either case, could and did make prizes of British ships subjecting themselves to seizure according to the decrees issued by the governments whose commission he bore at the time.

Many other examples might be given of officers serving with distinction in foreign countries, and with great benefit to those countries.

65. Foreign consuls.—Hitherto Great Britain, France, the United States, and Peru, are the only nations that have accredited such agents to this government

It is believed that Belgium will soon make a similar appointment; and it can hardly be doubted that Russia, Chili, and Mexico, will see the necessity of following the same example.

Besides a commercial agent here, and another in Lahaina, each exercising consular functions, the United States have a Commissioner residing at this court.

Among foreign residents, subjects of different nations, some little jealousy exists about the degree of favor enjoyed under this government. On examination, it will be found that the British complain that the Americans have more favor than the British—that the Americans make the same complaint of the greater privileges enjoyed by the British—and that the French think they are worse off than either Americans or British; and the only legitimate conclusion to be drawn is, that this government endeavor to deal with all equally and impartially. Were foreigners to be emulous who should deserve most the good opinion and countenance of the government, by obedience to the laws, and by living quietly, orderly and peaceably amongst themselves, it would be more to their credit than to bring groundless charges of partiality against a young government struggling to do justice to all.

66. Society in Honolulu.—In speaking of society, I must be understood as referring only to the social intercourse of foreign residents. All ships of war visiting this port will bear witness to the general hospitality that prevails, so far as the means of the inhabitants will allow, and even farther. This virtue extends to the missionary families, to whose quiet, orderly teaparties, all strangers are welcome who show any desire to cultivate their acquaintance. There are from twenty to thirty American and English ladies in the place, many of them highly accomplished, and of whom a greater proportion possess personal charms than is usually found in so limited a number in other places. As in most small places, some little party feeling exists, but it is daily diminishing, and it is to be hoped that it will soon disappear entirely, before the good sense and general good feeling of the community.

There are few towns of the same extent where a deep religious feeling more prevails, and certainly none where more decency and order are observed on the Sabbath. Yet all this exists without any of that gloom and ascetic severity which existed in the early days of presbyterianism in Scotland and of puritanism in England and Connecticut.

There are indeed a few of the old settlers habituated to the license and misrule of heathenism, who are never seen at church, who scoff at the missionaries and disregard the pure doctrines they teach and the morality they practice; but this little leaven of unrighteousness is too insignificant to corrupt the general mass.

Another virtue eminently pervades the society of Honolulu, and that is *temperance*. During eight months that I have been here, I have not seen one native intoxicated; and what will excite surprise in Europe and America, I have not seen one *beggar!*

Nor ought I to omit here a tribute of praise to the honesty of the natives. It is very seldom indeed, that a case of theft is heard of, and then it is only of a very petty description. As for robbery, assault or any other acts of violence, unprovoked by the aggression of whites, I believe they are almost unknown in any of the islands.

(to be continued.)

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

VISIT OF THE U. S. S. SAVANNAH AT HILO.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, as a donation from several gentlemen of the U. S. frigate Savannah, to be appropriated to objects of benevolence at Hilo.

Your subscriber would be happy to give the names of the worthy and respected donors, and he withholds them only in compliance with the wishes of the gentlemen whose kindness has called forth this card.

The Savannah arrived at Hilo on the 31st of August, and it gives us great pleasure to say, that during the seventeen days of her stay in our port, we have experienced an uninterrupted flow of kindness and courtesy from the worthy commander and all the officers whose acquaintance we have had the pleasure to make.

On the 12th inst. the commander gave a concert of music from his full "band," for the entertainment of foreigners and natives. The large native church at Hilo was filled with eager and admiring crowds, and every thing was conducted with propriety and decorum. The concert was opened with prayer, and a hymn from the native choir; after which the band performed several pieces of church music, a number of marches, etc.

Written addresses were presented by two of the officers of the Savannah, and read and translated for the native congregation. These addresses did honor to the gentlemen who produced them, and were listened to with much interest and satisfaction by the natives, to whom they were addressed.

Capt. A. and a large number of his officers were present on the occasion, and exhibited a lively interest in all that tends to elevate and bless the Hawaiian race.

Would all commanders, officers, and seamen, of foreign ships visiting our ports, conduct with as much dignity, propriety and kindness as those just alluded to, they would ever be welcome to our shores; and their influence on the natives, instead of counteracting the efforts of those who are laboring for their good, would tend to invigorate them; and instead of saddening the hearts of philanthropists and christians, would animate and cheer them.

Most truly yours, T. Coan.

Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 16, 1844.

P. S. The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of two dollars from Mr. J. Snook, of H. B. M. ship Carysfort. Also, the sum of ten dollars from "a friend" on board the U. S. frigate Savannah, for the purpose of promoting the cause of christianity and civilization among the Hawaiians.

Yours truly, T. Coan.

Sept. 20.

From an humble and contented temper will spring a cheerful one. This, if not in itself a virtue, is at least the garb in which virtue should be always arrayed. Piety and goodness ought never to be marked with that dejection which sometimes takes rise from superstition, and is often the proper portion of guilt.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 9, 1844.

HAWAIIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

We are most happy in the belief that the cause of total abstinence is steadily advancing in Honolulu. The stated meetings of the society have always been well attended. Since the first meeting that was called in July last, meetings have been held regularly every Saturday evening. On the evening of the 24th of August, the meeting was addressed by Richard Ford, M. D., upon the "physical effects of alcoholic liquors." A copy of his address was requested by the society, to be published in our columns. It does not appear, because a copy has not been forwarded.

On the evening of August 31st, the society was addressed by the seamen's chaplain. Subject,—*The pledge—its history—its nature—and the duty of different classes throughout the community to sign the pledge.* The society passed a resolution requesting that our remarks might be published in the Friend. For the want of room, as well as other consideration, we refrain from publishing, at present, our remarks upon the *history* and *nature* of *the pledge.*

"III. *The duty of different classes throughout the community to sign the pledge.*

"1. All strictly sober men ought to sign the pledge.—Because their influence and example are needed to advance the temperance reform. They should gather around the fallen victims of intemperance and whisper tenderly in their ears, "come, go with us and we will do you good." Allow me to quote a few remarks which have just come to hand, upon the power of example. They are taken from a address of Governor Briggs, now at the head of the executive of the state of Massachusetts, and were addressed to the members of the state legislature in Jannary, 1844: "Almost every one," remarked his Excellency, "underrated the influence which he is capable of exerting, and thus we had the excuses of many good men, when asked to sign the pledge. They were temperate in practice, and yet they considered their influence of no importance; but the force of example was beyond all calculation. There was no greater mistake than that of supposing but little influence was exerted by an individual. An example, like a candle sent forth its rays to the most obscure parts. Those rays could not be hidden. The same example that carried forth a good influence, might also send forth a bad influence: the breeze which bore to a distance the fragrance of the rose, likewise conveyed the blast of the miasma. How important that our influence be good! The man who signs the pledge gives notice to all around him that his influence is for temperance. How noble, to see a man come forward to the work, and say, "if my example is good for any thing, I'll give it to you." What an influence a young man might exert by such a course." . . . "We shall not do so much by legislating, as by contributing our influence to the temperance cause. If we should all lend our influence, we might soon say 'there is no drunkard in Massachusetts; there is no wretched family in our state.'" Such language is noble, coming from the highest official dignitary in old Massachusetts—worthy of the land of the Puritans. It is the force of such reasoning which has induced thousands in different parts of the world to sign their names to the pledge, and give their influence to promote the temperance reform. Such reasoning, I believe to be good and sound. It is such reasoning as should come home to the minds of all classes, but particularly the *sober* class in this community.

"2. *All temperate drinkers should sign the pledge.*—Because no class of men in the community exert a more deadly influence to the cause of temperance. "The great discovery," remarks a European writer, "has at length come forth like the light of a new day, that the temperate members of the society are the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness. On whose mind this great truth first rose, is not known. Whoever he was, whether humble or great, peace be to his memory. He has done more for the world than he who enriched it with the knowledge of a new continent: and posterity to the remotest generation, shall walk in the light which he has thrown around them." All drunkards were once temperate drinkers. This class of men appear to be walking along the edge of a most fearful precipice. Only a few comparatively escape, without a fatal fall. The majority falls to rise no more. While the temperate man there walks, he is saying, by example, to his fellow men, "come and see how near this precipice you can walk?" Hearer, did you ever approach sufficiently near to cast a glance downward!—There lie men of wealth and poverty; there have fallen men of brilliant talents, as well the ignorant rabble; youth has there fallen; beauty has there become deformity; the honored, dishonored; the strong, weak; the brave, fearful; not a few have disappeared, *but not forgotten*, who were once ornaments in the visible church. Ought not temperate drinkers to sign the pledge?

"3. Those should sign the pledge who are standing in that perilous situation, midway between the temperate drinker and the confirmed drunkard. Such are the fashionable wine and brandy drinkers of the age, who, perhaps, are not drunk more than once in a month or a twelve-month. They are not unfrequently met, after a public dinner, talking quite loud, and you need not be surprised if obscene and profane language escape their lips. They generally boast their ability to drink a great number of glasses of wine or brandy. Such persons are often flattered by the ladies. Ladies, even, have been known to pride themselves upon similar feats of bacchanalian prowess. By all persons of this class, a drunkard is despised; yet they are occasionally drunk themselves. The principle of self-preservation should urge them without delay to sign the total abstinence pledge.

"4. Men of confirmed intemperate habits should sign the pledge. Every motive calculated to move the mind of a rational being, should be brought to bear upon their minds to induce them to sign the pledge. A consideration of the past, present, and future, should urge to immediate action,—to form the deliberate and determined resolution, to touch not, taste not, handle not, the fatal beverage. How much they should be encouraged to do it, when contemplationg the wonderful work now advancing in England, America, and other parts of the world:—yes; I would add with joy, in Honolulu! Wind, tide, and current, are now favorable for such persons to shove off from the dangerous rocks of intemperance, and make a fair run into the harbor of sobriety.

"To aid this work, so beneficial to the community, and so eminently calculated to promote individual happiness, all classes in society ought to give their names and influence. The clergyman should give his name and influence, because professedly the guide of souls to Heaven. The physician, because he is supposed to understand better than other persons the evils of intemperance upon the human constitution. The lawyer, because he witnesses the criminal's drunken visage, when standing before the tribunals of the land, charged with crime committed under the influence of intoxication. The merchant, because, morally speaking, he has no right whatever to traffic in an article scattering "arrows, firebrands and death" throughout the community. Public and official men, because their names and examples should be the very last to be adduced to encourage their fellow men to continue their habits of intemperance. The mechanic should affix his name to the pledge with no faltering hand, because his success in life almost certainly depends upon his firmly adhering to the principle of total abstinence. The master and officers of a ship should sign, because their example is most powerful upon their men. All seamen should sign, because their safety and the success of their voyages very materially depend upon the sobriety of "all hands" on board.

"But are no others called upon to sign the pledge? Yes. Ladies, one and all, old and young, should sign the total abstinence pledge; because, remarks an eloquent writer,—

"'Intemperance afflicts man; but it blasts woman. It lays the withering stroke on her heart, and her beauty consumes like a moth, while her joy goes down to the tomb. Man survives the loss of happiness; woman, never. Man has a thousand chances to secure it; woman has but one. The evils which intemperance lays upon a man, come often one at a time; on woman, they light altogether. We ask her to throw her benevolence into the scale, to secure protection for her own fire-side, and her own heart. For aught you can tell, the fate of yonder widow, friendless and forlorn, may soon be yours; the Destroyer, who wrote the mother childless, to-morrow may lay destruction at your door, and break your heart. Whatever may be your power to attract, pursuade, to command, hesitate not to throw that power into this cause, and then, no matter what may be the result, you shall know that you are guiltless.

"'In the domestic circle is cast the character of man; it gives expression to nations. If purity and peace are not found there, society will be filled with discontent and contention. As sure as intemperance crosses the threshold of domestic life, every pure and high influence will depart

"'Let those who preside over the sanctities of domestic life, and administer its sacred rights, guard the entrance against the first approach of this monster. If the household gods are not kept in purity, there is not a deity that is safe from pollution.'

"This is no fancy sketch. Has the wife no fears for her husband, who sips statedly or occasionally from the intoxicating cup? Has the mother no fears, no well-founded anxieties, for her sons and daughters? Is she not bound to throw good influences around their opening and expanding minds? Unless her influence is decidedly in favor of temperance principles, has she no reason to fear that her influence may give a bias to the minds of her children that will end in their ruin? Ah, who can estimate the mother's influence over her tender offspring? Men may fancy their reasons are sufficient to excuse them from signing the pledge, but what seemingly good reason has the lady, the wife, or the mother?" * * * *

The Hawaiian T. A. Union held its 12th stated weekly meeting Saturday evening, Oct. 5th. TOPIC for discussion and for conversation—*The benefits resulting from the practice of total abstinence principles.* Several members spoke with interest upon the proposed subject. The exercises were enlivened by the reading of the specimen No. of a weekly journal, called—

HAWAIIAN CASCADE & MISCELLANY; Vol. 1, No. 1.—Honolulu, S. I., Oct. 5. Timothy Teetotaller, publisher. Isaac Coldwaterman, editor.

The publisher states in his prospectus that the object he has in view is to promote the cause of total abstinence among the Honoluluans. He does not propose to print, but merely to publish his paper by reading it at the meetings of the Union. His columns he hopes to fill with well-chosen selections setting forth the blessings and benefits of temperance, and such communications as the members of the Union or others may forward to be read.

Terms—good attention or listening ears from the members, with an occasional note of approbation if any thing truly humorous appears—(not otherwise.)

We hope to enrich the columns of the Friend with extracts from those of the Cascade. Unless we are sadly mistaken, that weekly sheet will prove a valuable coadjutor in the temperance reform. We sincerely wish it abundant success. We have been requested to state that all communications for the columns of the "Hawaiian Cascade and Miscellany" should be forwarded to Mr. Hall, printer in the office of the Polynesian. We have also been requested to notify the

public that the H. T. A. Union will hold regular weekly meetings Saturday evenings at the vestry room of the Chapel until notice is given to the contrary. The public are respectfully invited to attend. It is hoped that no member of the Union resident in Honolulu will absent himself from the regular meetings unless absolutely required so to do in consequence of sickness or pressing business. We are honestly of the opinion that the temperance reform is steadily and triumphantly advancing in Honolulu. *See how the wind blows!* Last week some brandy was offered for sale at public austion, and not a single bid was made. The auctioneer cried in vain. A publican standing by remarked, "I sell but do not drink." He surely is half way a wise man. Report says, the owner of the brandy was advised to give it to the h-o-g-s. But who ever heard of one of those animals drinking brandy, unless it was found saturating cherries. Brutes absolutely refuse a poison by which rational beings, created in the image of God, make brutes of themselves. Is not this truly disgusting and humiliating!

WRECK OF THE SHIP HOLDER BORDEN.

In an interview, last evening, with Capt. Pell, we learned the following particulars concerning the wreck of the beautiful ship which he commanded:

She sailed from this port April 5th, to cruise on the North West, and on the following 12th, at one o'clock in the morning, she struck a reef of rocks within four miles of a small sandy and treeless island, about three miles in circumference, and lying in west long. 174° 51' and north lat. 26° 1'. He did not find the island laid down upon his charts. The first shock was scarcely perceptible, but the ship was soon fast. Every effort was immediately made to get her off, but in vain. The morning light disclosed a bare ledge of rocks only 100 feet distant. The masts were cut away, and measures taken for discharging the cargo, and saving every thing that was valuable and moveable. They succeeded in safely landing 1400 bbls. of oil, anchors, cables, sails, provisions, clothing, &c. &c. Six days after landing, they commenced building a small schooner, which was completed in four months and twenty two days. She was launched the 10th of Sept. and sailed for this port the 14th, commanded by Capt. Pell, who arrived safely after a passage of twenty three days, accompanied by twenty four of the crew, eleven having been left upon the island. Forty barrels of oil and one cable were brought in the schooner.

It is thought property to the amount of $30,000 has been saved. The noble ship originally sailed for about $65,000. This was her first voyage. She belonged to Fall River, Mass. We are most happy in stating that no lives were lost in the unfortunate occurrence. At a future time we shall publish additional particulars respecting the loss of probably one of the most splendid whaleships in the Pacific.

SCHOONER SHAW WRECKED.—Some months since a report reached the islands that the Shaw had been wrecked. If we have been correctly informed, that report was far from being definite. On board the Am. whaleship Oregon, now lying in this harbor, is a sailor who sailed from this port on board the Shaw, and was on board at the time of her loss. He reports as follows:

The schr. Shaw left Honolulu Jan. 17, 1843; touched at Kauai, and there she lost her boat. After leaving the island of Kauai, she sailed for Ascension, where she remained three weeks and four days. There being no prospect of trade for shell, the captain decided to visit a small island about midway between Ascension and Guam. In attempting to find a suitable place to anchor, the schooner was wrecked. She struck a coral reef about one hour before sun-set. All efforts unavailing to get her off, the crew left the following morning. By the aid of two canoes obtained at Ascension, they were able to save some of the lighter part of the cargo, chronometer, &c. No lives were lost. Five days after landing, died Kenikili, a native of the Sand. Is. Four and a half months were spent by the crew on this island, about two or three miles in circumference. They subsisted upon cocoa-nuts, fish and brackish water. Having constructed a boat they all embarked, and with much difficulty, after eleven days' sail reached Guam, and from thence they separated.

NEW WORK.

Notices of the life, character and labors of the late BARTIMEUS L. PUAAIKI, *of Wailuku, Maui, Sand. Is. By Rev.* J. S. GREENE, *Lahainaluna. Mission press*, 1844: *pp.* 50.

The readers of our columns may recollect an obituary notice of "Bartimeus, the blind preacher of Maui," which was published in the February No. of the Friend. Much did we rejoice to see a more extended account of the life, character and labors of this truly extraordinary man. Long before we took up our abode upon these islands, the name of Bartimeus was familiar to us. Being among the earliest converts to christianity, and taking so prominent a stand for truth and righteousness, have tended to place his character in the most interesting light, not only to his own countrymen, but also before the christian world. We most sincerely hope the sale of the present edition will encourage the author to publish a more full and extended memoir. At some future time we shall publish copious extracts, if not the entire work, in successive numbers of the Friend. It is the publication of such memorials which will tend, most powerfully, to strengthen the confidence of the christian world in the practicability of the missionary enterprize. Want of room will not allow more protracted remarks. In a few days we hope to be supplied, with a quantity of the above work, for sale. Price 12 and a half cents.

By the last Polynesian we rejoice to learn that the Governor has set his face like a flint against licentious practices; and the public are given to understand that the guilty must expect to be dealt with according to the full rigor of the law. We hope the next step of the Hon. Magistrate will be to clear the streets of those "whose ways are the ways of death."

THE SEA.—"Thou hast never been on the sea," said the lady to her waiting-maid, "and knowest nothing of that dread loneliness which settles on the spirit, when the last headlands have disappeared, and one wide waste of tumultuous waters are heaving around, bounded only by the dull and evening sky. Thou hast not felt that mighty dread, which overwhelms the timid wayfarer on the ocean, who watches the little ship stagger from wave to wave, or heard the shrill wind singing through her cordage, until the masts bend like a reed in the storm. Thou hast not looked on the pathless waters, where nothing moved but the black hull on which we stood, and the rolling mountains of waves, the smallest of which might close over the bark for ever, and leave not a vestige to tell that ought living ever glided above those depths."

Rev. S. C. DAMON:

Dear sir,—Herewith I hand you for publication in your paper, an article prepared for the Polynesian and sent to that office, but which was returned with the accompanying courteous note from the editor, which in justice to him I beg you will also publish with the article.

I beg leave also to state that I most fully appreciate and reciprocate his views respecting the propriety of such a discussion in a common weekly newspaper, and its general unprofitableness; and which I have no intention of protracting beyond the present article. But as his remarks left me in the position of having predicated my observations upon an untenable system, already exploded in the minds of intelligent chronologists, I felt bound, in justice to myself, to present reasons for the system which I preferred. The editor has doubtless adopted his system because in his view its claims had superior weight, and he probably has access to a greater number of authorities than I have. Yet many others besides myself, and whose means of information are much superior to mine, have rejected the claims of any new system which has been presented, as inferior to the old, whilst others have adopted them; neither, as we may suppose, acting without examination. In searching for truth, we should be ready to renounce error, when it is shown to be such, however long and dearly it may have been cherished.

Respectfully, yours,
S. N. CASTLE.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 18, 1844.

P. S. Since writing the article for the Polynesian of the 17th ult., I have seen in one of the periodicals of the U. S., the notice of a recent work on Prophecy, by the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D. D., L.L. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S., which the editor pronounces an able work. He says, "Dr. Jarvis, it is well known, has devoted several years to the preparation of a work on ecclesiastical history, which has rendered him familiar with the subject of chronology. He has here thoroughly and satisfactorily investigated it, arriving substantially at the conclusions which Scott and others of the best commentators have adopted." "The author has elaborated a system of chronology with great care, and apparent accuracy, from sources which are generally inaccessible, and which forms, perhaps, the most concise and complete treatise on this subject that can be found." As Dr. Scott's chronological calculations are based upon the commonly received system, I infer that Dr. Jarvis' researches have conducted him to similar conclusions. The work itself I have not seen, and my inference may be incorrect. S. N. C.

Oct. 7.

Sept. 18.

Dear sir,—I have read your communication with much pleasure, and am happy to learn that no sarcasm was intended to be conveyed. It was so worded, however, that I could draw no other reference. But the extent of your answer renders it impracticable for me to give it insertion. Quite as much has been said already on the topic as will be of any interest to my readers; and a little reflection will, I think, convince you that so abstract a dissertation is not suitable for the columns of the Polynesian, and that it leads only to unprofitable discussion. I can bring hosts of authorities to sustain my opinions, if I considered it necessary. But I do not. You have already plainly stated the system to which you gave the preference; I have also stated mine. I have no disposition to change your opinion, and I do not expect mine to be altered. If yours is admitted, an answer quite as long must be prepared, and of course articles of real interest excluded; therefore I must decline any

further discussion of the subject in the Polynesian. Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt., JAMES J. JARVES.

Mr. S. N. Castle.

HONOLULU, Sept. 17, 1844.

MR. EDITOR,—In your comments upon my article of last week, you have been pleased to regard the last clause as a sarcasm, and make a personal application of it to yourself. In penning it, I must be allowed to disclaim any *intention* of uttering a sarcasm, though the remark may have appeared such, and especially of impeaching your faith in Divine Revelation. *I thought* that your statement concerning Egyptian Antiquity was erroneous; and if in an attempt to point it out I failed in courtesy, it was not by design. The cause of truth is not generally advanced by asperity and personality, and in ordinary cases their use should be deprecated as tending to engender bad feeling without any profitable result.

From my remark in the article alluded to, respecting the confidence to be reposed in Bible Chronology, it may be inferred that I regard it as of equal authority with the Bible itself. Such however is not the fact. I was aware that its accuracy was contested, and I here admit that my expression of "safety and confidence" in its authority was too strong. But I am still of opinion that it is equally if not more safe than any other system which has been settled upon.

The fact also that large numbers of Bibles are yearly issued from the presses of Great Britain and the United States, containing the Usherian Chronology, would seem to imply that the majority of Biblical students in those countries had settled upon no other system which they considered as equally entitled to their confidence. The Septuagent makes an interval of only 955 years between the birth of Methusaleh and the flood, whilst his years are reckoned at 969, which would have made him overlive the deluge 14 years: but as Noah and his family only were saved this must be an error.

The Hebrew reckons the age of Methusaleh at 969, the same as the Seventy; the interval also between his birth and the deluge at 969.

Michaelis says that "the Seventy, in the case of Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahaleel and Enoch add 100 years to the age of each before the birth of a son, and subtract as many years from the remainder of their lives, according to an hypothesis that no man begat children before he was an hundred and fifty years old. On the other hand, the Samaritan took it for granted that no one except Noah had children after he was an hundred and fifty years old; and accordingly from the 162, 187 and 182 years of Jared, Methusaleh and Lamech, it subtracts 100 years each." Nor does it afterwards add them again, so as to make the same number of years in the whole, but in accordance with still another hypothesis it makes the life of man gradually to decrease, not only in this genealogy but in the other which reaches from Noah to Abraham.

"The Seventy assume that no one could beget children before his 150th year. And they are supposed to have taken this position from the consideration of the ratio which the age of puberty bears to the period of human life in modern times. But these long lived men might have come to maturity as early as we; just as those who now surpass the common age, and reach the 100 or even 140 years, are not on that account any longer in coming to maturity than others who in the common course of nature die of old age when not more than 70 or 80. The Samaritan on the other hand takes it for granted that no children could be born to any one after his 150th year; but this hypothesis is overthrown by the case of Noah, who begat sons and daughters after his 500th year; a fact which the Samaritan copyist has left unaltered."—[Michaelis.

He quotes "Ernest" to prove that Josephus had been corrupted to correspond with the Greek. This would seem to be confirmed in book 8, chapter iii., where Josephus says that the temple was built 592 years after the Exodus, 1020 years after Abraham's coming out of Mesopotamia, 1440 years after the deluge, and 3102 years after the creation. If the hundreds are subtracted from Josephus, in accordance with the above hypothesis of the Seventy, we have the Antedeluvian Chronology of the English Bible; the tens and units being the same, the hundreds only differing. If we take the above as in book 8, we find a difference of only six years. Josephus also states, book 1, chap. vi., that Abraham was born 292 years after the deluge; which exactly accords with the English Bible computation. But Josephus in stating particulars, makes 700 more; being probably interpolated to agree with the Greek of the Seventy. Michaelis says, "But in book 8, chap. iii., which transcribers seem to have left unaltered, in dating the building of the temple 3102 years from the creation, and 1440 from the flood, he evidently supposes from the creation to the deluge an interval of 1662 years; six more than the Masoretic Copies give."

The Hebrew is sustained by the Chaldee of Jerusalem, and Pseudo-Jonathan, the Arabic of the Polyglott and of Erpenius by Onkelos, the Syriac and Jerome.

This author remarks, "I prefer and adopt the Hebrew reading, because in the first place in no instance of the addition or subtraction of a century does the Hebrew text stand alone, but is supported either by the Samaritan against the Greek or the Greek against the Samaritan. Surely in a disagreement of three witnesses two must be credited against one, and most of all must *he* be believed who takes such independent course that he is supported now by one and now by the other. Now in this systematic disagreement the Greek and the Samaritan differ throughout, so as to contradict each other in regard to the age of each of the first nine patriarchs, while the Hebrew, without following either, takes such a middle course as to have the concurrence of the Samaritan in the age of Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahaleel and Enoch, and of the Greek respecting Jared, Methusaleh and Lamech. On this ground more credit seems due to the Hebrew than the others."

If the Masorite Hebrew has been corrupted by the Jews, why did they not corrupt the Greek also? To me it appears that the evidence preponderates in favor of the Hebrew version of the Scriptures.

The system of chronology cannot be considered as accurately settled; but that of the English Bible has, as I conceive, strong claims to our confidence, and should not be abandoned without a more unquestionably accurate one to supply its place.

In reply to your quotation of Hales versus Usher, I would say that the American Encyclopedia pronounces his "annals of the Old and New Testament a treatise of the highest authority in chronology and Sacred History."

I here leave the subject of chronology in general, except as it may be blended with some extracts which I purpose to make from a Review of Giddon's Egypt, hereafter.

Waiving Usher's claims to confidence, we will test the antiquity of Egypt by others.

Dr. Hales fixes the establishment of the kingdom of Egypt by Menes B. C. 2412, and makes the first dynasty ending with Timaus extend 253 years, to 2159 B. C., when the Shepherd Kings took possession, and held the reins till 1899 B. C. Joseph was appointed governor of Egypt 1872 B. C., 27 years after the expulsion of the Shepherds and the accession of the new dynasty, and died B. C. 1792. The Exodus took place 1648 B. C.

Wilkinson gives the year about B. C. 2320 as the commencement of Menes' reign; arrival of Joseph, 1706 B. C; death of Joseph, 1635; Exodus, 1491. Wilkinson is of opinion that the conquest by and expulsion of the Shepherd Kings, took place previous to the sixteenth dynasty of Manetho, which he makes to commence B. C. 1740. But Eusebius, Josephus, and Africanus, make the Shepherd Dynasty the seventeenth of Manetho, although they differ greatly as to its length. As these authors do not appear to furnish authority for so great an antiquity as your remarks suppose, and as you have quoted Gliddon in a commendatory manner, I am led to suppose that you may have relied upon his authority. He places the accession of Menes, 2750 B. C.; but on p. 57, deems even this time too short. In his chronology he nearly follows Rosellini. He is undoubtedly to be commended for his diligent and persevering researches and investigations, but when this is awarded, it is proper to canvass his claims to our confidence before adopting his theory. And I here beg leave to insert some extracts from the review of his work, to which allusion has already been made. After some preliminary remarks the reviewer says:—

"We wish we could stop here, that our language

could be altogether free from censure. But this may not be. The tone of the book, in regard to many other subjects, and especially in regard to the antiquity of Egyptian history, and the faults of the Hebrew chronology, call for a passing notice. And because our author is so confident, and speaks so dogmatically, we are required to examine his arguments more closely, and criticise his conclusions more minutely. It also requires us to perform the more unpleasant part, of inquiring into the manner in which he has executed his task, that we may judge more accurately of his competence to discuss the subjects under consideration. And these are questions, touching, not as our author seems to fancy, the soundness of his orthodoxy, but the accuracy of his scholarship."

He then proceeds to point out many mistakes and inconsistencies of the author with himself, and to examine in detail the monumental, astronomical, and historical evidence upon which he rests his claims for extreme Egyptian Antiquity, and in conclusion, as the result of his investigation, proceeds to say:—

"We see, therefore, that as yet, no monumental evidence has been produced, even including the pyramids, that dates back before about B. C. 2000; also, that there is no astronomical evidence which can date with certainty before B. C. 1650, and no historical evidence that unquestionably reaches back even as far as this. Thus far, then, there is nothing that requires us to give up the shorter period of the chronology. Consequently, it it not important, so far as this point is concerned, which has the greatest claims to accuracy, the Hebrew or the Septuagint. A few remarks, however, upon this point, may not be inappropriate.

"That the Hebrew has much higher claims upon our credence, on mere philological and grammatical grounds, will hardly be questioned by any thorough *scholar*. That it is more consistent with itself than the Septuagint, all who have *examined both*, will allow. That the differences between the Hebrew and the Septuagint are such, that *additions* could be made to the latter, easier than *subtractions* from the former, must be evident to all who compare the two. But our author tells us, that it is indisputable that the Jews *corrupted* the dates of the Hebrew, (p. 35,) and that all the fathers except "Origen and Jerome who acted under Judiac influence, denounced the interpolations." It is not a little singular, however, that these two were the only fathers of that early period whose works have been preserved, that were familiar with the Hebrew; and consequently, that they were the only competent judges, as to the comparative, claims of the two chronologies,—the only ones competent to compare the then ancient and modern manuscripts, and see whether the Jews had made the alterations charged upon them.

"Here we might properly leave the subject, but there are a few brief considerations which deserve to be mentioned, tending to throw light upon the subject of the early Egyptian chronology. The "Old Chronicle," as we have already seen, gave to the gods 984 or 5 years—to the demi-gods, 217 years, and began the reigns of the mortals with the commencement of a Cynic cycle. We have, then—

Gods, - - - - - - - -	*985 years.
Demi-gods, - - - - - - -	217 years.
Mortal kings, whose reign commenced with the Cynic cycle, B. C. - -	2,782 years.
Giving a total of B. C. -	3,984 years,

which falls *sixteen years* short of the Usherian epoch of the creation. There can be scarce any doubt, therefore that the author of the Old Chronicle intended to fill up all the time, from the creation; and if so, it supports the Hebrew chronology throughout."

The reviewer appears an Egyptian scholar, and is evidently well acquainted with his subject. In my judgment, his conclusions are sustained by his facts and argument; and I should be glad to see the review, (about 25 12mo. pages,) published in your columns, could the space be afforded.

We will now refer to some of the remarks in your editorial which we have not noticed.

The first remark is,—that it is admitted that Rollin, although "distinguished by purity and elegance of style, is in his historical works deficient in critical sagacity." He was however in possession of all the ancient authorities which are now relied upon; but considering that in the early age of which he wrote, fact and fiction were almost inseparably blended, and the greater credulity of his own age than the present, he has doubtless retained more of fable than a discriminating historian of the present day would be likely to do. Notwithstanding which, he will probably be found about as accurate as any other historian of the early period of which he wrote. But if otherwise, this does not invalidate the chronology which he has adopted.

2d remark,—It is said "the monumental dates cannot be wrong." As to the evidence gathered from "monumental dates" or inscriptions, it should be borne in mind that they form no infallible criterian of correct dates. The meaning of the hieroglyphics has been lost for thousands of years until recently. "Dr. Young shares with Champolion the honor of having first indicated the right method of deciphering the hierogliphical language;" and Felix, Prudhoe, Wilkinson, Rosellini, and Dr. Lepsias, also share largely in the honors of investigating these interesting but obscure records of by-gone ages. That proper names may be deciphered with a good degree of accuracy, and inscriptions with much probability, there is no doubt. But Kircher, Dr. Young, Champolion, Hermapion, and others, all differ from each other in their interpretation of the last character but one in the Cartouch of Rameses III., which is of itself sufficient to shake our faith in the accuracy of the interpretations, when not confirmed by collateral authority.

3d remark,—again, "there are 19 dates for Solomon's temple; the longest, B. C. 741, the shortest, 479 years." Usher makes it B. C. 1000; Hales, 1020; Josephus, about 1100; Septugint, 1057. These will probably be allowed to be *as good* authorities as others; and all make the period to exceed 741 years.

4th remark,—I have no doubt that such a monarch as Rameses III. once filled the Egyptian throne, and that his busts and portrait may still be in existence; but I suppose that his reign commenced about 1372 B. C., and terminated about 1306 B. C. There is historical, astronomical, and monumental evidence to fix it about this period. If so, he could not have been the Pharaoh of Exodus. Whether that one perished in the Red Sea we know not, and to us it is not very important; but the natural inference from the narrative is, that he did.

5th remark,—I am asked "to account for the great population of Egypt" at that early period. That mankind were very prolific in those early ages, we may gather from the rapid increase of Jacob's family during a space of a little more than 200 years. That some portions of the earth were populous is undoubted; but how extensive those regions were, cannot now be determined, as we are destitute of any authentic records upon this point. Kingdoms, (with few exceptions,) were doubtless very limited, both as to extent of territory and population, compared with those of the present day.

The reviewer says that the earliest date of the monuments is B. C. 1850, or 496 years after the Usherian epoch for the deluge; time quite sufficient for the accumulation of a dense population in those central parts

6th remark,—That Abraham was born before the death of Noah, and was outlived by Shem, is granted. But we see nothing either in this fact or the silence of the Bible in its genealogical and chronological account respecting any intercourse between Noah and Shem with Abraham, which goes to invalidate the chronological claims of the Hebrew to accuracy. We have no account of any intercourse between Adam and his posterity, although they must have lived together for several centuries.

7th remark,—I see no greater difficulty in Terah's becoming an idolator at the distance of two centuries from the deluge, than in the fact that the Israelites should have become so within forty days after receiving the law from amidst the thunders and lightnings of Sinai.

8th remark,—That Methusaleh lived till the year of the flood, according to the Usherian chronology, I admit. Whether he died a natural death or was swept away by the deluge, we are not informed. The Bible has left us in the dark respecting his character; but we are no more bound to believe him a good man, *because* he is placed in the genealogical line, (doubtless as the first-born,) than that every first-born of any illustrious line of modern times is good in consequence of being the first-born. "He died," the Bible tells us. If a good man, he probably died a natural death; and I should infer this from the expression, "he died;" but that he did not survive the deluge fourteen years, as the Septuagint makes him, is quite clear from the Scriptures.

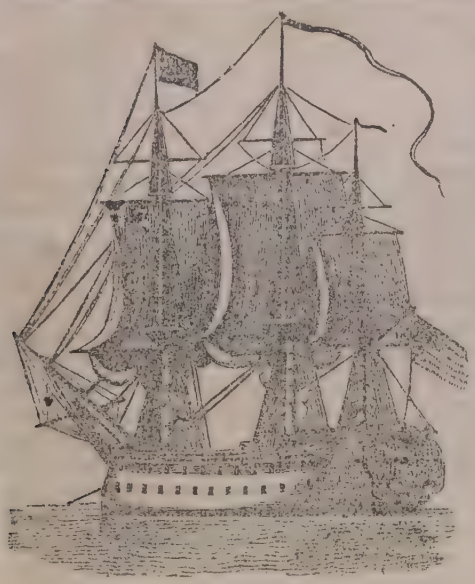
I would remark that the claims of the Septuagint to accuracy, are I think generally regarded as inferior to those of the Hebrew.

It was not my purpose to enter into any chronological or antiquarian discussion when I hastily penned the article of last week. It is foreign to my province, and I am conscious that I have not the requisite ability, or time and means to devote to it if I had. I shall be happy to have my errors pointed out and corrected, and be enlightened from whatever quarter.

This communication. like the other has been hastily penned, but I was desirous that it should go into the Polynesian of this week.

Very respectfully, S. N. C.

* Whole reign of the gods is reckoned in the "Old Chronicle" at 36,984 years; but it has "been shown by Des Vignolles, and Dr. Nolon, that the 33,000 belonged to a pre-existent state."



List of officers on board the U. S. ship Savannah:

Captain, JAMES ARMSTRONG, commanding Pacific equadron.
Lieutenants, ROBERT B. HITCHCOCK; GEORGE MINOR; ROBERT F. PINKNEY; R. S. TRAPIER; U. A. WAYNE.
Fleet Surgeon, W. M. WOOD.
Purser, D. FAUNTLEROY.
Master, WILLIAM F. DE JONGH.
Lieut. Marines, H. W. QUEEN.
Secretary, THOMAS MILLER.
Prof. Mathematics, JOHN CLAR.
Asst. Surgeon, JOSEPH WILSON.
Midshipmen, GEORGE E. MORGAN; A. C. JACKSON; ROBERT R. CARTER; SAMUEL P. GRIFFIN; E. C. GENET; D. PHOENIX; U. M. GAMBLE; E. T. CARMICHAEL; THOMAS I. MILLER; ROBERT C. DUVALL; WM. P. TOLER; JOHN F. TILLOTSON.
Captain's Clerk, WM. GAMBLE.
Purser's Clerk, H. HOUCH.
Boatswain, GEO. WILMOUTH.
Gunner, JOSEPH M. COOPER.
Carpenter, F. CECIL.
Sailmaker, WM. RYAN.
The Savannah is a new frigate, mounting 62 guns; among which are four 68 pounders—Paixhan guns. She is on her first cruise, and is said to be a very strong, staunch vessel, and a good sailer. Her appearance on the water is remarkably fine.—[Polynesian.

Under the authority of Mr. Dudoit, French Consul, 1200 bbls. of whale oil were sold last Monday, for the benefit of the owners of the Fr. whaleship Ocean, Nantes. 500 bbls. brought 22 cts. per gallon, and 700 bbls. 22 1-4 cts. The vessel has been condemned.

Capt. Dominis, from N. W., reports that the Danish W. S. Neptune, Capt. Sodering, had been on shore, but had been got off by the assistance of the Russians.

There is a current report among whalemen that the Am. W. S. Wm. Hamilton went ashore in the fog on the N. W. Coast.

Ship Maine, Fairhaven, 1600 w., and 400 sp., put in to Norfolk Sound in Aug. in consequence of scurvy.

DIED.

At Lahaina, Sept. 13, JOHN A. BISBET, steward Am. W. S. Kutusoff, aged 43. He belonged to Providence, R. I.

On board Am W S Oregon, January 23, 1844 RHEUBEN S. HOWLAND, Dartmouth, aged 23 years; he was the cooper.

On board the same ship Sept. 26, 1844, THOS. W. MALVILL, belonging to Boston, Mass. His remains were brought to Lahaina, and interred on shore, Sept. 28th.

Drowned, July 15, 1844, Mr. TIMOTHY ADDINGTON, of Edgartown, Mass., aged 22. He was 4th officer on board W. S. Splendid, Edgartown.

Aug. 13, CHAS. P. COOPER, seaman, on board the same ship, was drowned. He belonged to New York state. At the same time, Mr. James Brice, chief mate, was much injured. He is now under the care of Dr. Wood, in Honolulu.

On board Am. W. S. Canada, JOHN THOMPSON, cabin boy, Jan. 6, 1844. He was a native of St. Helena.

In the boat, pulling for whales, EDWARD RICE, seaman, belonging on board the Am. W S. Maine. He belonged to Jersey City, New Jersey.

On board Am. W. S Canton, at sea, Sept. 4, Capt. DAVID N. RIPLEY, of Edgartown. On board the same ship, the same day, WM. COLE, Brooklyn, New York. Both were taken away by the same disease—constipation of the bowels.

DONATIONS.

For chaplaincy.—The seamen's chaplain takes pleasure in acknowledging the valuable donation of $95 from U. S. S. Savannah, by R. B. Hitchcock, 1st lieut., in behalf of the ship's company. Also, $5 from ——, by captain's clerk. Total— $100 00

For temperance.—From Capt. Ludlow, Am. W. S. Com. Preble— $2 00
Capt. Bennett, Am. W. S. Henry Lee— $5 00

For temperance—(printing the Friend)—from Capt Tobey, W S Edward Carey, (sovereign) $4 50
From Mr John B Dagget, 1st officer of W S Oregon— $3 00

For Bibles.—From a German sailor, for an English Bible— 50 c.

Life membership of Am. S. Friend Society.—Lieut. R. S. Trapier, U. S. navy, has constituted himself life-member Am. Sea. F. Society, by donation of $20 00
Mr. Wm. F. De Jongh, U. S. navy, do. do. $20 00

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 23, Canada, Topham, New Bedford, 21 mos., 3000 w.
Sept. 24, George & Susan, Howland, New Bedford, 35 mos., 1500 s.
Sept. 25, U. S. frigate Savannah, Armstrong, from Hilo.
Sept. 25, Rosseau, Brayton, New Bedford, 41 mos., 1000 w., 1300 s.
Sept. 25, Com. Preble, Ludlow, Lynn, 1600 w., 75 s.
Sept. 29, Faune, Defour, Havre, 700 w.
Sept. 29, L'Aigle, Morin, Havre, 1200 w.
Sept. 30, Splendid, Smith, Edgartown, 13 mos, 1600 w.
Sept. 30, bark Indian, Maughan, London, 10 mos, 500 s.
Oct. 1, Hannibal, Brown, New London, 11 mos, 1800 w.
Oct. 3, Hope, Heath, Providence.
Oct 3, Magnet, Munroe, Warren, 16 mos, 2400 w.
Oct. 4, schr Mary, (Br) from Maui.
Oct 4, George & Martha, Smalley, New Bedford, 21 mos, 2000 w.
Oct. 4, Peruvian, Brown, New London, 11 1-2 mos, 3200 w.
Oct. 4, Augusta, Davis, New Bedford, 26 mos, 1300 s.
Oct. 5, Oregon, Sherman. full.
Oct. 5, James Stewart, Jackson, N. Brunswick, 2700 w.
Oct 6, Levi Starbuck, Nye, Nantucket, 40 mos, 800 s, 800 w.
Oct 6, Ann Alexander, Taber, New Bedford, 35 mos, 1500 s; 350 season.
Oct 6, French ship Pallas.
Oct 8, Alex Barclay, Fitch, Bremen; full.
Oct 8, bark Damon, Potter, New Bedford, 600 sp.

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

Sept. 9, ship Waverly, Munroe, New Bedford, from Japan; 23 mos., 900 s.
Sept. 21, ship Susan, Russell, Nantucket, 500 s, 500 w. This season from North West.
Sept. 23, Young Hero, Brock, Nantucket, 29 mos, 1050 s; this season, 350.

PORT OF HANALEI, KAUAI.

Sept. 6, Fr. ship Meuse, Havre, from cruise; 22 mos, 2400; full, and bound home. The Meuse struck the coral reef broadside, off the weather point of the harbor, near the spot where the Fanny struck a few months since. The weather was fair, and a very light swell. No damage. The physician had died since leaving this port in April last, and a man had been drawn overboard by a whale and was lost.—[F. Johnson, *miss'y*.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 23, Wm. Baker, Borden, 10 mos., 1000 w., 10,000 bone.
Sept. 24, Waverly, Munroe, New Bedford, 24 mos., 850 s.
Sept. 24, S. American, Sowle, Providence, 10 mos., 100 s., 3600 w.
Sept. 25, Susan, Howland, New Bedford, 41 mos., 300 s., 1000 w.
Sept. 25, Wm. Penn, Lincoln, Falmouth, 35 mos., 1300 s., 100 w.
Sept. 26, Jeanette, Mayhew, New Bedford, 29 mos., 1600 s.
Sept. 28, Rodman, Newcomb, New Bedford, 14 mos., 600 s.
Sept. 30, Galen, Bowers, Warren, 20 mos., 300 s., 1150 w.
Sept. 30, Herald, Mayhew, New Bedford, 15 mos., 500 s., 100 w., 1000 b.
Sept. 30, Oregon, Sherman, Fairhaven, 39 mos., 1300 s., 1200 w., 12000 b.
Sept. 30, Uncas, Gelett, New Bedford, 13 mos., 2300 w., 20,000 b.
Sept. 30, bark Hector, Martin, Warren, 26 mos., 950 s.
Sept. 30, Japan, Riddell, Nant, 36 mos., 1700 s.
Sept. 30, Henry & William, Benjamin, Fairhaven, 34 mos., 1100 s
Oct. 1, bark Damon, Potter, Newport, 23 mos., 600 s.
Oct 1, Canton, Lucas, New Bedford, 34 mos., 1200 s.
Oct. 1, Neptune, Pearson, Sag Harbor, 15 mos., 25 sp., 1600 w., 8000 b.
Oct. 1, Honqua, Brown, New Bedford, 15 mos., 20 s, 2300 w., 23,000 b.
Oct. 2, Newton, Sawyer, New Bedford, 10 mos., 1500 w., 18,000 b.
Oct. 3, bark Pacific, Merrihew, Fairhaven, 14 mos., 2000 w., 20,000 b.
Oct. 3, Benj. Rush, Gifford, Warren, 38 mos., 1100 s., 650 w., 6000 b.
Oct. 3, bark Pantheon, Borden, Fall River, 23 mos., 75 s., 3250 w., 16,000 b.
Oct. 3, Falcon, Richmond, New Bedford, 14 mos., 180 s., 1300 w., 12,000 b.
Oct. 3, Lowell, Benjain, New London, 14 mos., 300 s., 4000 w., 40,000 b.
Oct. 3, bark Garland, Scranton, New Bedford, 27 mos., 300 s., 800 w.
Oct. 3, Bowditch, Fletcher, Providence, 15 mos., 700 w., 6000 b.
Oct. 3, bark Bramin, Whitehead, New Bedford, 33 mos, 250 s., 1000 w., 9000 b.
Oct. 3, Trident, Black, New Bedford, 15 mos., 100 s., 1900 w., 13,000 b.
Oct 4, Mentor, Sweet, New London, 15 mos, 90 sp, 2900 w, 28,000 b.
Oct 4, Hamilton, Loper, Sag Harbor, 13 mos, 70 sp, 3300 w, 42,000 b.
Oct 4, bark Cherokee, Devoll, New Bedford, 15 mos, 1500 w, 16,000 bone.
Oct 4, Barcley, Baker, Nantucket, 12 mos, 200 sp.
Oct 4, Edward, Daggett, New York, 46 mos, 800 sp, 900 w; 9000 bone.
Oct 4, Rowena, Estes, Fall River, 11 mos, 30 sp, 1000 w; 10,000 b.
Oct 5, Palladium, M'Lean, New London, 15 mos, 300 sp, 2800 w; 30,000 bone.
Oct 5, Canton, Dyke, New Bedford, 22 mos, 700 sp, 1500 w; 15,000 bone.

44 ships in port, containing—

Sperm oil,	17,310 bbls.,	at $20 per bbl.;	$346,200
Whale oil,	51,270 bbls.,	at $8 per bbl.;	410,160
Whalebone,	477,700 lbs.,	at 20 c. per lb.;	95,540
			$851,900

All American property, at home prices, by last dates, would amount to 1,200,100 dollars, now afloat in this port. M. CALKIN.

FOR SALE.—At the study of the seamen's chaplain, vol. I., Temp. Ad. & Seamen's Friend. Price $1 25, bound.

N. B.—The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale and gratuitous distribution, Bibles and Testaments, in the English, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish and Danish languages.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $3 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies. Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND. (Extra.)

HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, DEC 18. 1844.

For the Friend.

NOTES

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.

(*Concluded from No. XII., page* 116.)

92. PRESENTS TO THE MISSIONARIES.—There are those who affect to believe that the Missionaries receive much in presents from the natives, in the profit arising from their lands and flocks. To such, it may be answered, that the minutes before me abundantly prove that beyond small presents *in token of personal regard*, every Missionary has to account minutely for all these gifts, benefactions and profits, not as benefits accruing to him personally, but as charges against his own annual allowance, in strict accordance with the following resolution of the Missionaries themselves.

"Resolved, That whatever amount of property, or whatever advantages for worldly gain may be placed at our disposal, we shall not feel at liberty to accumulate wealth for ourselves, but shall strictly adhere to the sentiment that those who accumulate wealth for themselves, and do not honor the Lord with their substance, live in violation of the commands of Christ, expose their own souls to death, and deprive the dying heathen of the bread of life."

There is no instance that the Missionaries have ever in any one case, deviated from that Evangelical regulation, or that they have ever applied to the King, chiefs or people, for any thing but help to build churches meeting and school houses, and for pastors and teachers to enable them to preach and diffuse the blessings of the gospel, and of a christian education

It can hardly be called an exception, to confess that in consideration of all these advantages, freely bestowed on their part, they did resolve "that the Government should free them from all taxation," when coupled with the following resolution,—"notwithstanding that should the Government persist after a full explanation of our views upon this subject, to lay taxes on this Mission, rather than offend or rebel against the rulers, we will, like Christ, pay the taxes imposed upon us, while we remain in the land."

With this resolution the Missionaries have continued most quietly to comply, while I must not omit here to state that all lands held by them, whether by gift or lease, are considered to be the property of the Mission and not of individuals, and so in like manner with the avails of herds, hire of oxen, &c, while to increase these beyond a limited number is particularly forbidden.

93. But there are others, who unable to deny all this, go round on the opposite tack, and blame the Missionaries *for a too great spirituality in the abstraction of themselves and of the natives from all worldly pursuits and improvements.*

Here also the tongue of detraction will be found at war with the facts as they stand recorded in the minutes

On the 31st of July 1835, the Missionaries opened an establishment at Wailuku, on the north side of Maui, for the education of native girls, and their training in spinning, knitting and weaving. Washing, braiding, ironing, sewing, feeding the silk worms, &c., were afterwards attempted. In 1836, the 2d class of six, had manufactured 160 yards of cloth; two pieces of more than 20 yards each had been made under Miss Brown's inspection, in families, and another piece was ready for the loom. In 1838, the number that had been instructed under Miss Brown, was 24, all of whom had acquired a tolerable knowledge of spinning and knitting, and 5 were tolerable weavers, and in March a new class of 20 was admitted. In 1839, the pupils had increased to 52, who had made considerable improvement in their studies, and also in the arts above mentioned. Of the pupils, 18 were members of the church.

From the commencement, about 600 yards of cloth had been made, and every thing was going on most prosperously, when to the great misfortune of the establishment, on account of ill health, it became necessary to remove Miss Brown to Kaluaaha.

Miss Ogden was appointed to assist in the female seminary at Wailuku, and her labors have been directed with success to the training of the pupils to habits of order, industry and cleanliness; also to the improvement of their minds in knowledge, by which they have been elevated in character, and many of them fitted for stations of usefulness.

94. AT WAIALUA, on the N. W. side of Oahu, the Missionaries established a school, wherein natural theology, civil and sacred geography, mental and written arithmetic were taught, in combination with the improvement of the natives in manual labor, habits of industry, regularity, economy and cleanliness. The Government favored the institution by a valuable grant of land. About 5 hours daily, were devoted to labor. In 1842 and 1843, the avails of that labor supported the school, and there was every prospect of its succes, till the death of its teacher, Mr. Locke, since which it has been discontinued.

95. AT WAIOLI, on Kauai, Mr. Johnson has a select school, with about 60 boys receiving education in combination with exercises in manual labor.

96. AT KAILUA, Island of Hawaii, Governor Adams in 1839, seeing these successful operations, attempted to introduce manufactures amongst the natives in that district. Several females had become proficients in spinning, 4 young men had become good weavers, and 12 pieces, 400 yards of plain and twilled cotton had been manufactured.

97. At the Mission Seminary, endeavors were made to establish a class to instruct the natives in the principles of correct living and of medical science, and Dr Judd was requested to deliver an annual course of lectures on anatomy and other branches of the medical profession.

98. At the last general meeting or council, I find that the Missionaries concurred in the following resolution, "that we deem it important that Government be urged to establish and support a National Institution, whose main object it shall be to teach agriculture in connection with the sciences."

99. It has also been charged against the American Missionaries here, *that they have insidiously wormed themselves into the confidence of the King and chiefs, in order to exercise an influence favorable only to themselves and to the U. States.*

Here also, I find only bold and unscrupulous assertion, without even a shadow of truth.

What is the character of this supposed pernicious and selfish intervention that these Missionaries have attempted to exercise! Let the impartial world judge from the following resolutions recorded at page 24 and 28 of the minutes for so far back as 1838.

"1st. Resolved, That though the system of government in the Sandwich Islands has, since the commencement of the reign of Rihoriho, been greatly improved through the influence of Christianity and the introduction of written and printed laws, and the salutary agency of Christian chiefs has proved a great blessing to the people, still, the system is so very imperfect for the management of the affairs of a civilized and virtuous nation, as to render it of great importance, that correct views of the rights and duties of rulers and subjects and of the principles of jurisprudence and political economy, should be held up before the king and the members of the national council.

2nd. Resolved, That it is the duty of Missionaries to teach the doctrine that rulers should be just, ruling in the fear of God, seeking the best good of their nation, demanding no more of subjects as such, than the various ends of the goverment may justly require; and if church members among them violate the commands of God, they should be admonished with the same faithfulness and tenderness as their dependants.

3rd. Resolved, That rulers in power are so by the providence of God, and in an important sense by the will or consent of the people, and ought not to resign or shrink from the cares and responsibilities of their offices therefore teachers of religion ought carefully to guard the subjects against contempt for the authority of their rulers, or any evasion or resistance of government orders, unless they plainly set at defiance the commands of God.

4th. Resolved, That the resources of the nation are at its own disposal for its defence, improvement and perfection. and subjects ought to be taught to feel that a portion of their time and services, their property and earnings may rightfully be required by the sovereign or national council, for the support of government, in all its branches and departments, and that it is a Christian duty to render honor, obedience, fear, custom and tribute to whom they are due, as taught in the 13th of Romans, and that the sin of disloyalty which tends to confusion, anarchy and ruin, deserves reproof as really and as promptly as that of injustice on the part of rulers or any other violation of the commands of God.

5th, Resolved, That while rulers should be allowed to do what they will with their own, or with what they have a right to demand, we ought to encourage the security of the right of subjects also to do what they will with their own, provided they render to Cesar his due.

6th. Resolved, That rulers ought to be prompted to direct their efforts to the promotion of general *intelligence* and *virtue* as a grand means of removing the existing evils of the system, gradually defining and limiting by equitable laws the rights and duties of all classes, that thus by improving rather than revolutionizing the government, its administration may become more abundantly salutary, and the hereditary rulers receive no detriment but corresponding advantage.

7th. Resolved, That to remove the improvidence and imbecility of the people, and promote the industry, wealth and happiness of the nation, it is the duty of the mission to urge mainly the motives to loyalty, patriotism, social kindness and general benevolence; but while on the one hand he should not condemn their artificial wants, ancient or modern, because they depend on fancy, or a taste not refined; he should on the other endeavor to encourage and multiply such as will enlist their energies, call forth ingenuity, enterprise and patient industry, and give scope for enlarged plans of profitable exertion, which, if well directed, would clothe the population in beautiful cottons, fine linen and silk, and their arable fields with rich and various productions suited to the climate; would adorn the land with numerous comfortable, substantial habitations, made pleasant by elegant furniture, cabinets and libraries; with permanent and well endowed school houses and seminaries; large, commodious and durable churches, and their seas and harbors with ships owned by natives, sufficient to export to other countries annually the surplus products of their soil, which may at no very distant period amount to millions.*

Resolved, That we we deem it proper for members of this mission, to devote a portion of their time to instructing the natives into the best method of cultivating their lands, and of raising flocks and herds, and of turning the various products of the country to the best advantage, for the maintenance of their families, the support of government and of schools, and the institutions of the gospel, and its ministers, at home and abroad."

Is there any thing selfish or exclusively *American* in these resolutions—any thing anti monarchial, anti social or anti commercial—any thing opposed to the freedom and beneficence of the gospel, or that a good christian, philanthropist or political economist could condemn, as applied to a people in the circumstances in which the Hawaiians then were and still are?

Verily, in my opinion, these resolutions ought to be printed in letters of gold and hung up in the *house of Nobles* as a beacon to guide their legislation for the welfare of the natives and of all the inhabitants of these Islands.

100. The appointment of the *Rev. Mr. William Richards*, in 1838, for the purpose of acting as a teacher to the chiefs, has also been put forward as a proof that the Missionaries wished to control the Government for their own ends.

---

* Suppose 100,000 acres in the Sandwich Islands, or 25,000 on each of the four principal Islands, would, if well cultivated to cane, produce 3,000 lbs. a year per acre, this porduct alone at 5 cents per lb. would be $15,000,000.

ALBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Nothing is easier than to make that assertion, but it is one which would only be made by those who arrogate to themselves a credibility beyond the fact and beyond the question of mankind.

That the appointment of Mr. Richards had no other object than the benefit of the chiefs and people, through the enlightenment of a christian education, will be best seen by the following extracts respecting it, found at page 28 and 29 of the minutes for 1838.

"Resolved, That whereas a letter has been received from the King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, requesting Mr. Richards to become their teacher, we approve the choice made by the King and Chiefs, and leave it entirely with Mr. Richards to accept or reject the appointment, as may seem to him to be duty.

Resolved, That in case Mr. Richards accepts the above appointment, Mr. Tinker be requested to supply his place, and act as Seamen's Preacher."

"Mr. Richards reported the result of an interview with the chiefs on the subject of a teacher, in which they confirmed their choice of him to act towards them in that capacity; and he signified his acceptance of their choice, to act for one year, with the express understanding that he be at liberty to decline acting on public occasions, and going to Oahu to act as interpreter in national affairs, except as any other missionary might be called upon to act in the case."

101. The appointment by the Mission, at the request of the chiefs, of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, to educate and rear up the young chiefs, has also been represented as a measure having no higher object than the selfish policy of *priestcraft*. If after the notice I have taken of their school in my note 37, published in the Friend of 1st August, any thing further be wanted in proof of the excellent objects which they had in view, and of the admirable manner in which they pursue those objects, let sceptics visit their institution.

To give the last blow to old Pagan superstitions, place Christianity on a footing of permanent predominence, and give a powerful impulse to general knowledge, improvement and civilization, the Missionaries could not have devised a more effectual remedy than the education and moral training of the present and future rulers of the natives.

102. Another appointment has been matter of great, and I fear, wilful misrepresenration; I mean that of *Dr. Gerrit P. Judd*. This gentleman was originally attached to the Missionary body in a professional capacity. From the minutes it appears that he took a very active interest in the management of all their concerns, and regularly attended as a member of the general councils, till that of 1843. In 1842, the Dr. was prevailed upon to accept an appointment under the government, and give up his connection with the Mission. It is therefore not true that the Missionaries put him forward as an agent, of their own, to help *Mr. Richards* in domineering over the King and people, for the benefit of the Missionaries themselves, and of the American residents. It was natural to expect that the chiefs, as their education advanced under the care of Mr. Richards, would see the necessity of improving their administration, especially in what concerned foreign residents, and that they would seek for some one who could interpret for them and preserve a record of their transactions and decisions. Dr. Judd had frequently before made himself useful as a voluntary assistant; they knew him to be well acquainted with the native language and character, and to be diligent in business, his reputation was high with those who knew him best, and it was very natural that their choice should fall upon him.

I find the following resolution of the Missionaries respecting his resignation, at page 32 of the minutes of 1842.

"That as Dr Judd has resigned his connection with the Mission, we therefore express to him our high estimation of his past services, and affectionately request him to cooperate with us in furthering all the grand objects of the Mission, so far as he can consistently with his new engagements."

That resolution goes far to prove that the King made a judicious selection at the time; in his new functions the Dr. seems to have given great satisfaction, for during the British commission the King appointed him to represent his person at the board, and has subsequently elevated him to the high and confidential office of his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

There therefore never was any thing in the appointment of Dr. Judd nor can I learn that there ever was any thing in his conduct that could justify the report that he was the mere tool of the Missionaries, put forward for his notorious anti English feeling, *to keep down* British interests.

In the whole minutes of the Missionaries before me, namely, those for the last eight years, there is not one sentence that breathes a want of charity, or an antipatay to any part of the family of Adam; to suppose that the Missionaries cherished an anti British feeling, is to calumniate them greatly; and I think I may say the same of Dr. Judd himself, for unless I have been greatly misled, he it was whose advice, under the demands made upon the King previous to the provisional cession, decided His Majesty to throw himself and his sovereignty upon the justice and generosity of the Queen of Great Britain.

The view of Dr. Judd, I believe, was supported by some of the leading American Missionaries, and as it is well known that a very numerous party wished the King to declare himself under the joint protection of America and France, it is not to be believed that either the Missionaries or Dr. Judd entertained the hostility to England of which they have been accused.

The result has proved that Dr. Judd on that great occasion, gave sound advice to the King, founded on a just appreciation of the policy of the British Government.

Under a justifiable fear for the safety of the Protestant faith planted in these Islands, it was natural for the Missionaries to prefer a *Protestant* to a *Catholic* domination.

103. Having thus replied to the most serious charges that have been preferred against the Missionaries, I cannot conclude without a few remarks upon the success of their spiritual labors.

This will be best shewn by the following abstract of native Protestants which I have carefully prepared from the minutes of the last eight years.

ABSTRACT OF NATIVE PROTESTANTS, BELONGING TO THE CHURCHES PLANTED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Years.	Total number from the beginning, admitted to church on examination	Total number of these from the beginning, deceased.	Total number of deaths during last year.	Total number of children from the beginning baptised.	Total number of baptisms during the last year	Total number of church members, or communicts. in regular standing.	Total marriages during the last year	Average congregation on the sabbath.
1837	1,259					1,049	1,082	
1838	2,825		33	721	239	3,341	1,259	7,700
1839	16,587	181			2,622	15,915	1,143	21,450
1840	21,379	801	520	5,988	1,754	18,451	1,221	15,100
1841	22,846	1,485	654	7,721	943	16,903	1,514	18,050
1842	25,434	2,080	646	8,904	1,050	19,210	924	17,950
1843	30,605	2,871	847	9,923	1,694	23,804	994	15,450
1844	31,409	3,956	893	10,405	934	22,652	1,314	17,925

The difference between the total number of admissions, and that of regular church members is because of those admitted, some are suspended, some excommunicated, and some die, all of whom are deducted from the number registered as of regular standing in the churches.

The following Table of schools for the last four years is also worthy of attention, although it will be seen by the notes that it is not perfect.

ABSTRACT OF NATIVE SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Readers.	Writers.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
1841	357	505	18,034	5,514	961	3,546	789
1842	305	438	15,228	5,526	2,254	5,448	1,489
1843	202	2	8,827	3,926	1,339	3,560	1,195
1844	346	294	12,678	6,569	2,290	6,014	1,936

No return from Kailua, Kealakekua, Kau, and other Schools. Many returns appear wanting from Maui, Oahu, and Kauai.

According to the last report, there was in Hawaii, 165 schools; in Maui, 81; in Oahu, 62; and in Kaui, 38.

At the Missionary Seminary at Lahainaluna, and at Hilo, natives are educated with a view to act as teachers, and at Wailuka, in March last, 100 teachers met in convention to discuss matters connected with school interests and memorialize the Government. The want of a proper provision for native teachers, greatly retards the progress of education.

From the above table it is clear that neither the spiritual nor secular instruction of the natives has been neglected by the Missionaries. The proportion of natives that they have brought within the pale of christianity, induced to attend church, and instructed in a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, is stupendous, when compared with the ignorance in which they found them, and the apathy and prejudices which they had to overcome.

May I ask in what part of the world can Protestantism point to so proud and complete a triumph?

104 But the Missionaries have not only conferred upon the natives a knowledge of letters, but provided them with useful books on which to exercise that knowledge, with profit to themselves. It would greatly exceed my limits to enumerate all the useful works that have emanated from their well conducted and constantly employed printing department, but I will quote a few to show the general scope of their pious endeavors. The holy scriptures in the old and new testaments, have been translated into the native tongue and extensively distributed. Hymns with and without notes, and a scripture catechism have been prepared.

And amongst the works to be found in the Hawaiian tongue, are the following; Worcester's Sacred Geography, Universal Geography, Geographical Questions, Scripture Chronology and History, Annals of the Earth, with a chart, History of Beasts, Hawaiian History, Church History, Mathematics, embracing Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation; Colburn's Algebra, Anatomy, Wayland's Moral Philosophy, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, Tract on Astronomy, Maps of Universal Geography, Maps of Sacred Geography, Keith's Study of the Globes, Linear Drawing, Tract on Marriage, do on the Sabbath, do on Lying, do on Intemperance, do on Popery, Galaudet's Natural Theology, Sandwich Island Laws, Several books Sermons, Daily Food, with notes, Hawaiian Almanac, to which may be added the fol-

lowing Newspapers published in native, on subjects connected with the temporal and spiritual condition of the natives,—*Nonanona, Lama Hawaii, Kuma Hawaii, Kuma Kumalii*

Besides these, the Missionaries have prepared a great many elementary books for children, an English and Hawaiian Grammar, and a Vocabulary.

105. Nor in their efforts to benefit the natives have the Missionaries neglected their own improvement on those points on which the natives most require instruction. With the members of the association before referred to, it has been customary to allot essays, upon important subjects, to be proposed by those supposed to be best qualified to write on those subjects, and to read and discuss them at their meetings. These essays being intended for self improvement, are not published. The following are a few of those that have been prepared.

Practical evils in the Sandwich Island churches.

What are the grand obstacles to the success of the gospel in these Islands?

What traits of character are most important in a Missionary to the heathen?

On Infanticide in the Sandwich Islands.

Colonization and Abolition compared.

Causes of decrease in native population.

Remedy for the evils of an unruly tongue.

Essays on the ancient government, religion, manners and customs, arts and medical practice of the natives.

Domestic Economy.

Best method of dealing with offending members in christian churches.

How to remedy the peculiar evils that threaten the Hawaiian people.

Influence of Slavery on piety.

Marriage of believers with unbelievers.

Abridgement of Keith on the Prophecies, *in native.*

Evidence of Christianity, *native.*

Maternal Duties, do.

Are married Missionaries the more useful?

Influence of heathenish habits on the character of Hawaiian christians.

How should the popular feelings of a particular community modify the practice of christians in regard to social intercourse—for example, may a christian attend balls in Paris, who would not in boston?

106. SMALL POX.—The diseases to which the natives are subject, and the best means of their prevention and cure have not escaped the care of the Missionaries. Eight very sensible resolutions upon these subjects, are found in the minutes of 1839. During that year, they resolved "to forestall the ravages of the *Small Pox*, by encouraging vaccination throughout the Islands.."

107. *Vacination* is a matter of the highest public importance, worthy of the philanthropy of the Missionaries and of the immediate attention of Government. Small Pox is a disease peculiarly fatal to the Indian race in all countries, and if introduced here, there is no saying how fearfully it would reduce the population in a few months. Latterly the epidemic has been prevailing in San Blas, Mazatlan, and other parts of the coast of Mexico, and as the present quarantine laws are nearly impracticable in these Islands, it is the duty of the Government to place their subjects as soon as possible in a position not to fear the contagion of a disease so much to be dreaded.

An office for *vaccination* ought to be opened, with the least possible delay in all the sea ports of the Islands, and at all the Missionary stations, and some means should be devised to oblige the natives to have themselves and their children vaccinated. Perhaps a small fine on all parents who cannot produce a certificate of vaccination, would answer the purpose.

108. In 1836, the Missionaries out of their own funds, appropriated $2800 for school houses, and $1500 for teachers. In 1837, their grants for schools were $1930, and for teachers $1165, with $100 more for a school house at Kapaa, on Kauai, and $20 for a teacher. But as the support of churches, schools, and teachers, on a scale embracing the whole Islands, was altogether beyond their own very limited means, during the same year they resolved,—"That no civil enactments should be requested to secure a support for the Missionary, except for the purposes of protection, but that the King and Chiefs, head men and *Hakuainas* be encouraged to aid in constructing public buildings, and sustaining charitable or evangelical institutions or schools among the people, both by grants and donations from their own property, by direct labors or appropriations from what they would have a right to demand for private and public use, were no such objects before them, and by affording facilities and encouragements to the people to build schools, pay their teachers and contribute something, annually at least for the support of their pastor."

In 1838, they passed the following resolution—"That chiefs, headmen, parents and others be encouraged to contribute the means of supporting their teachers, directly independently of the funds of the Mission." It was also resolved that the natives should be encouraged to contribute to the purchase of the medicines required by them. During the same year, they passed a resolution, to attempt to supply the funds wanting by the diminution of their own personal expenses, so as to be able to relieve the wants of the board in the support of the various public departments of their beneficent system. It appears that in the same year, they had an interview with the *King*, *Kinau*, *Auhea*, *Hoapili* and other chiefs, to induce them to exert their power in assisting to "build up the Redeemer's kingdom," but without much success beyond professions of willingness to contribute if they had the means.

109. The christian world will be curious to know what success attended these Missionary appeals, aided by the influence of the King and Chiefs. It will be seen by the examination of the subjoined table.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS, BY THE NATIVES IN SUPPORT OF CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PASTORS, TEACHERS, MISSIONS, &c. &c.

	1837		1838		1839		1840		1841		1842		1843		1844	
	For what.	Dols.	For what.	Dols.	For what.	Dols.	For what.	Dols.	For what	Dols.	For what	Dols.	For what	Dols.	For what.	Dols.
Ewa, Oahu,					school hs.		school h.&				meeting h.		meeting h.		not mentnd	42
					teacher &c	132	chrch. bell	115			repairs &c.	163	repairs &c.	140		
Honolulu, do,	new ch bell				supt of pas-		brdge near	150	new meetn	2360	new meetn	2027	not expsd.	400	sundry mt.	
	Mis. &c.	2,350			tornmt.n.&c	1794	meeting h.		house, &c.		house. &c.				houses &c.	313
Hilo, Hawaii,	Mis. purpos.	labor			Missionary	labor	Mis. purps	labor	femalebdn.	labor	femalebdn.	chfly	new meetn	400 &	femalebdn	
					purposes	prdce	and schls.	prod.	school, &c.	tmbr.	school	labor	house &c.	labor	school &c.	food
Hana, Maui,					schls mont.				missionay	46	church bell	77	meeting h.	192 &	not mentnd	200
					contribut.	32			purposse	&gds				labor		
Kaawaloa, Hawaii,	Missionary	fowls														
	purposes,	kapa														
Kaneohe,																
Kealakekua, Hawaii,					sc.tchrs.&c	250	bnev.ch bll	220								
Kailua, "					m h.&schls	an.cn.	sch. & tch	200	natv. tchrs	*212	mt. h. &c	75&l	gl. ps.	40&p		
	natv. schls	7crds			Hilo b.schl	50		&gds	Hilob.shool	140	gml.purps.	70	spd of gsp.	12 &l		
	& teachrs.	wood			benevolce.	m.cn.			& natv.schl							
Kolon,							ch bll&ten.	250	n.s.tch.&bl	456	poor & bell	160				
Kaanapule,											bl. mt.h.&c	59 &l				
Kaluaaha,											meetng. h.	112		50		
Kau,													not expnd.	230		200
Koolau,													spt. of sch			
Lahaina, Maui,					p,andW.s.	94			bible socit.	250	bible socit.	225			not explnd.	600
Molokai,															py.mt h. b,	230
Wailuku, Maui,							2mth.nl.fin	200 la			mt.h. f.sem	labor			Hm.h.p.sp.	16
Waimea, Hawaii,	Mt. h.& bll	128			benev. obj.	labor	ngds.vl.at	1600	natv. schl.	686	benv eo.ob.	labor	benevolent	labor	not stated	222
Waimea, Kauai,	buildings54	1000					2 schools.	60	cash & gds			prdc.	objects	prdc.		8
Wailua,					mis.nat.tch		2s n.th&bl.		s.and mt.h.	140	s c.&mt.h.	60				
Waikiki,					past.& bell	416	tcacher	200	natv. schls.	nt.st.		230&l	not expnd.	prtof		
Waioli,							tch.meet.&	5	& meet. h.		bell, &c.	41		138		
Wainae,							school h.	250	schl&mt.h.	120	meeting h.	15	bell			
											at Wailua			70	meeting h.	13
		$2,478				$2,758		$3,250		$4,410		$3,305		$1,781		$3,105

It does not appear from the Minutes, that any contributions were made during 1838.

Excluding 1838, during which no contributions appear to have been made, the aggregate contributions of seven years amount only to $19,987. It is to be remarked that I have omitted *cents*, and that in some instances although the value is put down in dollars, it was a mere estimate of value received in labor, goods or produce, while in others, besides the value actually contributed in cash, contributions were made in labor, materials, kapa, (native cloth) produce, &c. of the value of which in cash, no computation was made.

* The above $212 was only the amount of ordinary contributions made at Kealakekua, during the year. Besides these there was completed a stone church which cost about $5000, and three grass meeting houses, which cost $100.

Before dismissing the subject of contributions, I ought also to state that the large native stone church of Honolulu, since the first stone was laid, on the 18th September 1838, up to 1843, had cost about $30,000, all of which had been paid except $120.

Upon the whole it may be stated that the natives have made a fair beginning in contributing towards the expenses of their own religious instruction; but hitherto, it has only been a beginning, and much greater and more systematic efforts are wanting before the Missionaries can exist on these Islands without the benefactions of their fellow citizens in the U. S.

110. By the minutes of the last general meeting, which raised its sittings on the 15th June, it appears that the support "of *Pastors by the people*," formed the subject of four resolutions, ending in a recommendation "that the Pastor together with such two members of the mission, and perhaps such influential native christians as he may call to his aid, be a committee to present the subject before the people, and in concert with them to devise such practical and efficient measures as will secure the object."

The interest of many intelligent natives has been awakened to this subject, and I hope some plan may be digested, and submitted to the legislature at its first session. If the burden can be imposed in such a way as with its imposition to bring increased means of bearing it, in place of being grievous, it will be a blessing to the community. I persist in thinking that the plan of fixing pastors in parishes allotted to their charge, on endowments of land as suggested in my 27 and 28 notes published in the Friend of 1st July, would eventually carry with it that great advantage, through the introduction of an improved agriculture generally. If the government chose to confer upon the parochial clergy, *thus nationalized*, powers of justices of the peace, or registrars of sales, leases, lands, payments of rents taxes, &c. with the obligation of rendering annual reports to the home minister they would become the immediate protectors of the humble classes of natives, the defenders of their rights, and the correctors of many abuses that still prevail in spite of laws forbidding them. Until the natives can look upon their patches of land as secure against violence, oppression, and extortion of any kind, they will consider their possession rather as a burden than an advantage, a state of things which must be brought to an end, before a race of Hawaiian farmers can be created. To create such a race, I hold to be the first *worldly* interest of the King and his government.

111. Upon the present state of religion in the Islands I find the following in the minutes of the general meeting held during part of May and June last.

"The changes which have occurred in the political affairs of the nation, during the past year, have seriously affected the state of religion at nearly all the stations. Some of the churches have suffered more than others, especially those which are nearest the centre of operations. Those more remote have suffered in consequence of the defection of members, the removal of many to the metropolis, and a spirit of worldliness which has pervaded the churches generally.

There have been no seasons of special interest in the churches. There have however been indications of the influences of the spirit at some of the stations.

As a general thing, no advance has been made by the Catholics the past year, in respect to numbers. Waimea, Kohola, Kealakekua on Hawaii, and Koloa on Kauai, are the only stations where the Papists are reported as having been particularly active, and as making any advances."

It will not create surprise that the political changes of 1843 should have affected generally the religious feelings and practices of the natives. Political movements strongly agitating the public mind, whether arising from internal convulsions, or invasion from without, affect religion, to a great extent, in all nations. It was so in France during the revolution; it is so now in Spain and Portugal; it is so in Tahiti, and it could not fail to be so here, although in a less degree, from the absence of all violence and blood-shed, in the great changes to which the Missionaries refer.

112. BRITISH COMMISSION.—Th cession of these Islands by His Majesty Kamehameha III, and the Premier Kekauluohi, on the 25th February 1843, to the *Right Hon. Lord George Paulet*, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,—the restoration of the Islands to their native sovereign, on the 31st of July, 1843, by *Rear Admiral Thomas*, and the declaration of Great Britain and France, dated 28th Nov. 1843, acknowledging these Islands as an *independent state*, and mutually engaging never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of protectorate, or under any other form of any part of the territory of which they are composed, are three events all happening within the space of 276 days, which will form in all time coming, three of the most remarkable and important epochs in the history of these Islands.

Considering the nature and character of the charges against the government, which led to the cession of the Islands, it was but natural that a certain degree of odium should attach to the chief actor, the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, at the time, and for some months afterwards. This to the honor of the government and people, appears to have almost wholly subsided. A proper distinction is now drawn between the acts of an executive officer, and the representations which are supposed to have influenced those acts.

During the 156 days that he formed part of the government of these Islands, I have never heard that any one preferred a charge against his Lordship of partiality, peculation, or extortion; on the contrary, I have heard many speak in terms laudatory of his obvious anxiety to act impartially and justly upon all occasions.

Up to the 11th may, Mr. Judd represented the person of the King at the board, sometimes assenting and sometimes dissenting from the measures of the commissioners. On that day, he withdrew under the *protests* which were published in the Friend of 31st July, 1843.

The chief points on which Mr. Judd appears to have disagreed with the commissioners were those affecting the cases of *Dockam of the British whale ship* "*James Stewart*," of *Greenway's estate*, and the *circular to governor's* of the 27th April 1843, forbidding them, thereafter to imprison any male or female for the crime of fornication, unless committed in the open streets or public thoroughfares, contrary to an existing law of the Islands, and the issue of licenses to auctioners in Honolulu, contrary to the law of the King and chiefs enacted at Lahaina, on the 8th April 1843, which allowed only two licensed auctioneers for Honolulu, under a tax of $500 each, per annum.

Mr. Judd seems to have taken up the ground that such acts of the commissioners were contrary to the 3d article of the provisional cession, which was as follows:—"that the laws at present existing or which may be made at the ensuing council of the King and chiefs, (after being communicated to the commission) should be in full force so far as natives are concerned, and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the commission, in matters between foreigners resident on these Islands."

I will not enter upon an examination of the question whether Mr. Judd was right or wrong, but in justice to a *noble* countryman, perhaps never to be seen again on these Islands, I will offer some remarks upon the circular interfering with the existing law against fornication.

That circular was published in the Friend of 31st July 1843, and was as follows:-

Office of the British Commission for the Government of the Sand. Islands, April 27, 1843.

SIR,—In consequence of its having reached the ears of the British Commissioners, from undoubted authority that women confined in the Fort for fornication have been let out, at night in the streets, and on board whale ships in harbor, for the purpose of raising the amounts of their fines by farther fornication, I am directed to inform you that by order of the Commissioners no male or female is to be imprisoned for the above crime unless committed in the open streets or public thoroughfares; but all cases of rape and adultery are to be punished as hitherto when complained of by the parties concerned.

I am, Sir, Your Obt. Servant,
H. SEA, *Secretary.*
KANOA, Acting Governor, Honolulu.

If the existing law was so abused, as represented in the above circular, I apprehend no objection can be raised to the alteration ordered on the score of morality. Nothing could exceed the immorality and wickedness of making the penalty of the law against fornication subservient to the obtaining of women to commit the very crime with a profit to those who imprisoned them. But I have not been able to ascertain that the abuses complained of, had any systematic existence at the Fort, either tolerated or made a profit of by the government authorities. On the other hand, all the respectable residents with whom I have talked upon the subject, concur in stating that the effects of the relaxation of the law were in truth most pernicious to public morals, and continued to be so till after the 31st of July, when the law recovered its former force.

That Lord George Paulet conscientiously believed in the abuses as stated in the circular, I have not the least doubt, and it is by the sincerity of that belief and not by the effects of the remedial measures that he adopted, that we are to judge of his Lordship's *moral intention*. Because open and shameless prostitution followed the knowledge of his circular, it is not to be inferred that his Lordship foresaw or intended that result. The *Bishop of Exeter* himself might have fallen into the same mistake, for in his speech in the House of Lords on the 15th of June last, on the second reading of a bill for the suppression of *brothels*, he remarked "that he did not consider prostitution as a matter for legislative punishment. The punishment of prostitution he held to be a thing impossible; and why was it impossible? He had no notion that the wisdom of man could devise a punishment that should inflict so much of suffering and of degradation as prostitution itself. He held prostitution itself to be a punishment, an awful punishment which the God of mercy had devised in order to terrify innocent females from falling into those tremendous evils which he had appointed as the punishment of the violation of chastity. To attempt to punish prostitution, would, in his mind, be as wild a scheme as if the guilty city of the plague had issued a law against the violent storm of brimstone and hail that destroyed it, or as if the Israelites in the wilderness had prepared to pass a law against the destroying angel."

From these sentiments, it is evident that if the *Right Rev. Prelate* had been one of the British Commissioners of the Sandwich Islands, he would have fallen into the same mistake with Lord George Paulet, and both from the same cause, viz—*ignorance of the peculiar habits and ideas of a people with whom prostitution may bring disease, but scarcely any other suffering or degradation.*

One other remark, I will venture to make upon the administration of *Lord George* It has been said that he was lavish in the expenditure of the public money. In considering this charge, it is necessary to bear in mind that the then recent acts of the naval forces of a great Catholic power, were understood as emanating from the orders of their government, and likely to be followed up by others, extending perhaps to these Islands, and uprooting the Christian faith as it had been planted here by Protestant Missionaries. It could not be expected that Lord George could certainly know whether these acts of aggression were authorized or not authorized by that great Catholic power and he may have thought it necessary as holder of these Islands ceded to him, by Kamehameha III, for the Queen of Great Britan, not to invite aggression by weakness, but place himself in a position to ward off any interference with his duty to and the trust he held for both sovereigns. If he took that view of his position, the expenses of raising a small military force in the Islands, are not so reprehensible as to some they may appear.

113. In connection with the above subject, those who interest themselves in the history of the Sandwich Islands, will be curious to know what military organization the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet and his colleagues of the Commission thought necessary under the circumstances before mentioned. In talking upon this and other subjects relating to the Islands, on the 21st August last, his Lordship handed me the following memorandum.

MEMORANDUM OF MONEY REQUIRED FOR THE ARMY, POLICE CORP, &c. AT HONOLUU, FOR ONE YEAR.

THE DOLLARS ARE CALCULATED AT FOUR SHILLINGS FOUR PENCE PER DOLLAR.

	Per month.		Per year.		Per month.			Per year.		
NATIVE INFANTRY.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Cts.	Punds.	S	D	Punds	S.	D
Colonel	30	00	360	00	6	10	0	78	0	0
Major	20	00	240	00	4	6	8	52	0	0
Captains, 2 in number, at $15 each	30	00	360	00	6	10	0	78	0	0
1st Lieutenants, 2 in number, at $10 each	20	00	240	00	4	6	8	52	0	0
2nd. " " " "	16	00	192	00	3	9	4	41	12	0
Adjutant	15	00	180	00	3	5	0	39	0	0
Sergeant Major	6	00	72	00	1	6	0	15	12	0
Sergeants, 8 in number, at $4 1-2 each	36	00	432	00	7	16	0	93	12	0
Corporals, " " at $3 1-2 "	28	00	336	00	6	1	4	72	16	0
Privates, 100 in " at $3 "	300	00	3600	00	65	0	0	780	0	0
Drummers, 4 in " at $3 1-2 "	24	00	168	00	3	0	8	36	8	0
	515	00	6180	00	111	11	8	1339	0	0
ARTILLERY.										
Sergeants, 2 in number, at $4 1-2 each	9	00	108	00	1	19	0	23	8	0
Corporals, " " $3 1-2 "	7	00	84	00	1	10	4	18	4	0
Privates, 30 " " $3 "	90	00	1080	00	19	10	0	234	0	0
	106	00	1272	00	22	19	4	275	12	0
POLICE CORP.										
Captain	15	00	180	00	3	5	0	39	0	0
Sergeant	4	50	54	00	0	19	6	11	14	0
Corporal	4	00	48	00	0	17	4	10	8	0
Privates, 24 in number, at $3 1-2 each.	84	00	1008	00	18	4	0	218	8	0
	107	50	1290	00	23	5	10	279	10	0
Native Infantry	515	00	6180	00	111	11	8	1339	0	0
Artillery	106	00	1272	00	22	19	4	275	12	0
Police Corp	107	50	1290	00	23	5	10	279	10	0
Sum Total	728	50	8742	00	157	16	10	1894	22	0

The whole amount for the year is - - - - - - - - - - $8,742,00 or £1,894,2,0.

The above amount of $8742, or £1894,2,0 was certainly large compared with the previous expenditure of the King's Government, for similar purposes, but it was very small, compared with the numerical force calculated upon, and the contingencies to be guarded against until the government of Great Britain had decided what should be the future destiny of these Islands.

114 That decision was anticipated by Rear Admiral Thomas, and the King was restored to his rights on the 31st July, in a way the most proper that good feelings and good taste could suggest, for the preservation of the respect due to royalty, for the gratification of native loyalty, and the restoration of harmony amongst all the foreign residents. It would not be easy to exaggerate the esteem and respect which all parties still cherish and will long cherish for the memory of *Rear Admiral Thomas*. And it would be impossible to surpass the happy manner in which he combined the dignity of the Admiral, with the affability and kindness of the man and the goodness of the christian, in his walk and conversation during seven months residence in these Islands.

115. The ways of Providence are no less wonderful in the fate of nations than in that of individuals. It could scarcely have been foreseen that King Kamehameha III, driven to cede provisionally his sovereignty, under charges which he professed himself unable to meet, on the 25th February 1843, should be restored to his power on the 31st July succeeding, and that his dominions should be placed in the rank of Independent nations, under, amongst nations, an unusual engagement for the respecting of that independence, on the 28th November immediately following; and this too, at the instance of that very power to which the most serious complaints had been made against his government.

It is to be hoped that the future march of His government will not disappoint the favorable opinion of the governments of Great Britain and France, and that *peace, plenty, truth, justice, sound morality, and a pure religious faith will abide and prevail within his dominions.*

Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1844.

MY REV AND ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I at length conclude the *notes* which I commenced soon after my arrival in these Islands, in the company of Her B. Majesty's Consul General. They have been extended to a much greater length, and have embraced a much wider range of topics than I at first intended, from my unexpected detention on the Islands, and the many new subjects which that longer residence and a better acquaintance with the natives suggested to my mind, while the longer I stayed the more intense became my interest for the welfare of this singularly situated and peculiarly circumstanced people.

The *notes* are the fruits of leisure hours, in the evenings, snatched from my other occupations, and of much serious reflection on the moral and social condition of these people. They emanate from a sincere desire to better their condition, and beyond that, I have sought no reward whatever.

It is likely that I will soon withdraw myself entirely from Polynesia, but throughout life I will watch with interest, the progress of civilization and christianity, amongst a people whom I regard, so far as civilization is concerned, as essentially *neophytes* of the Protestant faith.

That they are so, is very clearly shewn, from the paper written by the Rev. Richard Armstrong, so far back as 1838, which I send you herewith. Mr. Armstrong sent it to me on the 25th ult, with liberty to extract from it if I chose, in illustration of what the Missionaries have done for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the natives. On carefully perusing its contents, I was forcibly struck with the coincidence between many of his views, in 1838, and many to which reflection had led me, in 1841. But I considered the paper too valuable as a whole, and too honorable to the Missionaries, for me to mutilate it. I offer it, with permission, to you *entire*, in the belief that as your space permits, you may be induced to give it to the public, as it came from the pen of the Rev. and talented writer.

I observe that you intend publishing separately, those Nos. of the Friend that contain my *notes*. I sincerely hope that you will at least find such a sale for them, as to reimburse you for the extra expense, for printing that they have occasioned, so as not to encroach upon those means, which compared with the wide field of your useful labors, are very small indeed.

Under feelings of the sincerest respect and esteem, I remain, Rev. Sir, and friend,

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.

To the Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, *Seamen's Chaplain and Editor of the Friend.*

To His Majesty,

KAMEHAMEHA III,

KING of the Sandwich Islands.

SIRE—

I have the honor to dedicate to *your Majesty* the *Notes*, on these Islands, their population, religion, agriculture, and commerce, written by me, which have been printed in successive numbers of the *Friend*, beginning on the first of May last.

It is possible that I may have been misinformed on some matters of fact, and that I may have erred in many of my views. All men are liable to mistakes, and to be led away by their own theories or fancies; I may have been so misled, to a degree unknown to myself; if so, others will point out my errors, and truths useful to *your Majesty*, your dominions, and your people, may be elicted by their refutation.

One only credit I claim, and that is, for the sincerity of my desire to aid in promoting the prosperity of these Islands, and the happiness of their *native inhabitants.*

That it may please the ALMIGHTY to permit you long to reign over a religious, sober, virtuous, contented and happy people, is the earnest prayer of,

Sire,

Your Majesty's most

Obedient humble servant,

ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE.

Honolulu, Dec. 16, 1844.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 18, 1844.

This Extra number concludes Vol. II. During the past year 12 monthly nos. have appeared, together with 6 Extras. The actual cost of printing and paper has exceeded, a few dollars, the total amount of subscription-money and donations. The publisher hopes to realize sufficient from reserved copies to ballance the accounts.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We hope you settle all your bills as readily and promptly as those which have been presented to you by the publisher of the Friend. We have none of those complaints to make respecting delinquent subscribers, which so frequently are arrayed before the public by periodical publishers in other parts of the world. We hope that you have received the worth of your money in useful and entertaining reading. *Please give early information if you wish to be considered subscribers for the coming year.*

A WORD TO DONORS.—Your aid has been most timely, and if you have not received the value of your charities, others have, for more than 500 copies have been monthly distributed gratuitously, among seamen and landsmen.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the coming year.

No. I, Vol. III, will be issued on the first day of January, year of our Lord, 1845 The character of the Friend will remain the same, *devoted* to temperance, seamen, marine and general intelligence. The great aim of the publisher will be to make the paper useful among seamen, and if it shall at the same time, in any respect, meet the wants of the reading community on land, a double object will be attained. The thousands of seamen of various nations annually visiting the shores of this archipelago, claim, and shall have the first place in all our plans for doing good.

Such has been the favor which our monthly sheet has met with during the two years of its existence, that we now make public the plan, long since decided upon, viz. to publish the Friend semi-monthly, 8 pages, making a volumn at the end of the year of 192 pages.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$2,50
Two " "	4,00
Three " "	5,00
Five " "	7,00
Ten " "	10,00

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following agents,—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. L. Andrews, Seamen's Chaplain, Lahaina; Mr. Burnham, Koloa, Kanai, and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

Old subscribers and others are requested to make known as soon as convenient their wishes in regard to subscriptions for the coming year.

☞ Honolulu subscribers, unless they order otherwise, will be forwarded the same number of copies as during the past year.

FOR SALE.—On the 10th of January, at the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, and at Mr. Boardman's shop, bound volumns of the Friend.

Vol. II, neatly bound, $2,00

Also a few copies of Vol. I and II, (in one vol.) $3,00

Notes on the Commerce, Missions, &c. of the Sandwich Islands, bound in a pamphlet form. These notes by R. C. Wyllie, Esq. H. B. M's. pro Consul, were commenced in the May number of the Friend, and have been continued in seven succeeding numbers, and are now concluded in this Extra for December. They embody an invaluable amount of statistical information relating to these Islands.

Price—Single copy,	$1,00
Three "	2,00
Twelve "	7,00

OVER LAND MAIL.

Received by U. S. Brig Perry, which arrived December 10, letters and papers for July and August, with a New Orleans Bulletin, for Sept. 14, and New Orleans Picayune for Sept. 30.

The Perry conveyed the Hon. C. Cushing from China to Mexico, who is hastening to the U. S. to lay befor Congress the new treaty between China and the United States. It is reported to be quite favorable to the commercial interests of the U. States. Duty on lead is lowered; vessels after paying port charges in one port can go for trade to other parts of the Empire. The U. S. vessels of war Brandywine and St. Louis, may be expected here in the month of February.

The French had taken Tangiers, and planted the tri-colored flag. The English Consul had protested.

On the morning of the 29th of July, it was officially made known in England what had been the course pursued by the French at Tahiti, and within one hour a ship of the line, the Collingwood, was ordered to be ready for sea, and to sail forthwith for Tahiti. The same afternnoon a special messenger left London for Paris, with full instructions to Lord Cowly to demand the requisite reparation from the French Minister direct.

Joseph Bounaparte died at Florence, July 28. He was once King of Naples, subsequently of Spain. His brothers Louis and Jerome were present.

A General Naval Court Martial has been ordered at Washington, as is supposed for trial of Capt. Newton, on account of the burning of the Missouri.

Mr. Pierce, (formerly merchant in Honolulu) under date of Aug. 2, writes that he had just returned from London and Paris, and that Messrs. Richards and Haalilio, would sail in a few weeks to meet on this side the Isthmus of Panama, a brig from Belgium, bound for these Islands.

It is reported that Rev. Mr. Bingham would sail during the past autumn for the S. Islands.

A New York correspondent, under date of Aug. 19, writes that the Messrs. Bensons expected to despatch another store ship for the Pacific, in about one month.

The death of Dr. F. A. Olmstead, of N. Haven, occurred about the 1st of June. He will be remembered by many among the foreign community at these Islands. He sailed for the U. S. in the Flora, in the summer of 1840.

New Orleans Price Current for September 14, quotes sperm oil at 95 cts; fall 90; whale refined, 50. New York Price Current for July 28, quotes whale oil 37 1-2; and crude sperm 90. Whale bone, large sales N. W. for exportation 45 cts, and S. sea 47. Aug. 10, crude sperm 96, whale refined 46 1-2. Bone 47.

About Aug. 1, the following whale ships sailed from New London, Louvre, Green

Armata, Hull; Neptue, Oat; Tenedos, Comstock.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, for Sept. 19, we glean the following items of news:

The British House of Lords have revoked the judgment of the Irish Court of the Queen's Bench relating to the sentence of O'Connell, who is now liberated. Throughout Ireland there was of course great rejoicing. [Who can imagine the scenes that would have followed had not the Irish become a nation of Tetotallers? Ed. of Friend] O'Connel is now in his 70th year, and exhibits all the energy and buoyancy of youth.

The Tahiti question is settled. Mr. Pritchard is to receive from the French an indemnity of 25,000franks. M D'Aubigny has been moved from Tahiti, and his conduct has been made the subject of apology, although he is not dismissed from the French service.

On the 6th of Sept. the second son, and fourt child of Queen Victoria, was christened "Alfred Ernest Albert." The services commenced with Palestrine's "O be joyful."

The King of the French was about to visit England.

The following particulars may throw some light upon the previously unheard of wreck of the U. S. Schooner Grampus. She sailed from Norfolk, for the West Indies, in January 1843.

"Capt. Taber of the whale ship Montpelier, arrived at New Bedford, informs the editor of the Bulletin, that on the 26t of June, the Bermudas Islands bearing W. N. W. distant five leagues, he fell in with a vessel bottom up, or nearly so, having the appearance of a 20 gun schooner, foremast gone, mainmast and bowsprit remaining, apparently nearly new. Her copper appeared good, part of the false keel and port shutters gone, and had apparently been in that situation five or six months. The wreck was doubtless that of the U. S. Schooner Grampus, which was last heard of, we believe, off the Burmudas."—*Sailors Magazine.*

Naval.—The U. S. store ship Erie' Lieut. Com'g Duke, from Valparaiso, via Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, arrived at Norfo k on the 17th inst. The Erie sailed from Pernambuco on the 12th of August Augst 1st, lat 22° 19′ S., long 40° 15′ W., spoke U. S. ship Constitution, bound to Rio, officers and crew all well.

The Erie experienced the late gale, during which she lost some sails. She has on board about 250 men, which have been sent home from the different stations.—*Picayune.*

An engraver at Boston has just finished an elegant seal of state for the King of the Sandwich Islands. It is said to be the handsomest work of the kind in existence.—*Picayune Sept.* 30.

We copy the following from the Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette, August 17th.

"Fast Sailing.—The beautiful American ship Montauk, Commanded by Capt. William Mac Michael, arrived from New York, on the evening of the 8th instant, having made the unprecedentedly short passage of 87 days.

This is the shortest run on record to China, from England or America, and taking into consideration the comparative distance from those countries, the Montauk has surpassed, by about seven days, the passage of H. M. S. Vindictive, whose arrival in 89 sailing days from England, was, at the time, thought to be without parallel.

The average run of the Montauk has been a fraction over 177 miles per day, since leaving the U. States.

We learn that she has not had a fair everage chance for a passage, particularly in the trade winds of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and that she also met with light and unfavorage winds in the China Sea."

Capt. Payne, of the U. S. Brig of war Perry, now in this port, was a passenger on board the Montauk. The Perry arrived on the 10th inst. from Mazatlan. It appears therefore that Capt. Payne has been less than seven months from the U. States to these Islands, by the way of China and Mexico. He remained in China 21 days, and on the coast of Mexico 15 days. Making only 176 days that he has been at sea on the passage from New York to China, from China to Mazatlan and from Mazatlan to the Sandwich Islands. Distances logged, 26,934 miles, averaging 153 1-4 miles per day.

List of Officers attached to the U. States Brig Perry.

Commander, John S. Paine, Esq.
1st. Lieut. H. N. Harrison.
2d. Lieut. P. M. Crossan.
3d Lieut. J. C. Howell.
Sailing Master, J. H. Brown.
Purser, James Tilton.
Surgeon, J. D. Miller.
Midshipmen, E. D. Denny, W.W. Queen, E. E. Stone.
Capt's Clerk, H. R. Wrightman.
Boatswain, Wm. Bergen.
Gunner, W. Collins.
Carpenter, James Storer.
Master's Mate, James Sown.

From the Cascade and Miscellany.

Mr. Coldwaterman:—One of the constant listeners to your valuable paper has been much gratified with the numerous and unanswerable arguments you are able to bring forward in favor of Total Abstinence principles. It is a subject which enlarges the more it is thought upon. Arguments for temperance and dissuasions from intemperance, multiply in a ten fold ratio the longer one practices the one and avoids the other. The reform has advanced so far, that not a single writer of any respectability dare come out and oppose the temperance reform. Writers, so far as they employ their pens, are all engaged upon the side of Total Abstinence principles. How changed are the views of the public in Honolulu, in regard to the degrading vice of drunkennesss. A few years since it was so common for drunkards to be seen in the streets, that the disgusting sight occasioned no surprise. It is not so now. Lately we heard it reported that the Master of a whale ship was seen drunk in the streets. "Is it possible," says one. "Who can it have been," says another. Sailors too, are not so frequently seen reeling through our streets. Says one, "I saw a sailor drunk to-day, for the first time during this shipping season." Says another, "How regular that fellow ——— has been since he signed the pledge." The mechanics and laboring class in Honolulu, have risen more than 100 per cent. during the last 18 months. They may have been slow in coming to the conclusion that *alcohol is not necessary to laboring men*, but now they are nobly practicing the principle. It does one's soul good to meet these men hale and healthy, cheerful and happy, as they are engaged in their various trades and professions. If a man wants a piece of work done, he is not put off a week or fortnight, until the person he would employ gets sober. It is a long time since we have heard the complaint that "I cannot get such a piece of work done because ——— is on a spree."

At this stage of the reformation it becomes an interesting question for reflection and consideration, who have been instrumental in bringing about this happy result? Not those who put the bottle to their neighbor's mouth, and live upon the hard earned wages of the sailor or mechanic. To them, may the pointed language of scripture be addressed, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunk." Not those who have been eager to import every hogshead, barrel and gallon of brandy and gin, that they hoped to be able to sell to to the retailers;—neither those who have drank their brandy at 11 in the morning, sipped their wine at the dinner table, and retired at night amid the fumes of the intoxicating glass. No, nor those who have professed great interest in the temperance reform, said

that temperance was a good thing, but begged to be excused from signing the pledge, and joining the Union. Most certainly not one of the above mentioned classes will presume to assert that he has aided the cause in the least. On the other hand, the practical influence of one and all, has been to perpetuate the reign of drunkenness in Honolulu, and fasten upon the community the evils which for years has made the word OAHU a synonyme for *drunkardness* and *dissipation*. Many are found opposed in practice to the reform, from whom better things ought to be expected. What does it signify that a man assert that he wishes the cause to be successful, and yet his whole example is directly opposed thereto.

After candidly looking at the subject, and watching the movements in society, for one, I am led to adopt this conclusion—that the progress of the reform in Honolulu is owing to the following causes:

1st. A general influence from abroad.

2d. The efforts of Total Abstinence men in Honolulu.

3d. The happy and beneficial influence of the HAWAIIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I wish you and every member of the Union, the most abundant success in your noble and philanthropic efforts to redeem the inhabitants of Honolulu from the degrading practice of drinking strong drinks.

"Give us water ever,
Mixed with *spirit* never,
While our life shall last:
We the Pledge have taken,
Our faith shall be unshaken,
To handle not or taste."

Yours truly,
A LOVER OF COLD WATER.
Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1844.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—We recently alluded to the establishment of the Howard House, in Southwark, for the cause of inebriates. We learn that recently a man who was known as an unfortunate victim of intemperance, observing the happy effects of a pledge upon a cousin, determined at the instance of the better angel within him, to visit Howard Hall and make a praiseworthy effort for his own reformation. He called at the house, signed the pledge, and returning home, exhibited the certificate to his wife. The poor woman threw her arms around his neck in an ecstacy of joy; and two little daughters, who, on their way from school had heard that their father had taken the pledge, ran in with a look of delight, exclaiming as if some new joy had burst upon their little hearts—"Father has signed the pledge! Father has signed the pledge! and now we will all be so happy."—*Philadelphia Inq.*

The following editorial remarks we copy from the Hawaiian Cascade and Miscellany, for December. They breath a noble spirit, and most cordially do we sympathise with all who rejoice to behold the banner of temperance "lifted high" among the foreign population of the Sandwich Islands.

We cannot but think that the day of redemption from the chains of intemperance has at last dawned upon the foreign residents at this group of Islands. Long and bitter has been the bondage, and all the efforts of good men to brake the bands which bound us, have hitherto been futile. But the energies of the truly philanthropic are untiring, and they have at last succeeded in awakening a portion to reflect upon the danger of their situation; have opened their eyes to see the gulf which has long yawned at their feet.

Within the few months which have elapsed since the first energetic public demonstration of an intention to do something towards keeping pace with the rest of the world in moral improvement, nearly one hundred persons from among our limited foreign population, have become members of the Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union. Among this number are those of various em ployments, different religious opinions, and different nations, but they all agree upon one point, and are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder, in the ranks of the cold water army, in the crusade against the common enemy of mankind. They have, most of them, experienced the grinding despotism of King Alcohol, and are still smarting under the blows which they received, as their only reward, while in his service. We trust they will yet succeed in thrusting him out of his empire over this fair portion of the globe, in spite of his standing army, and all the "means and 'pliances to boot," which he is able to bring against them.

Thus far, the list of deserters from our ranks has been remarkably small, considering the numerous drawbacks which exist, and considering the efforts that have been made by the anti temperate to resist the progress of reform. Some five or six names are all which have been reported for violating the pledge, although lynx eyes have been watching the incomings and outgoings of every tetotaler. This is encouraging and should nerve us to further exertion.

These Islands have hitherto been a byeword of sin even with the people of intemperate America. While they admitted that God had displayed his benevolence in the moral and religious reuovation of the native part of the population, the foreign residents here for pecuniary views, have been considered as sunk in debauchery almost beyond the hope of redemption. Parents have looked with evil forboding upon the embarkation of their sons for these shores. The very atmosphere of Oahu has been thought to be tainted with moral corruption. Perhaps some of the Deacon Gileses, while shipping their liquid damnation to these parts, have laid "the flattering unction to their souls," that they could not make us *worse* than we had already become. But we believe they already find a diminished demand for their article, and we hope to see the time when it will be greatly less than it is.

We do not wish to exaggerate the good that has been effected by our Union; we are well aware that the *novelty* of tetotalism has been an agent in our success; we believe, too, that some have signed the pledge on the impulse of the moment, without due reflection upon the importance of the obligation they were taking upon them, and we look for occasional secessions from our ranks, while rum is allowed to be sold at the Hawaiian Islands. Still, we will not be discouraged by a result which has been experienced in every place where the cause has flourished, but will gird up our loins and address ourselves anew to the conflict, conscious that we are doing battle for the right, and having the promise of God that he will support those who are in the right.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, and he but naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience with unjustice is corrupted."

NOTICE.—The meetings of the Union are held weekly, on Tuesday evening, at the vestry room of the Seamen's Chapel. For eign residents and seamen are respectfully invited to attend.

At the meeting held Nov. 26, on motion of Capt. Hart, voted, That another number of the Cascade be published.

TERMS.—75 copies $1; 20 copies 50 cents; 8 copies 25 cents.

The Hon. J. S. Pendleton, late Charge d'Affairs to Chili, came passenger in the U. S. ship Erie, at Norfolk.

POLICE REPORT.—Edward Dennis, an Englishman, licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, was fined $50 for selling a bottle of spirits to a native, contrary to law, December 2d.—*Polynesian.*

Said the grog-shop keeper to a toper, "I say, customer, where would you be now, if the devil had his due?" "At home with my family, a happy and sober man," was the laconic reply. We presume the grocer was led to see where the devil's strongest claim lay.

Shipping news, deaths, donations, &c. we are obliged to omit for want of time, several gentlemen being anxious to forward this number by Her M. S Modeste, which is expected to sail this day for Valparaiso, via Tahiti.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844. No. XI.

For the Friend.

NOTES

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.

(*Continued from No. IX., page* 72.)

68. KING AND COURT.—The king and his small court, have for several years resided chiefly at Lahaina, in the island of Maui; but since the end of June, they have been living here; and I understand, this capital is to be their permanent residence. It is desirable that his majesty should not be too far removed from the seat of his government, as his absence subjects his ministers to misrepresentation, and creates delay from the necessity of consulting him on all important measures of administration. I understand that during the recent troubles of his kingdom, and till the "*fiat*" of her Britannic majesty's government, upon the questions referred to them, were known, it was his majesty's wish to keep himself out of the way of unnecessary intrusion, whereby the *prestige* of his prerogatives might be impaired. There never was, nor could be any wish on the part of his ministers to throw his majesty into the shade by studiously keeping him in retirement. In the existing state of things, it became their duty, in concurrence with the royal wish, to shield their master's prerogatives from any encroachment that could prejudice them in the eyes of his subjects. Now, his majesty appears on the *arena* as a member of the family of recognized independent sovereigns, and the ministers are attempting to place his court, and organize his tribunals, upon a footing suited to his altered situation. In all this they only do what is their duty to the king, and what foreign governments will expect them to do. Where every thing was to be created *de novo*, errors are but to be expected; and fault has been found with the code of court etiquette decreed, and with the etiquette observed on the late festival of the 31st of July. After the explanation rendered, I believe by authority, in the Polynesian of the 31st of July, an intention to avoid any offensive preference becomes manifest; and with a government so young and surrounded by so many embarrassments, in my opinion offence ought not to be felt, where no intention to give it can be suspected. On proper application being made previously, the representatives of foreign powers are at all times admitted to a personal interview with the king, for the purpose of submitting to his majesty any case of well founded grievance which any of their countrymen may have against the government or authorities of the country.

In speaking of the court, I cannot well omit making some allusion to the *king* himself. In all countries the character of the sovereign is to be approached with respect, and in this particular instance I do so in strict accordance with the feeling which I entertain towards the king of these islands. It is not a little remarkable that in a society where there are some few individuals disposed to blame, censure and find fault with every thing and every body, I have never heard a single remark unfavorable to his majesty Kamehameha III. All admit the goodness of his disposition; none profess to doubt the soundness of his intentions; none accuse him of cruelty, tyranny or oppression; and those who have familiar access to him, all concur in ascribing to his majesty much natural talent, and a good deal of acquired information. Amongst those, I am happy to quote my friend *Major Low*, of the Bengal army, who lately made a tour in these islands, and after presenting to the king an introductory note from H. B. M.'s consul general, experienced from his majesty the utmost kindness, rendered in the most frank, generous and gentlemanly spirit. The *Major* retired from these islands with the most favorable opinion of his majesty's character and talent. He expressed himself particularly struck with the king's remarks upon the native states of India and Persia, the policy of the British government of India, and the organization of the native army.

His majesty of late years has become both the patron and the example of temperance among his subjects; and no one can be more regular in his attendance at church, or more zealous in discouraging the pagan rites, ceremonies and superstitions that formerly prevailed amongst the natives.

Kamehameha III. is now about thirty two years of age, and though less robust than some of the chiefs, enjoys good health. On the 29 February 1837, he was married to *Kalama*, now aged twenty seven years, but by whom he has no offspring. In the event of his having no succession, the crown will devolve upon *Alexander Liholiho*, whom his majesty has adopted for that purpose. He is a sprightly promising youth, now in his eleventh year.

A singular feature in this monarchy is the custom of appointing a female to be *premier* of the kingdom. This custom seems to have originated in the will of Kamehameha I., which declared the kingdom to belong to his son Liholiho, but that Kaahumanu, (one of his queens,) should be his minister.

The present premier is Kekauluohi, aged forty eight, and apparently much respected by all classes. Her attributes under the constitution are to carry into execution all business which the king wishes to transact—to be his majesty's special counsellor in the great business of the kingdom—to receive reports of all government property and make it over to the king, and to concur with and approve of all important business which the king may transact in person. Whatever business in the kingdom she does, is to be considered as executed by the king's authority—but the king has a *veto* on her acts, while his own are not binding unless approved of by her.

The premier has one son, William Charles Lunalilo, an interesting youth, now in his tenth year, but I presume his sex disqualifies him from being her successor, as *Victoria Kamamalu*, now in her sixth year, is the reputed heir to the *premiership*.

I may add here that no pains are spared by Mr. and Mrs. Cook, through proper education and training, to fit these young persons, *Alexander* and *Victoria*, for the high functions which they are to be called upon to perform.

They are the children of his excellency Kekuanaoa, governor of Oahu, by Kinau or Kaahumanu the *second premier*.

69. NATIVE HABITATIONS.—In point of neatness, cleanliness and workmanship, the huts of the natives exceed those of the lower order of the Mexicans, in many parts of the republic that are reputed the most civilized. Still they are very defective in the essential points of elevation in the floor, in the roof, division of compartments, and ventilation. I do not see that, where the materials for construction are so abundant, and where the spare labor can so easily be afforded, a law requiring the natives to improve the construction of their huts, in these respects, could be considered oppressive. In most of the native huts, there is only one door, and no window. In such there can be no ventilation, and it must be extremely prejudicial to the health of the inmates, especially the children, to sleep six or eight hours in an atmosphere so heated, impure and confined. I am convinced that many diseases result from that cause alone.

70. MOLES OR WHARVES.—From what a "*Resident*" writes to the editor of the Polynesian, it appears that he finds fault with my omission of the wharf, in this port, which forms the frontage of the ship-building and repairing yard of Messrs. James Robinson & Co.

I do not suppose that any of the partners of that industrious, quiet and highly respectable firm, is the *Resident* who so complains; nor did I think that any other notice of their establishment was required, standing separate and immured as it does from the chief warehouses to which goods after being landed are conducted, than what appeared in the Friend of 1st May.

On inquiry, however, I find that they do allow vessels to land their cargoes on their wharf, on payment of one dollar per day for every schooner that lays along-side—of two dollars for every brig, and of three for every ship.

I find also, that within their capacious premises, they have stores, where they allow goods to be deposited on very reasonable terms, which though far from the most of the merchants, from their proximity to the anchorage of ships of war, are more eligible to receive their stores, than any other in Honolulu, and also to receive goods landed here in bond, for reshipment.

As to the small wharf belonging to Mr. Reynolds, it is separated from his shop and dwelling house by a public street, and being continuous with that of Messrs. Ladd & Co., I naturally supposed that they were the proprietors of the whole.

Messrs. Ladd & Co charge 16 cents on every ton of goods landed on or shipped from their wharf, but make no charge for a vessel lying alongside, unless for repairs, or exceeding the reasonable time for discharging and embarking cargo.

71. COURTS OF LAW.—The government has recently established a court of chancery and a court of admiralty, assisted by the law adviser of the *crown*, John Ricord, Esquire. Where private parties cannot agree among themselves, it is for their advantage that courts should exist, where their differences can be heard, fairly tried and justly decided. This is more particularly the case with foreigners whose governments cannot adjudicate upon cases within the jurisdiction of this kingdom.

72. COMMUNICATION BY THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—If a ship-canal, or rail-road, or tram-road, or even a good common road, were made across the isthmus of Panama, connected with the Sandwich Islands by a line of steamers, doubtless it would greatly promote the prosperity of the Sandwich Islands.

But whence is the traffic to come to pay for the line of steamers? It has erroneously been supposed, both in Europe and America, that by a canal across the isthmus, we would have China, the Phillipines and India, comparatively speaking, at our door. No greater fallacy ever prevailed; and the wonder is, how it came ever to be entertained.

If sailing vessels were employed, the voyage from England to Chagres would not be less, on an average, than - 50 days;
even were a ship canal cut, we could not allow less time for a ship to cross from *Chagres* into the bay of Panama than - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 days.
The average passage of three vessels from Panama to this port has been - - - - - - - - - 55 days;
and the passage from this port to Macao or Hong Kong, will very seldom be done in less than 30 days.

Making in all, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 137 days,
or eighty five from Panama only.

But suppose steamers were employed from England to Chagres, considering the number of places where they call for coal, and to land mails and passengers, they would have to run about 5270 miles, and at the very least, would require an average of 30 days, to which adding 87 days to *Macao* or *Hong-Kong*, the voyage from England would still be 117 days.

Again, for the sake of argument, let us suppose steamers established all the way. The time required may be calculated as follows.

From England to Chagres, - - - - - - - - - - 30 days.
Steaming through canal, and taking in coal, say - 3 days.
Steaming from *Panama* to this port, a distance of 4505 miles, at an average of eight miles per hour, say - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 23 days.
Stoppage at this port, taking in coals, &c., say 3 days.
Steaming from this port to *Macao* or *Hong-Kong*, a distance of 5397 miles, at an average of eight miles per hour, say - - - - - - - - - - 28 days.
Making in all, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 87 days,
at the very shortest calculation. There are instances of fast sailing vessels doubling the cape of Good Hope having made the voyage in less time.

The overland mail from London to Hong-Kong, via Suez, and conveyed from Bombay, by sailing vessels, has departed and arrived as mentioned below:

Left London.	*Arrived at Hong-Kong.*	*Number of days.*
Nov. 4, 1842	Feb. 7, 1843	95
Feb. 6, 1843	May 4, "	87
April 6, "	June 19, "	74
June 6, "	Aug. 25, "	80
July 6, "	Sept. 7, "	63
Aug. 6, "	Nov. 7, "	93
Sept. 6, "	Dec. 21, "	106
Oct. 6, "	Jan. 20, 1844	106

Average of eight arrivals, - - - - - - - - - - 88 ds.,
even at the present time, before the line of steam-

navigation has been completed from Suez to China.

But it is believed that when the line is completed, the mail and passengers from London to Hong-Kong, will be conveyed in 59 days only.

On the 30th of September, 1843, a friend of mine, *Mr. Henry Wise. of London*, published the following calculation showing how that may be done; and it will be observed he calculates only upon seven miles per hour as the average rate of steaming, while I have calculated upon eight:

Suggestions for accelerating the communication between GREAT BRITAIN *and* CHINA.

Proposed route from Hong-Kong to London, and from London to Hong-Kong.	Course.	Distance in miles.	Average rate per hour.	Interval under weigh. Days.	Interval under weigh. Hours.	Interval at anchor. Days.	Interval at anchor. Hours.	Total interval. Days.	Total interval. Hours.
Hong-Kong to Labuan,	S. 2° 18' E.	1009	7	6		1	12*	7	12
Pulo-Labuan to Singapore,	S. 69 23 W.	707	"	4	6		12†	4	18
Singapore to Malacca, -	S. 64 48 W., 19 / N. 51 41 W., 103	122	"		18		6‡	1	
Malacca to Penang, - - -	N. 30 37 W.	222	"	1	8		16§	2	
Penang to Ceylon, - - -	N. 82 24 W., 303 / S. 89 45 W., 916	1219	"	7	6	1	12‖	8	18
Ceylon to Aden, as performed by P. & O. Steam N. Co., including two days detention, - - - -								11	
Aden to Suez, do. do. do. - - - -								8	
Suez to Alexandria, including all stoppages, -								3	
Alexandria to Malta, do. do. do., -								4	
Malta to Marseilles, as performed by H. M.'s post-office packets, - - - - - - - - - - - -								4	
Marseilles to London, by regular course of post, -								5	

* To receive coal.
† To receive coal, land and receive mails.
‡ To land and receive mails.
§ To receive coal, land and receive mails.
‖ To receive coal, land and receive mails.

Total interval from Hong-Kong to London, and *vice versa*, by route proposed, - - - - - - - - - - 59 days; while the average interval of transmission of China correspondence, via Calcutta and Bombay, during the last twenty overland mails, from 10th October 1841, to 6th May 1842, has been - - - - - - - - - - - 89 days; making a difference of time, in favor of the proposed route, of - 30 days.

The present average of 89 days, exceeds the period occasionally occupied by fast sailing ships, in accomplishing the voyage, via the cape of Good Hope.

London, September 30th, 1843. (Signed,) HENRY WISE.

Had I taken the average rate of steaming at seven miles in place of eight, it would have made about fifty-nine days from Panama to Hong-Kong, in place of fifty-one; or, in all ninety-five days from England.

In further elucidation of my position, that a ship canal across the isthmus would have no effect in accelerating communication with India, China, the Philipine Islands and Australia, &c., I beg reference to the following calculation of distances, for which I am indebted to *captain Charles Hope, of H. B. M.'s S. Thalia:*

From.	*To.*	*Miles.*
Panama	Nukahiwa, Marquesas,	3,759
do	Honolulu, Oahu,	4,505
do	Papeite, Tahiti,	4,458
do	Port Nicholson, N. Zeal.,	6,788
do	Sydney, N. S. Wales,	7,815
do	Guayaquil,	713
do	Callao,	1,329
do	Port of Guatemala,	734
do	Valparaiso,	2,620
do	Acapulco,	1,284
do	San Blas,	1,683
do	Mazatlan,	1,849
do	Monterey, California,	2,946
do	Columbia River,	3,525
San Blas	Honolulu,	3,026
Honolulu	Macao,	5,397
do	Manila,	4,876
do	Jeddo, Japan,	3,368
Falmouth, Eng.	Macao, via Suez,	9,636
do do	Manila, do do,	9,011
do do	Sydney, N. S. Wales,	11,276
do do	Port Nicholson, N. Zeal.,	12,346
do do	Hobert Town,	10,810

From the above, it is evident that the advantages of a steam communication across the isthmus of Panama, would in a great measure be confined to the ports on the west coast of America.

The coast of Peru as far as Callao, of the republic of the Equator, of New Grenada, every part of the isthmus, the coast of Central America, and of Mexico, would derive great benefit from such a communication, but it could only be kept up with regularity at very great expense, and it is questionable whether the traffic in goods and passengers would afford a revenue to defray that expense.

A canal across the isthmus, for sailing vessels, afterwards to proceed to those coasts, would yield scarcely any advantage whatever, unless to whalers destined for the N. West Coast, or bound home, for after getting into the bay of Panama, it is extremely difficult to get out of it, and whether going southward or northward, a ship has to proceed in the face of a constant trade wind.

When the settlements on Columbia River become of importance, a steamer, at the rate of seven miles per hour, would reach them in about twenty one days—or say fifty three days from England.

What I have said above, relating to steam communication across the isthmus with England, applies also to North America, but not to the same extent, owing to the greater proximity of the southern ports of the United States to *Chagres*. But the time is yet far distant, when the traffic between the U.States and China would support a line of steamers stretching across the broad Pacific.

From the whole, it is obvious that the Sandwich Islands are not likely to become a grand depot for a trans-Pacific line of steamers. But they may become so for the British and other war-steamers visiting the coast of Mexico, or other groups of islands interspersed in this ocean. Coal of good quality for steamers is to be found at Vancouver's Island, and also, it is said, in other parts of the coast of the territory along the N. West, known under the name of *Oregon*. By having depots at San Francisco, Honolulu, and Mazatlan or San Blas, steamers of war would be as efficient in the northern Pacific as in the southern.

It is not to be supposed that Upper California, with its vast agricultural resources, will remain for ever neglected. The port of Monterey could be reached in seventeen and a half days steaming from Panama, at the rate of seven miles per hour, or say fifty days from England, and from the United States in a much shorter period.

Since writing the foregoing, through the kindness of the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, I have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Panama, written in April, this year.

"The Government of *New Granada* have declared the privilege of making a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, granted to Messrs, Salomon, extinct. The French charge in *Bagota* reclaims it, as being still in force. The natives are jealous of the French, and suspect from the sudden interest shewn about the Isthmus that France has designs upon it."

From this I presume that all that has appeared about Messrs Baring Brothers & Co, of London having taken up the contract, was without foundation.

R. C. W.

73. Under the want of any communication with Mexico, often for four or six months, it is sometimes advantageous to the merchants of Honolulu, to avail themselves of ships proceeding to China, for the conveyance of their letters to Europe and America. For their information, I here add the post-office regulations of her Britannic majesty's colony of Hong-Kong:

"*Post-office regulations*—To take effect on and after the 19th day of April inst. The regular mail between the United Kingdom and Hongkong consists of two portions, the general mail by Marseilles, and the supplementary mail by Southampton. All letters to go by the latter route must be addressed "via Southampton." Postages on letters via Marseilles, to or from the United Kingdom, cannot be paid here Postages on letters hence "via Southampton" to the United Kingdom, &c, prepayment optional. Postages on letters and newspapers hence for foreign countries (France and Holland excepted) must be prepaid. No postages upon stamped British newspapers from Great Britain "via Southampton," nor upon Hongkong newspapers hence "via Southampton" to the United Kingdom; but if "via Marseilles" subject in the United Kingdom to a charge of 3d. Rates upon ship letters and newspapers properly forwarded to and from the United Kingdom not collected here. From Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, Trinidad, Berbice, Demarara, Bahamas, Carriacoa, Montserrat, Malta, Gibraltar, and New Zealand, not collected here. Rates upon ship letters properly forwarded from British colonies and not under the control of the post master general, subject to 4d. per half ounce, &c, and to gratuities. Rates upon ship letters hence to British colonies and foreign countries, not through the United Kingdom, subject to 4d. per half ounce, &c.

"The British scale.

	Ounce.		Ounce. Rates	
"For charging postage on letters above	1-2	and not exceeding	1	2
do	1		2	4
do	2		3	6
do	3		4	8

"And for every ounce above four ounces, two additional rates, and every fraction of an ounce will be charged as one additional ounce.

"Scale of postages.

"Countries to which prepayment is compulsory in Hongkong.

	Letters s.	Letters d.	Newspapers
Spain, - - - - - -	3	2	Letter Rate:
Portugal, - - - - - -	2	7	do
Madeira, the Azores and Canary Isls.	2	8	do
Brazil - - - -	3	7	do
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video -	3	5	do
United States of America - -	2	-	do
Panama, Chili, Peru, and Honduras	2	0	do
Foreign West Indies, viz: Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and St. Thomas	2	3	do
Mexico, Venzuela, New Grenada, and Cuba - - - - -	3	1	do
Austria and the Austrian Dominions - - - - - - -	1	5	do
Sardinia and Southern Italy - British 1 „ 5 / Foreign - „ 5	1	10	do

Countries to which prepayment is optional in Hongkong.

	Letters	Newspapers.
Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island and Nova Scotia [Port and Town of Halifax excepted] - - - - -	2 2	Free.
Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Port and Town of Halifax in Nova Scotia - - - -	2 -	do
British West Indies - - -	2 -	Free.
Jamaica - - - - -	2 2	do
Gibraltar and Heligoland - -	2 -	do
Hamburgh, Lubec, Bremen and the Duchy of Oldenburgh -	1 6	Letter Rate.
Belgium - - - - - -	2 4	do
Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria. - - - - - -	2 8	do
Holland - - - - - - -	2 -	Free.
France - British 1 „ 5 / Foreign - „ 5	1 10	do

The foreign rate of 5d is chargeable on a letter under a 1-4 oz. in weight and an additional rate of 5d. for each 1-4 oz.

All Newspapers to pass under these Regulations must be sent without a cover, or in a cover free and open at the sides.—No sign of communication to be written or printed upon the paper subsequent to publication nor upon the cover beyond the necessary ad-

dress of the person to whom sent; nor to contain any inclosure

The attention of the public and particularly of Merchants, Masters of and Passengers in vessels is directed to the provisions of the Acts 1 Vic. C. 36 and 3 and 4 Vic. C. 96 prohibiting the delivery and sending of letters by vessels excepting through the Post Office under heavy penalties—making it incumbent upon all masters of vessels to deliver all letters to the Post Office and prohibiting vessels from being reported and from having bulk broken till a declaration by the Master of the faithful delivery of letters has been made and signed before the Post Master. The provisions of these acts extend to passengers in vessels delivering or having in their possession letters that ought to have been delivered to the Post Office.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be fully and legibly addressed and route marked thereon.

All letters and newspapers will be delivered on application at the Post Office window.

The Post Office will be open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; but when a vessel is about to leave with letter bags the time will be extended and duly notified by notice at the Post Office.

Letters can on no account be received after the appointed time for closing the office."

T. J. SCALES,
Deputy Post Master.

Victoria, Hongkong, 5th April, 1844."

When opportunities occur of vessels going to Mazatlan or San Blas, the shortest and most certain route for letters, (as seen by my note 24 in the Friend of 1st July) is certainly by way of Mexico, but it must be remembered that the postage of each single letter, in that Republic alone, costs about 50 cents.

73. *Salt Pits or Pans*—By referring to the Friend of 1st May, it will be seen that *Salt* ranks as one of the exports from this port.

The Salt Pits or Pans to the South End of the Town, and the Salt Lake about two miles to the Westward afford ready means for manufacturing this commodity to a great extent, and during this year, there has been a considerable demand for it for export, to *New South Wales*, and other places.

Through Mr. Wm. Paty, I learn that some intelligent natives estimate the amount manufactured yearly, or rather some years as high as 10,000 barrels. This probably is overrated, but no one can doubt that a much larger quantity might be made if the natives could be induced to apply themselves, diligently to the manufacture.

Since the 29th August, the Treasury Board have been advertising for laborers to gather Salt from the Lake of *Moanalua*, and I am assured they now employ about 25 natives to whom they pay 2 dollars per week, in cash, and that these 25 men collected 500 barrels in four days after they commenced.

After allowing for the wages of the laborers, at that rate, I am told that the Treasury Board could afford to sell the Salt at 25 cent per barrel, of about 250 pounds or upwards, placed on the beach of *Moanalua*.

If foreign vessels could calculate always upon obtaining cargoes at that price, I have no doubt that the demand would be greatly increased, and that the trade would become a source of considerable wealth to these Islands. Vessels of light draft of water, have no difficulty in embarking it from the beach of the Lake, while to bring it in small country vessels to this port would cost only about 25 cents per barrel.

At 50 or even 60 cents, it is presumed it would answer in the markets of New South Wales, California, and the N. W. Coast.

As a branch of trade, this would be highly beneficial to these Islands, although the profit on it should be small, from the number of hands that it would employ.

The greatest good of the greatest number, is the primary principle of every good government, and if the administration of His H. Majesty can foster into existence branches of industry, holding out a sure though low reward to the natives, I do not see that a certain degree of compulsion would not be excusable, with the view of training them to habits of regular industry, beneficial to themselves. A certain degree of sloth or disinclination to labor, pervades all classes of the copper colored race; if they can earn, during one day, enough to live upon for three, they cannot comprehend why they should work during these three; to accumulate wealth or provide for the future, seems no part of their care, and hence indigence, disease, immorality, premature decay, and depopulation.

It is a remarkable fact that the only countries where the copper colored race have multiplied on a par, or nearly so, with the whites, are those colonized by Spain. It is true that under the system of "*mitas*, *repartimientas*," and "*ecomiendas*," thousands were exterminated by hard labor, but under that system, they were initiated into habits of regular industry, and since the independence, many of them have risen to wealth and distinction.

Far be it from me to recommend a system of compulsion so atrocious as that introduced by the successors of *Cortes* and *Pizarro*, but if under the operations of the so long expected Belgian Company, or other adventurers who may be induced to embark their capital in rendering productive the soil of these Islands, it should be found that unemployed natives will not agree to work for reasonable wages, I think the common good of the King and his subjects and that of these natives themselves, would justify an enactment devoting those idlers to compulsory labor on the public roads, or otherwise on Government account. It would not be difficult to register all natives industriously employed; the natives themselves would seek the certificate of their employer for protection, contracts between master and servant would be readily enforced, and the last *bar* to the social improvement of the native race generally would be removed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

An article in the Polynesian of Sept. 14th, on the subject of Egyptian Chronology, to which a reply was published in the last number of the Friend, contains the idea that Pharaoh, the monarch of Egypt at the time of the exodus, probably escaped the destruction which befel his army. The reply above stated, referring to that idea, has this remark, "whether that one perished in the Red Sea we know not, and to us it is not important; but the natural inference from the narrative is that he did."

I am not willing to admit that any room for doubt on the subject, exists; for to me it appears evident, that the monarch in question perished in the Red Sea.

It is said in Exodus XIII: 8, "And the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and he pursued after the children of Israel." In verse 17. God speaks, "And I, behold, I will harden the hearts of the Egyptians and they shall follow them: and I will get me honor upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, upon his chariots and upon his horsemen;" and, 23 v. "And the Egyptians pursued and went in after them, to the midst of the sea, even all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots and his horsemen."—At the word of the Lord—v. 27, 28;—"Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared, and the Egyptians fled against it: and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea. And the waters returned and covered the chariots and the horsemen and all the host of Pharaoh, that came into the sea after them; there remained not so much as one of them." V. 30: "And Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea shore."

Now if Pharaoh was among the company that entered into the sea, he was destroyed; for there remained not so much as *one*. That he was, is inferred from the fact that he pursued the fugitives to the Red Sea; and, that he was destroyed, from the declaration of Jehovah that he would get him *honor* upon *Pharaoh*. Moreover in the song of Moses and the children of Israel, it is said—"the horse of Pharaoh went in with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea." But we are not left in any doubt as to his fate, if we are to understand, according to its obvious meaning, the declaration in Psalm 126: v. 15; "But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea."

In view of these declarations of the Bible what room do we find for conjecture on the subject of Pharaoh's destruction; for, if the host was destroyed, so was Pharaoh.

Others may see in the portrait of Rameses III. the likeness of the returning monarch seated in his chariot, safe from the destruction which overwhelmed his army, and dying quietly in possession of his throne: but I am constrained to regard the scripture account, as above quoted, conclusive as to his disasterous end.

A READER.

DRUNKARDS BEGIN THEIR COURSE WHEN THEY ARE BOYS.—At a late temperance meeting in Boston, several reformed inebriates told the story of their lives—the lives of drunkards—that they might do something to warn those present to avoid the misery they had endured. Said one, and he the youngest, "I began to drink rum at twelve years of age. A rich man now in this city, (I do not name him,) sold me rum when I was not tall enough to reach the top of the counter." After much more, he gave the following: "I had elevated companions—all healthy young men—all doing well in our business. We used to meet to drink and to gamble; we continued our course for some time; and what is the history of us twelve? Six have died drunkards—two have enlisted in stateships—two are in the house of correction—one is a drunkard still—I alone, have escaped to tell you. Who were they," exclaimed this young man, "who have for these many years sold us this rum? Of them, in the sight of God, I demand those who have gone down to the drunkard's grave, or are living the drunkard's life—where, where are my companions!" Here his voice failed, and convulsive sobbing took its place. The effect was intense. Men, hard-fisted men, with child-like hearts, were seen with floods of tears washing their weather-beaten faces—the mourning, fit mourning, over such remembered dead.

A GOOD SPIRIT.—"Father," said a little soldier, who was travelling, and had become very thirsty, "will you get me some water?" "Yes, my son, we will stop at the hotel yonder." "But do they sell *rum* there, father?" "I suppose they do, Henry." "Well, father, I had rather go without the water than to get it there."—[Youth's Pic Nic.

TO-MORROW!—Away with anxiety. Let us lean on Providence. There is a being to whom all the distinctions of time are the same, and who is able to dispose every thing for our wise improvement.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

AM. WHALE SHIP HOLDER BORDEN WRECKED

Agreeably to an intimation in our last Number, we now present the readers of the Friend with a more extended account of the Holder Borden and her loss. The reader may rely upon the accuracy of this account as it has been submitted to the examination of Captain Pell, who communicated the particulars to the Editor.

The Holder Borden 442 tons, was about three years old, and had made one voyage as a merchant ship to England, before sailing as a whale-ship. When leaving England, she went ashore, in the English Channel and knocked off her false keel. She was built and named in honor of Mr. Holder Borden, an extensive manufacturer in Fall River, Mass., who left his property mostly to three sisters, whose husbands were the builders and principal owners of this ship. She sailed on her first and only whaling voyage Nov. 10th., 1842, touched at Valparaiso in March following. At the time of sailing ship and cargo were valued at $65,000, and it was reported that they were insured for $60,000.

She arrived at this Port, March 15th., 16 mos. out, having taken 800 brls. sperm, and 700 black-fish oil, the latter was taken to the N. of Panama Bay. When she sailed from this Port on the 5th. of last April, her ship's company consisted of the following person——viz.

†Jabes J. Pell, Master, Fall River, Mass.
†B. F. Manchester, 1st. Off., Bristol, R. I.
Antonio Dean, - - - 2d. " Flores, W. I.
John Bull, - - - - - - 3d. " Otahitian.
Andrew Wilcox, Boatsteerer, Fall River.
William B. Hyde, " N. Darthmouth, Mass.
Josa Antonio, - - " Portuguese.
Josa Fredsha, - - " - - - "
Carington P. Munroe, Cooper, Bristol, R. I.
Alexander Enasue, Carpenter, Italian.
†Charles Brookfield, Steward, England.
Manuel Preza, Seaman, Portuguese.
Joaquien Josa Nieza, " - - - "
Frank Antonio, - - - " - - - "
Manuel Felue, - - - " - - - "
Joseph Enasue, - - - " - - - "
Antonio Silva Lewis, " - - - "
Francisco Antonio, - " - - - "
Daniel Asprade - - - " - - - "
Nicolas Jarrus, - - - " Spaniard.
Brecent, - - - - - - " - - "
*Joseph Enasue, - - " Portuguese.
*Frank Silva, - - - - " - - - "
*Antonio Silva, - - - " - - - "
*Benjamin Barrus, - " Bristol, R. I.
*George Gladden, - " - - " - - "
*Julius Harris, - - - " New York State.
*Cornelius Jennings, " Fall River, Mass.
*James Murphey - - " - " - - - "
*William P. Bliss, - " - " - - - "
*George Down, - - - " Easton, Penn.
*Benjamin Groves, Cook, An American.
5 Natives of the Sandwich Islands.
Total number, "all told" 37.

The Holder Borden's crew formed no exception to the remark, that seamen of "all nations" are found on board whale-ships—seven nations being represented.

After the ship left this Port nothing of importance occurred until she was lost. The following extracts are copied from the Ship's Log-Book. "Thursday, April 11th., commencing with strong trades—steering W. by N.—middle part took in top-gallant sails and flying gib, steering W. by S. Latter part fresh gales, reefed top-sails and took in main sail, steering N. W. by W. N. Lat. 24° 57′ W. Long. by Chro. 174° 09′" Friday, April 12th. Commencing with fresh gales from N. by E., steering N. W. by W., under a single reefed main, and double reefed fore and mizzen top-sails. Middle part more moderate. At 1 A. M. the ship struck on a shoal and *stuck*, hauled all the sails aback and used every exertion to get her off. In about 10 m. after she backed off. We immediately tried to get her round, but in a few seconds she struck again, being about 100 feet from a rock that lay above the water's surface, (the surf slightly breaking over it.) We tried every means that lay within our power to get her afloat, but found it impossible, as she was aground afore and aft, with 4 feet water in her hold. The night being very dark and we not knowing our situation commenced getting water up and getting the boats ready. At day-light we found that we were about 4 or 5 miles from a small sand island, bearing W. N. W. from the ship, and on the weather-side of a large field of scattering rocks and shoals. Finding it impossible to get her off, we commenced getting provisions, and other things that would be useful to us. At 7 A. M. cut the masts away to keep her from falling over."

Early in the morning some of the hands went on shore, and the day was spent in landing provisions &c. At 6 P. M. all hands went on shore. At sun-down the ship fell over on her star board side, in about 12 feet of water, the lower hold being full of water, and in this position she has remained, excepting that she has gradually sunk into the sand. Six days after landing they commenced building a small schooner, which was completed in four months and twenty-two days. All hands were busily employed, from day to-day, (Sabbath excepted) in discharging the ship's cargo, stripping off the rigging and taking on shore every thing that was valuable and moveable. They were so far successful as that only 80 bls. of oil were lost by the casks being stove, 40 bls. in large casks now remain in the forward part of the hold, together with 15 bls. of salt provisions. It is estimated that property to the amount of $30,000 has been saved. The island was not found upon the Ship's Charts, and there is a dispute whether it has ever previously been surveyed, its position discovered and laid down upon any chart. By repeated observations Captain Pell ascertained its position in W. Long. 174° 51′ and 26° 01′ N. Lat. It is triangular in form, and elevated about 40 feet above the sea. It is about 3 miles in circumference, being the most elevated in the N. W. part. The schooner was built at the S. W. point and their encampment made on the S. E. part. In digging about 5 feet, tolerably good water was found. The well was dug near the centre of the island, where there was formerly a lagoon. No trees were found upon the island, neither was there any trace of human foot-steps, which would induce the belief that it had ever been visited. The trunk of a north-west pine 50 feet long and 2½ in diameter had drifted to its shores. The island was covered with a species of coarse sea-grass, a few flowering vines, and inhabited by numerous species of sea-fowls, hair-seals, and green turtle. The ducks seemed peculiarly inclined to renounce their wild and roving propensities and adopt the domestic habits of civilized life! A flock of 40 had attached themselves to the settlement. The heat was often intense. At one time the mercury were to 106° F. but usually ranged from 92° to 98°. The mornings and evenings were cool.

* Remained on the island. † Returned in the Dela.

We take another extract from the log-book. "August 2d., Capt. and 1st. Officer went off in two boats to survey the shoals. We found the S. point bearing from E. by S. to E. by N., a good channel having from 4 to 7½ fathoms of water, and rocky bottom. Between the outer and inner reefs, good anchorage, the outer reef being two miles from the island. One mile out-side of the outer reef good anchorage, with from 4 to 12 fathoms of water. The shoal extends as far as the eye can reach from S. W. to S. as far round as S. E."

"Aug. 25. Saw from the schooner's mast-head what we supposed to be a small low island, in the S. E. direction. Sent off two boats to survey, and found a large field of rocks, from 20 to 25 miles distant, bearing E. S. E. to S. E. by S., from the island, with heavy breakers, and found it difficult to land."

The schooner built from the wreck of the Holder Borden, and named "Hope," was launched on the 10th. of September, and sailed for this Port on the following 14th., commanded by Capt. Pell. He arrived safely after a passage of twenty-three days, accompanied by twenty-five of his crew, eleven having remained upon the island. Those names marked with a star, remained on the island. Forty barrels of oil and a cable were brought in the schooner. On the 15th ultimo, the schooner was sold at public auction for $1,400, and other property to the amount of $1,500, for the benefit of the underwriters and owners. From the price which the schooner brought may be inferred that she was a craft, that speaks a good word for the ship-carpenter and others engaged in her construction. She is well built and copper fastened. Her masts are thought to be too short, but her model is pronounced good. May the "Hope" never disappoint her owners or those taking passage in her!

Capt. Pell left this Port, October 19, commanding the Am. Brig Delaware, which vessel he had purchased to remove the oil and whatever is valuable and moveable, to the United States. The Delaware was bought for $6,500. Unless something diastrious attends the shipping of the oil &c. from the island, Capt. Pell expects to return in six weeks to this Port or his way to the United States.

In reviewing the disaster which befell this noble ship, it is a source of much joy that no lives were lost. During all the time that Capt. Pell remained upon the island, "all hands" enjoyed good health. Shipwrecks and other disasters of the sea do befall seamen in this ocean, but they usually are not attended with that immense sacrifice of life which attends the loss of vessels in the Atlantic Ocean. Upon the shoals of the Pacific, the hulk of many a staunch-built vessel lies washed by the waves, but her inmates have returned to their homes or are encountering the perils of the sea in other climes; but rarely does the mariner escape with his life, when dashed upon the rocky shores that bound the Atlantic waters. Never were waters more rightly named than when this ocean was called Pacific.

The following extract is taken from the Captain's Journal "Saturday, Sept. 14th., commences with fine trades and pleasant. At 6 A. M. got under way with a fresh breeze from the N., steered to the southward and westward. At 10 A. M. run off the shoal lying off the S. W. part of the island. I judge the shoal runs off about 7 leagues from the island. At noon steered E. by S. bound for the Sandwich Islands. Lat. by observation 25° 47′ N."

P. S. The statement in the Polynesian of Oct. 20th., that "Pell's Island" is the same as Sand Island, is calculated to give a irroneous impression, because the location of Sand Island as placed on the charts differs nearly a degree in Long. from the position of Pell's Island. The position of the latter Island as defined by Capt. Pell, is undoubtedly correct, as the mean of all his Lunar observations agreed with his Chronometer, which on his return to Oahu proved to have varied but a triffle from its given rate.

We make these remarks upon the authority of a Nautical gentlemen, who has examined the charts and otherwise acquainted himself with the facts relating to the subject.

OVER LAND MAIL.

English Items. Thos. Campbell, the Poet, died 15th June, at Balogne.

The accouchment of Queen Victoria was expected to take place in August.

The Emperor of Russia had visited Queen Victoria, and the King of the French was expected in England in August.

Gen. Tom Thumb, the American Dwarf, had the honor of appearing before the Emperor of Russia.

The Steamer Caledonia had arrived in Liverpool, from Boston, making her passage in ten days.

O'Connel had been sentenced to £2000 fine and one years imprisonment for conspiracy.

The King of Hanover is dead.

Items extracted from Newspapers and Letters received by the Corvette Warren. Messrs. Richards and Haalilio, arrived in Boston just in time to be too late to take passage in the Inez, which sailed onthe 12 ht of May, for these Islands, via Tahiti.

They had not succeeded in getting back the $20,000 from France, or an indemnity from Great Britain.

P. A. Brimsmade, Esq. has been successful in making his arrangements with the Belgian Company.

The Whigs had nominated Henry Clay for President, and Theo. Frelinghusen for Vice President, and the Democrats, J. K. Polk, of Ten. for President, and G. M. Dallas of Penn. as Vice President. The former would probably be elected by a large majority.

Connecticut and Virginia had gone for the Whigs.

Congress adjourned June 17th.

Joe Smith the Mormon prophet and leader had been assassinated.

On the 7th 8th and 9th May there were several riots in Kensington, (Philadelphia) between the Irish and native Americans, in which a number of lives were lost, and the Catholic Church of St. Augustine and St. Michael were burnt to the ground, and also other buildings destroyed.

The House of Representatives in committee of the whole by a vote of 75 yeas to 49 nays, abolished the Spirit ration in the Navy, also by a vote of 67 to 63 abolished flogging in the Navy.

Commodore Shubrick is dead.

Mr. Spencer, Secretary of Treasury has resigned and Bibb of Kentucky was appointed in his place.

A Store Ship left New York for this place about the 1st of July, name Mariposa.

Commodore Jones had arrived home, and was to have the first vacant command on shore.

Two Arabian horses had arrived as a present from the Imaum of Muscat, to the President of the United States.

Fwo heavy shocks of earthquakes in the Island of Porto Rico, and other W. I. Islands.

Rev. Mr. Crocker, of the Am. Baptist Mission, died at Monrovia, Feb. 26.

The receipt of the A. B. F. Missions in June, were $20,467,43, and for the preceding year, $163,689,00.

Price of Sperm Oil on July 20th, 90 and 92 cents; Whale, 35 and 36 cents; Bone 40 and 42 cents.

New York Express, June 28.

Washington, June 8—9 P. M. Texas Treaty rejected! For it 16!—Against it 35!

The Texas treaty has just been rejected in a full Senate, by a vote of 35 to 16. Instead of a two-thirds vote for the treaty as the Texan Government were assured there would be, there are more than two-thirds against the treaty. Fifty-two Senators were present, and fifty-one voted. Mr. Hannegan of Ia. declining to vote.

The following are the yeas and nays. It will be seen that Mr. Henderson of Miss, (who probably felt himself instructed) was the only Whig who voted for the treaty. Benton and Wright, the strong men of the other side voted against it, carrying Allen, Atherton, Niles, Fairfield and Tappan, and throwing Hannegan, of Ia., off the track. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, among the Slave States, were unanimously against the treaty, and North Carolina, Georgia and Missouri, had a divided vote. A majority of the Senators representing the Slave States were therefore opposed to the treaty.

For the Treaty.—Alabama, 2. South Carolina, 2. Mississippi, 2. Pennsylvania, 2. New Hampshire, 1. North Carolina, 1. Illinois, 2. Arkansas, 2. Georgia, 1. Missouri, 1.—16.

Against the Treaty.—Maine, 2. New Hampshire, 1. Massachusetts, 2. Vermont, 2. Connecticut, 2. Rhode Island, 2. New York, 2. New Jersey, 2. Delaware, 2. Maryland, 2. Virginia, 2. North Carolina, 1. Georgia, 1. Louisiana, 2. Tennessee, 2. Kentuckey, 2. Michigan, 2. Ohio, 2. Missouri, 1. Indiana, 1.—35.

From the New York Express, June 7th.

Oregon.. The Western (Mo.) Expositor of the 18th inst. says the Oregon company which rendezvoused in the vicinity of Independence, has started on its journey; and promises an account of its numbers, &c., hereafter. The same paper contains a letter to Col. Ford from Col. Gilliman, who commands another company of emigrantr, dated Oregon Camps, May 15, which says:

"Our company, when joined with yours, will be very large—much the largest that has ever crossed the Rocky Mountains. There are, in the Independent Oregon Colony, at this date—1 minister, 1 lawyer, 1 millwright, 3 millers, 1 tailor, 1 ship-carpenter, 2 blacksmiths, 1 cooper. 1 tailoress, 2 cabinet-makers, 5 carpenters, 4 wheelwright, 2 shoemakers, 1 weaver, 1 gunsmith, 1 wagonmaker, 1 merchant, and the rest farmers. There are 43 families, 108 men, (60 of whom are young men,) 323 persons, 4.0 oxen, 160 cows, (16 of which are term cows,) 143 young cattle, 54 horses, 41 mules, and 72 wagons. The number of horned cattle is 713 head. Many men from the adjoining counties are on their way to join us.

From the New York Express, June 28.

Difference of Longitude Determined by Morses Telegraph. Among the many wonderful developements of the new Telegraph, one has just come to light which will be regarded in the world of science as deeply interesting. Professor Morse suggested to the distinguished Abago, in 1839, that the Electro-Magnectic Telegraph would be the means of determining the difference of longitude between places with an accuracy hitherto unattained. By the following letter in the National Intelligencer, from Captain Charles Wilkes to Professor Morse, it will be perceived that the first experiment of the kind of which we have any knowledge, has resulted in the fulfilment of the Professors prediction:

Washington, June 13, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—The interesting experiments for obtaining the difference of longitude through your Magnetic Telegraph, were finished yesterday, and have proved very satisfactory. They resulted in placing the Battle Monument Square, Baltimore, 1m. 34s. 868 east of the Capitol.

The time of the two places was carefully obtained by transit observations. Lieutenat Carr and Eld assisted me in these observations. The latter was engaged in those at Baltimore. The comparisons were made through chronometers, and without any difficulty. They were had in three days, and their accuracy proved in the intervals marked and recorded at both places. I have adopted the results of the last days ob-

servations and comparisons, from the elapsed time having been less.

The difference from former results found in the American Almanac is 732 of a second After these experiments I am well satisfied that your Telegraph offers the means of determining *meridian distances* more accurately than was before within the power of instruments and observers.

Accept my thanks and those of Lieut. ELD for yourself and Mr. VAIL, for your kindness and attentions in affording us the facilities to obtain these results.

With great respect and esteem, your friend,
CHARLES WILKES.

Prof. S. F. B. MORSE,
Capitol, Washington.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Friend.

IS THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS IMMORAL?

BY AMICUS.—*No.* 4.

The affirmative of this question, I have attempted to support—with what success the reader will judge—from the fact, that *it conflicts with the revealed will of God.* If this has been satisfactorily shown, additional arguments, it may be said, are superfluous; for what can be more plainly *immoral* than *known* and *deliberate* and *persevering* opposition to the will of the moral Governor of the Universe? And what argument will be likely to influence the man who disregards the law of his Maker? The subject, however, is of too great importance to rest it on this single argument, though confessedly one of more weight than any other that can be produced. But lower considerations—those which appeal more directly to human affairs, to temporal interests, may possibly affect some minds more forcibly than the high one which has been presented in these papers. I therefore proceed to argue that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is immoral because, 2dly, *it conflicts with the law of love to our neighbor.*

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is classed, by the Great Lawgiver, with the first and the great command. In another connexion, the obligation of love to our neighbor, is stated and urged with extraordinary explicitness and force. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." This has been called the "golden rule," and is justly admired by all good men, and praised not unfrequently by many who have little regard to the first and great command, which enjoins supreme affection to the blessed God. Let us then carefully examine this rule, and inquire what bearing the traffic in question has upon it.

The law of love to his neighbor, implied in the above rule, obviously requires every man to pursue a business which shall not only *not* injure, but which shall benefit his fellow men; a business which shall not only *not* diminish, but shall actually increase the amount of good in the community with which he is connected. He may not be a drone. He may not be industrious in a business which will yield no profit to his neighbor, though it might enrich himself—as the making, or bartering of things of no value in exchange for money or other valuable property. This law also requires that every man scrupuously avoid whatever would destroy the good name of his neighbor; impair his influence in his own family or his neighborhood; or contract his sphere of usefulness as a member of civil community. In accordance with the spirit of this law, every man must do all in his power, both by his example, and by his efforts, actually to increase the amount of good, of general good. His daily business must be such that every member of the community, other things being equal—might engage in it, not only lawfully, but profitably, in a manner subservient of the public weal. Such is the business of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the seaman, and the professional man. Each of these, if he be an honest man, is serving his generation according to the will of God. His business is honorable. His example salutary. He adds to the amount of good in the community. He fulfills the law of love.

But how is it with the man who traffics in intoxicating drinks? He admires, it may be the "Golden Rule," does he fulfil the law of love? Look at him and his customers, and judge. He is no drone, not he. No man more industrious, enterprising than he is. He rises up early and sits up late. No pains, no expense does he spare in fitting up his establishment that it may be convenient, and attractive. He meets his customers with a smile—is affable and accommodating; eager to supply the demands of the miserable beings who crowd about him clamorous for the privilege of slaking their raging thirst at the fountain which he has opened. But to what end is all this industry, this affability, this promptitude in answering the calls of customers? Can he who traffics in intoxicating drinks say honestly, that his business is in accordance with the "Golden Rule," with the law of love? That it does not only *not* injure, but does actually benefit his fellow men? that it does not only *not* diminish, but does really increase the amount of good to the community? Can he say, believing his own declaration, that for the property which he obtains by the sale of his commodities, he renders a valuable equivalent? That he contributes to the reputation and domestic happiness of his neighbors? to their physical and mental energies, to their peace of mind; and especially to their preparation for the hour of death, and the scenes of the Judgment? It seems well nigh a mockery to propose these questions even to the trafficer in this article. He does not even flatter himself that his business has any such tendency. Nor dare he flatter himself, that like some kinds of business, his has a negative character—that like some branches of commerce it may be valuable or otherwise according to the disposition of those who are engaged in prosecuting them. He knows, or might know, that his traffic is *an evil, and only evil, and that continually;* that in its influence on individuals and on the community, it is withering, deadly; hence that it *conflicts with the law of love to our neighbor.*

To substantiate the above assertions—should any one question their correctness—I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the Permanent Temperance Documents, from which I have already made extracts. Speaking of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, men carefully selected from three or four different professions—say—"It is the selling of that, without the use of which nearly all the business of this world was conducted till within less than three hundred years; and which of course is not needful."

2. It is the selling of that, which was not generally used by the people of this country, for more than a hundred years after the country was settled; and which, by hundreds of thousands, and some in all kinds of lawful business, is not used now.

3. It is the selling of that which is a real, a subtil, and very destructive *poison.*

4. It is the selling of that, which tends to form an unnatural and a very dangerous and destructive appetite.

5. It is the selling of that, which causes a great portion of all the pauperism in our land.

6. It is the selling of that, which excites to a great portion of all the crimes that are committed.

7. It is the selling of that which makes wives widows, and children orphans; which leads husbands often to murder their wives, and wives to murder their husbands; parents to murder their children, and children to murder their parents; and which prepares multitudes for the prison, for the gallows, and for hell.

Can any man, I seriously ask, can any man doubt, for a moment, that the traffic in intoxicating drinks *conflicts with the law of love to our neighbor*—that it is unlawful in the highest sense of the word, hence that it is *immoral?*

AMICUS.

ORIGIN OF INVENTION.—Electricity was discovered by a person observing that a piece of rubbed glass, or some similar substance, attracted small bits of paper, &c. Galvanism, again, owes its origin to Madame Galvani's noticing the contraction of the muscles of a skinned frog, which was accidentally touched by a person at the moment of the professor, her husband, taking an electric spark from the machine. He followed the hint by experiments. Pendulum clocks were invented from Galileo's observing the lamp in the church swing to and fro. The telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle maker placing two or more pairs of spectacles before each other, and looking through them at different objects. The barometer originated in the circumstance of a pump, which had been fixed higher than usual above the surface of the well, being found not to draw water. A sagacious observer hence deducted the pressure of the atmosphere, and tried quicksilver. The Argand lamp was invented by one of the brothers of that name having remarked that a tube held by chance over a candle caused it to burn up with a bright flame—an effect before unattainable, though earnestly sought after. Without the Argand lamp, the light houses (to pass over minor objects) could not be made sufficient; and on the importance of these it is needless to dwell.

CURIOUS FACT.—The hexagonal cells of bees have angles of 70 degrees 34 minutes. This enables them to enclose a given space with the least possible quantity of material.

THE LOVE OF THE JEWS FOR THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY.—Independently of that natural love of country which exhibits among this people, two objects bring the Jew to Jerusalem; to study the Scriptures and the Talmud—and then to die, and have his bones laid with his forefathers in the valley of Jehoshaphat, even as the bones of the patriarchs were carried up out of Egypt. No matter what the station or the rank; no matter what, or how far distant the country where the Jew resides, he still lives upon the hope that he will one day journey Zion-ward. No clime can change, no season quench, that patriotic ardor with which the Jew beholds Jerusalem, even through the vista of a long futurity. On his first approach to the city, while yet within a day's journey, he puts on his best apparel; and when the first view of it bursts upon his sight, he rends his garments, falls down to weep and pray over the long-sought object of his pilgrimage; and with dust sprinkled on his head, he enters the city of his forefathers. No child ever returned home after long absence, with more yearnings of affection; no proud baron ever beheld his ancestral towers and lordly halls, when they had become another's, with greater sorrow than the poor Jew when he first beholds Jerusalem. This, at least, is patriotism. It is curious to read the indications of fond attachment to its very air and soil, scattered about in the Jewish writings: still, it is said, that man is esteemed more blessed, who, even after his death shall reach the land of Palestine, and be buried there, or even shall have his ashes sprinkled by a handful of its sacred dust. "The air of the land of Israel," says one, "makes a man wise;" another writes, "he who walks four cubits in the land of Israel is sure of being a son of the life to come." "The great wise men are wont to kiss the borders of the Holy Land, to embrace its ruins, and roll themselves in its dust." "The sins of all those are forgiven who inhabit the land of Israel. He who is buried there is reconciled with God, as though he were buried under the altar. The dead buried in the land of Canaan first come to life in the days of the Messiah." It is worthy of remark, as stated by Sandys, that so strong is the desire this singular people have always manifested for being buried within these sacred limits, that in the seventeenth century large quantities of their bones were yearly sent thither from all parts of the world for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted but a very small number of Jews even to enter Palestine. Sandys saw shiploads of this melancholy freight at Joppa; and the valley of Jehoshaphat is literally paved with Jewish tomb-stones —[Wilde's Narrative.

A LITERARY TASTE FAVORABLE TO VIRTUE.—An attachment to literary pursuits—a desire for the acquisition of knowledge in general, will, for the most part, be found to co-exist with a virtuous turn of mind. Every species of literary, as distinguished from scientific composition, is directly or indirectly didactic: for though vice may be propagated by books as well as virtue, there is no branch of literature of which this is the nature, though it may be the perversion; and he who has a relish for immoral productions, has not a taste for literature, (any more than a merchant, in calculating his profits, has a turn for mathematics,) but merely for literature so far as it is a means of pampering his debased propensities. A taste for literature, then, is in general a taste for the lessons of virtue."

EXTRACT.—"I know of but one thing safe in the universe, and that is truth. And I know of but one way to truth for an individual mind, and that is, unfettered thought. And I know but one path for the multitude to truth, and that is, thought freely expressed. Make of truth itself an altar of slavery, and guard it about with a mysterious shrine; bind thought as a victim upon it; and let the passions of the prejudiced multitude minister fuel; and you sacrifice upon the accursed altar, the hopes of the world!"

MEANS AND ENDS.—"As in the steam-engine the most wondrous and valuable parts of the machinery are those which escape the notice of the casual visiter, so, in the administration of public affairs, the greatest merits of the statesman are those which escape the cognizance of the generality of mankind. Men are so dazzled by the mightiness of the powers evoked, that they pay little regard to their adaptation to the end desired; at any time, a great war producing small results is more likely to be popular, than a small war producing great results. An express revelation was necessary to teach the prophet that God was neither in the wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice."

YOURSELF.—You cannot find a more companionable person than yourself, if proper attention be paid to the individual. Yourself will go with you wherever you like, and come away when you please.—approve your jokes, assent to your propositions, and in short, be in every way agreeable, if you only learn and practice the true art of being really "on good terms with yourself." This, however, is not so easy as many imagine, who do not often try the experiment. Yourself, when it catches you in company with no other person, is apt to be a severe critic on your faults and foibles; and when you are censured by yourself, it is generally the severest and most intolerable species of reproof. It is on this account that you are often afraid of yourself, and seek any associates, no matter how inferior, whose bold chat may keep yourself from playing the censor. Yourself is likewise a jealous friend: if neglected and slighted, it becomes a "bore," and to be left for even a short time "by yourself" is then regarded as actually a cruel penance, as many find when youth, health, or wealth, have departed. How important is it then to know thyself, to cultivate thyself, to respect thyself, to love thyself warmly but rationally.

It is a most excellent rule to avoid gross familiarity, even where a connexion is most intimate. The human heart is so constituted as to love respect. It would indeed be unnatural in very intimate friends to behave to each other with stiffness; but there is a delicacy of manner, and a flattering deference, which tends to preserve that degree of esteem which is necessary to support affection, and which is lost in contempt when a too great familiarity is allowed. An habitual politeness of manners will prevent even indifference from degenerating into hatred. It will refine, exalt, and perpetuate affection.

Integrity is a great and commendable virtue—a man of integrity is a true man, a bold man and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth and not with the times—with right and not with might; his rule is straight—soon seen, but seldom followed.

Moderate desires, says the late President Dwight, constitute a character fitted to acquire all the good which this world can yield. He who is prepared, in whatever situation he is, therewith to be content, has learned effectually the science of being happy; and possesses the alchymic stone which will change every metal into gold: such a man will smile upon a stool, while Alexander, at his side, sits weeping on the throne of the world.

CONSUMPTION.—There is a dread disease which so prepares its victim as it were for death, which so refines it of its grosser aspect and throws around familiar looks, unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease, in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load, and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death—a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from—which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace; but, slow or quick, is ever sure and certain.

EXTRACT.—"I first look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to get there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred; I then look around in the world and observe what multitudes there are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, and what little reason I have to repine or complain."

If a friend ask a favor, you should grant it if it is reasonable; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong yourself, and wrong him, by equivocations of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend, or to keep one: the man that requires you to do so, is dearly purchased at such a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all men: you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not.

A GOOD CREATURE OF GOD.—The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, the drunkard's friend, used to tell a good story of a young bragging opponent of the temperance cause, who thought he could put it all down by quoting scripture. One very cold night he staid at the house of a good lady, who was a warm friend of the temperance cause; but, amid a circle of young friends he bore triumphantly the palm as an anti temperance hero, by showing from scripture that every creature of God was good, and to be received with thanksgiving. When the hour of retirement came, the good lady introduced him into a very cold chamber, where stood a bed covered with large cakes of ice. "O!" he exclaimed, "you are not going to put me under blankets of ice!" "Ice, sir," said she—"why ice is a creature of God, and you said every creature of God is good and to be received with thanksgiving. I hope you will be very thankful for it for a covering, for I am sure it is as good for that as firewater is to drink; so, good night, sir."

READING.—Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages.—[Sir J. Herschell.

BE SOMETHING.—One principle of the mussulmen creed is, that every person shall have a trade. Thus should it be the world over. See the young man, no matter what are his circumstances or his prospects, if he has no plan he never will accomplish much. If he relies upon his present possessions, or upon the anticipated favors of fortune, ten to one if his fine hopes are not blighted, and he find, too late, that the only path to true greatness is by application.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress; no crime destroy; no economy alienate; no despotism enslave. At home a friend; abroad an introduction; in solitude a solace; in society an ornament. It chastens vice; it guides virtue; gives at once grace and government to genius.—Without it what is man? A splendid slave; a reasoning savage; vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes.

ITEMS RESPECTING WHALE SHIPS.

NICHOLAS GORDON, a blacksmith, who left the Ann Mary Ann, a few months since in this Port, has opened a shop near the store of Tyhoun, the Chinaman, and he desires to share with others the patronage of the public.

We regret to learn that Capt. Brown, of the Hannibal, of New London, has been obliged to leave his ship at Lahaina, and take passage home on board the Daniel Webster. From the same cause Capt. B. was unable to go to the N. W. the last season. During the absence of his ship he was a member of our family, and we are most happy in bearing testimony to his excellency and worth as a man and christian.

Capt. Lawrence, California, reports B. Brothers, 28 July, 400 s. the season. Columbia, 28 June, 60 s. the season. Adaline, Gibbs, 20 Sept., 800 s. the season.

The Bremen ship Alexander Barckley, took 2,400 w. oil this season, on the coast of Kamschatka, near St. Peter's and St. Paul's. The ship was one month within sight of land.

The Bk. Pantheon, fortunately shipped 1,000 bbls of oil to the U. S. one year since, by the Wm. and Eliza, which will probably add one fourth to the profit of her voyage, as the vessel does not carry over 2,600 bbls, and as she has been successful this season. She took her oil N. L. 50° and 55°, W. L. 150° and 155°, whales plenty.

The whale ship Warren, of Warren, R. I., is now having a new fore mast made at this Port, by Messrs. Drew and Shelton.

Important to Mariners in the Pacific.

Having obtained accurate information of three dangerous rocks in a juxtaposition with the Curtis Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, I deem it my duty to publish in as concise and succinct a form as may be, conveniently, for the benefit of mariners. The positions of these dangers lie directly in the track of ships cruising for sperm whales—in the parallels of latitude 31° 14′ S., and the longitude of 178° 8′ W., bearing E. N. E. by compass from the French Rock, about 45 miles distant; said to be 12 feet of water on it; but no breakers were discerned.

"The second rock was discovered in the latitude of 31° 17′ S., and in the longitude of 179° W., bearing W N W. from the French Rock, 10 miles distant; just a wash with the surface of the sea; and breaks high in boisterous weather.

"The third danger was observed in the latitude of 31° 28′ S., and in the longitude of 178° —′ E., bearing W. by the French Rock, about 133 miles distant; and heavy breakers were discerned when the surface is roughened by the wind." N. Bedford Mercury.

June 14, oil is quoted as follows:—New Yook market.—N. W. oil for export, 34 1-2 cents cash. June 28, N. W. oil firm and quick at 35 cents. Whale bone 37 cents. June 7th, crude sperm, 92 1-2 cents.—Sperm oil on July 20th, 90 and 92 cts. whale 35 and 36 cents, bone 40 and 42 cents.

THE JUG OF RUM.

From the Western Star, (published in Mass., 1792.)

Within these earthen walls confin'd
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united, dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks
Or ever curs'd Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fist for fighting nothing loth,
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fasten'd be this door—
Confined within a thousand more;
Destructive fiends of hateful shape
E'en now are planning an escape:

Here, only by a cork controled,
And slender walls of earthen mould,
In all their pomp of death, reside
REVENGE, that ne'er was satisfied,
The TREE that bears the deadly fruit
Of maiming, murder, and dispute,
ASSAULT, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The *giddy thought*, on mischief bent,
The *evening hour* in folly spent,—
All these within this jug appear,
And—Jack, the hangman, in the rear!

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature—ne'er this poison sought;
He with the pearling stream content,
Th' beverage quaffs that nature meant;
In reason's scale his actions weigh'd,
His spirits want no foreign aid;
Long life is his—his vigor pass'd
Existence welcome to the last;—
A spring that never yet grew stale;
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

The Chaplain has recived letters overland for the following persons, Masters of whale ships:—Captains Albert McLean, Palladium; N. S. Middleton, Alert; Parker H. Smith, Nantasket.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

VESSELS IN PORT, OCT. 31.

Vessels of War:—U. S. S. Warren. Her M. Ketch Basilisk.

Merchantmen:—Am. Ship Congaree, Brig Globe, Eng. Brq. Honolulu, Brigs Clemantine and Euphemia.

Whalers:—Am. (inside) ships California, Hope, Warren, Orozimbo, Damon, Nassau, Phillip Tabb, Janus, Peruvian, Splendid, Massachusetts, Navy, Eng. Indian, (outside) "17th of May," (Norwegian) Fr. Ville de Reine, Am. Minerva Smith, Wm. Hamilton, Hannibal, Milo, Neptune, Samuel Robertson.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 12, Ship Wm. Penn, Lincoln, Falmouth, 35 mos, 1300 sperm, 100 whale Ship Stonington, Hamby, New London, 12 months, 50 sperm. 2050 whale, off and on. Ship Benj, Tucker, Sands, New Bedford, 9 months, 70 sperm, 3200 whale, off and on.

Oct. 17, Ship Warren, Gardner, Warren, R. I. 14 mhs, 1300 whale. Ship Phillip Tabb. Webb, Warren, 14 months, 2800 whale. Ship Janus, Turner, New Bedford, 24 months, 200 sperm 3000 whale.

Oct. 18, Ship Ann Mary Ann, Winters, Sag Habor, 23 months 2300 whale. Brq. Pantheon, Borden, Fall River, 23 months, 75 sperm, 3250 whale, (part of the cargo shipped home).

Oct. 20, Ship Ealcon, Richmond, New Bedford, 14 ms, 180 sperm, 1300 whale.

Oct. 21, Ship Massachusetts, Nickerson, Nantucket, 1330 sperm, 1370 whale. Ship Navy, Smith, New Bedferd, 13 months, 230 sperm, 2520 whale.

Oct. 23, Ship Orozimbo, Bartlett, New Bedford, 15 ms, 2800 whale.

Oct. 24, Ship California, Lawrence, New Bedford, 29 months, 2400 sperm.

Oct. 25, Ship Benjamin Rush, Gifford, Warren, 38 ms, 1000 sperm, 650 whale.

Oct. 26, Ship Maine, Smith, 300 sperm, 1400 whale.

Oct. 27. Ship Nassau, Weeks, New Bedford, 39 months, 1100 sperm, 1800 whale. Ship Gustave, Norton, Bremen, 1700 whale, Ship Ville de Reine, —— Havre, 25 months, 2400. U. S. S. Warren, Hull, brings mail from Mazatlan. Brq. "17th of May," Holmer, Norway, 10 months, 50 sperm, 800 whale. The first Norwegian vessel in this port.

Oct. 28, Ship Milo, Gardner, New Bedford, 16 months, 100 sperm, 2400 whale. Mrs. Gardner accompanies the Captain. Brq. Noble, Sweeny, New Suffolk, 14 months, 120 sperm, 1080 whale.

Oct. 30, William Hamilton, Cole, New Bedford, full.

DEPARTURES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Oct. 2, Fr. whale ship Ganges. Am. Brq. Cossack. Fr. Brq. Faune,

Oct. 3, Fr. Brq. Eliza. Am. whale ship Frances, home.

Oct. 7, Am. whale ship Ed. Cary, cruise.

Oct. 8, Am. whale ship Oregon, home.

Oct. 15, Am. wh. Brq Superior, home.

Oct. 19, Am. whale ship, Ann Mary Ann, cruise.

Oct. 19, Brig Delaware, Pell.

Oct. 21, Am. whale ship Falcon, cruise.

Oct. 25, Am whale ship Ann Alexander, cruise. Benj. Rush, cruise.

Oct. 26, Am. whale ship Levi Starbuck, home. Wm. Thompson, Canada, James Stewart.

Oct. 27, Brq. Pantheon, home.

Oct. 31, whale ships Wm. Penn, and Augusta.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 7, Am. whale-ship Clematis, Bailey, New London, 17 months, 2600 whale, 26,000 lbs. bone. Minerva Smith, Fisher, New Bedford, 9 months, 165 sperm, 1500 whale, 20,000 lbs. bone. Ann Mary Ann, Winter, Sag Harbor, 23 months, 2300 whale, 18,000 lbs. bone. Barque Harvest, Taber, Fairhaven, 12 months, 1200 whale, 10,000 lbs. bone. Ship Illinois, Jaggar, Sag Harbor, 11 months, 2970 whale, 30 sperm, 24,000 lbs. bone.

Oct. 8, Am. whale-ship Statira, Adams, New Bedford, 13 months, 2250 whale, 115 sperm, 24,000 lbs. bone.

Oct. 9, Am. Brq. Connecticut, Hempstead, New London, 13 months, 1820 whale, 80 sperm, 18,000 lbs. bone. Ship Champion, Pease, Edgartown, 37 months, 1400 whale, 1300 sperm, 15,000 lbs. bone.

Oct. 10, Am. brq. Persia, Whippey, New Bedford, 14 months, 700 whale, 60 sperm, 7,000 lbs. bone.

Oct. 11, Am. brq. Clement, Fuller, New London, 13 months, 1,100 whale, 12,000 lbs. bone. Ship Warren, Gardner, Warren, 14 months, 1700 whale, 18,000 lbs bone.

Oct. 12, Am. whale-ship Gratitude, Stetson, New Bedford, 42 months, 1000 sperm, 300 whale, 9,000 lbs bone. Navy, Smith, New Bedford, 13 months, 2520 whale, 230 sperm, 25000 lbs. bone. Susan, Russell, Nantucket, 34 months, 500 sperm, 500 whale, 5,000 lbs. bone.—*Polynesian.*

Oct. 14, Am. whale-ship Orozimbo, Bartlett, New Bedford, 15 months, 38000 whale, 40,000 lbs.bone. Brq. Gem, Worth, Sag Harbor, 12 months, 2600 whale, 30,000 lbs. bone. Ship Fanny, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 9 months, 40 sperm, 2050 whale, 15,000 lbs. bone.

Oct. 15, Brq. Noble, Sweany, New Suffolk, 14 months, 120 sperm, 1080 whale, 8000 lbs bone.

Oct. 16, Ship Young Hero, Brock, Nantucket, 29 months, 1050 sperm. Ship Milo, F. M. Gardner, New Bedford, 16 months, 100 sperm, 2400 whale, 24,000 lbs bone. Ship Samuel Robertson, Warner, N. Bedford, 35 months, 1200 sperm.

Oct. 17, Ship Richmond, Ludlow, Cold Spring, 10 ms, 2400 whale, 25,000 lbs bone. Ship William Hamilton, Cole, New Bedford, 26 months, 300 sperm, 4,000 whale, 40,000 lbs bone.

Oct. 18, Ship Franklin, Chadwick, New Bedford, 18 months, 1150 whale, 1,000 lbs bone. Ship Leonedas, Waldron, Bristol, 16 months, 60 sperm, 1340 whale, 12,000 lbs bone. Ship Euphrates, Post, New Bedford, 15 months, 500 sperm, 300 whale.

Oct. 19, Ship Washington, Sandford, Sag Harbor, 16 months, 25 sperm, 2700 whale, 24,000 lbs bone. Ship Daniel Webster, Carry, Sag Harbor, 14 months, 25 sperm 3225 whale 35,000 lbs bone. Ship Gen. Williams, Holt, New London, 15 months, 4500 whale, 50,000 lbs bone.

Oct. 21, Ship Java, Shockley, New Bedford, 16 months, 60 sperm, 2300 whale, 25,000 lbs bone. Brq. Bayard, Fordham, Greenport, 12 months, 40 sperm, 2000 wh, 20,000 lbs bone. Ship Swift, Fisher, New Bedford, 34 months, 800 sperm, 1500 whale, 15,000 lbs bone.

Oct. 23, Ship Herald, Morgan, Stonington, 16 months, 170 sperm, 1230 whale, 10,000 lbs bone

Oct. 24, Ship Chili, Dexter, New Bedford, 15 months, 2100 whale, 25,000 lbs bone. Ship Hydaspe, Post, New Bedford, 42 months, 850 sperm, 850 whale, 8,000 lbs bone. Crescent, Miller, Sag Harbor, 12 months. 1000 whale, 6000 lbs bene. Ship Ann, Leek, Sag Harbor, 15 months, 1200 whale, 12,000 lbs bone.

Oct. 25, Richard Mitchell, Long, Nantucket, 12 mhs, 550 sperm, Ship Huron, Green, Sag Harbor, 13 ms, 2400 whale, 22,000 lbs bone. Ship Hamilton, Peck, Bridgeport, 12 months, 135 sperm, 1570 whale, 15,000 lbs bone.

For Shipping news we are under great obligations to Mr. G. D. Gilman.

DONATIONS.

For general expenses of the Chaplaincy.—Captain Doane, Am. Brig Globe— $15,00
Capt. Pell, former master Holder Borden— 4,00
Physician Fr. whale ship Ocean— 1,00
E. F. Nye, seaman of ship Janus— 50

For Temperance, (or printing the Friend),—Capt. Delano, Brq. Cossack— $4,00
Capt. Cole, Wm. Hamilton— 10,00
Capt. Bishon, Brq. Superior— 5,00
Dr. Baker, Eng whale ship James Stewart— 3,00
George W. Dow, seaman Benj Tucker— 1,00
Seth Wyatt, seaman Hope— 50
Otis Stowell, seaman Ann Alexander— 63
Ebenezer Nickerson, seaman Levi Starbuck— 50
E. F. Nye, seaman Janus— 1,00
Friend— 50

For Bibles—Portuguese seaman— $1,50
American seaman— 52
For books sold to seamen— 3,00

MARRIED.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER, President of the U. States, to Miss Julia Gardner, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardner, of Long Island, New York, one of the unfortunate persons killed on board the steam vessel Princeton. The ceremony took place June 26th, at the church of the Ascension, New York City. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk officiating.

In Honolulu, Oct. 24, Mr. H. Wood, (col.) naturalized Hawaiian subject, to Nika, a native Hawaiian. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Samuel C. Damon, Seamen's Chaplain.

DIED.

At the American Hospital, in Honolulu, Oct. 17th, Mr. John Massey, 2d officer of Am. whale ship Chelsea, N. London, Ct. Report says that he belonged to Boston, Mass. Among his papers was found a letter addressed to him, by a near friend, dated "Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Aug. 9th, 1843.—George Hill."

At the American Hospital in Lahaina, Oct. 3d, Jeremiah Hatch, seaman on board Brq. George. He belonged to some part of Long Island, N. Y.

On board Benj. Rush, Oct. 9, 1842, George Williams, colored man, steward, 25 years old. He belonged to N. York City.

Ship Hydaspe, Capt. Post, of N. Bedford, lost by scurvy, James Francis, of Martha's Vinyard; Geo. Shaw, Salem; Jacob Handy, New York; Abraham Thompson, Albany; Joseph Francis, ——; Wm. H. Wheat, ——. The rest of the crew down with the scurvy—only Capt., Mate, and one man to work ship.

FOR SALE.—At the study of the seamen's chaplain, vol. I., Temp. Ad. & Seamen's Friend. Price $1 25, bound.

N. B.—The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale and gratuitous distribution, Bibles and Testaments, in the English, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish and Danish languages.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $3 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies. Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND,

OF TEMPERANCE AND SEAMEN.

VOL. II. HONOLULU, OAHU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1844. No. XII.

For the Friend.

NOTES

On the Shipping, Trade, Agriculture, Climate, Diseases, Religious Institutions, Civil and Social Condition, Mercantile and Financial Policy of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands, and to the natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. By ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, Esquire.

(*Continued from No. XI, page 99.*)

74. SALTING PROVISIONS. This business has already been tried, and the Beef and Pork are found to take the salt well. A new mode of salting on the principle of placing the meat in a *vacuum*, and letting in the brine or pickle, has been patented in London, under the auspices of my friend *Dr. Elmore.* The apparatus is simple and cheap, and the process more certain and quick in its operation than the old mode, commonly known.

The annual concourse of vessels at these Islands, ought to afford a demand for salted provisions, if they can be produced at a cheap price, and of good quality. As cattle are already abundant, and fast multplying, while salt and casks can be procured in any desired quantity, I see no reason why such provisions should not be well and cheaply prepared here.

75. TANNERY AND CURRIERY. The abundance of hides, sheep skins, goat skins, calf skins, &c. affords facilities for the establishment of such useful trades in these Islands. In the Island of Hawaii, I am informed, bark is found, which has been applied, with great success to the purpose of tanning. It is probable that the same or other barks may be found, in the other Islands, were a demand for them to arise.

76. WEAVING AND SPINNING. In all communities, there are women, children of a certain age, old people, and infirm, not able to work in the fields, but of sufficient strength to engage in weaving, spinning, or other light in-door occupations.

Where cotton and wool are articles of natural growth, and materials for dying can be found, it could be matter of no great difficulty to teach the natives to prepare the wool, dye it, spin it, and weave it up into coarse shirts, blankets, caps, stockings, cloaks, girths, suspenders, mantles, and other little articles that might be useful to the natives, and even bought to some extent, by the crews of whalers.

A Fancy Fair for the sale of these articles might be held twice a year when the whale ships crowd the Port. On such occasions, mats, baskets, and other curiosities, made or collected by the natives, might be offered for sale.

It is impossible to overrate the importance to the Sandwich Islands of a system of general industry to its inhabitants of all classes. It would lead not only to the benefit of the whole, but of every individual; it would beget feelings of self-respect and independence, establish order and morality, promote health and vigour, unite the members of families, villages and districts together, engender patriotism, and powerfully counteract the progress of depopulation.

77. PORT OF LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI. I now proceed, Rev. Sir, as I promised to you, on the 15th March last, to hand you a table of the whalers that have touched at the Port of Lahaina, since 1836, adding some remarks relating to whalers generally and particularly to that Port.

Yearly arrivals of whale ships, for seven years, from 1837 to 1843, inclusive, at the Port of Lahaina, Maui, Sandwich Islands, according to accounts kindly furnished by Messrs. Peck & Co, and Rev. Dr. Baldwin.

VESSELS.	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
American whalers.	55	66	50	39	70	84	232
British "	7	5	1		2	8	4
French "		1	1		1	5	2
St. Johns, N. Bruns						1	3
Bremen "							5
Sydney "							1

The increased afflux of vessels in 1843, is very remarkable; and I am not sure that there may not have been more arrivals during that year, for the data before me, commence only on the 16th February, and extend no farther than the 7th November.

The present year, (1844) is not yet completed, but it is far enough advanced to prove that the number of ships at *Lahaina*, will greatly exceed even that of 1843. From the 7th January to the 14th May, 126 ships had arrived, and 115 from the 1st July to the 8th of October; in all, 251. Excepting 8 Bremen vessels, 10 French and 1 Danish, all were Americans.

In this Port of *Honolulu*, in 1843, there were only 135 arrivals of whale ships, and so far as this year has yet run, I fear there will be fewer in 1844, thus justifying the remarks previously made in my note 53, published in the Friend of 4th September. If the inhabitants of Honolulu wish to preserve the trade, and see their property, whether in land or houses, increase yearly in value, it becomes them seriously to consider why the whalers prefer *Lahaina* to this Port, and to remove any disadvantages they may here labor under, that can be removed.

In my notes number 9 and 10, in the Friend of 1st July, I have already shewn the vast importance of the concourse of whalers that yearly frequent these Islands, and that the annual expenditure of each has been calculated at from 800 to 1300 dollars But supposing that each vessel on an average, should only spend 400 dollars during each visit, that amount on 251 vessels, would leave for Lahaina $100,400 annually.

78. MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA. The importance of holding out every possible inducement to whalers to continue the preference they have hitherto given to these Islands is so much the greater, that Mexico—the last nation to adopt any thing wise or liberal concerning trade or shipping—has at last opened its eyes to the policy of attracting them to the Ports of California. It appears that in the Port of *Monterey*, the authorities have reduced the Port charges on whalers to but 4 dollars, and the *farmers* are making great efforts to supply every thing they want, at cheap rates. As the Ports of California are so conveniently situated for the whalers that fish on the North West coast, which of late, are by far the greatest number, their competition with these Islands, is so much the more to be dreaded.

Latterly the attention of the American whalers has been directed to the *sperm fishery*, less than in former years, and the success of those who do fish for *sperm* has not been what it was, seven and ten years ago.

This result appears from the following figures, which I take from Messrs. Peck & Co.'s statements.

YEARS.	Number of ships.	Average take of sp oil.
1833	24	524 barrels.
1834	45	504 "
1835	38	555 "
1836	44	561 1-3 "
1837	44	438 "
1838	51	388 1-4 "
1839	32	409 "
1840	29	285 "
1841	34	444 1-2 "
1842	36	406 "

During the latter year, there were 16 of the arrivals from the North West coast, where the average take of black oil was 1750 barrels.

During the present year the success of whalers in that quarter has been great and general beyond any former example. It has also been great on the coast of Japan, with those who fish for sperm.

The question whether, with all the fishing during the last 164 years, the number of whales, throughout the ocean, has become diminished, or only so, in particular seas, or quarters of those seas, is one upon which the most experienced whaling Captains give very contradictory opinions. Some light upon this important point will be thrown by the following tables relating to the Greenland whale fishery, and the whale fishery in general, as it has been conducted, and is still pursued by British vessels.

GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.

RETURN OF SIX YEARS, shewing the three largest and the three smallest Importations of Thirty years, in the early period of the Fishery.

YEAR.	Number of Ships Employed	Average Quantity of Oil imported for each Ship.
		Tuns.
1680	148	117
1688	214	19
1696	100	48
1701	207	130
1705	157	137
1710	137	6

RETURN OF EIGHT YEARS, shewing the four largest and the four smallest Importations of the last Twenty Years.

YEAR.	Number of Ships Employed	Average Quantity of Oil Imported for each Ship.
		Tuns.
1822	121	71
1823	117	146
1828	95	150
1830	91	24
1832	81	155
1836	59	13
1838	39	103
1840	31	15

The erroneous impression that the falling off of the Fishery of late years is attributable to the scarcity of Whales, is manifested by the foregoing Table, whereby it is shown, that, in the *earlier* periods of the fishery, the produce of Oil varied more than in later years.

SHIPS AND SEAMEN EMPLOYED in the respective Years 1821 and 1841.

FISHERIES.	1821 No. of Ships.	1821 No. of Men.	FISHERIES	1841 No. of Ships.	1841 No. of Men
Northern or Greenland	158	7900	Northern or Greenland	16	800
Spermaceti Whale	95	3040	Spermaceti Whale	68	2176
Common Oil (Whale and Sea Elephant)	33	1056	Common Oil (Whale and Sea Elephant	1	32
Fur, Seal Skin	36	792	Fur, Seal Skin	nil	nil
	322	12,788		85	3008

The foregoing Table shews a falling off in 20 years of 237 Ships, and 9,780 Men, employed in the British Fisheries, being equal to 73-100, which is attributable to the withdrawal of Bounties from *British* Fisheries, and the abatement of Duties on Vegetable Oils, the produce of *Foreign* Countries, the increased Importation of the latter being shewn in the following Table.

VEGETABLE OILS IMPORTED in the respective Years 1821 and 1841.

1821 Description of Oil.	Quantity Imported.	Duty per tun.	1841 Description of Oil.	Quantity Imported	Duty per Tun.
	Tuns.	£. s. d.		Tuns.	£. s. d.
Olive Oil	1900	15 13 0	Olive Oil	5315	4 4 0
Cocoa Nut	nil	2 10 0	Cocoa Nut	1264	1 5 0
Palm Oil	3200	2 10 0	Palm Oil	14,215	1 5 0
Rape Seed Oil	800	12 0 0	Rape Seed	6610	0 12 0
Linseed Oil	10,500	17 0 0	Linseed Oil	20,325	0 17 0
	16,400			47,729	

Increase, 31,329 Tuns.

TABLE of the respective Importations of BRITISH SOUTH SEA and GREENLAND OIL, as compared with the Importations of BRITISH COLONIAL OIL, in the Years 1821 and 1841.

South Sea and Greenland.	1821.	1841.	Colonial.	1821.	1841.
	Tuns.	Tuns.		Tuns.	Tuns.
Greenland Oil	16,500	500	Cod and Seal Oil	7500	10,000
Spermaceti Oil	3606	3310	Spermaceti Oil	nil	1964
Common Oil	4750	101	Common Oil	nil	5433
	24,676	3911		7500	17,397
Decrease	--	20,765	Increase	--	9,896

By the above Table it will be seen that while the produce of the South Sea and Greenland Whale Fisheries has, between 1821 and 1841, fallen off 20,765 Tons, the increase of the British Colonial Fisheris has been only 9897 Tons; and these Fisheries seem, by the Importation of 1838, as compared by 1841, (see the following Table) to be on the decline.

BRITISH COLONIAL OILS, IMPORTED 1838.

Cod and Seal Oils	98,00
Spermaceti Whale	2,434
Common Oil	7,904
	20,138

LONDON PRICES OF SPERMACŒTI AND COMMON OILS, from 1800 to 1842.

Year	Spermaceti per Tun.	Common Oil per Tun.	Year.	Spermaceti per Tun.	Common Oil per Tun.
1800	£84	£36	1822	£65	£26
1801	101	48	1823	54	25
1802	96	35	1824	48	26
1803	96	42	1825	57	26
1804	93	38	1826	55	34
1805	90	36	1827	70	27
1806	84	31	1828	79	25
1807	93	29	1829	74	27
1808	111	41	1830	72	48
1809	120	48	1831	75	43
1810	121	50	1832	61	28
1811	120	44	1833	62	25
1812	108	50	1834	65	23
1813	96	60	1835	75	23
1814	79	48	1836	80	32
1815	79	43	1837	84	35
1816	64	33	1838	84	25
1817	78	36	1839	95	25
1818	90	43	1840	104	25
1819	102	39	1841	98	31
1820	85	30	1842	75	30
1821	72	23			

Average Price of Spermaceti . . . . £84. | Average Price of Common . . . . £35.

Average Duration of Voyages in the Spermaceti Whale Fishery.

	Yrs. M.		Yrs M.
From 1800 to 1810	2 3	From 1825 to 1835	3 0
" 1810 to 1820	2 6	" 1835 to 1842	3 3
" 1820 to 1825	2 9		

Upon one point, I have heard the most experienced of American Captains generally agree, and it is this, that the British vessels do not make such good voyages as the Americans do, chiefly from the use of ardent spirits allowed in the former. If this be the case, it behoves the owners of British Whalers to lose not a day in excluding ardent spirits for ever from all their ships, except for medical purposes.

Intoxication on board ships, where human life and property are constantly exposed to all the dangers by earth, water, fire and air, is something like going into a powder magazine with a lighted candle. Underwriters, life insurers, ship owners, ship masters and philanthropists of all classes ought to unite to prevent the possibility of such an evil

79. REGULATIONS OF THE PORT OF LAHAINA. 1st, Every vessel on arrival, has to be visited by the harbor master.

2nd. Every Captain requiring refreshments, has to pay $10 for the harbor dues, for which he is allowed five barrels of potatoes and the privilege of purchasing supplies for his ship. He is also entitled to the protection of the laws, while he and his crew obey those laws.

3. No Captain is to allow any of his men to spend the night on shore, without the leave of the Governor, without which any sailor found on shore one hour after sunset, is liable to be confined, and can be liberated only on payment of a fine of $2.

4 In cases of sickness, or other good reasons, a captain can obtain permission for his men to remain on shore, by applying to the Governor, but they must reside within the limits assigned by him.

5. Every ship on arriving and making purchases, has to pay one dollar for the support of two lights kept burning to mark the place where boats can land.

6. Every vessel before leaving must take out a certificate from the harbor master, that the Port regulations have been complied with, under the penalty of $100. For such certificate, the harbor master charges a fee of one dollar.

7. Every vessel, engaged in the whale fishery, in order to pay for the refreshments she may require, is allowed to barter or sell goods to the amount of $200, as per original invoice, but if she sell goods beyond that amount, on the value of the excess, she has to pay the customary duty.

This duty is at present, 3 per cent, *ad valorem*, but the Government have given notice that they intend to raise the duty to 5 per cent upon all goods of licit introduction.

80. INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII, KAUAI, and MAUI, chiefly from data collected by Major Low, of the Army of British India.

It afforded me much pleasure in these remote Islands, to make the personal acquaintance of *Major Low*, a constituent of my, in years go e by, respected partners, Messrs. Lyall, Brothers & Co. (formerly Lyall, Wyllie & Co.) of London, and Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co. of Calcutta. A common acquaintance with the same friends, is a strong bond of attraction to those who meet far from home, To this recommendation the Major added manners easy and gentlemanly, with remarkable powers of conversation and a certain congeniality with me in interest in the aboriginal races of the human family, that recommended him in a special manner to my esteem. I may add that he left the same favorable impression upon all who knew him here, nor could it be otherwise, from his enlarged and liberal views of men and things, and his happy talent in adapting himself to all people, and all circumstances. In this respect, he reminded me much of my late lamented friend, SIR ALEXANDER BURNES, of *Bokhara* celebrity.

During the Major's short sojourn in these Islands, he found time to make the tour of this Island, and to visit the Islands of *Hawaii*, *Maui* and *Kauai*. I regret that he left before he had leisure to arrange and copy out all his notes and to amplify them with his own remarks.

81. ISLAND OF HAWAII.—*District of Hilo and Puna*. In this District, the Major was hospitably entertained by the Rev. Mr Coan and his lady, of whose kindness he speaks in terms of warm praise. He considers that the whole district contains about 11,000 souls, and the Port of Hilo, or Byron's Bay itself, about 1000, living in a scattered village.

Altogether, the Major considers *Hilo* the best situation that could have been chosen for the capital of these Islands, both on account of the excellence of its Port, the facility of watering and obtaining supplies, its situation to windward and in the largest Island of the group, its susceptibility of improvement, and other advantages. In this view Capt. Tucker of H. B. M. Frigate Dublin, and Capt. Armstrong of the U. S. Frigate Savannah, fully concur.

The climate is mild and salubrious, though rather damp from frequent rains. There is perhaps a greater extent of available land, in its neighborhood, than anywhere else, in that or any of the other Islands, and from the frequent rains, it is of surpassing fetility.

There are three resident Missionaries with their families, one Boarding school for boys, with 65 scholars, one for girls with 26, and 54 native schools, with about 2500 scholars.

The current wages are from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents per day, or 2 to 5 dollars per month.

The arrivals of vessels at this Port have been as follows, viz:

Year.	Ships of war.	Merchant vessels	Whalers.
1841		1	7
1842		1	2
1843	6	1	14
1844 from January to March		1	8

Besides, the Port is visited by native vessels form ten to twenty times annually.

The export of Arrow Root for the last four years has been 55,375 pounds.

The exports of Sugar was increasing.

In 1840 it was		15,000 pounds.
1841	"	23,000
1842	"	30,000
1843	"	24,000
1844	"	83,000 pounds

were expected to be exported.

In 1843, 1600 gallons of Molasses were exported.

Of Coffee, 2000 pounds were exported in 1843, and in all 1844, they expected to export 6000 pounds.

The average export of *shingles* for 4 years, had been 100,000 feet; in 1843, 20,000 feet of boards, plank and scantling were exported, while *Koa* and *Ohia* with numerous other varieties of woods fit for ship building abound.

In the vicinity there is a large extent of land peculiarly well adapted for grazing. Yet cattle, particularly tame, do not abound.

Beef sells from 6 to 7 cents per lb.
Pork " at 6 " "
Hogs on the hoof at $3 each.
Cock Turkies $1 "
Hen do 50 cents.
Fowls 25 "
Sweet potatoes at $1,50 cts per barrel.

Onions, Coco nuts, Breadfruit, Melons and oranges abound, but vegetables are scarce and of little variety.

The whole metallic circulation was calculated at only a few hundred dollars, yet the trade of the place is thought to amount to little less than $12,000 a year, chiefly, of course by barter.

The harbor dues for whale ships are $6 for anchorage, and $6 for Pilotage.

Hamakua, Waimea and Kawaihai. The population of this District is about 5500 souls, and their yearly decrease is calculated at 200, at which rate, in less than 24 years the natives will be extinct.

It contains one resident Missionary family, and 20 native schools.

The population of Kohala is about 6,500 souls.

83. Kailua. The population of the northern District is about 4,500 souls. It is usual for the inhabitants to migrate to the leeward Islands, and hence their numbers do not increase, though it is believed the births exceed the deaths.

About 2000 or 3000 lbs of *coffee* were gathered during the preceding twelve months, and the soil is well adapted for *cotton*.

The chief town is *Kailua*, where His Excellency the Governor, John Adams, or Kuakini, resides. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

Kaelehuluhulu may contain 400 and *Keauha* about 350 inhabitants.

There are two Missionary families, and 16 schools, with about 850 schollars at *Kailua*. It is here, where the Rev. Mr. Thurston labors so usefully.

84. Kealakekua. The Major estimates the population from the South point of Hawaii to this place, at about 4,400 souls, The annual decrease for many years has been found to be 2 and 3 per cent of their numbers.

The chief towns, or villages, are Kealakekua and Kawaloa, of which the former affords the only harbor frequented by ships.

In 1843, 22 ships, mostly whalers, touched at this Port, and during last spring 21.

The dues are $6 for anchorage and $6 for pilotage.

There are two Missionaries and 23 schools in the District.

The current wages for laborers are from 12 1-2 to 25 cents per day. Carpenters earn from $1, 25 to $1,50 per day, and Blacksmiths $2.

The circulation is not over $1000 in coin, but the yearly consumption of goods is supposed to amount to about $4000.

Amongst the products are the following, viz:

Sugar Cane, which grows luxuriantly, though from the scarcity of water, no sugar is made.

Arrow Root abounds though little is prepared for markets.

Kukui Oil, none made, though there are large groves of the tree which yields it.

Castor Oil; the shrub, or plant abounds, but no oil is made.

The *Mustard* plant grows wild.

Coffee, produced in small quantities, but likely to increase, as several plantations have been commenced.

On a mountain road between *Kealakekua* and *Kailua*, Mr. Hall, an American, has a plantation of 800 coffee trees, producing about 1000 lbs of coffee. Next year he expects to have 2000 trees in bearing, and to gather 6500 lbs.

His Excellency, Governor Adams cultivates coffee to about the same extent.

Laborers who dig up the soil (ploughs are scarcely known) are paid about $4 per month, they finding themselves.

Cotton might be cultivated to a considerable extent, though only a small quantity is raised. It sells at 12-1-2 cents cash, or 20 cents per lb, in trade.

Cabbages, Pine Apples, Pumpkins, Melons, Oranges, Figs and Grapes, also Onions abound.

Maiz, or Indian corn, is produced in small quantities. Sweet potatoes are sold at $1 per barrel; Irish, $3; Yams at $1,50; Taro $1,50 per barrel and fire wood at $10 per cubic fathom.

About 100,000 feet of boards, and 400,000 shingles are produced for exportation.

Hogs alive, fetch 3 cents per lb; beef sells at 6 cents per lb; goats sell at $1 each; turkeys sell at 50 to 75 cents each; fowls sell at 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; horses from $40 to $100; mules and asses sell at $30 each; oxen sell at $20 to $25 each.

The above prices are mostly those given in trade or barter; for cash they are much lower.

The climate is the most mild and equable in the Island. The Thermometer along the shore ranges from 75 to 85 degs. There is a sea breeze by day and land breeze by night. It rains during eight months in the year. During the remaining four months, it is too dry to plant.

The Major obtained these particulars chiefly through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, who is stationed at Kealakekua.

That gentleman informs me that since the visit of Major Low, he had employed a native to go through the District, from the South point of the Island to the village of Hokukano, three miles north of the Bay of Kealakekua, and found only 1649 children to 2930 adults, the whole population being 4579. The comparative scarcity of children is a striking and alarming fact, in these Islands. R. C. W.

85. Kau. The population of this District amounts nearly to 5000 souls, of whom about one third are catholics.

There are two Missionary families, twenty schools, and twenty teachers

The climate is cold, salubrious, and invigorating. The Themometer ranges from 47 to 75 in the shade.

The great Volcano of Kilauea, is in the neighborhood whose crater is 9 miles in circumference, and in constant activity.

The soil is good for vegetables and fruits of all kinds.

Oranges, Figs, Grapes, Mangoes, Custard Apples, &c. are now being extensively cultivated, but the chief products are Taro and sweet potatoes.

There are few cattle—only about 80 or 100, and 30 to 40 horses, but there are plenty of goats and pigs; and turkeys and common poultry abound.

The common wages for laborers are 12 1-2 cents per day.

The natives manufacture a kind of cloth called *kapa* or *mamaki kapa* as an article of trade.

Sugar, Coffee, and Castor and Kukui oils might be raised to a great extent.

The chief, or I may say, only available Ports of Hawaii, (anglice) Owhyhee, are Kealakekua, Kailua, Kawaihai and Hilo, or Byron's Bay; and the Port charges, in all, I understand are six dollars for anchorage and six for pilotage, where a pilot is used.

As a specimen of the Missionary schools generally, the Major quotes the 25 schools of Kealakekua, under the same number of teachers. These were attended by 467 boys and 450 girls, making 1917 enrolled scholars, of whom the average attendance was 463.

Of the scholars, 410 were readers—119 writers—159 were studying geography—297 mental arithmetic, and 32 written ditto.

This was the state of these schools in January and February 1844.

86. Island of Maui. Major Low estimates the population of *Maui*, and the adjacent Island of *Lanai*, taken together, at from 24000 to 25000 souls. For Lanai, he allowes 600.

The climate along the Southern and Western shores is hot and sultry, but tempered with land and sea breezes. Along the Northern and Eastern shores the trade winds prevail and there is more rain. Rain is at all times frequent on the mountains at the height of 3000 feet and upwards.

The prevailing diseases are those arising from disorder of the alimentary canal, created by excess or improper feed.

Coughs and Rheumatic pains are common, from exposure to the night air. The gonorhœa, and ulcers of a foul character are often met with but syphilitic cases are greatly diminished.

Amongst infantile complaints, those of dentition and *croup* are the most fatal.

The common wages throughout the country is 12 1-2 cents per day, but in *Lahaina* 25 cents are paid, and 50 if the laborer works on board ship.

The Largest town and most frequented Port is *Lahaina*. It contains about 2800 souls, and promises rapidly to increase with the increased afflux of whalers.

Of these, the Major says 250 touched for refreshments in 1843, besides numerous arrivals and departures of native vessels.

Irish potatoes, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, bananas, melons, cucumbers, Indian corn and taro are amongst the vegetables easily procured.

The prices of the Lahaina market are given as follows; beef 6 cents per lb; hogs from $2 to $10 each; turkies 50 cents each, 10 for 30 yards of coarse cotton; ducks 50 cents each; fowls 12 1-2 to 25 cents; goats $1 each, or 7 for 30 yards of coarse cotton; Irish potatoes $2 to $3 per barrel, or 14 yards cotton; yams 7 barrels for 30 yards do; sweet potatoes do do, or $1 per barrel; Onions, a barrel for 15 yards do; pumpkins 100 for 30 yards do; bananas 30 bunches for 30 yards do; melons 6 to 12 1-2 cents each; cucumbers 50 cents per bushel; beans $3 per barrel, or 15 yards cotton; Indian corn do do.

There are two considerable establishments for making sugar and molasses, and several small ones.

Of *Cotton* little is raised, though it might be extensively cultivated.

The same remark applies to coffee, of which the Major says, there is only one plantation, with about 1000 trees.

Tobacco is only grown for domestic use, though it also might be easily and successfully cultivated.

A small quantity of Rice is grown at *Wailuku*.

The Indigo plant grows wild in many places, but no Indigo is made.

Arrow Root abounds and is prepared in considerable quantity.

The musterd plant grows wild, but ships afford the only demand.

Large quantities of Castor and Kukui oil might be prepared were attention given to these articles.

In East *Maui*, good wheat is raised and might be extensively cultivated in elevated situations.

No proper estimate can be formed of the yearly consumption of goods, or of the amount of coin in circulation. Both depend materially upon the crews of ships which visit *Lahaina* for supplies.

There are nine Missionaries on Maui, and 2 on Molokai.

On Maui there are 110 common schools, and 4 on Lanai.

At Lahaina luna there is a seminary for boys, with 3 teachers, and 134 pupils; and at Wailuku, one for girls under one teacher and one assistant.

87. Island of Kauai. Major Low, with regard to Kauai, concurs in the opinion expressed by all who have made the tour of the Islands, that it is by far the most beautiful and valuable of the group, relatively, to its size. But his time was so short there, that his notes upon it are but few and meagre.

From all he could learn, it appears that the Island furnishes annually about 200 tons of sugar, and 20,000 gallons of molasses. Almost the whole, if not entirely so, of that produce is from the establishment of the enterprising firm of *Messrs. Ladd & Co* herein before often alluded to, in these notes.

About 24 ships touch annually for refreshments, and the coasting trade is considerable.

There is a good port at Hanalai, on the north side of the Island, near which *Mr. Bernard* has an extensive coffee plantation.

The climate is delightful and diseases almost unknown.

There are about 1200 head of oxen on the Island, worth there about $10 per head.

Four Missionaries reside on the Island with their families.

The consumption of goods amounts to about $20,000 yearly, and it is calculated that the monetary circulation is about $5,000.

Beef sells at 6 cents per lb.—pork at 4—sweet potatoes at about $1,50 cents per barrel, and yams at $2.

The current wages for laborers are 12 1-2 cents per day, they being found in provisions, but the amount is generally paid in goods on which the master has a large profit.

88. Major Low also rode round the Island of Oahu, but in haste and without time to make any particular remarks.

In allowing me to make use of his *memoranda*, the Major requested me particularly not to withhold his testimony in favor of the Missionaries whom he so frequently met in the course of his route. That testimony has the greater weight that it comes from a British officer, of no common powers of observation, who went among them with the sympathies peculiar to his profession and to his own church, and under the full knowledge of all the gross misrepresentations that had been made to their prejudice. He was fully cognizant that they had been represented as political emissaries of the United States, under the garb of religious professors, seeking only their own temporal interests and instilling into the native mind, a love for their own country and a dislike to all others. So far from this being the case, the Major gave it as his decided opinion that no men could be more diligent, disinterested, zealous and sincere in their sacred calling, or more estranged from all political influences, unconnected with the safety and well being of their church and disciples, than the American Missionaries resident in these Islands. Nor was this opinion hastily formed or founded on the reports given by the Missionaries of one another. In the course of his travels, the Major often found foreigners who had resided long on the Islands, amongst whom many were of habits any thing but clerical, yet he was particularly struck with the fact that not one of them, in answer to his enquiries, accused the Missionaries of devoting themselves to worldly pursuits, of exerting any undue or improper influence over the chiefs, of betraying any feeling hostile to the natives of countries not their own, or of immoral practices.

The Major was most favorably impressed with the simple yet extremely kind, frank and unostentatious hospitality that he experienced at all the stations. To use his own words, the Missionaries every where received him as one of their own countrymen, and of their own body, and in fact, of their own families. It would be invidious to single out names where all received and entertained "*the stranger within their gates*," in a manner and with a cordiality proving that the obligation of the moral law came home to willing hearts.

89. POLICY AND CHARACTER OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES, as shewn by the minutes of their yearly general meetings.

Long after writing my notes No's. 26, 27 and 28, published in the Friend of 1st July, and after receiving the observations made by *Major Low*, through the kindness of Mr. Levi Chamberlain, I was permitted to have access to the minutes of the general meetings of the Missionaries from 1837 to 1844, both inclusive. Their general meetings, or councils of the Missionaries are generally held in Honolulu annually, after the same manner and for like purposes as the general assembly of the church of Scotland convened in Edinburgh.

The yearly council, or general meeting, is composed of all the Missionaries from the different Islands, both lay and clerical; a moderator and scribe are annually chosen, and the business conducted according to the usual forms in religious assemblies, in other countries; all the members present being equally entitled to speak or vote on such subjects as come before the meeting. A record of proceedings is carefully kept, from which extracts are published for the private use of the members of the board.

Another body, and one distinct from the above is an association of ministers of the gospel only, called the HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATION. This embraces all the clergymen from the different Islands, meets annually and has for its object the mutual improvement of its members, by freely dicussing, both by speaking and writing, such subjects as are most interesting and important to ministers of the gospel in this part of the world.

The Presbyterian form of government was resolved upon at different times, but for want of unanimity was never carried out, and the several churches are now governed according to the Presbyterian or Congregational form as suits the predilections of the pastor and his people.

The following is an abstract of the attendance and duration of the general councils during the years undermentioned

Years.	Number who attended.	First day of session.	Last day of session.
1837	25	May 3d.	June 5th.
1838	*	*	*
1839	36	May 13th.	June 13th.
1840	27	" 18th.	" 2d.
1841	31	" 12th.	" 8th.
1842	21	" 13th.	" 2d.
1843	30	" 11th.	" 3d.
1844	31	" 31st.	" 15th

* In 1838 there was no general meeting, but meetings of the Missionaries on their respective Islands took place, and a committee of seven delegates was appointed to arrange, complete, and carry into effect the business transacted by these insular meetings.

Although it has been usual of late years to print the minutes of proceedings at the general meetings, they are considered printed documents, to be used merely for the information of the Missionaries themselves and of the board to whom they belong.

90 Under these circumstances while it behoves me gratefully to acknowledge an unusual confidence in my favor personally, I cannot help stating my regret that the practice has not been to make these minutes public, for the information of the religious world, and in vindication of the many calumnies which have been propagated against the labors of the American Missionaries in these Islands. I have found nothing in them that does not redound to the honor of the Missionaries and convict their columniators of misrepresentation.

Except as a christian and a philanthropist, I have nothing to do with the American Missionaries, but if it be true—and I have yet to learn that it is not—that in the uprooting of heathenism, establishment of christianity, introduction of education, and abolition of immoral practices, their success in these Islands has been greater and more universal than that of any other body of Protestant Missionaries in any other field, a correct view of their proceedings becomes a matter of great interest to all Protestants to whatever nation they may belong.

In these Islands the honor of the Missionaries may be safely left to the fair application of the sacred maxim—"by their fruits ye shall know them," but as the tongue of evil report has been heard against them in foreign parts, where their fruits cannot be thoroughly known and appreciated, I shall take occasion to notice a few of the misrepresentations that have gone abroad.

91. It has been reresented that the Missionaries have attended more to their secular interests than to the spiritual welfare of their flocks. If so, they have been singularly unsuccessful in what has been supposed to be their main pursuit, for I know not one of them that has attained unto worldly wealth. But what do the minutes say upon this point?

It appears that since 1839, the Missionaries have been allowed only a bare support to themselves and families at the following rates;

For a Missionary and his wife	$450
" single lady	175
For every child under 5 years	20
" " " from 5 to 10	40
" " " over 15	80

The highest appropriation that I have found was for one gentleman with a wife and 5 children, in 1843—$690, while during the same year, 28 of the brethren received only $450 each, and the ladies received only $175 each.

No one acquainted with the expense of living in the Sandwich Islands will say that it would be possible for the Missionaries to support and clothe themselves and families, and educate the latter at these rates, were it not for their secular agents, through whom they receive a great part of their supplies, at the cost prices of the United States, including the actual charges.

But is the above small, and I would say *inadequate* pittance wrung from the hard labor of the Hawaiian people? By no means. It is derived from the voluntary charity of the pious contributors to the American Board of Foreign Missions. I find that the total appropriation has been as follows, viz.

1838 total yearly appropriation	$30,000
1839 " " "	35,000
1840 " " "	35,000
1841 " " "	36,725
1842 " " "	33,500
1843 " " "	34,400
1844 " " "	36,047

including $1,697 part of contingent fund for 1843.

Considering the wide spread distress that has prevailed in the United States since 1837, it is not a little honorable to the charity of the American public that they supplied the above board with the means of making such large annual appropriations. Besides their Mission in these Islands, they have others in Africa, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Persia, India, Ceylon, Siam, China, Singapore, and Borneo, and also domestic Missions among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Paunees, Sioux, Ojibaws and Indians of the Oregon Territory, in support of all which, in 1843, they expended $256,687,85 cents.

But returning to their extremely useful Mission here, Protestants in other countries will be curious to know in what manner the gross amounts appropriated in the United States are applied here. In illustration I give the particulars of the last two years.

	1843.	1844.
Family support	21,330	22,716 04
Departments and institutions	8,628	9,400 00
Permanent buildings	2,500	
Special grants	1,942	3,931 00
	34,400	36,047 04

The application for family support, is upon the low scale I have already mentioned.

That for departments and institutions, will be best understood by giving the examples of the same two years.

	1843	1844
Mission Seminary	2500	2500
Female "	1,000	800
Boarding School, *Hilo*	700	800
Punahou School	500	500
Printing Department	2,000	2,000
Medical "	800	1,000
General Meeting	500	500
Depository	300	300
Contingent Fund	328	1,000
	8,628	9,400

Under the title of permanent buildings were included churches, meeting houses, school houses, temporary residences, &c. the full benefit of which descends to the Hawaiian people, as they cannot be taken out of the country.

By special grants are meant extra allowances made to Missionaries beyond their allotted salaries, for house repairs and additions, travelling expenses and of all which the parties necessarily have to render a particular report to the secular agents

Foreign Protestants will also be anxious to know how a Missionary and his wife dispose of their $450 annually. It is alone, on an average, in the following manner;

For their clothing,	$110
" domestics,	90
" flour 25—fuel 30	55
" milk and butter,	35
" meat, vegetables, rice and poi,	60
" sugar, molasses, tea, &c,	25
" wear of bedding, and crockery,	30
" horse and incidental expenses,	45
	$450

The above estimate was found too low, insomuch that in 1840, it was recommended that $100 more should be added to each married missionary, for soap, oil, Kitchen and household furniture, beds, stationary, hospitality, church, &c. &c.; but the Mission never has been in funds to make that additional appropriation. To the Missionary families residing in Honolulu, $50 *extra* are allowed annually, on account of the great expense of living in the capital.

TO BE CONTINUED.

AMERICAN WHALE SHIP'S CABIN ORNAMENT.

PLEDGE.

We the undersigned, Mariners of Ship Navy, believing that intemperance is the greatest bane to human happiness and usefulness, and that temperance eminently fits us for all the duties and enjoyments of life, do solemnly pledge one to the other, that we will in future abstain from all intoxicating drinks, except strictly for Medical use.

Francis C. Smith, Master.
John W. Norton, 1st Officer.
Rufus N. Smith, 2d "
——— ———, 3d "
Clement Vincent, Boatsteerer.
George Jernegan, "
Robert Kerr, "
Wm. J. Wilson, "
——— ———, Cooper.
James Lewis, Steward.
John W. Smith, Cabin Boy.
J. M. Calhoun, Cook.
Stephen D. Jordan, Seaman.
Sylvester Antoine, "
Abra. A. Ackerman, "
Ellis Harris, "
Richard R. Clark, Seaman.
G. F. Miller, "
Mahew Look, "
T. J. Ackerman, "
Charles Courtney, "
Andrew S. Sarvent, "
Sylvanus Cleveland, "
Tristam Mahew, "
H. F. Sherman, Carpenter,
Narcis Fraizereau, Seaman.
E P. Bradford, "
J. Matthews, "
Manuel Armes, "
John Antonio, "
Antoine Francis, "

At Sea, May 5, 1844.

SONG.

THE TEMPERANCE SHIP.

Speed, speed the temperance ship!
Ye winds fill every sail,
Behold her on the deep,
Outriding every gale,
The tempest's fury she outbraves,
And hosts of deathless drunkards saves.

Speed, speed the Temperance Ship!
Who joins us in the cry?
Mothers and children cease to weep.
Our ship is passing by,
We wish to take you all on board—
A freight of mercy to the Lord.

Speed, speed the Temperance Ship!
For her we'll ever pray,
'Tis Israel's God alone can keep
In safety, night and day;
On him we'll evermore depend
Who is the contrite drunkard's friend.

Speed, speed the Temperance Ship!
Ye young and aged shout,
Behold her sailing o'er the deep!
With all her streamers out,
Bound for the true te-total shore—
Where streams of death are drank no more.

THE FRIEND.

Honolulu, December 2, 1844.

TEMPERANCE AMONG WHALEMEN.

It is with pleasure that we are able to report that the Temperance Reform is triumphantly advancing among whalemen in the Pacific Ocean. A few weeks since while distributing Temperance publications in the harbor of Honolulu, we were invited into the cabin of the American whale Ship Navy, and most happily surprised when the 1st officer, Mr. Norton, pointed to what we are pleased to style "American whale Ship's Cabin Ornament."

We immediately asked the privilege of copying the same, and are most happy in presenting it to the numerous readers of the Friend—particularly among whalemen and seamen generally. The pledge was neatly framed and protected in front by a glass.—Reader, you will see the names of "all hands" thereto affixed, except the 3d officer and cooper. We were rejoiced to learn that they were far removed from the vortex of intemperance. The Navy had been out but 13 months, and had taken 240 barrels of sperm oil, 2500 barrels of whale, and 25000 lbs. of bone. No accidents had happened, and not a man had run away. About that time we desired to engage the services of a good journeyman printer, and it was among the ship's company of the Navy, that we found our man. He is now, reader, at work for you.

The Navy is by no means the only ship that *practically* as well as *theoretically* sails upon Temperance principles. Every ship has more or less te-totallers among its crew. We cannot now call to mind a single exception, in that portion of the whaling fleet that has visited Honolulu, during the past season. We mention the following ships as ranking high upon the Te-total scale.—Ship Benjamin Rush, "Friend Gifford," Master, carries the Temperance pennant at her mast-head when in port. The ship Hope, of Providence, carries a goodly number of Washingtonians of the "first water." While this ship was lying in port, 10 of the crew enrolled their names on the pledge kept at the Chaplain's study. Some of them had been mighty champions in the ranks of King Alcohol. The ship California, with her $70,000 worth of Sperm oil, carries an interesting ship's company of young men; while engaged in penning these remarks, we were interrupted by several of the crew who came to place their names to the pledge. The ships Phillip Tabb, Milo, Janus, Wm. Penn, and many others are not backward in the good cause, which now is acting as a mighty lever to raise seamen as a class. His heart must be colder than ice which will not be moved while listening to the sad tale which some of the "sons of the ocean" can relate of their struggles with the mighty destroyer. Let old King Alcohol look out for his crown or seamen will tear it off! They are getting wide awake, said one at a Temperance meeting recently in Honolulu—"Shipmates, look-out for the Devil, for he does not take a *watch below*, but is all the time on deck at work." Yes, seamen of every class and rank, merchantmen, whalemen, man-of-war's-men, one and all, look out for the evil spirit that lurks in intoxicating drinks—touch not, taste not, handle not the poison, *but pledge perpetual hate to all that can intoxicate.*

Ye advocates of the old rum drinking system on ship board—your ranks are thinning. Unless you want to become the scorn and by-word of the world, you must give way. Like the old Dutch Admiral,

who lashed a broom to his mast-head and swore that he would sweep the seas, so the genius of Temperance, has a broad pennat flying at the main, and is shipping able-bodied te-total seamen, in every port in the world, and so sure as truth eventually triumphs, will the TEMPERANCE SHIP become MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

WHERE IS THE SAILOR'S HOME?—Poets tell us that the sailor's *home* is "on the deep," "on the sea," or "on the mountain wave;" others may say, "the sailor has no home, he is a universal wanderer, visiting all countries, climes, oceans and seas, in fact, the sailor is a citizen of the world." Ask however, the sailor himself, if he has a home, and you will not hear the reply that his home is every where and no where, but where his father and mother live or lived, where his kindred dwell or dwelt. The sailor thinks, loves, and talks of home as much, peahaps more, than any one else. He may seldom visit home, but he is always going there when his present voyage is up! So we have found it; only listen to whalemen with a "full ship." There is something in that phrase "full ship," that makes whalemen, after a three or four years' voyage, put on a cheerful countenance. No more "mast heads," it is "watch and watch," a "quick passage home,"—such are the topics of conversation. Thus, doubtless thinks the writer of the following lines, furnished for our columns, by a sailor on board the English whale ship Peruvian, of St. Johns, New Brunswick.

For the Friend.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The long sought time at length has come,
And now we steer our course for home,
Blow thou good breeze and speed us on
The way that leads to sweet Saint Johns.

Our ship seems conscious of the hour
That proves her strength and sailing power;
She swiftly ploughs the parting tide,
Her Captain's and her seamen's pride.

Our anxious friends methinks I hear
Repeat the day, the month, the year,
Which tore us from their arms of love,
O'er ocean's wide expanse to rove.

With watchful eyes the spot they scan
Where stands the ready signal man,
Who telegraphs each coming sail,
Borne onward by the favoring gale.

Our hearts so long oppressed with care,
Haste on before to meet them there,
While nightly in our dreams we trace,
Each well known scene—each loved one's face.

We know that many a fervent prayer,
They raise to ask "Our Father's" care—
Dash on "Peruvian," through the foam,
And bear their sons and brothers home.

Nov. 1844. G. M. R.

WHAT A BILL-FISH CAN DO.—Under what genus and species the ichthyologist will class the specimen of the finny tribe called *bill-fish*, we know not, but according to Capt. Lincoln, William Penn, this fish possesses great physical power, sufficient to thrust its bill through the solid oak sides of a ship. Shortly after the William Penn sailed from the Sandwich Islands in the spring of 1842, she was obliged to put in at the Society Islands on account of a leak. On heaving out, about 6 feet from the keel was found the *bill* of the above mentioned fish. It had been thrust several inches through the following materials.

1st. Copper,
2d. Sheathing, 1 inch pine.
3d. Plank, 3 inch oak.
4th. Timber, 4 " "
5th. Ceiling, 2 1-2 inch oak.

9 1-2 inches solid oak, and 1 inch pine, total 10 1-2 inches. Capt. L. has preserved the identical *bill* being about 1 1-4 inches in diameter, so that he is able to convince the incredulous by ocular demonstration. We recollect some years since to have seen the *blade* of a sword-fish thrust through a piece of solid oak timber; it was cut from the side of a whale ship, and is now preserved as a curiosity in the Marine Museum, Nantucket, Mass.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Friend.

IS THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS IMMORAL?

BY AMICUS.—*No.* 5.

In discussing this question, I have attempted to show the immorality of the traffic from the fact, that it *conflicts with the revealed will of God*, the moral governor of the universe, from whose decisions there can be no appeal. I labored also to prove that the traffic *conflicts with the law of love to our neighbor;* that in relation to health, reputation, and property, the traffic does to others what no sane man would be willing that others should do to him; that he inflicts upon individuals and upon the community, *deep*, often *fatal* injury. Here the case might be rested. No fair minded men, it is believed, could fail to return a true verdict to condemn the traffic as immoral in a high degree. There is, however, another consideration, which, though of less intrinsical weight than those which have been urged, may not be overlooked, may be necessary indeed to the completion of the argument. It is this:—the traffic in intoxicating drinks *conflicts with the law of self love*, therefore, is unmoral.

It is sometimes said of an individual by way of apology, "he is an enemy to no one but himself." But this is never said in sober earnestness by any reflecting man. "Do thyself no harm," is written on the page of the same statute book with the prohibition, "Thou shalt not kill." The law of love to our neighbor requires that we love him only as ourself, showing by implication that a regard to our own interests according to their relative importance, is a solemn, an imperious duty.

In a world so steeped with selfishness as this, the idea of any man's pursuing a course which collets with the law of self love may seem preposterous, "for no man," to employ the language of the bible, "ever yet hated his own flesh." All seek happiness, and aim to secure what they regard as, on the whole, the highest good. And yet nothing is more demonstrably true, than that multitudes do pursue a course hurtful in a high degree—of course their movements conflicts with the law of self love. This may be accounted for by supposing that men are blind to their own best interests—that they are ignorant of what constitutes the law of self love. Let us then look at this law, a moment, it may be apparent that certain acts come directly in collission with it. *Self love requires a course of action on which the blessing of God may be sought; which shall be attended with peace of conscience, and with a feeling of self respect; the pursuit of business which shall ordinarily secure a competency of this world's goods, together with the respectability and happiness of friends and connexions; in short, a course of action is demanded by this law, which shall render the man a blessing to the community, and secure for him the favor of God.*

Look now at the ordinary occupations of men, and see how intimately our gracious Creator has connected our duty and happiness. He has made it our duty to labor; but in all lawful employments, men can fulfil the law of self love. The farmer, the mechanic, the seaman, the merchant, the professional man, and each and every one of them pray for a blessing on the work of their hands. Each pursues a business which he knows to be lawful. Conscience approves of it, or at least, does not reproach him. The man feels self respect—is not ashamed of the product of his industry. Each ordinarily obtams a good living, and often lays up a competence for old age, or for his children. His example, so far as business is concerned—and of this alone we are speaking—is salutary, and he can see his children engaged in it without forboding their ruin. "The blessing of God which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow," is his. He is a prosperous and happy man.

But is this true of him who traffics in intoxicating drinks? However it might once have been, in times of comparative ignorance, can the man who in this age of light, deals in these drinks, either in wholesale or retail, pray for a blessing on his business? The idea is prepos erous. As well might the assassin beseech God to nerve his arm, and steel his heart for the blow he contemplates giving his victim. And does the man who traffics in these drinks enjoy peace of conscience? Does this inward monitor give an approving voice to cheer him in his toil by day and by night, in dealing out the drunkards drink? Does he feel *self respect* in his business, and honest pride in being seen replenishing the empty jug or cask of his neighbor, or filling his glass, something as the farmer feels in being seen swinging his sythe, or thrusting in his sickle? Is he proud of the *fruits* of his labor, of the raged bloated, noisy, profane, fighting, dirty creatures whom he turns out of his shop late at night, to stagger and bawl through the streets, or to lie at some corner in their own vomit? Alas, alas, the conscience of the dealer in intoxicating drinks too often becomes callous, and ceases to do her office. It is true that she sometimes troubles the man, as in the case of Mr. R. the merchant of New York, who after the death of the 13th drunkard, who all died in one summer of drinking of his rum, "was often afraid to be alone," and frequently urged * Docill to sleep with him "to keep the devil off." Still, the men who traffic in these drinks do often contrive to stifle the voice of conscience till near the close of life—sometimes probably till they awake in eternity, where she becomes the undying worm! So of respectability. The traffic makes men sordid. It blunts all their finer feelings. They often lose the sense of shame. The pest of gain crushes out their humanity, and sense of honor, so that they glory in their business—glory in their shame! And does not this *conflict with self love?*

* See the Temperance Lectures by Samuel Chipman.

For the Friend.

A TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY AFLOAT IN HONOLULU HARBOR, OCT. 24, 1844.

BY MR. G. D. GILMAN.

Name of Ship.	Value as she now floats.	Bbls of whale oil.	Value.	Bbls of Sperm oil.	Value.	Bone.	Value.	Total Value.
Wm. Thompson,	$22,000	2050	16,400	700	$14000	bn.shp.		$52,400
Chelsea,	14,000	1700	13,600			17000	$3740	31,340
Sophia,	8,000	1500	12,000			15000	3300	23,300
Canada,	20,000	3000	24,000			35000	7700	51,700
Splendid,	18,000	1600	12,800			bn.shp.		30,800
Indian,	24,000			300	6000			30,000
Hope,	20,000	3600	28,800			35000	7700	56,500
Peruvian,	18,000	3200	25,600			32000	7040	50,640
George and Martha,	8 000	2000	16,000	150	3000	20000	4400	31,400
Augusta,	16,000			1200	24000			40,000
James Stewart,	20,000	2700	21,600			27000	5940	47,540
Levi Starbuck,	10,000	800	6,400	800	1600	10000	2200	34,600
Ann Alexander,	13,000			1500	30000			43,000
Alexander Barclay,	20,000	4400	35,200			44000	9680	74,880
Damon,	18,000	clean.		shp soil				18,000
Wm. Penn,	10,000	100	800	1300	26000	1000	220	37,020
Warren,	15,000	1700	13,600			bn.shp.		28,600
Phillip Tabb,	10,000	2700	21,600			2700	5940	37,540
Janus,	17,000	3000	24,000			32000	7040	48,040
Massachusetts,	22,000	1370	19,960	1330	26600	14000	3080	62,640
Navy,	15,000	2750	22,000			25000	5500	42,500
Orozimbo,	16,000	3800	30,400	230	4600	40000	8800	59,800
California,	30,000			2400	48000			78,000

Total $1,010,240.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Congaree,	$20,000	2000	16,000			244000	$31680	$47,680
Brig Globe.	13,000	387	3,096	642	12840	79248	17434	46,370
Brig Euphemia,	5,000							5.000
Brig Lafayette,	5,000		8,000					13,000
Schr. Mary,							6800	
Brk. Honolulu,								6,800
Schr. Hawaii,	3,000							3,000
Schr. Hakaleleponi,	2,500							2,500
2 hulks,	1,975							1,975

Total $1,136,565

Prices—Sperm Oil $20 per barrel;—Whale Oil $8 per barrel;—Bone 22 cts. per lb.

NATIONAL VESSELS.

Her B. M. Ketch Basilisk,
His H. M. Schr. Hooikaika,
" " " " Piia.

VALUE OF WHALING PROPERTY AT SANDWICH ISLANDS, FROM JAN. 1, TO OCT. 10, 1844.

Total amount of whaling property of all nations touching at the several ports of the Hawaiian Islands, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 10, 1844:—$18,225,910. 373 ships. 10,800 men.

As a large proportion of these vessels touched twice within the year, or proceeded from one port to another, and have been computed in the estimates of each, it will be necessary to deduct, say one third from the above amount, to approximate to a correct estimate, which will make the several amounts as follows:

Cargoes and ships.

$12,183,940. 249 vessels. 7,200 men.

The great preponderance of American property engaged in this business will strike every one. At the reduced estimate, it exceeds that of all the other nations, by $9,621,960—by 176 vessels, and by 5,407 men. The New Brunswick vessels are partly owned in the U. S. as well as the Bremen, many of which are commanded by Americans.—*Polynesian.*

DIED.

In Honnolulu, Nov. 27, Joseph Franklin, colored man. He has resided about nine years upon the Sandwich Islands. Originally came from Sierra Leone, in Africa.

At the American Hospital, in Honolulu, Frederick W. Dart, seaman, Hannibal. He belonged to New London, Ct. He died of the dysentery, Nov. 8th, aged 18 years.

At the American Hospital in Honolulu, Nov. 24, —— Wolley, seaman belonging to Josephine, now lying in this harbor. He was a native of South Hampton, Long Island. The funeral exercises were attended at 4 P. M. Monday, Nov. 25, at the vestry of the Seamen's Chapel. The Captain and a large number of the men belonging to the Josephine were present. His remains were deposited in the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery, being the first interment in the new grounds.

On board U. S. S. Warren, May 14, 1844, Peter Nordville, seaman, native of Norway. May 27, P. Walker, Master at Arms, native of Massachusetts, near Northampton. May 26, John Smith, 2d, seaman, Chelsea, Mass. June 8th, Daniel Murray, seaman, Scotland. June 4th, John Christian, seaman, Liverpool, Eng. July 4th, John Hall, 2d, seaman, supposed to belong to Ireland.

On board Am. whale ship Hydaspe, Oct. 27, George Smith, aged 40. He was a native of London, shipped on board the Hydaspe at the Navigators, and came from the United States in ship Mary Ann, of Fair Haven.

On board Gen. Williams, at Maui, Oct. 31, Manuel Francis, native of Pico, aged 36 years.

On board Am. whale ship California, Aug. 29, 1842, off Cape Horn, Mr. John M. Sherman, 2d officer, belonging to New London, Ct., and Mr. Lucas J. Sanders, 3d officer, Aug. 10, 1843, a Portuguese.

POETRY.

"ONLY THIS ONCE."

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Only this once,"—the wine-cup glowed,
All sparkling with its ruby ray,
And bacchanalian welcome flowed,
And Folly made the revel gay.

Then he, so long, so deeply warn'd,
The way of conscience rashly spurn'd,
His promise of repentance scorn'd,
And coward-like to vice returned.

"Only this once,"—the tale is told,
He mildly quaffed the poisonous tide,
With more than Esau's madness, sold
The birthright of his soul, and died.

I do not say that breath forsook
The clay, and left the pulses dead,
But reason in her empire shook,
And all the life of life was fled.

Again his eyes the landscape viewed,
His limbs again their burden bore,
And years their wonted course renewed,
But hope and peace returned no more.

Yes, angel-hearts with pity wept,
When he whom Virtue fain would save,
His vow to her so falsely kept,
And madly sought a drunkard's grave.

"Only this once,"—Beware, beware!
Gaze not upon the blushing wine,
Oh, fly Temptation's syren snare,
And prayerful seek for strength Divine.

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.—The Albany Temperance Recorder thus concludes an excellent article on the present state and prospects of the Temperance cause:—

"In conclusion, we call upon the friends of order everywhere, to enter the lists. Let no man in this conflict, to use the language of a political journal, say, 'I have no influence.' Let each and every one put his shoulder to the wheel, and labor as though success were dependent upon his individual efforts; to those entertaining the idea that their effort in the cause of temperance can be of no essential consequence, we would commend the following simple but appropriate lines:

"What if the little rain would say,
'So small a drop as I,
Can ne'er refresh these thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky!'

What—if a shining beam of noon,
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day.

Doth not each rain-drop help to form
The cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm,
And beautify the flower?"

NOTICE.—Seamen will find a fresh supply of American Newspapers in the Reading Room, principally for the month of June, 1844. Visitors are respectfully requested not to take the papers from the *files*.

An Extra No. of the Friend will appear this month, which will conclude Vol. II. It will contain the remainder of Mr. Wyllie's valuable Notes upon the Commerce, Missions, &c. of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied with an index to the entire body of the Notes.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

VESSELS IN PORT, NOV. 27.

Vessels of War.—Her B. M. Ships Modeste and Basilisk.

Merchantmen.—Am. Brig Ontario, Eng. Brk. Honolulu, and Brig Euphemia; French Brk. Adolphe.

Whale ships.—Am. ships Maine, Josephine, Nassau, Wilmington and Liverpool Packet, Manhattan, Martha; Danish, Neptune; Norwegian, "17th of May."

ARRIVED.

Nov 13, Am. wh ship Martha, Sayer, Fair Haven, 37 mos, 600 sperm, 1100 wh, 10,000 bone.

Nov. 15, Am. wh ship Wilmington and Liverpool Packet, Place, 34 mos, 550 sperm, 2250 wh, 23,000 bone. Vide disasters.

Nov. 17, Am. wh ship Adeline Gibbs, Baylies, Fair Haven, 38 mos, 2,200 sperm.

Am. wh ship Monticello, Cogswell, Nantucket, 39 mos, 2,200 sperm.

Nov. 19, Am. wh ship Ontario, Green, Sag Harbor, 13 mos, 4,000 wh, 150 sperm, 40,000 bone, (off and on, sailed for home same day.)

Nov. 20, Am. wh ship Congdon, Nantucket, 39 mos, 1,400 sperm.

Am. wh ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 18 mos, 2,000 wh.—*Polynesian.*

Am. wh Brk Arab, Rightenton, Fair Haven, 15 mos, 1,300 wh.

Nov. 23, French Brk Adolphe, from Tahiti.

Nov. 25, Her B. M. S. Modeste, Baillie, from Monterey, California.

Nov. 26, Am. wh ship Manhattan, Cooper, 12 mos, 2,400 wh.

Nov. 27, Am. ship Mariposa, Parsons, from New York direct, 153 days; cargo Navy stores, principally.

SAILED.

Nov. 15, U. S. S. Warren, Hull, for Mazatlan

Nov. 19, Adeline Gibbs, and Montecello, cruise.

Nov. 20, Am. ship Congaree, Weston, and Am. brig Globe, Doane, both for Boston, with cargoes of bone and oil, principally.

Am. wh ship Orozimbo, cruise.

Nov. 25, California, Lawrence, cruise.

Nov. 26, French wh ship Mississippi, cruise.

Nov. 27, Am. wh ship Three Brothers.

PASSENGERS.

On board ship Congaree, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, with three children; Mr. and Mrs. Colcord, with one child. On board brig Globe, Mr. Heath, formerly 1st officer of brig Ontario. On board Her B. M. ship Modeste, from Monterey, Mr. Andrew Johnstone, who sailed from this port seven weeks since and remained five days at Monterey.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

VESSELS IN PORT, NOV. 23.

Peruvian, St. Johns, N. Brunswick, Patriot of Bremen; Eng. ships Fanny, Emma, and Eliza Frances; Am. ships Columbia, Narragansett, Wm. Rotch, Jown Howland, Elizabeth Starbuck, and Emerald.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 24, ship Nassau, Weeks, New Bedford, 37 mos, 1 100 sperm, 1,700 wh, 1,700 bone.

Oct. 25, Concordia, Cartwright, Sag Harbor, 15 mos, 100 sperm, 1,550 wh, 15,500 bone.

Hamilton, Peck, Bridgeport, 12 mos, 135 sperm, 1,575 wh, 15,750 bone, cruise.

Oct. 26, Hero, Chase, Nantucket, 37 mos, 400 sperm.

Three Brothers, Mitchell, Nantucket, 39 mos, 1,800 s.

Oct. 27, Mary Ann, Bonney, Fair Haven, 24 mos, 1,050 sperm.

Emma, Elbourn, London, 22 mos, 200 sperm.

Helen, Cartwright, Sag Harbor, 12 mos, 3,000 wh 30,000 bone.

Zephyr, Smith. New Bedford, 17 mos, 500 sperm.

Gen. Pike, Piece, New Bedford, 13 mos, 2,000 wh 20,000 bone.

Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 18 mos, 2,000 whale, 20,000 bone.

Hope, Tucker, New Bedford, 10 mos. 400 sperm.

Oct. 31, George, McCleave, New Bedford, 14 mos, 390 sperm, 300 wh.

Adeline Gibbs, Baylies, Fairhaven, 38 mos, 2,200 sp.

United States, Worth, Nantucket, 36 mos, 1,400 sp.

India, Walker, New Bedford, 18 mos, 3,200 whale, 32,000 bone, home.

Nov. 1, Monticello, Coggshall, Nantucket, 39 mos 2,200 sperm, Line.

Roselie, Mosher, Warren, 27 mos, 500 sperm, 1,600 whale, 15,000 bone.

Java, Lane, Fair Haven, 38 mos. 2,200 sperm.

Ontario, Green, Sag Harbor, 13 mos, 150 sperm, 4,000 wh, 40,000 bone, home.

Foster, Congdon, Nantucket, 39 mos, 1 400 sp cruise,

Thames. Bishop, Sag Harbor, 16 mos, 1,600 whale, 16,000 bone.

Tuscarora, White, Coldspring, 14 mos, 2,300 whale, 23,000 bone, New Zealand

Nov. 10, Eliza Francis, Miner, London, 25 mos, 700 s.

Nov. 11, Emerald, Cathcart. N. Bedf, 12 mos, 650 sp.

Nov. 12, Peruvian, Brooks, St, Johns, 36 mos, 300 sperm, 2,200 whale.—*Peck & Co.'s List.*

PORT OF HANALEI.

ARRIVED.

Oct 16, Ship Stonington, Hamley, New London, last from Lahaina. Stopped eight days, took in wood and water. She left no *spirits* to scatter misery among natives and foreigners of the quiet village of Hanalei, as did —— a few weeks since. A rum-selling vessel can be traced from port to port in the same way that a ship would be which had the plague or small pox on board!

DISASTER. At 11 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 15th the American whale ship Wilmington and Liverpool Packet, New Bedford, Place, run upon the coral reef about 1 mile Eastward of the mouth of Honolulu harbor. She was running down the land, under easy sail, the wind being light. Just before striking she was in 17 fathoms of water, but the last throw of the lead gave her only 5 fathoms. The sea being smooth there was but little surf. Guns were fired, and at one o'clock in the morning she was boarded by the Pilot. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers and men of the several ships in port. Exertions were made to get her off, (a part of the cargo was discharged, viz: the bone and 1000 barrels of oil) but they were unsuccessful, until his Excellency Gov. Kekuanaoa, with a strong force of native helpers went to their aid. The Governor and his men boarded her Sabbath the 17th at 12 o'clock, about 26 hours after she struck. In 7 hours she was afloat, and about 2 o'clock on Monday morning was safely anchored in the inner harbor. The remainder of the oil, about 2,000 barrels, has since been discharged under the Governor's management. The amount of injury sustained by the vessal has not, as yet, been ascertained. The settlement of the affair has been referred to arbitrators who have awarded $200 to the Pilots for extra services, and decided that the Governor shall receive, as a salvage, 1-4 of such parts of the cargo as he assisted in saving, and 1-4 part of the value of the ship, as she now lies at the wharf. S. Reynolds, Esq. acts as agent for Capt. Place. The ship is owned by John A. Parker & Son. The amount of insurance, if any, not known;—no lives lost.

DONATIONS.

For general expenses of the Chaplainey—Capt. Lawrence, Am. wh ship California, $8,00
Capt. Bartlett, Am. wh ship Orozimbo, 5,00
Mr. Ware, Purser U. S. S. Warren, 10,00
Mrs. Weston, wife of Capt. W. (Congaree,) 5,00

For Temperance, (or printing the Friend),—Crew of U. S. S. Warren. (2 Doubloons) $32,00
Mr C. Table, (will the donor please call.) 2,75
A. M. Pratt, Am. wh ship Josephine, 1,00

For enclosing "Seamen's lot" in the Nuuanu valley Cemetery—From Capt. Royes, Josephine, $5,00

N. B. The Seamen's Chaplain hopes to receive additional donations for the purpose of enclosing the lot which has been assigned for Seamen, by the Committee of the Nuuanu valley Cemetery

---

FOR SALE,—At the study of the seamen's chaplain, vol. I., Temp. Ad. & Seamen's Friend. Price $1 25, bound.

N. B.—The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale and gratuitous distribution, Bibles and Testaments, in the English, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish and Danish languages.

The Friend of Temperance and Seamen, published monthly, 8 pages, by SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.—$1 50, per annum, One Copy, payable in advance; $3 00, Three Copies; $4 00, Five Copies; $6 00, Ten Copies. Single No. 12 1-2 Cents.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., JANUARY 1, 1847. [No. I.

THE FRIEND:

A

SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

TO MY CRUTCH.

Dedicated to the FLEAS *at Keaiva, Hawaii.*

Thou art no great beauty, I frankly own;
In paint and varnish thou never hast shone;
A straight pine stick, with a cross at top,—
Manufactured at home, and not in a shop,
Is all thou art; yet ever in thee
Of cherished friends a memento I see,
And a wretch were I, did I not as such,
Esteem thee highly, my honored crutch!

But more, for thy meek, obedient ways
And thy faithful service, I give thee praise;
For when the *fleas*—oh! vermin accurst—
Hilt-deep in my flesh their sabres thrust,
And my foot—no longer, alas! of use—
I had to hold up, as I've seen a goose,
In a plight that a heart of stone might touch,
To my aid thou camest, my faithful crutch!

And for two long months, if I wished to go
No more than across the room, or so,
At my side thou wert, ever prompt and ready
With a vigorous arm my gait to steady;
Or, if I reclined, thou still did'st stand,
A dutiful slave, within reach of my hand;
Yea, ever unwearied, though burdened much,
Thou served'st me well, my patient crutch!

And I give thee honor for service done;
A wreath of rhymes thou hast nobly won.
Henceforth, in glory and cobwebs drest,
May'st thou in thy attic securely rest,
'Till some poor stranger, of evil luck,
By the deadly dirk of a flea is struck,
Then thee, for support, may he firmly clutch,
And find thee a friend, thou faithful crutch!

But alas! this world of ours is black
With other fleas than Keaiva's pack;
And other crutches are found to be good,
Besides inanimate ones of wood;
For malice and envy and hate are here,
Leaving a "flea" in each idle ear;
And the spirit that feels their envenomed touch,
Must needs be in want of a friendly crutch.

Oh, were all the friends that in life we meet,
As firm as thou, and no more a cheat,
The viper of slander might bruise our heel,
And our head the blows of misfortune feel,—
And yet, erect, with an honest face,
Pursue we might our appointed race;
For, on those relying that loved us much,
We'd find, in our need, a faithful crutch.

******.

KAILUA, Nov. 13th, 1846.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

A Forecastle Yarn: or the Effects of Running Away.

BY BLUE WATER.

Some six or eight years ago, dear reader, I embarked on board a whale ship, bound to the Pacific ocean after sperm whales. We had a good ship and customary outfit for a three year's voyage, with twenty-three men and boys all told. First we had a Captain, who was perhaps no better nor worse than he should be, a good mate and second mate, with boatsteerers, cooper, shipkeeper, four seamen, and the rest young men and boys, who had never been at sea before.—Some of us were New England farmers' sons, embarked in the whaling business just to see how we liked it, not knowing or caring whether, after the present voyage, we ever shipped in another vessel or not. Others there were, who had been dodging sheriffs long enough from place to place, and who were glad to get away from the law, courts of justice and prisons, not caring where.—We had all run in debt more or less, on the voyage, before leaving. When my story commences, we had doubled Cape Horn, and taken two or three whales off the coast of Chili, where we had to boil them out in cold weather. At this time we did not like the whaling business much. Some of us had begun to talk of running away, as we were bound down the coast, no doubt to anchor in some port. We had got into lower latitudes, where the weather was mild and pleasant, and we were standing whole watches, that is, one half of the crew kept the deck four hours, and was then relieved by the other. It was now past 10 P. M.; the larboard watch was bringing midnight. We were lounging about, some here and some there. Among us there was an old salt, sitting on the windlass, when one of the green hands, going up to him, said "Jack," (for his name was John Rivers,) "did you ever run away?" He drew a long breath, and replied, "No, thank God! but I came near enough to it once." Surprised at his answer, we all gathered round him, and said "How near did you come? tell us all about it;" so he related as follows:

"You must know boys, that I commenced going to sea sometime before the late war. Although quite young at the time it commenced, I had *seaman* written against my name, but *ordinary* came first. Well, I was knocking about all the war, sometimes in prison, sometimes in a privateer, and sometimes at home. But after peace was declared, I went in the merchant service about six years, then went to Nantucket, and shipped on board of the ——, Capt. ——, bound round Cape Horn after a cargo of oil. We calculated to cruise on the coast of Chili, Peru, and perhaps on the off-shore ground—Japan was not then thought of. We took a whale off the coast of Brazil, and more soon after getting round the Horn. We anchored in Callao with about 200 bbls., six months out. Our Captain was an old man. He had commanded a ship in the business before the war, but when it broke out, moved into the state of New York, where he lived to the end of it, and then came out whaling again. He was a shrewd old fellow, but never could refuse us money. An anecdote used to be told about him, whether true or not I cannot say. He was in a tailor's shop, being measured for a suit of clothes. The girls of the shop kept snickering all the time he was there. When he went out, the foreman asked them what they were laughing at; they said, to think how he must have looked going on board of his ship in his drawers, after having sold his pantaloons, alluding to a circumstance said to have happened the voyage before. Well, you see the old man had a good many traps to sell, so every time the boat went ashore we had something to smuggle. Now there was a man on board by the name of James Jameson, an active man, he could hand, reef, steer, knot and

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1847.

Who support the Schools in Honolulu and vicinity?

In our last number, we enumerated 44 schools now in active operation in Honolulu and vicinity. These schools are furnishing the rudiments of education to near 2,000 children and youths, between the ages of 5 and 20. It is truly an interesting and delightful subject for contemplation. Who, that will look at the present and prospective usefulness of these schools, but may well feel it a privilege to promote their efficiency and aid in bearing his due proportion of their pecuniary support?

The Hawaiian Government supports 38 of these schools, viz: 37 among the common people, and the school of the young chiefs.

The Punahou school is supported by annual appropriations from the funds of A. B. C. F. Missions.

The five remaining schools are dependant upon tuition-fees, and private subscriptions. William Tenooe's English school for Hawaiians, needs encouragement. The schoolhouse remains in an unfinished condition, while the teacher is discouraged because the parents are not more punctual in paying the tuition-fees of their children. This school really merits attention. Any intelligent person interested in the promotion of education, surely could not ask for a more promising field; let him occasionally visit the school, encourage the teacher, and contribute a few dollars annually, for its support, and we doubt not he will find a more ample return, than 12 per cent. per annum.

From what we know of "Mrs. Gummer's school," it has been tolerably patronized. This lady is highly deserving for her ardor and perseverance.

Mr. Stidolph informs us that he has undertaken his school by way of experiment. Most sincerely we hope that he may be fully successful. His school is needed npon the same principle, that the "Oahu Charity School" is needed. The increasing number of half-cast children must be educated.—The Charity School has opened a new term with about 30 scholars. This number is sufficiently large to occupy the attention of any one teacher. These two schools, together with Mrs. Gummer's, ought not, certainly, to fail of being liberally supported in this community.

In regard to the "Charity School," by no means would we have the character of the school changed, touching the terms of admission to its privileges; but regarding its support, a change ought to be made. Parents, possessing ample means, ought not to think of sending their children without fully paying a due proportion for the teacher's support, and the other expenses of the school

The sum of $15,00, would barely pay the expenses of educating a scholar for one year at the Charity School. We ask, have not parents, in Honolulu, sent their children to that school, year after year, without paying more than $5,00 per annum? Upon examination, we believe some children enjoy the privileges of that school, whose parents contribute not one farthing towards its support. Is this right? Some months since, a gentleman intimated to us, that he had in his possession, something like $40 for some benevolent purpose. We suggested to him, the "Oahu Charity School." He gave us to understand, that he did not think that school an object of charity, so long as so many rich parents there educated their children. The season of the year is now approaching, when the officers are to be chosen, and a subscription taken, to meet the current expenses of the school. Most sincerely we hope there will be a cordial willingness to contribute for sustaining so useful and important institution as the "Oahu Charity School."

It only remains for us to allude to the select school of Mr. Wilcox. It was opened on the 19th of November, with five pupils. Already has that number been more than doubled. We are anxious that the foreign community should fully understand the present condition of this school. There is no one, we think, but fully acknowledges its importance. The children who ought to attend a school of this description, is constantly increasing. For the current term, the teacher has a salary of $150 pledged to him, in case the tuition-fees should not amount to that sum. Some parents with whom we have conversed, have expressed the opinion that the terms were too high. We think so too, and we propose to those parents, who are now withholding their children from the school on that account, to increase the number of pupils to 20 or more, and we doubt not, the coming term, there will be a reduction in the price. Could the teacher be insured 20 pupils constantly, at $8 per quarter, it would pay his salary. We suggest these thoughts for the consideration of parents, guardians, and all others, interested in the maintenance of this school.

Such is the changing nature of our community, and so many are residing here, who have no children to send to school, that a great amount of the capital of the place pays no tax for the support of schools, and the promotion of the interests of education.—Some there are, who cannot be made to feel that they have any interest in the public welfare, or the general interests of education, and of course, will do nothing in the way of pecuniary support of schools, unless a tax-gatherer should stand before them, supported by the strong arm of the civil law. We make our appeal to men of another class. Ye, who were educated in the public and private schools of England and America, but are now residents in Honolulu, are you doing as much as you ought, for the support of schools? Many of you may have no families to support, or children to send to school, still, have you no interest in the cause of education? How can you expend more profitably, a portion of your annual income, than by aiding in the support of our schools? Select some child of the village and pay for his education. Sincerely we hope it may never be said of Honolulu, that a child here grows up, without being taught the rudiments of a good common education.

"The Oahu Fountain,"

Vol. 1, No. 1, is this day published by the "Oahu Temperance Society," for gratuitous distribution. Most sincerely do we congratulate the lovers of temperance principles and publications, that a "Fountain," a pure cold water fountain has burst forth on our shores. Although a month may elapse between the seasons of its *issuing* forth, yet, we doubt not, it will send abroad streams so fertalizing, that they will impart a perpetual freshness to all parts of the Island. When vessels are about to sail for the other Islands of this Archipelago, or different ports in the Pacific, it is hoped their water casks may be well filled from the "Oahu Fountain." The appearance of this Fountain can be account-

ed for upon the well known principles of hydraulics. It will be recollected that the "Hawaiian Cascade" poured down for more than a year. The stream disappeared, being absorbed by the remarkable porous nature of our soil, for who can be unacquainted with the fact, that no sooner does the shower cease to fall, and our streets are dry again. Well, the waters of the cascade are collecting into a reservoir, which being now full, sends forth this "Fountain."

The carrier of the Friend is directed to leave a copy of the Fountain with all of our subscribers.

"Cleopatra at a banquet given to Mark Antony, dissolved a pearl worth half a kingdom and drank it. Worse things are done now-a-days; the drunkard dissolves that which is of far greater value, his character, in liquor, and drinks it."

This paragraph we take from a late American paper. Yes, the drunkard wastes and destroys that which is of infinitely greater value than the most costly pearl that ever shone in Cleopatra's necklace. The drunkard has destroyed that which the moderate drinker is doing, slowly but surely. Among men, what is so valuable as a good character?

As has been well remarked:—"A good character is no easy acquisition;—it is no sudden freak of fortune to a man;—it is not the mushroom of a day, nor the meteor of the night. It is a plant of slow growth. It must shine by a steady and uninterrupted light before others will consent to walk in its light. Character is a kind of *coral formation* in morals. Its accretions are slow, but they form a solid basis, firm as the island rock, around which the waves and winds of ocean dash and roar only to be broken by its power. A good character is strengthened even by accusation. Envy exalts it. Reproach gives it conspicuity. Detraction only draws out the bad humors, but leaves the essential moral health untouched. We read of the *reputation* of commercial houses.—Every one knows both the manner of its acquisition and the extent of its influence, as well as the magnitude of its value. So is it with individual character."

When we plead with men, young and old, to abstain from intoxicating drinks, employing our most powerful arguments,—bringing the *principle of moral suasion* into active exercise, it is that we may induce them not to trifle with, endanger or destroy their good name, or fair character. "A good name," says Solomon, "is rather to be chosen than great riches."

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1847.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	We'nsd'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturd'y.
January,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	We'nsd'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturd'y.
July,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
September,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
October,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
November,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
December,					1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

SUMMARY

Of the Expenditures and Receipts connected with the Seamen's Chaplaincy, 1846.

To Chaplain's Salary,	$ 700 00	By Amount of Chaplain's salary, from Am. Seaman's Friend Society,	$700 00
" Painting Chapel, (see Friend for Feb. 14, 1846,)	297 88	" Subscription of Foreign Residents, (see Fr. of Feb. 14, 1846,)	306 00
" Addition to dwelling house,	344 62	" Mr. Burnham's subscription,	100 00
" Painting,	79 97	" Benefit of exchange,	15 00
" Repairs upon dwelling house, fences, &c.,	54 23	" Donations from seafaring community, acknowledged in Friend,	260 50
" Inclosing Seamen's lot in Nuuanu valley Cemetery,	90 00	" Avails of Musical Concert, given by M. Johnson, Esq.,	162 00
" Painting the enclosure,	25 00	" Mr. Jonathan Clark's bequest, (E. Medway, Mass.,	100 00
" Expenses attending Musical Concert,	17 00	" Benefit of exchange,	18 00
" Purchase of Hymn, and other books, for distribution among seamen,	245 90	" Receipts for the "Friend," to Dec. 28, '46, Honolulu subscribers,	196 25
" Printing "The Friend," 24 Numbers,	1,102 25	" Subscribers on other Islands,	93 00
" Paid for License,	100 00	" Foreign subscribers,	40 00
" Carrier's Fee,	24 00	" Sale of bound vols. and occasional nos.,	258 02
" Postage over land,	25 75	" Donations acknowledged for "Support of the Friend,"	449 70
" Wrapping paper, twine, errand-boy, and incidental expenses,	30 00	" Advertising,	221 67
" Aiding indigent seamen,	15 50		$2,920 14
" Sexton's services,	52 00	Debt of Chaplaincy,	371 83
" Lighting Chapel,	15 00		$3,291 97
" Repairs on Chapel and fences,	65 37		
" Repairing Seraphina,	7 50		
	$3,291 97		

REMARKS.

By the foregoing account it will be seen that the expenses of the Friend have exceeded the receipts, $23 36.

On Thursday, Nov. 19, for thorough instruction in branches constituting an English education. The school room will be that recently occupied by Mr. Gordon. It is now undergoing repairs.

TERMS: *Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks.*

Higher branches, - -	$12 00
Primary, - - -	10 00

An additional charge of $1 per quarter will be made for each pupil, to defray room rent and other incidental expenses. JAMES E. WILCOX.

Honolulu, Nov, 14, 1846.

REFERENCE—Rev. R. Armstrong, and the Seamen's Chaplain.

E. & H. GRIMES

HAVE just received, per "Angelo," a variety of NEW GOODS, among which may be found

5 cases assorted Prints, 5 do blue Drills,
5 " brown Drills, 5 do brown cottons,
3 " do Denims, 3 do Thread,
5 " blue cottons, Hair cloth,
60 boxes window Glass, 50 kegs cut Nails,
30 doz. Axes, 1 cask Saucepans,
12 reams sand Paper, 50,000 iron Tacks,
1 cask Butts and Screws, Scissors, Gimblets,
Brace and Bitts, door Locks, patent Balances,
Sickles, copper Tacks, Augurs, Rules,
50 doz. butcher Knives, 20 doz. axe handles,
10 doz Shovels, corn mills, steel Pens, Ink,
10 gross paste Blacking, 100 kegs white Lead,
Scrubbing Brushes, iron Wire,
Hair Seives, paint Pails, Plates and Bowls,
25 boxes honey dew Tobacco,
2 casks Salæratus, 5 do dread Apples,
And a great variety of other articles. o 10 tf

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,

3000 lbs. White Lead ; 300 do Venetian Red,
250 " assorted Green Paints; 600 do Whiting,
100 gals. Linseed Oil ; Prussian Blue ;
90 " Spt's. Turpentine ; Terra de Sienne,
10 " Copal Varnish ; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow ; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes ; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.

my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.

N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.

Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by

o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 230 bbls Flour; 300 do Salmon, for sale by

o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by

o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

FOR SALE BY J. B. McCLURG & CO.

50,000 lbs brown Sugar, 5,00 lbs white do., 1,000 lbs Bread,
1,000 lbs Coffee, 100 lbs Pepper,
1,500 gals. molasses, 300 gals. sperm Oil,
50 bbls Beans,
50 boxes sperm candles, 50 kegs white Lead,
100 kegs black Paint, 25 green do.,
200 gals linseed Oil, 100 do. spt Turpentine,
100 ps. Russian canvass,
200 coils Russian and Manila cordage,
10 cases China Silks and Shawls,
20 cases Tea—Gunpowder, Imperial, &c.,
5,000 lbs Russian Iron, 5 bls bright Varnish,
200 Guayaquil Hats, 10,000 Spanish cigars,
20,000 American cigars.

August 15, 1846.

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE.

FOR Sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of Goods consisting in part of the following articles, viz.;

10 bales bro. cottons, 15 do. shirting Stripes,
400 doz T. red Hdk'fs, 14 cartoons bl'k Ribbons,
100 doz Sailor's caps, 80 boxes family Soap,
8 pieces Broadcloth, 1 case paint Brushes,
20 bbl's long nine cigars, 3 cases white Hats,
500 corn Brooms, 100 sides sole Leather,
100 kegs white Lead, 3 casks sad Irons,
100 Buckets, 10 doz Swain's Panacea,
50 pit Saws, 50 cross-cut do.,
10 casks Vinegar, 10 tons iron Hoops,
10 casks wrought Nails, 50 do. cut do.,

E. & H. GRIMES.

August 1, 1846.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership at Honolulu and Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm of J. B. McCLURG & CO.

JAMES B. McCLURG,
ALEXANDER G. ABELL,
HENRY CHEVER.

HONOLULU, 1st July, 1846.

J. B. McCLURG & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery, Merchandise and Produce,

HONOLULU, OAHU, } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
LAHAINA, MAUI, }

WILL keep constantly on hand and for sale, all kinds of merchandize usually required by whale ships and other vessels arriving at either of the above named ports; in Honolulu at the stand near the principal wharf, formerly occupied by Ladd & Co.; in Lahaina, at the stand of the Consul, formerly occupied by Milo Calkin.

*** WANTED.—Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France, for which money will be advanced on the most liberal terms. jy 4 tf.

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

CARTER & McFARLANE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

MANSION HOUSE,

HONOLULU, OAHU.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

BIBLES! BIBLES!

THE Seamens' Chaplain has just received per "Brooklyn," a supply of BIBLES of various sizes and binding.

☞ Beautiful and splendid gilt and embossed family bibles. Prices ranging from 50 cents to $6 or at the New York prices, of the American Bible Society.

*** Bibles and Testaments in various languages can also be obtained at the Chaplain's study.

All monies received will be appropriated to keep ing a constant supply of Bibles on hand.

Honolulu, July 1, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.

o 15 tf

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.

o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

ALSO—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by

o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., JANUARY 15, 1847. [No. II.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

NEW YEAR'S MORNING, IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

'Tis the New Year's morn. But ah! alone,
Shut up in this ocean dwelling,
There comes to my ear no cheering tone,
From the heart of Friendship swelling,
And I think of the friends I left on land,
And how they to-day are meeting,
And pledging anew the friendly hand,
With a hearty New-Year's greeting.

On the rippling deep a summer's sun,
From a summer sky is glowing,
And strange doth appear a year begun,
When June-like winds are blowing,
And I think of New England's wintry blasts,
And the ice her pathways filling,
And her dwarfish days, and her sun that casts
Men's shadows long and chilling.

The New Year's morn;—'tis the tranquil hour
When Retrospection leans
On her pensive hand in her lonely bower,
Reviewing the Old Year's scenes.
And the Old Year shakes his solemn head,
With a sad, reproving smile,
As if in her ear he plainly said,
"Now think of your sins awhile."

And Conscience, lit by the torch of Time,
Is pointing her silent finger,
To the fading shades of wrong and crime,
As in Memory's eye they linger;
And the ghosts of hundred moments stand,
In long and fearful array,
And each hath a scorpion-lash in hand,
A debt of revenge to pay.

The New Year's morn;—O, fondly, then,
Hope's eye on a land is glancing,
Where visions before her sanguine men
Of pleasure alone are dancing.
And fondly her future plans she lays,
And builds her castles airy,
And peoples their halls with loyal fays,
Herself the reigning fairy.

Then, too, the sober, experienced eye,
Of Reason mournfully turneth,
Where the fairy land of Hope should lie,
But no fairy land discerneth,
A land of sorrow she sees instead,
And the halls of silent weeping,
And she hears Disappointment's leaden tread,
As his lonely watch he's keeping.

The New Year's morn;—with a voice it comes,
And it tells us, life is fleeting,
Like a wave, that a moment curls and foams,
And, anon, is seen retreating;
And it tells of a world to come, where sin
Ne'er soweth the seeds of sorrow,
And it bids us hasten that world to win,
Ere dawneth a hopeless morrow.

While Wisdom, lit by the warning Past,
The New Year calmly surveys,
And, as if it were written to be her last,
Like a pilgrim plans her ways.
Lightly she treads the vale of Time,
Nor tarries in idle dreaming,
But keeps her eye on a height sublime,
Where the light of Faith is streaming.

C. S. L.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Forcastle Yarn No. 2, or the effects of running away.

BY BLUE WATER.

While Rivers was relating his tale, an old salt by the name of Duncan Campbell was leaning over the fife-rail, listening. When he had ended, Campbell replied, "Well, John, I have run away more than once, and to this day, I am in doubt whether I have been benefitted by so doing or not—endangered my life or not." We were all very eager to have him tell his tale, and would have set up our whole watch below with much readiness, to hear it; but he said,

"As our watch is up, we will go below, and turn in, and reserve the remainder until the next opportunity offers for relating the circumstances under which I run away, and the dangers I met with."

We all watched sharply for one, but none offered until we were off Callao, the very place where poor Jim was shot. We made the Isle of St. Lorenzo one pleasant evening, and had to lay off and on, all night, with but little to do, so as we of the larboard watch came on deck at midnight to bring four, we all gathered around Campbell, and called for the untold tale. To eager ears he then related as follows:

"A number of years ago, I left the greatest place for fitting out whalers in all the world, in one of the best ships that ever sailed from that port, with everything on board for comfort and use, and with as good a crew as ever sailed, but these were of no avail, on account of the conduct of one individual, (I will not say man) viz; the Captain. To describe him, I should say he was a drunkard without conviviality, a licentious man without generosity, and a tyrant without courage. We sailors say, 'the devil cares for his own.' If our Captain thought he had none of his own, he was certainly much worse than the devil.

"Well, to make a long story short, we went to the Sandwich Islands, then on Japan, and returned to the Islands again, doing well all the time, at getting oil, but this did not do. Our treatment was too bad! The Captain went on from bad to worse, until just before going into Tahiti, he put us on an allowance af 4 lbs. of bread per week.—The consequence was, while at Tahiti, nine of us ran away. The Captain offered a bounty for us, and as usual in like cases, we were soon caught; but fortunately for us, the Captain had become so unpopular among his associates, that the sympathy of all disinterested men was with us, so, as I firmly believe, the natives were hired to let us go. And no doubt they were more ready to do so from a circumstance that happened independantly of us. One of our other shipmates, having run away, was caught, but before he was delivered over to the Captain, a mob of sailors took him by force and carried him on board his ship, and the Captain in consequence refused to pay the natives anything for taking him. So I suppose the natives that had us in keeping, had rather take a small sum in hand than run the risk of losing all by depending on the word of such a man as our Captain. However, we were let go, and troubled no more, to my certain knowledge.

"Well, the ship sailed, and we were left destitute, and more than that,—all knew us there as runaways. Now you must know, boys, that the best of ships, commanded by the best of men, seldom have their best men run away; so when you run away from one bad ship, all you can do is to ship on board another bad one. So we all concluded to get a ship as soon as we could. Three of us kept together,—a man by the name of George, another Joe, and myself,—we were young and hearty, and could do a man's duty, blow high or low. We obtained a ship soon, but with this difference, the ship we left was a splendid one, and well found in all things without exception. The one we had shipped in was an old leaky trap, without anything to make men comfortable. So after cruising on the line some time, getting nothing, we anchored in Kealakekua bay,—where Cook was killed,—before going to Japan. The land is very high there, and appears from the ship to be but a few ship's length distant.

As the Captain feared to let us go ashore, lest we should run away, we remained ignorant of the actual distance, until, one dark night, we concluded to swim ashore. We stripped off all of our clothes except a pair of duck trowsers, and tied up what few things we had, and slung them around our necks, and in that plight we slipped down the cable and struck out for the shore. We soon found the distance four times as great as we had supposed, and all let go our bundles. When about half way from the ship, poor George dropped behind. We heard him halloo, but whether eaten by a shark, or caught by a cramp, or tired out, we never knew. All we knew was, we did but just reach the shore. There Joe and I were alone on the beach, our whole wealth a pair of duck trousers a-piece."

Just then we were called to wear ship, and heard no more of the yarn that night.

Register of Foreigners Residing in Honolulu.

A

Names.	Business.
Ahlai,	Steward,
Abell A. G.,	Merchant,
Allan G. T.,	"
Ahsing, (nat)	Retail spirit dealer,
Austin James, (nat)	Storekeeper,
Andrews Lorrin, "	Judge,
Anderson James, "	Steward,
Augustus P. S., "	Victualler,
Ahchow,	Storekeeper,
Ahlan,	"
Ahee,	Steward,
Adams Alexander,	Farmer,
Auld Andrew,	Carpenter
Armstrong Rev R	Missionary
Anthon Jules	Merchant
Augustine J	Ship carpenter
Ahook (nat)	
Ahmow	
Ahsam	Storekeeper
Anderson Peter	

B

Ballou John,	Tailor,
Bastian James	Lawyer
Bent Zenas (nat)	Carpenter
Barker J "	Tinsmith,
Baker Wm Jr	Book-keeper
Baker James (nat)	Boat Builder
Boardman E H	Watchmaker
Beck Martin	Mariner
Brown	Clerk
Brinsmade P A	
Booth Joseph	Retail spirit dealer
Brash William	Shoemaker
Brickwook A P (nat.)	Sheriff of Oahu
Brewster G W "	Carpenter
Blowhorn Benjamin	Ship carpenter
Boyer	Cabinetmaker
Brown Edward	Mariner.
Barron Alexander	Carpenter
Bent Charles	"
Beatley John (nat)	Tinsmith
Blume F. G. "	Storekeeper
Binns E F "	Barber
Brewer Chas Jr	Clerk
Bush G H	Grazier
Boyd Robert (nat)	Retail spirit dealer
Booth	
Bishop C R	Clerk
Beardsley F A	"
Bartow C S	"
Bartlett	"
Black John (nat)	Farmer.

C

Crittenden John,	
Cady J O	Carpenter,
Chamberlain L	Secular Agent S I Mission
Clark Madison (nat)	Cooper
Carter J O	Hotel-keeper
Chung Chung	Baker
Castle S N	Secular Agent S I Mission
Clapp John (nat)	
Conner Wm E	Carpenter
Clark William (nat)	Painter
Clements	Shoemaker
Carey John (nat)	Mariner
Crouch	Carpenter.
Curtis David	Caulker
Corney Peter	Storekeeper
Christie H	Clerk
Coffin Ephraim (nat)	Mason
Cook A S.	Teacher Royal School
Coleman George (nat)	Farmer
Colson C J	Storekeeper
Campbell	Tailor
Caranare	Storekeeper
Cummins Thomas	"
Collins Walter (nat)	Brickmaker.

D

Damon Rev S C	Seamens' Chaplain.
Doiron Alfred	Watchmaker
Dudoit Jules	Consul of France
Dickson John	Storekeeper
Duke John	Mason
Deal Joseph	Laborer
Dimock Asa (nat)	Carpenter
Duncan Wm "	Blacksmith
Darling Thomas "	Painter
De Fiennes J B	Lawyer
De Lerra Philip (nat)	Mariner
Dimond Henry	Bookbinder
Dominis J	Ship-master.
Dawnton Henry	Clerk
Devouchelle Edward	Barkeeper
Dawson James (nat)	"
Dennis Edward "	Cooper
Davis,	Carpenter
Dickey W H	Saddler
Durhem William (nat)	Shoemaker
Douglass Thomas	Assistant Teacher R. School
Drew Gamaliel	Ship carpenter
Dole Rev Daniel	Principal Punahou School
Dennis Joshua (nat)	Steward
Dowsett Mrs	Widow
" James	Clerk

E

Everett A P (nat)	Merchant
Ewing John D	Clerk

F

Fisher Thomas	Carpenter
Friel George	Victualler
Foushee F G (nat)	Printer
Ford Amos	Blacksmith
Field Samuel H (nat)	Painter
Frears William "	Mariner
Flandreau John "	Carpenter
Fox Jacob "	Baker
Freeborn Johnston	Carpenter
French William (nat)	Grazier
Ford Richard	Physician
Freeman John	Victualler
Francis Joseph (nat)	Mason
Freitscha J "	Ship carpenter
Fisher Cæsar	Cook
Francis Hiram	Barkeeper

G

Griffin	Cooper
Gilman G D	Storekeeper
Gummer J. C. (nat)	Clerk
Grant Josiah "	Victualler
Goodrich A	Carpenter
Gill William (nat)	
Garrison H	Steward
Gravier Louis	Sail maker
Gilman J N A C C	Farmer
Graham George	Warehouseman
Grimes Hiram	Merchant
Gregory Thomas [nat]	Road maker
Gaudall Thomas "	Teamster
Gardiner	Steward
Gibson Thomas	Saddler

H

Hart Isaac S [nat]	Carpenter
Hopkins C G "	Justice of the Peace
Halborne John "	Mason
Higginson D C "	Painter
Hoben Charles F	Printer
Holland Joseph	Blacksmith
Hunter George W	Physician
Hunt Thomas	Farmer
Hayward J W [nat]	Sexton
Hooper William	Consular clerk
Hanks Frederic Lewis	Clerk
Henderson Thomas	Tailor
Hassel James [nat]	Blacksmith
Hills William "	Steward
Hendrick Wm "	Barber
Holt R W	Ship carpenter
Holden W S	Clerk
Hatch Enoch L	Teacher
Harty P H.	Warehouseman
Hitchcock Charles E	Printer
Hay	Storekeeper
Hall Edwin O	Secular Agent S I Mission
Hungwa	Hotel keeper
Hyatt George	Mason

J

Jeatman H [nat]	Baker
Jarves J J "	Director of Gov'ment Press
Johnson J "	Mariner
Jasper John R "	District Attorney
Jones	Mason
Johnstone Andrew	Book-keeper
Johnson Francis	Merchant
Jenkins Anthony	Tailor
Johnson	Ship carpenter
Judd G P [nat]	H M's Minister of Finance
Jason John "	Blacksmith
Johnson Chas "	Laborer
Jones Owen	Sail-maker
Jameson F A	Warehouseman
Janion R C	Merchant
Johnson M Jr	"
Jeffries Charles	Carpenter

K

Kedglie John	Carpenter
Kilday Robert	Tailor
King Thomas [nat]	Mariner
Kenway George S	Book-keeper

L

Ladd John	Storekeeper
Lawrence Robert	Retail spirit dealer
Lee William L [nat]	Judge
Le Guevel Pierre	Hotel-keeper
Little Thomas [nat]	King's coachman
Low	Ship carpenter
Lyon David	Mariner
Lynn	Carpenter
Ladd William	
Lafrenz C F	Cabinet-maker
Lafrenz	" "
Lewis James	Mason
Lindsay Thomas	Mariner
Lucas John [nat]	Mason
Lougee John	Carpenter
Livingston J	Mason

M

Magill Arthur [nat]	Carpenter
Mason Samuel S "	Victualler
Makee James	Merchant
Marshall C H	Cooper
Metcalf Theophilus [nat]	Surveyor
Miller William	British Consul General
Morse N B	Clerk
Mossman	Baker
McClurg James B	Storekeeper
Montgomery Isaac [nat]	"
Mitchner J F	
McQueen	Carpenter
Maigret Rev L D	French Missionary
Marpillero J B	Merchant
Meek John [nat]	Pilot
Marshall J F B	Merchant—Consul of Peru
Mahoney James	Warehouseman
Macfarlane Henry	Hotel-keeper
Mitchell John	
Molteno Frank	Mariner
Morton William	Ship carpenter
McDuff John	Victualler
Munn J G.	Storekeeper
McKeen	Carpenter
McConnell	Printer
Main	Clerk

N

Nadal Jose [nat]	Shoemaker
Nash Charles	"
Nightingale J S	Mariner
Nye G H	Mariner
Niles John [nat]	Printer
Nicholson C H [nat]	Tailor and Draper
Nesbit	Teamster

O

Overton William	Carpenter
Owen David	

P

Parke William	Cabinet-maker
Paty William [nat]	Collector Gen'l of Customs
" John	Ship-master
Pelly George	Agt Hudson's Bay Co
Perkins John G [nat]	Victualler
Portal L	Carpenter
Pottle Levi [nat]	"
Post G B	Clerk
Paterson	Carpenter
Peacock James [nat]	Printer
Penhallow D P "	Harbor Master and Pilot.
Potter Andrew (B S)	Printer
Peterson J H	
Powers Samuel [nat]	Steward
Peck Sherman	Merchant

R

Rankin W A [nat]	Carpenter
Rawlins William	Farmer
Reynold Stephen	Merchant—Bremen Consul
Risley George [nat]	Butcher
Ricord John "	Attorney General
Richardson Thomas	Clerk
Rhodes Henry [nat]	Custom House Clerk
Robinson James	Ship carpenter
Robinson John	Mariner

Roberts Samuel	Cabinetmaker
Robertson George M [nat]	Cashier of the Treasury
Rogers	Carpenter
Rooke T C B [nat]	Physician
Rye William P	
Rathbone John	Grazier
Reed W H. [nat]	Steward
Richmond P	Carpenter
Ricker O P	Merchant
Richards William [nat]	Minister of Public Instruction
Rice	Teacher at Punahou Seminary
Rhodes Godfrey [nat]	Merchant
Robinson C P "	Clerk
Robinson John	Ship carpenter
Robson John	Merchant
Robertson W J	Clerk
Rogers Martin	Storekeeper
Rogers E H. [nat]	Printer
Ruddach James	Ship carpenter
	S
Sampson Z	Blacksmith
Silvia Antonio	Mason
Skinner Henry	Merchant
Smith William	Book-keeper
Smith Oliver [nat]	Steward
Smyth James	Clerk
Singleton Arthur W	Clerk Foreign Office
Smith Rev L	Missionary
Stupplebeen Jacob	Tailor
Sweetman John	Mason
Suwerkrop E A	Merchant—Danish Consul
Shillaber T	Merchant
Scudder C S	Victualler
Sturt Frederick	Cooper
Spaulding	Clerk
Sea Henry [nat]	Marshal Hawaiian Islands
Sheldon Henry L.	Printer
Sinclair James	Tinsmith
Snell A W	Carpenter
Smith Alexander	Blacksmith
Smith John [nat]	Steward
Smith J H "	Clerk Land Commission
Smith	Marriner
Smith Miss	Teacher
Skinner William	Farmer
Smith John	Cook
Stone J M [nat]	Carpenter
Stevens T H	U States Naval Storekeeper
St John Henry	Clerk
Stidolph W H	Teacher
	T
Taylor W H	Carpenter
Tripp	
Thompson F W [nat]	Auctioneer
Thompson William	Warehouseman
Turner Charles P [nat]	Carpenter
Tufts Henry	Clerk
Ten Eyck Anthony	U S Commissioner
Talman Alexander	Clerk
Taylor W H	Tailor
Trasio Joseph	Victualler
Thompson Samuel	Retail spirit dealer
Thomas William [nat]	Victualler
True Daniel P	Ship carpenter
Tyhoun	Storekeeper
Turrill Joel	United States Consul
	V
Vowels James	Grazier
Von Pfister J R [nat]	Merchant
Vincent C W "	House carpenter
Vose Samuel W "	Cook
Von Pfister Edward	Clerk
	W
Waters William [nat]	Steward
Watson G	Physician
Walker William	Victualler
Waddingham George	Sailmaker
Wadwell George [nat]	Teamster
Webster E C	Merchant
Wharton T H	Painter
Williams Stephen H	Merchant
Wood R W	Physician
Wood James	Warehouseman
Wood	Shoemaker
Wilson [nat]	Printer
Wond William	Grazier
Westcott Stephen	Carpenter
Wyllie R C [nat]	Minister of Foreign Relations
Walker William	Carpenter
Waters H [nat]	Steward
Wakeman R C [nat]	
Wilbur J	Victualler
Wilcox J E	Teacher
Webster John	Victualler
Whittit James	Tinsmith
Wiley John	Carpenter
Wood George	
Wood R A S	Cabinet-maker
Wing Charles [nat]	Caulker
Woodward	Shoemaker
Wright I H [nat]	Painter
Whiting Charles	Blacksmith
Zupplien H	Retail spirit dealer

N. B The foregoing list is imperfect, but embraces all the names and occupations we have been enabled to procure. It is computed there may be 100 more foreigners residing in Honolulu, constituting rather a floating than permanent population.

RECAPITULATION

Auctioneers,	2	Lawyers,	5
Blacksmiths,	7	Mariners,	13
Boat-builder,	1	Merchants,	20
Book-keepers,	4	Masons,	12
Book-binder,	1	Physicians,	5
Bar-keepers,	3	Painters,	5
Bakers,	4	Printers,	10
Butchers,	2	Public Officers,	15
Barbers,	2	Pilots,	2
Brickmaker,	1	Ret. spts. liquors,	6
Caulkers,	2	Stewards,	13
Cabinet-makers,	6	Storekeepers,	16
Clergymen and Missionaries,	7	Shoemakers	7
		Sailmakers,	3
Coopers	5	Saddlers,	2
Carpenters, house,	38	Sexton,	1
" ship,	14	Ship masters,	2
Consuls,	5	Surveyor,	1
Clerks,	29	Tinsmiths,	4
Cooks,	2	Tailors,	8
Farmers,	6	Teamsters,	3
Graziers,	4	Victuallers,	9
Hotel-keepers,	3	Warehousemen,	6
Laborers,	2	Watchmakers,	2

In a few cases, as of merchants, consuls and auctioneers, when the individual is acting in more than one capacity, we have given both, but in all others have endeavored to confine the list to one. It is difficult to be accurate in this respect, as an individual in this community frequently exercises more than one trade or profession, but take the statistics throughout which we shall give in this and succeeding numbers, and a tolerably accurate idea of Honolulu may be arrived at. In the reports received from the master mechanics, we find more included than the above recapitulation would give; as for instance, 50 foreign house-carpenters, 27 ship do., and 3 saddlers. The number of foreign mechanics employed is upwards of 150; of natives, we find 12 carpenters, 9 shoemakers, 1 engraver, 19 tailors, 4 masons, 6 book-binders, 4 printers, and some others who have some knowledge of blacksmithing and the more common arts—say about 60.

Average wages of foreign mechanics, $2 50 per day, and of native mechanics, about $1.

In the above register are included 26 American families, 7 English and 1 Belgian—34 in all.

In Honolulu there are 38 American women and 13 English, and 112 children belonging to their families.

RECAPITULATION OF FOREIGN POPULATION.

Names in the register,	353
Ladies, not there mentioned,	52
Children,	112
	517

600 in round numbers may be set down as the present average foreign population of Honolulu, of whom 146 are naturalized subjects of the King.

The number of foreigners naturalized from March 8, 1844, to Dec. 10, 1846, throughout the Islands, is 421; including their families (13 in number) 51 women and children, making 472.

Of the naturalized subjects, about one-half were American citizens, one-fourth British subjects, and the remaining fourth French, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Tahitians, &c.

SCHOOLS OF HONOLULU.

From Official Report of April 1st, 1846.

DISTRICT OF KONA.

Native Protestant Schools, 28; Teachers, 28; Scholars, 1047. Native Catholic Schools, 6; Teachers, 6; Scholars; 156. Total number of scholars, 1203.

ROYAL SCHOOL.—*A. S. Cook, Esq., and Lady, Teachers and Guardians — Thomas Douglass, Esq., Assistant Teacher.*

Scholars.—Moses Kekuaiwa, Alexander Liholiho, James Kaliokalani, David Kalakaua, Lot Kamehameha, William C. Lunalilo, Peter Y. Kaeo, William Kinau Pitt, Jane Loeau, Abigail Maheha, Mary Paaaina, Lydia Kamakaeha, Bernice Pauahi, Elizabeth Kekaniau, Emma Rooke, Victoria Kamamalu —16.

Branches of Education Taught.—The English language, in which all the studies are pursued, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, geography, elements of geometry, natural philosophy and astronomy, grammar, composition, elocution, moral science, history, algebra, vocal and instrumental music, the domestic branches and family economy.

OAHU CHARITY SCHOOL.—*Mr. Enoch L. Hatch, Teacher.*

Number of scholars 50—from five to sixteen years of age.

Branches of Education Taught.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and juvenile philosophy.

SELECT SCHOOL.—*Mr. James C. Wilcox, Teacher.*

Number of scholars, 14.

Terms.—Higher branches, $12; primary, $10 per quarter.

All the branches constituting an English education are taught.

MRS. GUMMER'S SCHOOL.—Number of scholars, 25.

Branches Taught.—Reading, writing, arithmetic and needlework.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—*School in the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's Church.*—Average number of scholars, 250.

Adult Bible Class at the same place.—Average number of attendance, 250, or from 100 to 400.

School in the Rev. Mr. Smith's Church.—Number of attendance, 300 or thereabouts.

There is no Sabbath School connected with the Catholic Mission; but there are other religious exercises on the Sabbath in which about 300 children engage.

CHURCH MEMBERS—*As reported by the various Pastors.*

1st Protestant Church, Rev. R. Armstrong Pastor, upwards of 1400; 2d Protestant Church, Rev. L. Smith Pastor, 1188; Catholic Church, Rev. L. D. Maigret Pastor, (believes) 2000; Oahu Bethel Church, Rev. Samuel C. Damon Pastor, 26. Total 4614.

The attendance of foreign residents on Divine worship is very limited—probably the average is not one-tenth at the Bethel.

Markets.

There are five markets in Honolulu, (thatched sheds) one of which is more particularly a vegetable market. The following articles are supplied in considerable abundance, viz: Irish potatoes ($2 to $3 per bbl) sweet potatoes, kalo, Indian corn, cabbages, melons of various kinds, pumpkins, onions, bananas, plantains, beans of various kinds, capsicums, Chile peppers, tomatos, sallad, oranges, (25 cents per dozen) limes, grapes, citrons, figs, guavas, ohia apples, eggs, (25 cents to 75 cents per doz.) and fish, both fresh and dried. Pigs, turkeys, (50 cents to $1 each) ducks, (50 cents each) fowls, (25 cents to 37 1-2 cents each) are usually hawked about the streets and meet with ready sale, particularly in the shipping season. Beef, mutton and goat are common—wild fowls scarce—prices of all kinds of marketing are high compared with Chile.

Butter is mostly made on Hawaii and Kauai.—The whole quantity made on all the Islands during the past year, may be estimated at 10,000 pounds—the average price of which has been thirty cents per lb. A much larger quantity would have met with ready sale. Milk, 12 1-2 cents per quart.

It is estimated that during the past year 500,000 lbs. fresh beef and 500 bls. of salted (Hawaiian) beef has been sold at Honolulu, at an average price of 6 cents for the former and 6 1-2 cents for the latter per lb. The number of sheep slaughtered and sold at Honolulu, during the same period, may be set down at 300, most of which were brought from Hawaii—price 12 1-2 cents per lb.

Number of Houses in Honolulu.—Stone houses, 49; wooden houses, 39; stone or adobie below, wood above, 29; adobie houses, 345; grass houses, 875. Total number of houses, 1337.

The grass houses may be valued at from $5 to $500 each; the adobie at from $100 to $3000 each; others range from $1000 to $12000. The stores range in cost from $1000 to $8000 each. Land is so locked up by the policy of the chiefs and the prejudices of its few owners, as to bear a very artificial value. Eligible store and house-lots, when beto had, command prices varying from $1000 to $8000; but such seldom change hands. The prospect is that when the labors of the Land Commissioners are complete, and its principles carried out by the chiefs, lands will come plentifully into the market and at fairer rates.

Stores and Warehouses.—Stone stores, 15; wooden stores, 10; Adobie, 15. Total, 40.

Wholesale stores, 15; retail do., 32. (The two are in general combined.) Total number of buildings, including public do., 1386.

Public Buildings

Churches.—3 Protestant churches and 1 Roman Catholic church—cost about $55,000.

Palace, House of the Queen, &c.—Cost about $10,000.

Honolulu Hale.—Cost about $10,000, containing the offices of H. M.'s Ministers and the Custom House.

Hale Kauwila.—Containing the offices of the land commissioners and of the native judges.

Court House.—Court of Oahu for the trial of causes in which foreigners are concerned.

Forts.—(*Papu o Honolulu.*)—Fort Honolulu, within the enclosure of which is the Governor's residence, powder magazine and prison, Guns, 63.

Papu Puawaina.—Battery on Punch Bowl Hill. Guns, 11.

Streets and Lanes, 18.

Wharves.—James Robinson & Co.'s, (for repairing vessels) wharfage $3 to $5 per day; R. Charlton's; Government wharf (not yet completed); Stephan Reynolds'; (Grimes and Ladd & Co.'s, (for repairing vessels) wharfage 16 cents per ton; Ladd & Co.'s, wharfage $5 per day.

Shipyards.—James Robinson & Co.'s and Drew & Co.'s.

Burying Grounds.—Old burying ground, near the stone church; Nuuanu Cemetery, owned by the N. C. Association; Roman Catholic burying ground, at Kahua; burying ground near the Rev. L. Smith's church.

Hospitals.

American Hospital.—Number of inmates for the last year, 156—under the care of Mr. John Ladd.

British Hospital.—(Little Greenwich).—Number of inmates for the last year, (British) 37; other nations, 26. Total, 63. Uunder the care of Mr. Joseph Booth.

French Hospital.—Number of inmates for the last year, 9.

Printing Offices.

Government Press.—J. J. Jarves, Esq., Director; Charles E Hitchcock, printer—established 1844.

S. I. Mission Press.—E. H. Rogers, printer.

S. I. News Association Press.—Wilson, printer—established 1846.

Periodicals.

The Polynesian.—Government paper—weekly—edited by James Jackson Jarves—price $6 per annum.

The Friend.—For Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence—semi-monthly—edited by Rev. Samuel C. Damon—$2 50 per annum.

Ka Elele—(The Messenger.)—Published in the Hawaiian language, for General intelligence, &c.—semi-monthly—edited by Rev. Richard Armstrong—$1 per annum.

The S I News.—Newspaper—weekly—edited by A. G. Abell, R. C. Janion and J. B. De Fiennes—$6 per annum.

The Oahu Fountain.—A Temperance Journal—monthly—G. M. Robertson—gratis.

Hotels.—Mansion House, Carter & Macfarlane; Canton Hotel, Hungwa; Hotel d'Universe, Pierre Le Gueval; Commercial Hotel, H. Macfarlane.

Remarks.—Price of board, from $4 to $7 per week. Sleeping apartments, which in general are not attached to the hotels, are extra charge. Room hire and rents in general are expensive—the former from $4 to $12 per month, for ordinary accommodations, and houses neither spacious nor well contrived, rent from $300 to $1000 per annum. Building of any kind is expensive in Honolulu, and there are few that have pretentions to taste or elegance.

Victualling houses, 15; grog shops, 7; billiard tables, 3; bowling alleys, 6.

Foreign Representatives.—Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, United States Commissioner; William Miller, Esquire, British Consul General; Jules Dudoit, Esquire, Consul of France; Joel Turrill, Esquire, United States Consul; Stephen Reynolds, Esquire, Bremen Consul; E. A. Suwerkrop, Esquire, Danish Consul; J. F. B. Marshall, Esquire, Peruvian Consul.

Societies.

Lodge of Free Masons.—Mr. Stephen Reynolds, G. M.

I. O. of O. F.—Pacific Lodge.—Established April 30, 1846—35 members.

Hawaiian Bible Society.—R. W. Wood, M. D., President.

Nuuanu Cemetry Association.—Mr. J. F. B. Marshall President—established 1844.

Hawaiian Tract Society.—Rev. S. C. Damon President.

Oahu Temperance Society.—James F. B. Marshall, President, instituted 1846—41 members.

Military.—*From official Report of April* 1, 1846.—The corps which musters at the fort, including officers, 286; corps of King's Guards, including officers, 363; stationed at the battery, on Punch Bowl Hill, 33. Total, 682.

His Excellency, M. Kekuanaoa, Governor of Oahu, is ex officio Commander in Chief.

Police.—Henry Sea, Esq., Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands; Mr. A. P. Brickwood, Sheriff of Oahu, ex officio Prefect of Police.

The police corps consists of 2 officers and 34 men. The distinguishing marks worn by the policemen are a scarlet crown on the arm, with the initial K. III., and a red band on the cap.

Courts, Crimes, Misdemeanors, &c.

Supreme Court.—This court holds one session at Honolulu and one at Lahaina every year—at the former place in June, at the latter in December.

His Majesty the King, Chief Justice; Areka Paki, Jona Kapena, Charles Kanaina, Joshua Kaeo, Judges.

Court of Record of Oahu, for the trial of cases in which foreigners are concerned.—Lorrin Andrews and William L. Lee, Judges.—Civil suits of any magnitude have been few for 1846. We have not been able to ascertain the precise number.

Cases in the Police Court of Honolulu—Justice Hopkins—from July 1st, 1846, to Dec. 31st :

Driving cattle through the st. cont'ry to law,	2
Furious riding in the streets of Honolulu,	5
Stealing,	43
Whoredom,	38
Drunkenness,	7
Abusive language,	1
Assault,	4
Fighting,	6
Carrying unlawful weapons,	2
Taking bribes,	2
Disturbances at night,	2
Refusing to do duty as servants,	3
Secreting seamen,	2
Trespass on property,	1
Riding another's horse secretly,	2
Total,	121

Inferior Court—Native Judges, Halali, Waolani, Kuhia, Honokaupu and Kaaukai.—Statement of offences punished from January 1st to December 4th, 1846 :

Offences,	Men pun.	Women pun.
Adultery fornication, &c.,	126	127
Theft,	43	3
Gambling,	35	3
Reviling language,	12	2
Working on the Sabbath Day,	30	8
Slander,	1	
Passing false coin,	1	
Heathenish practices,	3	1
Rape,	2	
Furious riding,	6	
Interference with police,	3	
Street walking,		4
Drunk and disorderly,	6	
Assault and battery,	7	1
Desertion of husbands by their wives		3
Total,	275	152

Of the 121 cases reported for six months in the police court, at least 90 were participated in by natives, which would make an average of 607 cases as above, among a native population of about 10,000, for 1846.

Setting aside the predominant vice of the natives, the table of morality is greatly in favor of the females. There is a great deal of petty, adroit thieving among a certain class of the population—chiefly on foreigners, to steal from whom it is considered by no means as disreputable as among themselves, if it be not classed as something better—which does not appear in the cases given, for probably not one in ten is ever detected. Great as has been the improvement in the social and political relations of the natives, their standard of morality is still exceeding low, though crimes are rare. A man and woman were hung in August for murder—the second case in Honolulu for six years. House breaking is not frequent.



Honolulu.

Some of our readers may recognize an old acquaintance in the above map of our town. So much of our columns are filled up with intelligence of a local nature, copied from the Polynesian, that we have concluded to make this number still more so, by again inserting this rough outline of the place. It originally appeared in the Friend of October 1, 1845. We have altered the localities to suit the changes that two years have made, besides adding a few more.

The town of Honolulu, (measuring five sixths of a mile long, and two thirds wide,) the most populous of all upon the Hawaiian Islands, is situated upon the south side of Oahu. It is the capital of the Islands, and most important sea port in the north Pacific ocean. The population, native and foreign, has been estimated at from 8 to 10,000. Mr. Ehrenberg, a German Engineer, employed by the Government to survey the streets, sketched this map of the town.

The following description of localities may aid the reader abroad, in obtaining a more correct idea of the place than he would otherwise be able to obtain.

1 Palace.
2 Fort, and residence of His Ex. Gov. Kekuanaoa.
3 King's Chapel, (or Rev. R. Armstrong's Church.)
4 Roman Catholic Chapel, (or Rev. Abbe Maigret's.)
5 Native Church, (or Rev. L. Smith's.)
6 Seamen's Chapel, (or Rev. S. C. Damon's.)
7 Young Chief's School, (Mr. Cook, Principal.)
8 Mansion House, (Messrs. Carter & McFarlane.)
9 Government Offices.
10 Government Printing Office.
11 Oahu Charity School, (Mr. E. L. Hatch, Teacher.)
12 C. Brewer & Co.'s store.
13 Hon. Hudson Bay Co.'s store.
14 Residence H. B. M. Consul General.
15 " U. S. Commissioner.
16 " French Consul.
17 " U. S. "
18 " Bremen "
19 " Peruvian "
20 U. S. Hospital.
21 Residence of Seamen's Chaplain.
22 Road to Nuuanu Valley.
23 " Ewa.
24 " Waikiki.
25 Inner Harbor, (always good anchorage.)
26 Hotel de France.
27 Premises of the American Mission.
28 J. B. McClurg's Store.
29 E. & H. Grimes' "
30 Everett & Co.'s "
31 Starkey, Janion &Co.'s "
32 Makee & Anthon's "
33 Ricker & Johnson's "
34 H. Skinner & Co.'s "
35 J. Robinson & Co.'s ship-yard.

It must not be understood that any of the above mentioned buildings occupy the whole of the square on which they are situated. Many others might be specified which are equally worthy of notice. It may be mentioned that visitors are surprised to find that the town has come to assume so much the appearance of a *citified* as well as civilized place.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 15, 1847.

Sober Captain and drunken Steward.

About fifteen months since, an American whaler touched at this port, and while lying at anchor in the outer harbor, during the absence of the Captain, the steward stole a bottle of brandy from the medicine chest, and drinking it, became intoxicated and very insulting to the officers and Captain when he returned. As to the guilt of the unfaithful steward there could be no possible doubt. The question arose, how should he be punished? Probably, nineteen twentieths of the masters would have ordered him to be put in irons, and when sober, siezed up to receive one, two or three dozen. If that course had been pursued, very possibly the steward would have said that "the old man had served him right," and the next opportunity that offered have run away; for it is not common that a sailor will long remain attached to a vessel on which his back has been bared to receive the "cat o' nine." In the present instance, Captain —— decided to pursue a very different course of treatment. He said nothing to the man until the effects of the liquor had disappeared, and then he called him into the cabin, and endeavored to set before him the baseness and wickedness of his conduct. The steward could not but see that he had been grossly in the fault. The Captain then told him that he would overlook the past, if he would sign "the Pledge," and promise good behavior for the future. He did so, and the Captain visited the Chaplain's study for a blank pledge, and remarked that he was trying an experiment, detailing the circumstances. In about six months the vessel returned, and among the first questions we asked the Captain how he had succeeded experimenting with his steward. He replied, "No more trouble." Another cruise elapsed, and the vessel again returned, and again we asked the same question, and the reply was as before. The *sober* Captain and his *sober* steward are now on their homeward passage. Now we ask reasonable and sober men, did not this Captain pursue a far better course than that pursued by scores of swearing, swaggering, blustering, drinking and flogging masters?

Oahu Charity School.—The Annual Meeting of the subscribers, friends, and patrons of the Oahu Charity School took place at the Mansion House on Monday evening, 4th inst. Not a sufficient number of the Trustees being present, the meeting adjourned to Monday evening the 11th inst. Few were present, but all who were expressed great interest in the success of the school. Remarks were made by Rev. R. Armstrong, (who expressed a warm interest in the institution,) Rev. S. C. Damon, S. Reynolds, Esq., and others. We were much pleased to see Judge Turrill, U. S. Consul, who also expressed much interest in the success of the Charity School. The sum of $200 has been subscribed for the expenses of the current year, and the prospects are more favorable than they have been for some time.

S. Reynolds, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer; T. C. B. Rooke, R. Holt, R. G. Davis, J. O. Carter and H. Grimes, Trustees. F. W. Thompson was also re-elected Secretary, but having declined, J. G. Munn, Esq., was unanimously chosen in his place.

It was suggested to have a library attached to the school, and Rev. Messrs. Armstrong and Damon were requested to confer with Mr. Hatch (the teacher) for the purpose of carrying forward this object. The meeting then adjourned.

F. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Meeting.

In addition to the foregoing account of the Secretary, we would remark, that Dr. Rooke made some statements in regard to the school worthy of being published. He commenced by remarking that the number of pupils in the school had been erroneously stated in the Friend as thirty, when it was twice that number. We would remark, that was an error of the printer. The doctor then added, "that 59 scholars were connected with the school. Of these, 42 have fathers living and 17 are orphans. These 42 are the offspring of 28 fathers, of whom 15 are day laborers, and are in indigent circumstances; and 12 are mechanics—several of whom have large families to support, while the remainder are not in constant employ."

"The 17 orphans, it appears, are supported by various members of the commnuity, a part by the very poorest class."

We are very glad to have it in our power to publish these statements of Dr. Rooke, believing that a knowledge of such facts will serve to enhance the importance of the school in the minds of many in the community.

The following is a brief statement of the annual voluntary subscriptions for the benefit of the school:

1840,	$300	1844,	$172
1841,	342	1845,	300
1842,	244	1846,	450
1843,	177	1847, at present,	187

Foreign News.

England.—In looking over English papers lately received, we find, as would be naturally expected, much published relative to the views and opinions of the new Ministry, with Lord John Russell at its head. The Morning Chronicle for July 11, contains a speech of Lord Palmerston, who, resigning his seat as M. P., from Tirceton, accepts the seals of the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Lord Aberdeen.

He endeavors to show that the late ministry, from the circumstances of the country, was compelled to carry out those very measures which it opposed on coming into power in 1841, specifying the case of protective duties:

"It is manifest," he remarks, "that by the law of nature, the man who labors with his hands and the man who by his capital employs and pays for the labor of others should be permitted to dispose of the produce of either his industry or capital to the greatest advantage to himself, by sending it where it is of the greatest value. There is nothing in the world so simple as the enunciation of that proposition."

He then adds, "That the only check to the full adoption of this principle should be the raising of taxes for the support of the army and navy and the other purposes of Government. But when taxes were levied, not for the general good of the community, but for the purpose of encouraging the industry of one class of the community, you are not only doing an injustice to all the rest, but as the laws of nature are always founded upon that which is just and right, and as that which is unjust and wrong never ultimately does good even to those for whose apparent benefit it is perpetrated; so in this case, these partial and unjust taxes of protection for particular interests, instead of being any real advantage to those interests, only turn to their serious and permanent injury."

To apply this principle to religious matters, and fully to adopt it, would exactly suit the large body of dissenters in England.—They think it extremely hard that they should be compelled to pay taxes levied, not for the support of religion in general, but the established church.

We are glad also to notice his lordship's remarkably liberal views in regard to education.

"It is on education and instruction only that the peace, and prosperity, and welfare, and happiness of the nation can be founded (cheers); and it is lamentable to think that not here in these agricultural counties, but with more densely peopled districts, where factories prevail, there are growing up every year vast multitudes of human beings whose education has hitherto been so imperfectly attended to, that they are growing to mature age uninformed in all those matters of morals and religion upon which their welfare here and hereafter must depend. Gentlemen, that is a subject which will necessarily engage the early and anxious attention of the Government."

The Chronicle also contains a most interesting speech of J. Babington Macauley, (the celebrated Reviewer) before a large meeting in Edinburgh.

Prince Albert's Visit to Liverpool.—*New Sailor's Home.*—When the Tepic left Liverpool July 15, as we learn from the Liverpool Courier of that date, great preparations were making for the intended visit of Prince Albert. Laying the corner stone of a new and spacious Sailor's Home was to be one of the objects of his visit.

Dreadful Occurrence at Quebec.—On the night of the 15th July a fire broke out in the Theatre-Royal, St. Louis street, Quebec, during a chemical exhibition, by the upsetting of a camphine lamp. The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident occurred. A rush was at once made to the staircase leading to the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passage of egress. In an incredible short space of time the whole interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame.—The box staircase broke down, and in five minutes nearly all who were in the theatre were a heap of calcined bones. Forty-six bodies had been recovered and identified.

Wreck of an American Ship.—Extract from a private letter, dated Swellendam, May 1: "Information has just reached here of the wreck of the American ship Jentoo, Captain Hallis, from Calcutta to Boston, laden with indigo, shellac, hides, &c. Seven persons have perished—a lady, two children, a female servant, and three of the crew. The ship is a total wreck; the cargo is scattered over the beach, and must have been very valuable. The vessel was wrecked in Struis Bay, on Wednesday night, at 11

o'clock, on the very same spot where the Duke of Northumberland was lost.—*South African.*

ITALY.—It was sometime since announced that Pope Gregory was dead; but it was not known who would be his successor. The following are items from English papers.

THE NEW POPE.—The French Government received on Saturday a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, announcing that Cardinal Ferreti, Bishop of Imola, had been proclaimed by the conclave successor to Gregory XVI. The new Pope was born in 1792. —*Times, June* 22d.

We received last night letters of the 29th and 30th ult., from our correspondent in the city of Rome. The nomination of Cardinal Gizzi as Secretary of State, and of Cardinal Amaiti, as Minister of the Interior, had not appeared in the *Diare*, but no doubt of the fact existed. The festival of St. Peter's was celebrated with the usual pomp. The Pope sung High Mass, attended by all the Cardinals. Fifty thousand people were present at these *fetes*, but not the slightest accident occurred or the least disturbance took place. The amnesty has not yet appeared. It is in the hands of a commission, who are examining every case. The new Government is popular.—*Times, July* 11.

The Paris journals continue to be very uninteresting. Those of Thursday, which arrived this morning in due course, do not contain a paragragh of news of importance.—There are letters in them, indeed, from Rome, on the subject of the Pope's election, in which a great deal is said of the influence exercised by M. Rossini, the French Ambassador, and of the favorable results to be looked to as regards French Policy; but we suspect that imagination has quite as much to do as fact with the information that is given to us on this susbject. All that appears certain is, that the new Pope is a good man; and that if his mind be as enlightened as his motives appear to be pure, his subjects will have reason to rejoice in his accession to the potifical throne; and the liberal portion of Europe find him ready to co-operate in the amelioration of the political state of Italy—There is nothing yet to show that to the title of Pius IX., we are to add—*the Reformer.* —*Globe, June* 27th.

"COPY ENOUGH."—Scarcely had we commenced the work of cutting extracts from English papers, ere our printer forwarded a brief communication, a copy of which we give our readers in full. Although our neighbors of the Polynesian and News have been most uncommonly industrious in crowding their columns with recent intelligence, yet the English papers are by no means exhausted.

Since writing the above our printer has forwarded us another brief despatch—"a little more copy."

A most distressing accident has occurred on the railroad between France and Belgium. Many lives lost.

The subject of common school education is now prominently discussed in the English papers.

The distinction in duties between the product of free and slave labor-produced sugar will probably be established.

His Highness, Ibrahim Pacha, was on a visit to England in July. He was most favorably received. A government steamer will convey him back to Egypt.

The Duke of Wellington, at the Queen's special request, continues as commander-in-chief of the army; but his Grace declared that he should cease to speak in Parliament, excepting respecting the army.

Mr. Macauley, the Reviewer, and formerly M. P., has been appointed to the office of Pay Master General, and has a seat in the Cabinet.

It was on the 25th June that Sir Robert Peel suffered his defeat in Parliament, by a majority of 75, upon the Irish Coercion Bill.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

IN THE CABINET.—Lord John Russel, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Crittenden, Lord Chancellor; Marquis of Lansdown, President of the Council; Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State of the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs; Rt. Hon. Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Aukland, First Lord of the Admirality; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchey of Lancaster; Mr. Macauley, Paymaster General; Viscount Morpeth, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; Marquis of Clanricarde, Post Master General; Earl of Clarendon, President of the Board of Trade; Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control; Mr. Labouchre, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

NOT IN THE CABINET.—His Grace the Dake of Wellington, Commander in Chief; Earl of Besborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, Master of the Mint; Mr. T. Milner Gibson, Vice President of the Board of Trade; Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War; Mr. J. Jervis, Attorney General; Mr. Romilly, Solicitor General; Mr. C. Butler, Judge Advocate; Chief Baron Brady, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. R. Moore, Q. C., Attorney General for Ireland; Mr. Monaghan, Solicitor General for Ireland; Marquis of Anglesea, Master General of the Ordinance; Colonel Fox, Surveyor General of the Ordinance; Hon. Colonel Anson, Clerk to Ordinance; Lord Clarence Puget, Secretary to Ordinance; Messrs. J. Parson and H. Tuffned, Junior Secretaries of the Treasury; Lord Ebrington, Messrs. O'Connor Don and U. Gibson Craig, Junior Lords of the Treasury; H. G. Ward, Secretary of the Admiralty; Vice Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, Rear Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, Hon. Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, Capt. Lord John Hay, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Junior Lords of the Admiralty; Sir Wm. Somerville, Under Secretary for the Home Department; Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department; Mr. M. B. Hawse, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department; Mr. Redington, Under Secretary for Ireland; Right Hon. G. S. Byng and Mr. F. Wire, Secretaries to the Board of Control; Mr. Rutherford, Lord Advocate for Scotland; Mr. T. Maitland, Solicitor General for Scotland.

ERRATA.—In the lines on the first page, fourth stanzas, fifth line, for *hundred* read *murdered.* Last stanza; first line, *warning* read *waning.*

Donations.

FOR SUPPORT OF THE FRIEND.

Mr. Kimball, ship Gen. Harrison,	$2 00

FOR SUPPORT OF CHAPLAINCY.

A Silent Friend,	5 00
Mr. Lewis, cooper of ship Acasta,	3 00

FOR OAHU CHARITY SCHOOL.

Captain Duncan, ship Columbia,	4 50
Mr. Mitchell, " "	2 00

DIED.

On the 3d inst., WILLIAM SUMNER, Senior, aged 61 years. He was a resident of these Islands 41 years.

The Right Rev. Bishop FENWICK, of the Catholic Church, died at Boston 10th August, 1846.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH TONNA died at Ramsgate, England, 12th July.

PASSENGERS.

In brig Henry, for Columbia River.—Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mrs. Kilborn and three children, Mr. G. C. Lawton and C. C. Shaw.

In the Guipuscoana, from San Diego.—Maj. Sword, U. S. A

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

January 2.—Chilian schr. Ancun, Solhaune, from Paita and Valparaiso.

7.—Br. brig Tepic, Walker, 171 days from Liverpool, to Starkey, Janion & Co.

8.—Peruv. bark Guipuscoana, 18 days from San Diego.

SAILED.

January 6.—Am. brig Henry, Kilborn for Columbia River.

7.—Am. whale ship Acasta, Harlow, Sag Harbor, to cruise.

DR. G. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the public generally. OFFICE, next door to C. Brewer & Co.'s, where may be found a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, &c. RESIDENCE, with Capt. J. O. Carter, opposite the Polynesian Office.

Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1847.—is1y.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

SELECT SCHOOL.

THIS community is respectfully informed, that the subscriber intends opening a Select School, on Thursday, Nov. 19, for thorough instruction in branches constituting an English education. The school room will be that recently occupied by Mr. Gordon. It is now undergoing repairs.

TERMS: *Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks.*

Higher branches, - -	$12 00
Primary, - - -	10 00

An additional charge of $1 per quarter will be made for each pupil, to defray room rent and other incidental expenses. JAMES E. WILCOX.

Honolulu, Nov, 14, 1846.

REFERENCE—Rev. R. Armstrong, and the Seamen's Chaplain.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of NEW GOODS, at low prices, received by late arrivals, from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Dry Goods.

18 bales Portsmouth sheetings, 5 do New England do., 4 do stripes do., 5 do Manchester shirtings, 5 do Methuen duck, 6 do do ticks, 3 do No. 1 osnaburgs, 9 cases Merrimac prints, 14 do pure indigo blue sheeting, 1 do blue drills, 1 do Cape Horn stripes, 1 do gambroons, 2 do kremlins, 1 do fancy cottonades, 1 do long cloths, 4 do strip'd prints, 4 do blue do., 1 do aboriginal stripe, printed lawns; muslins, balzorines, mixed pantaloon and coat stuffs, blue, olive, and gold-mixt tweed, bleached cotton, &c., &c.

Oils, Drugs, &c.

Boiled linseed oil, spts. turpentine, bright varnish, Mastic do., seidlitz powders, sup. carb. soda and cream of tartar for making light bread, 1 hot bath tub, white lead, paint brushes, yellow ochre, black paint, ground verdigris, chrome green, chrome yellow, blue paint, venetian red, &c.

Groceries.

Cold water crackers, lemon do., butter do., soda do., dyspepsia do., sugar do., (in tins, $3 each,) superior snuff in bottles, currants, Poland starch, cloves, mace, pimento, pepper, cayenne, saleratus in small boxes, citron, do cocoa paste, broma, (a new preparation of chocolate for invalids,) tapioca in small baskets, almonds, figs, ground ginger, cigars, shot, ground rice in jugs, split peas in do., Stoughton's elixir, paoli and white wine vinegar, (a superior article,) assorted sauces in boxes 1 doz each, walnut catsup, mushroon do., fancy soaps, &c.

Ship Chandlery.

Copper, do bolts, comp. nails, do spikes, double and single blocks, lignumvitæ pins, hickory fids, hanks, mast hoops, hand pumps, belaying pins, 1 superior power pump and gear, 29 ft long, tar, coal tar, pitch, rosin, tarred cordage, Am. manufacture, asst'd sizes; shrouding, ratlin, spun yarn, marline, house line, deep sea lines, hand lines, Manila cordage, marlin spikes, caulkin irons, ship scrapers, twine, signal and other lanterns, &c.

Hardware.

2 to 10 gal. iron pots; counter scales; iron shovels; steel do; do. edge iron spades; steel edge do; iron wire seives; brass do; Hunt's broad axes; handled do; house adzes; do coopers'; do broad hatchets; do shingling hatchets; lathing do; garden hoes; rakes; brads; copper and iron tacks; scissors; chisels; drawing knives; spoke shaves; mortice chisels; garden shears; wrenches; screw braces; spring do; augurs; hammers; garden trowels; gimlets; pit saws; files; anvils; vices; wr't nails; finishing do; clout do; hinges; japan tea trays; log glasses; top covers; branding irons; latches; London pins; gouges; rules; oil stones; top-sail chains; casks asst'd nails; steel mincing knives; bread trays; iron spoons, gridirons razor strops, &c.

Stationery.

Ledgers; journals; waste books; cash do; letter do, in sheet and Russia; mem. books: blank do; French letter paper, &c.

Glass and Britannia Ware.

Tumblers by the cask, 4 sizes; ship and house lamps; cut glass wines; decanters; tumblers; lemonades; colognes, various colors; water bottles; dishes; wine coolers; champagne goblets; caroffs; salts; castor bottles; extra pressed ware; every description of cut, pressed, and blown glass ware, at exceeding low prices. Also,—Hanging solar lamps; stand do; hand do, of a great variety; candlesticks; card baskets and plates; bronzed lamps; gilt study do; counting house do; entry do; astral do; astral and solar wicks; chimnies; shades; girandoles, &c,, &c., at low prices. n 7 tf

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
3000 lbs. White Lead ; 300 do Venetian Red,
250 " assorted Green Paints; 600 do Whiting,
100 gals. Linseed Oil ; Prussian Blue ;
90 " Spt's. Turpentine ; Terra de Sienne,
10 " Copal Varnish ; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow ; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes ; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.
*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.
Storage taken at the customary rates.
N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.
Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.
Also—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 230 bbls Flour; 300 do Salmon, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*
Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.
Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

CARTER & McFARLANE,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

MANSION HOUSE,

HONOLULU, OAHU.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., FEBRUARY 1, 1847. [No. III.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Forcastle Yarn No. 3, or the effects of running away.

BY BLUE WATER.

We anchored in Callao roadstead next morning, where we all went on shore, and among the first places we visited was the old fort, to the south of the pier, called the "dead man's castle," and there, sure enough, stood right before the grated door, the same post to which Jim was tied, (or one exactly like it) filled with musket balls, that had been fired at some poor wretch or other while tied to it; none of us runaway, I can tell you.

After going out of Callao and congratulating each other on our fortunately all remaining in the ship, the interest of Duncan's story seemed to die away with most of our crew, but not so with me; I was determined to know more of his life and adventures. So one night, as we were alone in the blubber-room, with but little to do, I asked him to relate to me his farther adventures. He paused some time, evidently feeling a little unwilling to proceed; but, at length, said, when we found ourselves ashore on Hawaii in our destitute situation, we should have been almost ready to lie down and die, but for the sad fate of poor George. Ours in comparison to his was a blessing indeed.—Now, said he, as we have not yet visited any of the islands in this ocean, I will tell you how I used to feel when we were laying there belonging to a ship. We of course had a great deal of hard work to do, and when we went on shore and saw the natives living in idleness, and, apparently, eating and drinking just when they pleased, we used to think the islands a paradise, but when we were left there destitute, and with little, or no more clothing than the natives wore, we found our situation to be about as bad as can be imagined. True, the natives gave us food, just such as we had seen them eating with so much pleasure; but whenever I sat down to their fish and poi, I was always longing for the pleasure of eating out of some of the hog troughs that I remembered in my own country. As we stood, we were ashamed to offer ourselves to a whaler, so we entered on board of a poi schooner and went from island to island for some time; at length the Government of the Sandwich Islands fitted out an expedition to the Isle of Aramango after *Sandal Wood*; the expedition consisted of two brigs, commanded by a native chief. There were a number of foreigners in both vessels and among the rest Joe and I. One of the brigs was a beautiful vessel, and was quite well manned and appointed. The other was an old trap, and when Joe and I were compelled to go in the old Becket, we almost thought of running away again; however, Joe was a blacksmith and could repair and clean muskets; the night before we sailed, he was transferred to the ——. Oh! how I felt when he left me on board the old Becket. And O, how often have I thanked God since, for the interposition of Divine Providence in my behalf; for the —— and all her crew were no more heard of after leaving one of the New Hebrides, and we, after looking for her in vain and incurring many hardships, arrived safe at the Sandwich Islands, where I remained some time, and then shipped on board of a whaler, in which I went to the United States, where, after sailing in the merchant service sometime, I shipped on board of this ship, where I shall continue to do my duty, if my life is spared, until the end of the voyage.

But, said I, you have told how often you risked your life by running away; how can you imagine you have saved it by so doing? He replied, the ship I left first, finally went into a port on the coast of California, and there some difficulties happening, the Captain called upon the authorities to interfere, and one of the crew was stabbed by a soldier. So you see I might have been as bad off if I had remained. Now, said I, Duncan, was you always the same man you are now? No, said he, far different; I was intended to be a merchant, became a hard drinker, and had to go to sea, where I was for a long time a drunken, swearing sailor. What effected a change in you? The many scenes and trials I have been witness to, was his reply. When, said I? Why, mostly on board of the *Becket*, scenes of suffering which I will only say are seldom witnessed, unless on board of a slaver crossing the Atlantic. Do you drink any thing that will intoxicate, now, said I? His reply was, no, thanks to the change that has taken place. Almost every where there is not half the inducements to drink, that there was a few years ago. Did you sign a temperance pledge? Yes, I did. And did that save you? Not that alone. What, did the change that had and was taking place? What was that? Why, you must know that a few years ago, a man that did not enjoy a social glass was a laughing stock. Few wished to be laughed at, and so most drank. In due time people attempted to put a stop to drinking, by forming temperance societies. They were of no use at first, for these reasons: The moderate drinker was not alarmed, the drunkard had no confidence in himself or the public in him, and so people signed pledges, but to break them; but as soon as it was generally talked over in all societies, both high and low, drinking became unpopular, and all but those that loved the creature dearly, left off drinking, and those that did continue, drank the more; so there soon became this distinction, viz: Drinkers and cold-water-men, instead of the many grades that existed before. So sober men became alarmed for their friends, and instead of advising them to let the temperance societies alone, they advised them to join. And when they joined, their friends and well wishers, instead of laughing at them and telling them that they had signed away their liberty, they met them with smiling faces, more especially their wives and children, and the man who before was considered lost to himself, his family, and to society, found himself in good standing and beloved by friends as of old. Who could resist such inducements but men extremely lost to all sense of shame? How often, think you, in years past has the drunkard wished that he could become a respectable man? Well, the time has come, when all that wish to be, can, by coming forward and manifesting a desire to be considered cold-water men. They have but to convince the community of their sincerity by signing a pledge to that effect and shaping their course accordingly, and all will be well.

For the Friend.

Capt. Wilkes at Hilo.

He who composes a narrative for the public should write with the most scrupulous regard to truth, "*sine ira et studio.*" His facts should neither be colored by prejudice, nor distorted by figure. If he gives them second hand, he should be well assured that his vouchers are truthful and unprejudiced, competent in every respect to give veritable testimony.

If a writer pursue a different course, he will inevitably injure his own reputation and, very probably, the good name of others.—His readers will suspect his candor and withhold their confidence. When they discover that some of his statements are warped by prejudice, or are utterly devoid of truth, the perusal of the whole work, if indeed they deem it worthy of perusal, will be accompanied with distrust and suspicion.

In Capt. Wilkes' narrative, there are a number of statements concerning matters at Hilo, which betray an utter disregard of truth. The following sentences contrasting the conduct of the present misssionary, with that of the former, are witten with inexcusable carelessness, to say the least:

"Mr. Goodrich, the missionary who pre-

ceded Mr. Coan, was very desirous of introducing the culture of sugar cane and coffee, and became very active in promoting it. With the assistance of the natives, he planted a large number of coffee trees, and was bent upon instructing them in the mode of cultivating both. He also erected a small sugar-mill. I regretted much to hear that his successor viewed all these improvements in a far different light, and, not content to allow the trees to fall into neglect, he actually took the trouble to root them up, in order to arrest the progress of the improvement of the natives in their culture."—Vol. 4, p. 209.

The impression conveyed by this language, is that Mr. Coan was an enemy to the cultivation both of coffee trees and sugar cane; but does the language coincide with facts? It is very probable that Captain Wilkes *heard* what he has published; but was he not, in duty bound to take some measures to verify the truth of the statement? He walked around in Mr. C.'s garden and saw there more coffee trees than his predecessor had left growing there. How does this fact agree with the assertion, that Mr. Coan "took the the trouble to root them up?"

But admitting that Mr. Coan did not encourage the cultivation of coffee trees, or even that his influence was against their cultivation, was there ground for placing sugar cane in the same category?

At the very time that Capt. Wilkes was at Hilo, Mr. Coan had a quantity of sugar cane growing, which was manufactured into sugar, in the following summer or autumn. Capt. Wilkes also says, on the same page from which I have quoted above, that "the natives now understand its culture well, and each has a small patch."

How is this? Mr. Coan viewing "all these improvements in a far different light;" *i. e.*: looking upon the cultivation, both of coffee trees and sugar cane with feelings of aversion, and yet cultivating sugar cane himself! Looking upon the cultivation of sugar cane "in a far different light," and yet encouraging its cultivation by an example, which is universally followed by the natives! I assert, Capt. Wilkes' statement to the contrary, notwithstanding, and without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Coan never discouraged the cultivation of sugar cane.

The following extract contains an attempt at the ludicrous, but it is at the expense of truth and candor:

"The number of district schools in Hilo and Puna, is said to amount to 100; but, of these, I only saw one, which was under Mr. Wilcox, a teacher attached to the mission. This was kept in the old church. The number in attendance, varied from 60 to 80, consisting of all ages between 5 and 15. I was in the habit of passing this building almost daily, during the latter part of my stay, and frequently was much amused at the behavior of the scholars and their teacher. These little boys are, for the most part, nearly naked; but what they wanted in clothes they made up in curiosity, and on my passing on Kanuha's white horse, out they would come without the consent of their teacher. On one occasion, I was not a little amused at his attempt to restrain them, through which a kind of hurry-skurry ensued, as though so many rats were escaping from a cage; all the teacher could do, escape they would; and when he ran to one door to close it, they would nimbly seek the other, until none were left but such as he had tumbled over. I could not help laughing at this scene."—Page 212.

Now, this professes to be a narrative of an eye witness. He "was in the habit of passing this building" (in which the school was taught) "*almost daily* during the latter part of my stay, and *frequently* was much amused," &c. How could he be mistaken, in regard to what he witnessed *almost daily and frequently*? And what a graphic sketch! There is "the old church" standing out in bold relief; the little urchins nearly naked, rushing out in a hurry-scurry, and the teacher in fruitless haste passing backwards and forwards from door to door, and, ever and anon, tumbling over some luckless wight, and, to complete the picture, there is the Commodore seated "on Kanuha's white horse," and shaking his sides with laughter. Verily, "Kanuha's white horse" must attain to as much notoriety as Alborak, an animal between the nature of an ass and a mule, which conveyed Mohammed from Mecca to Jerusalem in the twinkling of an eye. As there is one resemblance, at least, between the two animals, they both being white, so also, is there in the truthfulness of the narratives published by their riders. Mohammed's narrative was believed by some, notwithstanding its ridiculous absurdities, and so, probably, will Capt. Wilkes' account of the children's scampering from the old church by one door while Mr. Wilcox was running to the other door to close it, obtain credit from some, notwithstanding the fact, that the old church had no doors, and notwithstanding, another fact, that Mr. Wilcox was not the teacher in the old church. His school was in another building, and was composed entirely of adults,—natives teachers.

If Capt. Wilkes was so desirous of enlivening his narrative with touches of the ludicrous, why did he not describe some *real* scenes and their actors, in their "*propria persona?*" He might have told us how the passions of a certain personage committed mutiny, and drove him to such excesses that all about him were glad to retire. But instead of a full narrative, sprinkled with oaths and imprecations, we have only the follow-allusions:

"It was exceedingly provoking to learn that there was much delay in getting these articles and the provisions from the ships; which arose, as I was informed by letter, in consequence of the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Coan, to allow the natives to set out early on Sunday morning; he required the officer to state that he believed our necessities were urgent, before he would consent to the natives going."—Page 150.

And what had the Rev. Mr. Coan done, that was so deserving of censure, or that was so *exceedingly* provoking to Captain Wilkes? He had done what he could to teach his people to remember the Sabbath day, as God has commanded. Was he to be censured for this? And when application was made to members of his church and congregation to start off for the mountain, on the Sabbath instead of attending divine worship, it was perfectly natural and proper for them to hesitate, and even refuse to set out, except with their pastor's approbation. And it was perfectly proper for Mr. Coan to dissuade them from setting out on the Sabbath until he had been assured that the necessities of the party on the mountain were urgent. So far from forbidding his people to perform works of necessity or mercy, on the Sabbath, Mr. Coan would enjoin it upon them as a duty; but then, he would not see the Sabbath desecrated either by his church members, or by the officers and crews of vessels, without feeling grieved, and exerting his influence against the desecration.

On page 212, Capt. W. pays Mrs. Coan a compliment, and he endeavors to heighten it by slandering her husband. Here it is:

"She (Mrs. Coan,) is one of the most useful of the missionaries; and, were it not for the less liberal notions of her husband, would be much more so. I could not but perceive that his interference in the matter of this school, is detrimental to the progress of the scholars in civilization; when this is the case, it cannot advance their progres in true religion."

False and illiberal assertions! Capt. W. could not but perceive that his interference is detrimental to the progress of the scholars in civilization! Ridiculous! His perceptions, forsooth, must have been as wonderful as his power of vision. He could see what did not exist, as e. g. the doors of the old church, and he could perceive what was imperceptible, viz., the detrimental effect of Mr. C.'s interference; for there had been no interference.

But was not Capt. W.'s eye-sight defective? How else can the following statement be accounted for? —

"After leaving Olaa" (a place about midway between Hilo and the volcano,) "we had no distinct path to follow; for the whole surface became a mass of lava, which retained all its metallic lustre and appeared as if it had but just run over the ground—so small was the act of decomposition. There were only a few stunted bushes on our track; but some dense patches of wood were observed on our right." p. 119.

Those who have passed over the route,

know that the path is nearly, if not quite as distinct from Olaa to the volcano, as it is from Hilo to Olaa. The way is much traveled, and doubtless has been for ages, by natives who were passing back and forth, between Kau and Hilo. One who has been often over the ground, asserts that, "the road from Olaa to the volcano, is generally very distinct. Ohelo bushes grow much of the way, as well as other bushes, grass and small trees, on both sides of the road. The smooth lava, when it is not covered with soil, has been trodden so much, that it is grooved out and worn away in many places. The path is nearly as distinct as a turnpike, the greatest part of the way."

From an examination of those pages of Wilkes' narrative, which relate to Hilo, it is evident that he is prone to make assertions which have no foundation in fact, and remarks concerning individuals which betoken "less liberal notions" than become a brave and magnanimous man. And if he has made false statements about matters at Hilo, is it not probable that some of his statemeants about persons and things in other places are deficient in a very important requisite—truthfulness? There will be an impression on the reflective reader's mind, that such a probability exists, and he will be compelled to withhold his full belief, except when Capt. Wilkes' statements are verified by concurrent testimony. It is exceedingly to be regretted that Capt. Wilkes has allowed himself to publish any false statements; for, by so doing, he has injured his own reputation and the cause of science, which his voyage was so well calculated to subserve. Moreover, "we desire that brave men should be upright, guileless, friends of truth and far removed from falsehood." "*Volumus viros fortes et magnanimos, eosdem esse bonos, et simplices, veritatis amicos, minimeque fallaces. Quae virtutes ad justitiam pertinent.*"

A. V.

[From the Polynesian.]

Commercial Statistics.

HONOLULU—1846.

Arrivals from.

Liverpool,	2	London,	1
Oregon,	5	New York,	2
Salem,	1	Valparaiso,	5
Tahiti,	8	Pell's Island,	3
Boston,	5	Kamschatka,	1
Mazatlan,	4	Jeddo,	2
China,	4	San Blas,	2
Central America,	2	Marquesas,	2
Callao,	5	Acapulco,	1
Fanning's Island,	1	St. Catherines,	1
California,	7	Newburyport,	1
Total,			65

Departures for.

China,	7	Kamschatka,	1
London,	1	Oregon,	4
Mazatlan,	4	Boston,	1
California,	13	New Bedford,	1
Tahiti,	7	Manila,	2
Valparaiso,	6	Pell's Island,	2
Sitka,	1	Cruise, (men of war)	2
Total,			52

Statement of Imports, Exports, Duties, &c., at the port of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., from January 1st to December 31st, 1846.

Description of Goods.	Grs. value pr invoice.	Grs. am't. of duties	Re-exported.	Return Duty.	Net consumption.	Net duties.
Goods paying 5 per cent. duties.	572,944 85	28,619 73	58,418 58	2,315 58	514,526 27	26,304 15
Spirits, wines, &c.,	8,398 56	24,828 05	1,907 16	9,351 44	6,491 40	15,476 61
Goods imported by Missions, consuls, &c. duty free,	5,896 15				5,896 15	
Goods im. by w. s. free under the $200 provision,	11,142 68				11,142 68	
	598,382 24	53,447 78	60,325 74	11,667 02	538,056 50	41,780 76
Estimate for spirits, &c., bonded—to be re-exported,			2,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	10,000 00
Total,	$598,382,24	53,447 78	62,325 74	21,667 02	536,055 50	31,780 76

HONOLULU, Dec. 31st, 1846. WILLIAM PATY, Collector General of Customs.

Statement of Imports, Receipts, &c., at the Custom House, Port of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., for the years 1843, '44, '45, and '46.

Year.	Gross value imports.	Grs duties.	Re-exported.	Return duties.	Net consumption.	Net duties.	Transit duties.	Harbor dues.	Total net receipts.
1843,	223,383 38	6,701 84	66,618 17	1,670 41	156,565 21	5,270 74	249 31	2,958 33	8,468 38
1844,	350,357 12	10,326 13	60,054 06	1,501 34	289,969 77	8,979 13	411 50	4,881 83	14,263 56
1845,	546,941 72	21,563 94	67,010 93	2,098 82	471,319 78	10,465 12	734 01	4,890 83	25,189 96
1846,	598,382 24	53,447 78	62,325 74	21,667 02	536,056 50	31,780 76	20 56	4,705 32	36,506 64

HONOLULU, Dec. 31st, 1846. WILLIAM PATY, Collector General of Customs.

Exports from the Port of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1846.

Foreign goods claiming drawback,	$62,325 74
Do " not claiming drawback,- (estimated)	81,100 00
Hawaiian Produce.	
300,000 lbs. sugar,	16,500 00
16,000 gallons molasses,	4,000 00
8,500 bbls. salt,	10,625 00
10,000 lbs. coffee,	1,500 00
10,000 lbs. arrow root,	400 00
35,000 goat skins,	7,000 00
2,000 bullock hides,	4,000 00
Mustard seed,	500 00
Brooms, mats, tappas, &c., &c.,	2,000 00
Supplies—salt and fresh beef, vegetables, &c., for seventeen ships of war, at $4000 each,	68,000 00
Supplies for thirty-eight merchant vessels, at $1000 each,	38,000 00
Supplies for one hundred and twelve whale ships, at $400 each,	448,000 00
Add for whale ships touching outside, not included in the above,	20,000 00
	$763,950 74

Imports as per table, say $598,382 24, *imported directly from the following countries, viz.:*

United States,	$325,630 00
England,	116,929 00
China,	43,040 00
Valparaiso,	38,965 00
Columbia River,	23,101 00
California,	17,040 00
Hamburg,	4,474 00
Bremen,	4,069 00
Sidney,	1,870 00
Kamschatka,	1,087 00
Other countries, including oil, bone, &c., landed from whaleships,	22,186 00
	$598,382 00

WILLIAM PATY, Col. Gen. Customs.

HONOLULU, Dec. 31st, 1846.

The port charges are as follows: At Honolulu, pilotage in and out, $1 per foot; for piloting a vessel to anchorage off the port, $10; tonnage dues for whalers, 6 cents per ton; do for merchantmen, 20 cents per ton; buoys, $2.

At Lahaina, anchorage, $10; lights, 1.

When a vessel proceeds from Lahaina to Honolulu, the anchorage dues at the former port are remitted. Besides these, there are custom house charges incidental to the wants or business of each vessel, as from 50c. to $1 each, for stamped permits, manifests, entries, &c., of cargoes, clearances, bonds for duties, etc., of which each vessel requires one or more. The average charges upon a whaler at Honolulu are as follows:

Pilotage in and out, say 15 feet draft,	$30
Tonnage, say 300 tons, 6c. per ton,	18
Buoys,	2
Stamps, say one clearance and one permit,	2
	$52
At Lahaina,—	
Anchorage,	$10
Lights,	1
Stamps,	2
Canal, when used,	3
	$16

As an offset to the comparative cheapness at Lahaina, it is an open roadstead, exposed to blows from the south, which at times damage shipping and delay work. For safety, convenience of repairs, and the general wants of shipping, the harbor of Honolulu is unrivalled in the Pacific; these advantages much more than compensate for the additional charge of pilotage. It is besides the seat of government and depot of foreign commerce.

By the tables of the Collector General of Customs, it will be seen that the increase of imports of 1846 over those of 1845 has been $51,441. The actual annual consumption of foreign goods among the native population does not as yet exceed $3 for each individual. A large amount of goods imported finds its way out of the country in supplying the wants of the shipping.

The revenue of the custom house, for 1846, as given by Mr. Paty, for Honolulu, is to be added to that derived from Lahaina.

In 1845 the total receipts, from all sources, were		$29,220 30
In 1846, from Honolulu,		36,506 64
" " " Lahaina, first six months, harbor dues, canal, &c.,	$1,705 00	
Duties,	225 50	1,930 50
Second six months,		
Anchorage dues,	2,110 00	
Lights,	210 00	
Canal dues,	414 00	
Duties,	206 12	2,940 12
		$4,874 62
Total amount of revenue from custom house for 1846,		$41,378 26
Total amount of revenue from custom house for 1845,		29,220 30
Increase,		$ 12,157 96

For the Friend.

Education and Temperance.

Examination of Schools—His Majesty, the Premier, Paki, Governor Young and the Minister of Public Instruction, present.—Addresses—Improvements—Missionary influence, &c., &c.

Kuluaaha, Molokai, Jan. 7, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—I have had the pleasure of attending an interesting annual celebration of the children at Kaluaaha, Molokai. On the last day of December, more than a thousand children were examined in the studies of the year; arithmetic, geography and music. The result was truly creditable to all parties.

On Friday morning, January 1, 1847, all the children (about 1,100) were assembled and seated in the body of the church, while every nook and corner left, was crowded with adults; and there were more outside than the house contained. His Majesty, the King, first addressed the children and told them how happy he was to meet them all there. He reminded them that most of them were born since his last visit here. He told them they were the hope of the nation, and he was happy to hear that they had all taken the temperance pledge, and strongly exhorted them to never depart from it, not even at the solicitation of their parents, or any one else. This point he urged at some length, telling them that he well knew the evils of intemperance. "When I was last here," said he, "I urged the importance of attention to the word of God; my mind is not altered on that subject. Obey your teachers and study the word of God."

He then addressed the parents, and urged them to educate their children, the hope of the nation; to teach them to keep their temperance pledge and never induce them to break it.

When the King sat down, the Premier (Mr. Young) arose and said he united with His Majesty, in rejoicing at this temperance celebration. He told them they must not think that birth and blood will make a man a chief hereafter, without character. That many had become chiefs heretofore by birth without any character; but hereafter, character and education alone, could elevate a man. That profligacy and ignorance, would disqualify even chiefs for office, and they would see that profligate chiefs would be displaced by intelligent and virtuous commoners. He then exhorted them to keep their temperance vows and improve their minds; obey the word of God and their teachers. "We are all happy to day," said he. "This is a new scene. We enter on a new year. It is a new thing for you to meet with your chiefs here, and it is a new thing for us to see so many happy faces at a temperance celebration. It is a new temperance meeting, and you have again renewed your temperance pledge."

Paki then arose and commenced by saying that he was one of them; that this was the place of his birth, and it gave him happiness to meet them there. He urged them to keep their temperance pledge. Told them they had begun aright in childhood. "We," said he, "*know the evils* of intoxicating drink; our habits are fixed and we find it hard work to reform. We have to fight hard against our appetites, and only by hard fighting can we stand; you have begun right, I will conjure you who have taken the pledge in childhood, to stick to it; you are on the safe side. Have nothing to do with awa, touch no intoxicating drinks, use no tobacco."

The Governor of Maui, Mr. James Young, followed Paki, and made many interesting remarks. He told them he wished to encourage temperance and discourage intemperance; to befriend the industrious and sober poor; to deliver the oppressed and aid all who wished to do right.

When he had closed, the Minister of Public Instruction, addressed the parents, children and teachers, explaining some school laws which had been misconstrued and misapplied by magistrates. He clearly stated the advantages of education and temperance. At the close of his address, he called up the school of Halawa, the teacher of which had trained his scholars in manual labor; they having voluntarily planted several patches of taro, and cultivated them solely in the hours of leisure. The girls likewise braiding mats. The scholars all stood up while the Minister of Instruction commended their industry and exhorted them to perseverance, presenting in the name of the Government, two gold pieces to purchase a time-piece for the school, as a reward of merit.

The 1,100 children then all joined, in chanting the hymn, beginning

"Aole au e inu rama,
Aole inu waina hoi,
Pau ka gini, pau ka awa,
Aole loa lalau hou;
Pela hoi ka puhi paka,
Aole au e puhi hou,
Ino maoli kela hana
Pono ole maoli no."

Never I'll drink rum, no, never;
I will never tipple *wine*;
I renounce both gin and awa,
Never will I taste again.
So that nauseous bane tobacco,
Never will I smoke the weed;
Filthy, foolish, is the praatice,
Pois'ning breath, and life indeed.

After the chanting, which deeply interested all of us, short addresses were delivered by the missionaries present.

The whole congregation then sang again. Without hesitation, I must pronounce the singing the best I have ever heard at the Islands among natives.

After singing, the children again formed a procession, marching in double file, preceded by a white flag, on which was painted the motto WAI WALE NO.—Nothing but water.

In this style, they marched a third of a mile, (forming a line nearly the distance) to the mission premises, where all sat down to a temperance dinner, their King, Premier, Governor, and other high officers, setting down with them.

All appeared highly gratified. His Majesty expressed himself delighted with the whole scene, and I doubt not, it will hold a favored place with him among the pleasant reminiscences of life.

The neat clean dresses of boys and girls, (for white and blue cotton, calico, and even silks, have taken the place of the tapa and pau, both with children and adults on Molokai) as well as the good order, the sobriety, that reigned for two days among some 3,000 individuals, could not but strike every spectator most favorably.

Let those who think the gospel can do nothing for heathens, visit quiet, retired, unbustling Molokai with her 6,000 inhabitants and two missionaries. Where, indeed, only Mr. Hitchcock labored, from the year 1832, though Mr. Andrews has been associated with him the last two and half years.

Very truly yours,
C. FORBES.

Seaman's Hospital Society.—On Friday the quarterly general court of the supporters of this charity was held at the office, King William-street, City. The treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., presided. The report for the past quarter announced the receipt of nine hundred dollars, or 187*l.* 10s. English money, from Keying, the Commissioner of the Chinese empire, which sum was forwarded to the funds of the hospital by His Excellency, in return for the aid afforded to the sick and destitute Chinese sailors. A vote of thanks was passed to His Excellency for the munificent donation. The report also announced the receipt of 333*l.* 6s. 8d. from Mrs. Somes, widow of the late Joseph Somes, Esq., M. P., who had bequeathed the same to the charity; 20*l.* annual subscription from the King of Hanover, and some other minor donations. It appeared that during the three months there had been admitted on board the Dreadnought, 11 sailors from Her Majesty's vessels, and 490 from British and foreign vessels, 160 remaining on board at the close. 534 of the number were discharged convalescent; 406 had received out-relief during the same period; thus making the total number relieved by the hospital since its formation, in 1821, 52,268, including upwards of 32,000 Englishmen, 6,300 Scotchmen, 4,900 Irishmen, 1,600 Swedes and Norwegians, 682 Germans, 632 British Americans, 925 natives of the United States, 786 East Indians, 904 West Indians, 116 born at sea, 652 Russians, 969 Prussians, 691 Danes, 146 Dutchmen, &c., &c.—[Sun.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1847.

World's Convention.—For the discussion and promotion of Temperance. Many months since, we saw it announced in the English and American papers, that in August, 1846, there would be held a World's Temperance Convention. The idea appears noble. Let delegates assemble in the world's metropolis to discuss the world's curse. By the late arrival from Tahiti, we have received files of English Temperance Journals up to the first of August. The most busy preparations were making. Delegates were assembling from the East, West, North and South. In the list of American delegates were noticed the following: Rev. Drs. Cox, Tyng, Smucker, Beecher, Edwards, Brinsmade; Rev. Mr. Marsh, Editor of Temperance Journal; E. C. Delevan, Esq. and many others.

From Bombay, India, Arch-Deacon Jeffreys; Madras, Rev. F. D. W. Ward; West Indies, Hon. Hay McDowal Grant. The Delegation from Scotland and Ireland, will, doubtless be very large.

"Of course," says the Temperance News, "we calculate that the Rev. Theobald Mathew, the *real* emancipator of myriads of his countrymen, will take part in its proceedings. We shall be greatly disappointed if there be not 500, and upwards of regularly appointed delegates, and all good men and true."

Covent Garden Theatre had been engaged for a *Grand Demonstration*, on the evening of the 7th of August. Dress Boxes 2s., Second Tier 1s. 6d., Third Tier 1s. 6d., Pit 1s., Stage 1s., Lower Gallery 6d., Upper Gallery 3d.

The leading subjects to be brought before the committee, were stated in a circular issued several months since by the British National Temperance Society:

"1. To ascertain the state of the temperance cause in all parts of the globe.

2. To receive suggestions as to the most effectual method of extending the temperance reformation.

3. To attempt the formation of a Temperance Union throughout the world."

We shall anxiously wait to receive a report of this convention. Its influence must be most salutary upon the general prospects of the Temperance Reform throughout the world. Its discussions must quicken the pulse of philanthrophy, and its influence be felt in imparting new life and energy to the cause in the remotest corner of the globe. The London Committee will devote £1,000 to scattering abroad a report of the proceedings of the Convention. We shall not fail to spread before our readers the earliest intelligence which may be received in regard to the most important temperance meeting ever convened.

Teetotalism in England.—Through the politeness of His Majesty, and his Minister, G. P. Judd, Esq., we have been favored with the perusal of a file of the Bristol Temperance Herald. From these papers and others lately received from London, we gather much interesting information respecting the prospects of the temperance cause in the United Kingdom. Never have we read more encouraging intelligence from that quarter. The friends of the cause have had a long and hard struggle to bring the subject before the public mind. With shame, be it said, the clergy of the established and dissenting sects have stood in the way of the cause. They are now beginning to open their eyes, and the awful spectacle of intemperance and its consequences, makes them stare! We are glad to see that such a man as the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel has let his voice be heard in the drunkard's behalf. The work having been once fairly begun, is half accomplished. Some months since we met with a volume entitled, "Intemperance the Idolatry of Britain," truly its devotees are many! The press, we are glad to see, is becoming enlisted in behalf of the cause in that country. Let that engine once be brought to bear, and it will produce vast changes in the drinking habits of the English people. The discussion of the subject at home will favorably affect the British foreign possessions. We have heard the remark, that the Spaniard first erects a church when he steps on a foreign shore, the Frenchman a fort, and the Englishman a grog-shop. The American must come in for a share of this bitter reproach and burning shame. The truthfulness of the remark makes it the more cutting and reproachful.

☞ Without memory, the judgment must be unemployed, and ignorance must be the consequence. Pliny says it is one of the greatest gifts of nature.—*Montaigne.*

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that a meeting of the masters and officers in port, being called at Lahaina, September 15, 1846, to consult on the propriety of repairing the reading room erected here by masters and officers.

We, the undersigned, masters and officers then present, after duly considering the present dilapidated condition of the building, the heavy expense necessary to repair it, and also that it is no longer used nor needed, for the purpose for which it was erected, did resolve unanimously, that it be sold for the sum apprized by a committee of carpenters, and the proceeds placed in the hands of the Seamen's Chaplain, to fit up a reading room under the Bethel, enclose it with a decent fence, &c.

2. Whereas, the said reading room stands on a basement owned by the American Mission, on the premises of Rev. D. Baldwin, and cannot be occupied contrary to the original intention, of a reading room, Rev. D. Baldwin shall have the refusal of taking it at the value apprized.

3. Should he refuse, it shall then be sold either to any purchaser at private sale, or at auction to the highest bidder, the materials to be removed immediately from the premises.

Daniel H. Taber,	Benj. K. Studley,
Isaac M. Case,	Stephen Devoll,
James E. Horton,	JosephWilcox, jr.,
Henry W. Batle,	Benj. C. Sayer,
Thos. H. Norton,	Lorenzo Fisher,
Joseph P. Nye,	F. C. Smith,
Edwin Coffin,	Mayhard Adams,
John W. Norton,	Shubal Lewis,
Nathan B. Heath,	John R. L. Smith,
F. D. Haskell,	John H. Pease,
L. C. Wimpenny,	Thomas West,
John Fisher.	

Lahaina, Oct. 28th, 1846.

At an adjourned meeting of the shipmasters and residents of Lahaina, assembled at the Reading Room, Capt. Pease was appointed Chairman, and John Ewing Secretary.

The question of the disposition of the proceeds to be derived from the sale of the building erected for a reading room for masters and officers, was taken up and considered.

On motion of Capt. Daggett,

Resolved, That the building be sold to the highest bidder.

On motion of Capt. Smith.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Forbes be authorized to act as agent to dispose of the building and appropriate the funds derived from the sale thereof, as provided and authorized by the meeting held Sept. 15, 1846.

A memorial sent to Judge Andrews, was read to the meeting, and also Judge Andrews' reply, in relation to a debt due by a

Mr. Wilson, for rent; he having occupied the reading room as a dwelling, 15 months.

On motion of Capt. Dagget,

Resolved, That Judge Andrews be authorized to collect the amount due by Mr. Wilson and deposit the same in the hands of Rev. Mr. Forbes, to be appropriated as directed by previous motion.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JNO. D. EWING, Secretary.

October 31, the reading room was sold at auction to Mr. Baldwin for the sum of		$70 00
The furniture was sold for the sum of		16 75
		86 75
Deduct expenses of sale		4 33
		$82 42

Respecting the debt of Mr. Wilson, due for the rent of the reading room, as stated above, amounted to about $75. Judge Andrews received the memorial of the Captains, and was preparing to collect the debt when Mr. Wilson absconded from the Islands and has not since been seen in these parts.

A new reading room has been fitted up floored and neatly painted, under the Bethel. The portico shingled, and the whole surrounded with a new fence, at the following expense:

Paid committee for survey of old reading room,		$3 00
For lumber and materials to finish new reading room,		116 57
For laths, and nails, &c.,		8 00
For lime and plastering,		28 25
For painting,		3 87
Native labor,		2 00
Blacksmith's bill,		4 50
For carpenters work,		79 97
Shingles, nails &c., for portico,		17 75
		$265 91
By this sum received from H. S. Swinton, Esq., as per bills of sale of reading room,		$82 42
His donation of Dec., 1846,		10 00
		$92 42
Which leaves the reading room now in debt for the sum of		$176 49

C. FORBES.

Lahaina, Jan. 1, 1847.

Receipts and expenditures of Lahaina Chaplaincy from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1846.

By this sum from seamen and residents, reported in Friend, for October, 1, 1846,		$131 56
By this sum received from October to December, 1846, and reported in Friend,		40 12
By this sum from Capt. Leary, of Jno. Howland, Dec. 1846,		4 00
		$175 68
Received from seamen for support of Friend and reported in Friend October, 1846,	14 37	
Received since that,	61 25	
	$75 62	
Received for bibles, &c.,	$28 16	
To this sum paid J. Halstead for work on Bethel, in 1847,	$32 87	
Paid for repairs in June, '46,	41 75	
Paid for painting	39 12	
Sexton's services,	35 00	
Hymn books for Chapel, and bound vols. Friend for distribution,	50 25	
To aid indigent seamen,	2 00	
	$191 00	
Paid Rev. S. C. Damon for support of Friend,	75 62	
Paid to Treasurer of the Hawaiian Bible Society,	28 16	

C. FORBES.

Lahaina Jan. 1, 1847.

☞ The Foreign Residents in Honolulu have been justly commended for their liberality in subscribing for charitable purposes. Among the objects presented for voluntary subscriptions, the Seamen's Chaplaincy has held a prominent place. A friend has suggested to us, that in the minds of some, there was a little uneasiness from the consideration that the subscription-paper, as was thought, had been circulated too frequently. Who those individuals are, we know not. Whether many or few, we are alike ignorant. The present, we think, may not be an unfavorable opportunity for explaining why any subscriptions should be solicited, and for exhibiting what amount has been annually collected, and how it has been expended.

It is now rising of four years since the present Chaplain entered upon his duties in Honolulu. On his arrival, he was given to understand that sufficient might be annually collected in Honolulu to defray the necessary expenses attending the Chapel, viz: Sexton's services, painting, and otherwise keeping the building and premises in repair. The following statement of annual receipts and expenditures for that purpose, may not be uninteresting to those who have contributed, or unimportant as indicating the interest felt by this community in support of the gospel. This report will extend from January 1, 1843, to January 1, 1847, a period of four years.

1843.

Subscribed by foreign residents for Seamen's Chapel,		$243 00
Unpaid,		13 00
		$230 00
Expended on Chapel, and for Sexton's services,		84 63
Balance,		$145 37

1844.

Subscribed,		423 00
Overplus of preceding year,		145 37
		568 37
Expended,		572 98
Deficit,		$4 61

N. B. The additions and repairs on the Chapel, occasioned the heavy out-lay this year.

1845.

No subscriptions,		000 00
Expended,		265 75
Deficit of the preceding year,		4 61
		$270 36

N. B. The Chaplain did not circulate any subscription paper this year, for two reasons, 1st, The liberal subscription of the preceding year. 2d. The liberal donations of the sea-faring community enabled him to meet the current expenses of the Chapel.

1846.

Subscribed,		$306 00
Expended for painting Chapel,	297 88	
" other purposes	139 87	437 75
Deficit,		$131 75

The subscription-paper has been circulated three times in four years.

Total subscribed during four years,	$959 00
Total expended " " "	$1361 11

The Chaplain desires it to be distinctly understood, that every dollar collected in Honolulu for the Seamen's Chaplaincy, has been expended on *the Chapel alone*; but that amount has been insufficient to keep the building in repair and defray other necessary expenses. To make up this deficiency, of $402 11, funds have been collected from other sources. The repairs upon the Chaplain's house, have been defrayed by donations from the sea-faring community or the Chaplain's private funds.

The subject of an Episcopal Society appears to be under consideration by persons in public and private life, among the foreign residents. Most cordially would we favor the project, and most sincerely we hope it may succeed. Whenever, in the providence of God, the residents shall invite a gospel minister to preach among them, we shall gladly welcome him to his field of labor, and hail the day of his arrival as a most encouraging and pleasing event in the religious prospects of this community. We thus frankly express our opinion, not because we are tired of preaching to residents, or wish them to leave their seats vacant in the Chapel. That building, to be sure, is small, and could not accommodate all the foreigners, if they would attend church, still, so far as it will afford sittings, the residents in Honolulu, know that they have ever been cordially welcome to occupy that portion which was not reserved for seamen. Until a new place for religious worship shall be provided, we hope that residents, so far from deserting the Bethel will resort thither more numerously and more regularly. Upon principles of worldly policy, the promotion of good morals and the good of society, we would most strenuously advocate church-going and regular contributions for support of gospel institutions. Motives, however, of a high-

er order, the duty man owes his Maker and the happy result which it is to be hoped may follow, here and hereafter, from listening to the stated ministrations of the sanctuary, these and a multitude of others which would naturally suggest themselves to a reflecting mind, ought to induce men to visit the House of God. To argue a point so plain, seems like endeavoring to demonstrate a self-evident proposition.

P. S. The Seamen's Chaplain would most respectfully acknowledge the following subscriptions for the support of the Chapel, for the current year, (1847.)

C. Brewer, & Co.,	$30 00
E. H. Boardman,	10 00
R. W. Wood,	20 00
J. B. McClurg & Co.,	10 00
G. D. Gilman,	10 00
R. C. Wyllie,	10 00
John Ricord,	10 00
G. P. Judd,	5 00
H. Grimes,	12 00

The subscription-paper will remain in the hands of the Sexton.

Donations

FOR CHAPAINCY, LAHAINA.

Nov. 1846.	James N. Davis, N. America,	$ 50
" "	Chas. Cotton, jr.,	50
" "	Capt. Long,	3 00
" "	Capt. Wilcox,	2 00

FOR FRIEND.

Nov. 1846.	Capt. Chase,	$2 00
" "	Capt. Griswold,	2 00

ROBBERY.—The U. S. Consul's house was entered on Monday morning early, and robbed of between $50 and $100 in cash. The supposed robber, a former servant in the family, has been apprehended, and will, we trust, be made such an example of as will operate to deter his numerous confederates in the system of plunder which has been practiced upon foreign families within the few months past.

Abstract of Hawaiian Laws respecting Commerce.

Vessels arriving off the ports of entry to make the usual marine signal if they want a pilot.

The pilot will approach vessels to the windward, and present the health certificate to be signed by the captain. If the vessel is free from any contagion, the captain will hoist the white flag, otherwise he will hoist the yellow flag, and obey the direction of the pilot and health officer.

Passports must be exhibited to the Governor or collector by passengers before landing.

Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed, before compliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of $500.

Masters of vessels on arriving at any of the ports of entry are required to deliver all letters to the collector of customs.

The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after coming to anchor at either of the legalised ports of entry, shall make known to the collector of customs the business upon which said vessel has come to his port—furnish him with a list of passengers, and deliver him a manifest of the cargo with which she is laden, containing marks and numbers and the names of those to whom consigned.

The Collector, at his discretion, and at the expense of any vessel, may provide an officer to be present on board said vessel during her discharge, to superinted the disembarkation, and see that no other or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is set forth in the permit.

All goods landed at any of the ports of these Islands, are subject to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem.*

The following are the only ports of entry at these Islands, viz.: for merchantmen, Honolulu, Oahu, and Lahaina, Maui; and for whalers, in addition thereto, Hilo, Hawaii, and Hanalei, Kauai.

Spirituous or fermented liquors landed at any of the ports of these Islands, are subject to the following duties, viz.: rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, &c., $5 per gallon; wines, (except claret) liqueurs, cordials, &c., $1 per gallon; claret wine, ale, porter, beer, cider, &., &c., 50 cents per gallon.

Products of the whale fishery may be transhipped free from any charge of transit duty.

Whalers having complied with the laws, are entitled to receive at the custom house a "first permit," allowing them to land goods to an amount not exceeding $200, duty free; but if they exceed that amount, they must take out a "second permit," upon which the usual (five per cent.) duties will be chargeable.

Permits to trade or barter, given to vessels engaged in the whale fishery, shall not include the sale, barter or disposition of spirituous liquors; but all such traffic on the part of the whalers shall be held to constitute them merchantmen, and subject them in all respects to the like duties.

Whalers landing goods to the amount of $1000 become subject to the same charge as merchantmen.

Vessels landing goods upon which the duties have not been paid, are liable to seizure and confiscation.

If any person commit an offence on shore, and the offender escape on board of any vessel, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of said vessel to surrender the suspected or culprit person to any officer of the police who demands his surrender on production of a legal warrant.

It shall not be lawful for any person on board of a vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, throw stones or other rubbish overboard, under a penalty of $100.

All sailors found ashore at Lahaina, after the beating of the drum, or at Honolulu, after the ringing of the bell, are subject to apprehension and a fine of $2.

Shipmasters must give notice to the harbor master of the desertion of any of their sailors within 48 hours, under a penalty of $100.

Seamen are not allowed to be discharged at any of the ports of these Islands excepting those of Lahaina and Honolulu.

It shall not be lawful to discharge seamen at any of the ports of these Islands without the written consent of the Governor.

Honolulu and Lahaina are the only ports at which native seamen are allowed to be shipped—and at those places with the Governor's consent only.

Any vessel taking away a prisoner from these Islands shall be subject to a fine of $400.

To entitle any vessel to a clearance, it shall be incumbent on her commanding officer first to furnish the collector of customs with a manifest of cargo intended to be exported in said vessel.

It shall not be lawful for the commanding officer of any Hawaiian or foreign vessel, to carry out of this kingdom as a passenger, any domiciled alien, naturalized foreigner or native, without previous exhibition to him of a passport from His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations.

Retailers of spirituous liquors are not allowed to keep their houses open later than 9 o'clock in the evening, and they are to be closed from Saturday evening until Monday morning.

Rapid riding in the streets is prohibited under a penalty of $5.

NOTE.—Those parts of the law concerning "passports" and the "landing of baggage" do not take effect until after the 26th of June, 1847.

The law regarding the delivery of letters by shipmasters to the collector, will only take effect on promulgation by His Hawaiian Majesty in Privy Council.

LATEST DATES.

London,	Aug. 4	Oregon City,	Nov. 12
Paris,	Aug. 3	China,	May 22
New York,	Aug. 20	Mazatlan,	Dec. 9
Monterey,	Dec. 17	Tahiti,	Dec. 20

PASSENGERS.

In the Don Quixote, for California—Messrs. E. Grimes, H. Grimes, Capt. Vioget, and Master Brinsmade.

In the Gen. Harrison, for Hong Kong—Mr. Henry Tufts, of Charlestown, and five in the steerage.

In the Joven Guipuscoana, for California—Major Swords, U. S. A. Capt. Nye and Mr. Brown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

January 20.—Fr brig Edouard Marie, Carzanare, 25 days from Tahiti.

In offing, Am. whale ship Plymouth, Edwards, Sag Harbor.

SAILED.

January, 19.—Ch. brig Beatrice, Angulo, for Valparaiso.

20.—Haw. bark Don Quixote, Paty, for California.

Am. ship Gen. Harrison, Kennedy, for Hong Kong.

Jan. 26. Peruvian bark Joven Guipuscoana, for the Coast of California, with stores for the American Squadron.

30. H. B. Co.'s bk. Columbia, Duncan, for Columbia River.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

January 10.—Am. ship Plymouth, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 13 months, 1000 whale, sailed for Oahu,

15.—Am ship Addison, West, New Bedford, 15 months. 110 sperm, 1500 whale, 50 sperm this season.

16.—Am ship Janus, Hammond, New Bedford, 14 months, 900 whale.

Am ship Ann Mary Ann, Winters, Sag Harbor, 17 months, 2200 whale.

17.—Am ship Morrison, Greene, New London, 28 months, 2100 whale; 20 sp. this season.

Am ship Henry Tuke, Champlin, Warren, 30 months, 200 sperm, 1600 whale.

18.—Am ship Robert Boune, Baker, New London, 19 months, 180 sperm, 2600 whale.

Am bark Columbia, Pierson, Sag Harbor, 18 months, 140 sperm, 1000 whale.

19.—Am ship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 14 months, 95 sperm, 1100 whale. [From Messrs. Waldo & Co.

DR. G. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the public generally. OFFICE, next door to C. Brewer & Co.'s, where may be found a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, &c. RESIDENCE, with Capt. J. O. Carter, opposite the Polynesian Office.

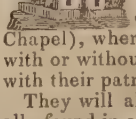
Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1847.—is1y.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to
jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.



THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have taken and fitted up the house formerly occupied by John Freeman (near the Chapel), where they will be happy to furnish Board with or without lodging, to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They will also keep on hand Refreshments, usually found in a house of the kind, and they hope by close application to their business to deserve and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CHAUNCY S. SCUDDER,
JEREMIAH WILBUR.

Honolulu, January 1, 1847.—tf

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of New Goods, at low prices, received by late arrivals, from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Dry Goods.

18 bales Portsmouth sheetings, 5 do New England do., 4 do stripes do., 5 do Manchester shirtings, 5 do Methuen duck, 6 do do ticks, 3 do No. 1 osnaburgs, 9 cases Merrimac prints, 14 do pure indigo blue sheeting, 1 do blue drills, 1 do Cape Horn stripes, 1 do gambroons, 2 do kremlins, 1 do fancy cottonades, 1 do long cloths, 4 do strip'd prints, 4 do blue do., 1 do aboriginal stripe, printed lawns; muslins, balzorines, mixed pantaloon and coat stuffs, blue, olive, and gold-mixt tweed, bleached cotton, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Cold water crackers, lemon do., butter do., soda do., dyspepsia do., sugar do., (in tins, $3 each,) superior snuff in bottles, currants, Poland starch, cloves, mace, pimento, pepper, cayenne, saleratus in small boxes, citron, do cocoa paste, broma, (a new preparation of chocolate for invalids,) tapioca in small baskets, almonds, figs, ground ginger, cigars, shot, ground rice in jugs, split peas in do., Stoughton's elixir, paoli and white wine vinegar, (a superior article,) assorted sauces in boxes 1 doz each, walnut catsup, mushroon do., fancy soaps, &c.

Hardware.

2 to 10 gal. iron pots; counter scales; iron shovels; steel do; do. edge iron spades; steel edge do; iron wire seives; brass do; Hunt's broad axes; handled do; house adzes; do coopers'; do broad hatchets; do shingling hatchets; lathing do; garden hoes; rakes; brads; copper and iron tacks; scissors; chisels; drawing knives; spoke shaves; mortice chisels; garden shears; wrenches; screw braces; spring do; augurs; hammers; garden trowels; gimlets; pit saws; files; anvils; vices; wr't nails; finishing do; clout do; hinges; japan tea trays; log glasses; top covers; branding irons; latches; London pins; gouges; rules; oil stones; top-sail chains; casks asst'd nails; steel mincing knives; bread trays; iron spoons, gridirons razor strops, &c.

Glass and Britannia Ware.

Tumblers by the cask, 4 sizes; ship and house lamps; cut glass wines; decanters; tumblers; lemonades; colognes, various colors; water bottles; dishes; wine coolers; champagne goblets; caroffs; salts; castor bottles; extra pressed ware; every description of cut, pressed, and blown glass ware, at exceeding low prices. Also,—Hanging solar lamps; stand do; hand do, of a great variety; candlesticks; card baskets and plates; bronzed lamps; gilt study do; counting house do; entry do; astral do; astral and solar wicks; chimnies; shades; girandoles, &c,, &c., at low prices.

Ship Chandlery.

Copper, do bolts, comp. nails, do spikes, double and single blocks, lignumvitæ pins, hickory fids, hanks, mast hoops, hand pumps, belaying pins, 1 superior power pump and gear, 29 ft long, tar, coal tar, pitch, rosin, tarred cordage, Am. manufacture, asst'd sizes; shrouding, ratlin, spun yarn, marline, house line, deep sea lines, hand lines, Manila cordage, marlin spikes, caulkin irons, ship scrapers, twine, signal and other lanterns, &c.

Stone Ware and Crockery.

3 to 6 gallon stone filterers, stone butter pans, stone jars, do jugs, blue Abbeville ewers and basins, soap boxes, brush trays, foot baths, slop jars, bowls, covered chambers, Parisian hand, teas, plates, twiflers, muffins, covered milk and water jugs, meat and vegetable dishes, London teas, soups and bowls.

Stationery.

Ledgers; journals; waste books; cash do; letter do, in sheet and Russia; mem. books: blank do; French letter paper, &c.

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
3000 lbs. White Lead ; 300 do Venetian Red,
250 " assorted Green Paints; 600 do Whiting,
100 gals. Linseed Oil ; Prussian Blue ;
90 " Spt's. Turpentine ; Terra de Sienne,
10 " Copal Varnish ; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow ; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes ; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.

N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.

Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

Also—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly beund. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

EVERETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

A. P. Everett, James J. Jarves. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe.

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 230 bbls Flour; 300 do Salmon, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,
Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,		$2,50
Two copies,	"	4,00
Three "	"	5,00
Five "	"	7,00
Ten "	"	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., FEBRUARY 15, 1847. [No. IV.

The Seamen's Friend.

THE YOUNG SAILOR, A Narrative Founded on Fact.

BY MRS. MARY S. B. DANA,

Authoress of "The Parted Family," "Southern and Northern Harp," &c., &c.

This is the title of a small volume issued by the Harpers, of New York, about two years since. A copy has chanced to fall into our hands; knowing the eagerness of many of our readers to peruse narratives of the sailor's wanderings, we extract two chapters for the present number of the Friend, and at a future time may draw additional matter for our columns from the same source.

Mrs. Dana, in the dedication of the work, informs her readers that "the main incidents in the following narrative, were taken from a manuscript journal, belonging to the individual to whom these incidents occurred." William Griffin, is the real or fictitious name of this person. He is attended through his wanderings and misfortunes, by Cudjo, a clever old negro. They leave Charleston, S. C., in the summer of 1797, on board the Caroline, commanded by Capt. Job Swift, of Nantucket, or as Cudjo called him, "Mass' Job Swiff." The Caroline sailed for Amsterdam with a cargo of sugar, but on account of a leak, put in to New York for repairs. After repairs were completed, the Caroline again sails for Amsterdam, as the crew supposed, but "Mass' Job Swiff" orders Mr. Griffin to prepare for anchorage in the harbor of Nantucket, of which place Capt. Swift was a native. There was no disputing the master's orders; so to Nantucket they went. Here, Capt. Swift, after pacing the deck, absorbed apparently in deep cogitations, and industriously "Whittling" all the sticks he could find, remarked to William, that he did not seem to be contented, and that, if he wished, he could have his discharge ere the ship sailed; for it was better to part then, than to go on, and have to part hereafter. To this arrangement William gladly assented, and Cudjo's discharge was likewise procured. We here take up the narrative of William and Cudjo, as delineated in chapters 3rd and 4th.

CHAPTER III. "Dis yer Nantucket is one dull sort ob a place," remarked Cudjo one morning; "let we get 'way from yer mighty soon, Mass Bill."

"I'm going, Cudjo," answered William, "in the first vessel I can find; but you only think the place dull because it isn't home. You are among strangers."

"Stranger for true," said Cudjo, looking very grave, and taking a fresh quid of tobacco for his comfort. "An' as for home," he continued, "de ocean an' ole Cha'lston is home for me. Ef I mus' be on land, let 'um be in Cha'lston, bless de ole place!"

The genuine sailor has no home but the ocean. Cudjo, however, had not spent all his life at sea, and that very time was roaming over the world entirely from attachment to his young master. William Griffin had been well instructed at home. His widowed mother had brought him up in the fear of the Lord; by her consent he followed the seas, and her fervent prayers always accompanied him. So far he had been preserved from those dreadful snares which wicked landsmen are always preparing for the unsuspecting sailor. But here was the great secret of his preservation, and his early advancement to a station of trust and honor: *William was a Christian and a thoroughly temperate man.*—Those were not the days of Bethels and Sailor's Homes—no, no; at that time it seemed as if no man cared for the sailor's soul; and a life of intemperance and vice, and an early death, seemed too often to be his portion.

William and his faithful attendant soon procured a passage on board a vessel bound for New Bedford, and thence they sailed for New York, where they arrived after a comfortable voyage.

About this time William became anxious to join the navy. Accordingly, he applied to Captain ——, who was then superintending the building of a frigate at the navy-yard at Wallabout, Long Island, and was received as a midshipman. Here, however, the monotony of his life became extremely irksome, and he panted for more active employment. He was far from home; no friends were near to recommend him to the Navy Department for a warrant, and he concluded to sail for the Mediterranean. In the mean time, his friends were to interest themselves, and obtain for him a warrant.

He was soon engaged as chief mate of a clipper schooner, bound on a trading voyage up the Mediterranean. She was already loaded when he went on board, and her hatches caulked down; but by her cargo book he discovered that she was loaded with tobacco, flour, cocoa, &c. Cudjo, of course, was employed as cook; this was a part of the bargain. The captain of the clipper, Rodgers by name, was a very different looking person from Captain Swift, of codfish memory. Instead of the dried-up, sallow visage of the Yankee captain, Rodgers rejoiced in a round red face, the very picture of mirth and good fellowship, when no one happened to cross his humor, or to disturb him while taking his wine after dinner.—"No codfish dinners now," as Cudjo said. By-the-way, Captain Rogers, too, was a Yankee.

On the 1st of November, 1797, the schooner sailed. In the larboard watch, under William's command, there was a young sailor who attracted his attention the moment he came on board. Jack Davis was his name; and there was something about his honest, sunburnt countenance which was at once a letter of recommendation. He had been married two days before, and, though a sailor has habitually to do violence to what feelings of tenderness he may possess, it was hardly possible that he should part with his young and really lovely wife without a struggle. There was another sailor in the same watch, who was known by the name of Old Sam; nobody had ever heard him called by any other name, nor would he acknowledge that he had ever had another. Old Sam was a pretty tough character; rather too fond of his grog, but a good seaman when he could be kept sober.

The wind was from the southeast, and consequently, they were obliged to beat down the Narrows. It was well for Jack Davis that the frequent tacking of the schooner kept him busy; for if he had thought too much of home, his heart would have sunk within him at the idea of the long separation he anticipated from those who made his home so dear. Jack and his wife were both natives of Nantucket; but she had come down to New York to meet him, and they had been married there. Jack said, and said truly, that his wife was as pretty a Yankee girl as could be found any where.

As William passed the galley, Cudjo popped his head out, and thus addressed him: "Enty you tink dis yer clipper berry crank, Mass Bill?"

"Indeed I do, Cudjo," answered William; "I don't feel exactly easy about her; you see she lays over with the breeze every now and then till her deck seams are awash. I must speak to the captain about it."

William was unaccustomed to fore-and-afters, so he diffidently and respectfully mentioned his fears to the captain. Captain

Rodgers smiled, and replied that there was no ground for fear. Still William felt uneasy, and so did Cudjo and Old Sam.

It was now the Starboard watch, and the other watch had gone below. Jack Davis sat upon his chest, attentively reading a little red morocco book, and Old Sam lay stretched upon another chest, humming the tune of an old sea-song.

"Why, halloo, Jack," said Sam, "have you got under way with your studies already? What trim-looking little craft is that you're overhauling now?"

"This is my Bible," answered Jack, quietly.

"Whew!" said Sam, giving a long whistle; "so you're a Methodist, are you?"

"I am a Christian," answered Jack, as quietly as before.

"Well," said Sam, ripping out a tremendous oath, "I never knew one o' them fellers that wasn't a regular skulk; so you'd better knock off religion while you're young and hearty; it'll do for old hulks, after they're laid up. They want something to amuse them then."

"Dah mos' time for you for git religion den, Mass Sam," said Cudjo, who at this moment came down the ladder; "you gittin' ole berry fas'."

"Now just twig old Snowball," said Sam; "I s'pose you've got a Bible too, stowed away in your locker; but what's the use, when you can't read?"

"*Me* no know how for read, Mass Sam!" said Cudjo; "who tell you dat? An' as for keepin' my Bible in my locker, why, I got 'um yer in my berry bosom heself! Wha you tink ob dat?"

"By jingo," exclaimed Sam, as if talking to himself, "a feller's got to keep a straight wake this trip, or he'll have some o' these Methodists afoul of him every other minute."

"But that was a very sensible remark of Cudjo's," said Jack Davis to Sam; "if you say that religion is a good thing for the old, it is time you were thinking about it."

"Oh, time enough yet," said Sam; "I've been in many a squall, and been blowed agin many a lee shore in my time, and I always fetched up in the right place."

"But when you slip your cable, shipmate," said Jack, solemnly, "when you slip your cable, and bear away to that unknown country beyond the grave, are you sure you will fetch up in the right place?"

"Why, I don't know as to that," replied Sam; "if that there book you've got in your hand is true, I'll have to knock off drinking and swearing, and ever so many other things I get catched in now. But I hope I'll be able to square the yards so as to please the Great Captain, and sail into the port of Heaven right before the wind."

"I see you know something about it, Sam," said Jack; "have you ever read the Bible?"

"Oh, I used to overhaul it sometimes, when I was young," answered Sam; "I've got a Bible in my chest now, that my old mother gave me twenty years ago—my otmher is a good old soul, that she is!" And Sam actually wiped a tear from his weather-beaten cheek as he thought of his mother.

"Your mother is living, then?" said Jack.

"I hope so," replied Sam, "though people tell me I've nearly broken her heart half a dozen times. Yes, she's living, and praying for me yet. God bless her!"

"God bless all mothers and wives," said Jack; "their prayers are a great thing for poor sailors, but they wont do much good unless we pray for ourselves."

"Confound it!" said Old Sam, starting up from his chest, "talking about my mother has set my Old eyes a leaking; I must turn in and take a snooze."

CHAPTER IV. After a very disagreeable passage, the schooner anchored one evening at Sandy Hook, in company with a fleet of vessels, outward bound. At daylight the next morning, according to orders left with the anchor watch, William was called. He immediately aroused the pilot, and informed him that all the other vessels were getting under way.

"Call all hands," said the pilot, "and we'll soon overtake them." All hands were called, the handspikes were seized, and the cable came merrily in, with a hearty yo ho! As soon as the anchor was sighted, the canvass was spread to the breeze; and before the sun had sunk in the western horizon, the whole fleet of vessels had been left astern, excepting one clipper schooner. The wind was light from the southwest, and the little craft sailed swiftly on, with all sail set to the best advantage.

It was now the third of November. The weather continued pleasant, the wind still blowing from the southwest. It was William's relief to keep the dog watch from six to eight in the evening, and as he paced the quarter-deck, his thoughts wandered to his distant southern home. What were they doing there at that pleasant twilight hour? Were his mother and sisters thinking of the wanderer upon the trackless ocean? They might be even then engaged in prayer for him. The mother might at that moment be committing her boy to the care of Him who holdeth the winds in his fists, and the waters in the hollow of his hand. There was comfort in the thought.

The captain was below, still lingering over his wine, for he and the supercargo had been indulging themselves in an extra glass in commemoration of the birthday of one or the other of them. At about seven o'clock, as William was casting his eye over the heavens, he discovered a small cloud rising in the southwest. Uneasy at its appearance, he immediately descended into the cabin, and reported his fears to the captain. "Very well sir," said the captain; but he gave no order, and made no movement for the deck. William was hardly on deck again, before he saw distinctly that the cloud was rising fast, and there was no time to be lost. He put his head to the skylight, and repeated his fears to the captain, assuring him that the schooner could not long carry the sail she then did. The captain, angry at being disturbed when at his wine, called out in a loud tone, "Well, if she cannot carry it, let her drag it."

Uneasy as he was before at the crankness of the schooner, William was now sure that she could not long bear her canvass. Accordingly, he went forward quietly, and hauled down the flying jib, and the maintopmast staysail, and lowered the topgallant sail. This made some trampling on the forecastle, which aroused one of the watch below, who rushed on deck through the scuttle.

William was scarcely back at his station on the quarter-deck, before the squall struck the schooner abeam. He immediately ordered the helm a-lee, so as to luff and shake her, to aid in giving a chance to brail up her immense foresail, or to lower it down. At this moment the captain sprang on deck, seized the helm, and hauled it hard a-weather, meaning, if possible, to get her before the wind. This manœuvre did not succeed, however; for, as she flew off from the wind, she received the blast with terrible force, and turned over in a moment, burying at the same time the whole starboard watch, with the exception of the man who had been so hastily aroused when William went forward to shorten sail. Fortunately she wore round with her masts and sails to windward.

As the schooner turned over, all who were on deck sprang to the weather side. Here, on the small part of her side which was out of water, they fell upon their knees. There was no speculating now whether the Bible was true or not. They heard the voice of God in the storm, they knew that his hand alone could save them, and to him their cries arose. But oh! the cries, the groans, the shrieks of the poor mariners who were drowning in the forecastle!

In a few moments all was silent save the howling storm. The cries of the dying were over! Each soul had winged its flight in an unexpected moment to the untried realities of eternity! Eternity, oh! eternity, what is it? what does it mean? Were those immortal souls prepared for such a sudden flight? Alas! alas! we know not, and can only shudder and turn pale when we think what may have been the fate of those poor sailors' souls.

Will my readers pardon me if I entreat them to pause a while, and ponder well this subject? How many and how great are the dangers of the sailor! How appalling are his sufferings! How cheerfully and how bravely he sustains them! We hear these sufferings described, and we drop a tear of sympathy, but we cannot realize them; we know not what they are. What can we do for the sailor? Can we not give him the Bible, the

great chart of his salvation? Can we not give him churches, and "homes" where he will be protected from insult and injury? Christians! patriots! fellow-men! what can be done for the sailor?

Let us return to the shipwrecked crew.—They knew not how soon the little spot on which they were crowded together would disappear beneath the yawning waters; or, if the vessel continued to float, they might still have to endure sufferings too horrible to anticipate. Of how much value now was an interest in Christ Jesus! William Griffin, Jack Davis, and poor black Cudjo, all possessed that pearl of great price, worth more than all the world beside; and in this time of extremity they realized its value as they never had done before.

The supercargo, Mr. Sydney, had left the cabin in so great a hurry, that he had forgotten to bring his coat. Sailor-like, with a generosity only to be expected from a genuine son of Ocean, William immediately threw off his pea-jacket, and insisted that Mr. Sydney should wear it.

"But I don't like to deprive you of it, my fine fellow," said Mr. Sydney, while a tear stood in his eye.

"Oh, never mind," said William; "I am young, and don't mind the weather."

"God bless you, Mr. Griffin; I must beg your prayers for my poor soul," said Mr. Sydney. "I cannot tell," he continued, "how soon I may be called to my account, and I know full well that I am not prepared."

"Pray for me too, Mr. Griffin," said Old Sam; "oh, my poor old mother! I wish I had listened to you, and knocked off drinking and sinning long ago, and then I wouldn't be afraid now, come what would. But see here, Mr. Griffin; see here, Jack and Cudjo, I've saved my dear old mother's Bible." At these words the poor old sailor wept, and fervently kissed the Bible which he held in his hand. "Ain't it strange?" continued Old Sam; "I've been shipwrecked five times since I had this Bible, and somehow or other it has always been saved. I took it out of my chest not an hour before the schooner capsized, and thought I'd look at it the first good chance I got, when nobody could see me."

"It is the most precious thing you could have saved, Sam," said Jack Davis; "thank God, I've got mine too."

"Yer's mine too," said Cudjo; "I always does hab um in my bosom, so I sure for sabe um ef I sabe myself."

"And is safe," said William; "so we have four Bibles among us. I wish it was daylight, so that we could see to read them."

"Nebber min' for daylight," remarked Cudjo; "enty God word is de light for we feet, an' de lamp for we pa'at?"

"Indeed it is, Cudjo," replied his young master; "it can make darkness seem light about us."

Thus did these Christians beguile the horrors of that dreadful night. "I would give any thing in this world," said the captain to William, "for the strong confidence in God that you appear to feel; it seems to be an anchor for your soul."

"An anchor for my soul it is indeed," replied William. "Why, do you know, captain, you used the very words of Scripture when you said that? 'An anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast;' that's what the Bible says."

"I begin to understand now," said the captain, "why Christians are better off than others. They have the same troubles in this world with the worst of men, and it used to stagger me when I saw that. I knew they were setting their hearts on what was to come when they got to the end of their cruise, but I wondered God did not take better care of them during the voyage. But now I see that when troubles come they have something that helps them to bear them, and lifts them over all the rough places."

"That's very true, captain," said William. "My blessed Bible says, 'In the fear of the Lord is strong confidence, and his children *shall* have a place of refuge;' you see, now, we find that saying true."

"Yes," said Jack Davis; "only think of this too: David says, 'I have set the Lord always before me; he is at my right hand; I shall not be moved.' Only think of God's being so near us; how can we be afraid?"

"Well, that book *must* be true," said Old Sam, "and I believe my poor mother was right, after all; she used to say, if it didn't come from God, how could there always be something in it to suit every situation? why, that there chap, Jack Davis, has always something to say out o' that book, that goes straight ahead, and settles the pint at once. It's a regular log-book, too; it tells all a feller ever did; besides being a chart to show him all the shoals and dangers of life's ocean. I don't b'lieve I'll ever laugh at anybody again for readin' that book."

"I hope not, Sam," replied William; "and I pray from my heart that you will love it yourself, and find the same comfort in it that we do. 'Tis meat and drink, and clothing, and everything else to those that love it; and it seems to me that the Bible is more precious to sailors than to other people. Jesus Christ loved sailors; he chose his first disciples from the sea-side; and when he was tried and perplexed by the wickedness of the people on land, he loved to get into a ship with his disciples, and push off to sea, that they might have a quiet time to talk and think. I'll warrant Simon Peter, and his brother Andrew, and James and John, all felt more at home there than they did ashore."

"You may be sure of that," said Jack.

"An' enty you 'member 'bout dat night when Jesus eben walk 'pon de sea for git to de ship?" said Cudjo.

"Spin us that yarn, Cudjo," said Old Sam; "I'd like mightily to hear about that."

"Well," continued Cudjo, "de disciples bin out ever so fudder from de sho', an Jesus bin standin by heself on de wharf, or de beach, whatever dey bin hab dey. Well, dey bin rowin' berry hard, cause bin hab head win,' an when de Master bin see dat, he bin tink he would go to dem. So he walk 'pon de water till he bin git close by dem, an den he make 'blieve he bin gwine pass dem, jis for see wha' dey gwine say. He do dem so 'pon sho' too, sometimes. Well, dey bin scare nuff, I kin tell you, cause dey tink he bin one sperrit, and den dey bin cry out. Den de dear Sabiour, only tink ob it (an let we all tink he dah say so to we dis berry minute,) he say, wid he sweet voice, 'Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid!" Here Cudjo was obliged to stop, for his emotion choked his utterance.

"Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid!" solemnly repeated William.

"Amen, Lord Jesus!" said Jack.

Old Sam's loud sobs could be plainly heard above the roaring of the storm, and every eye was overflowing with tears; but He alone to whom the darkness and the light are both alike, could see and know what was taking place in the midst of that stormy ocean.

For the Friend.

Patagonians Again.

Mr. Editor,—On looking over No. 1, Vol. 5, of your paper, I saw an article headed "The Tall Patagonians."

This, of course, excited the attention of one who, during the winter of 1833 and 1834, wandered for about three months in that wild country of fable, and among those gigantic canibals.

The article alluded to, is an extract from the "Boston Chronicle," giving an account of the visit of H. B. M.'s ship Dolphin, to the Straits of Magellan, in 1764.

The editor of the Friend remarks, "It was not until recently that we ever met with the writings of any one who could say that he had *actually* seen them."

In the Missionary Herald, volumes 30 and 31, for the years 1834 and 1835, may be found extracts from the journals of an exploring tour, and of a residence of near three months among those savage clans.

But our only object in mentioning the subject here, is to correct the statements which have been so often repeated, and so generally believed, of the *great height* and the *enormous size* of the Patagonians. While residing in the country of those Anakims, the writer, and his associate, Mr. Arms, saw nearly every native of the land, and not only so, but actually *measured the tallest of them*, and found his height only *six feet five inches*. We had no means of weighing, but it is our opinion that no Patagonian would go higher

than 200 pounds. The writer in the Chronicle says, that "some of them are certainly *nine feet high*, if they do not exceed it."—Men are naturally fond of the marvellous, and hence, perhaps, the origin and perpetuity of the reports about the huge Patagonians.

Pardon this intrusion. The subject awakened many reminiscences in my mind—but I will say no more.

Yours truly,
T. COAN.

Hilo, Jan. 12, 1847.

For the Friend.

Editorial Correspondence.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 19, 1846.

I have something to tell which will interest officers of the English and American navies. And that is the re-interment of the remains of some of their companions or predecessors, in their respective services.

There were some who lost their lives in the action of February 28, 1814, between the British frigate Phebe, supported by the brig Cherub, and the American frigate Essex; and also some who had at other times been overtaken by death here. Before 1836 there was no foreign burial ground, and to these dead strangers a resting place was granted in the fort, the old Spanish of San Jose, on one of the hills. When that was demolished these remains were removed to the new fort of San Antonio, on the shore. But that having been lately torn away, to make room for some buildings, the government mean to erect, they were again disturbed. Of this fact, the British Consul, Mr. Rouse, was informed by Commandante Simpson, the acting Intendente. And on his arrival a few days after, in the Collingwood, from Oahu, Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour was made aware of the matter. He had new coffins immediately prepared, and proper measures taken for reburial in the cemetery.

Accordingly, on Wednesday, November 11, at 11 A. M., the Admiral, with the English and American Consuls, a large company of English officers, musicians, seamen and marines; besides many citizens of both countries, proceeded to the burial ground, where they were joined by the naval and military authorities of the place.

The Rev. Mr. Proctor of the Flag Ship, then read the burial service; after which, the coffins were borne to the grave by seamen.—There were two covered with sable cloth, and both containing all the remains of several persons, were placed in the same grave. And after the Royal marines had fired three vollies over the grave, the assembly withdrew in procession.

We hope the relics of these men are now where they will not be again disturbed.

The alacrity of the Admiral and his officers in thus paying the final tribute of respect to these bones, though, perhaps, just what might be looked for from them, is still highly commendable, especially when it is remembered they were foes as well as friends. Between nations that share in feelings that lead to such conduct, and can therefore appreciate it, may hatred and animosity never be awakened again. When present on the occasion, I thought it pleasant to have the body sure of a quiet grave; and yet how much more pleasant and important to have the mind at peace with God; so that it may rest undisturbed in the possession of His favor through its whole being. D. T.

[From the London Times, October 16, 1846.]

"The *Moniteur* publishes a series of reports from the French officers commanding the naval station on the coast of New Zealand. Two lengthy despatches from Captain Berard, contain, 1st, an account of the occurrences on those shores, from the 4th of July, 1844, to the 31st of January, 1846; and 2nd, the recital of the origin, progress and present situation of the Catholic Missions in that Island, and in the Archipelagoes of Tonga and Wallis'. According to the last document, the Catholic Missions in those Islands, were very prosperous. In New Zealand, the number of Catholics in February, 1846, amounted to about 5,000; at Tonga there were between 500 and 600; at Wallis' 2,500; at Futuna 748; and in New Calidonia there were also many neophytes. The *personnel* of these missions consisted, at New Zealand, of two Bishops, sixteen Clergymen and eight Friars; at Tongataboo, of threee Clergymen and two Friars; at La Kemba, in the Viti Islands, two Clergymen and a Friar; in the Wallis Islands, a Bishop, three Clergymen and three Friars; at Futuna, two Clergymen and a Friar; in the the Navigator's Islands, a Clergyman and a Friar; in New Calidonia, a Bishop, a Clergyman and two Friars; in Western Melanasia, a Bishop, seven Clergymen and six Friars."

SEAMEN'S WAGES—A CURIOUS CASE.—On Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Crowther, owner of the Lady Combermere, recently arrived in this port from the coast of Africa, was summoned by three of the crew before Mr. Rushton, for non-payment of their wages. It appeared that the whole of the crew which went out in her had perished from sickness; the vessel had been much plundered by the natives; other seamen had been draughted into her, and the mate of the Ariel appointed to the command. The owner, it appeared, had refused to pay the seamen, unless a deduction was made from their wages for the cost of keep and freight of several parrots and monkeys which the men had brought. The owner also claimed freightage for some native spears and small baskets of shells. He estimated the freight of the parrots at 2d. per head per day—those of the monkeys at 3d. Mr. Rushton ordered the wages of the seamen to be paid without reduction.—[Liverpool Advertiser.

[From the Polynesian of Feb. 13.]

IMPORTANT NEWS!!

From the United States and Europe to Nov. 1 Offer of Peace to Mexico by the U. States—Santa Ana's refusal to negotiate—George Bancroft appointed Minister to England—Issue of Treasury Notes—Oregon Treaty—Fire at Nantucket—European Itelligence—Markets, &c.

By the Xylon, from Mazatlan, we receive U. S. papers to Sept. 5th, and English papers to Nov. 1. Letters from Boston to Nov. 6th have been received, but the only regular American mails received are those up to July. The later mails have been interrupted, though the English have come regularly forward.

United States.

President Polk had offered peace to Mexico on condition of ceding California, for which $10,000,000 in four instalments would be paid—the Mexican tariff to be reduced one-half—American vessels to enter her ports on the most favorable conditions—Ministers of each country to reside at Mexico and Washington, and sundry miner clauses, of which the most important was that Paredes should be exiled.

Santa Ana declined to negotiate on these terms until the will of the Mexican Congress, to be convened December 1st, 1846, should be known. The American Cabinet, considering this a virtual rejection of offers for peace, resolved to prosecute the war vigorously. The American armies were to advance rapidly upon Mexico, and no longer to pay for supplies—to make the Mexicans feel the real evils of war. A demonstration was to be made on Tampico. Active preparations were making by the Mexicans for resistance, by arming the *rancheros*.

Nothing later from Gen. Taylor since our last advices of the battle at Monterey, has been received.

Geo. Bancroft arrived at Liverpool 28th October, Minister to the Court of St. James. Mr. Mason takes his place as Secretary of Navy at Washington.

President Polk has issued $10,000,000 Treasury notes.

Mr. Packenham has been visiting Mr. Webster.

The Mormons, after some severe fighting, had surrendered Nauvoo, and were to leave Illinois.

OREGON TREATY.—By the courtesy of the Agents of the Hudson Bay Co., we are enabled to give our readers an official copy of this treaty, as printed by order of Parliament. It will be seen that it is more favorable to British commercial interests in the navigation of the Columbia than was first supposed.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of the Oregon Boundary. Signed at Washington, June 15 1846. *Ratifications exchanged at London, July* 17, 1846.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North-west coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be fully terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the Right Honorable Richard Packenham, a member of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers, James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other, their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

Art. I. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britanic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean : provided however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Art. II. From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia River, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers; it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open.

In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods or produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being however, always understood, that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

Art. III. In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

Art. IV. The farms, lands and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia River, shall be confirmed to said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

Art. V. The present treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Richard Packenham. (L. S.)
James Buchanan. (L. S.)

Oil Markets.—*New Orleans Price Current, Aug.* 1, 1846.—Sperm, 90c to 100c.; Whale (refined) 40c to 50c. *Bone*, N. W. 33c.; S. S. 34c. cash.

The French in the Pacific. — A letter in the Union states that the French are about to abandon all their possessions in the Pacific. The opinion is founded on the appointment of M. Levaud, who was opposed to the seizure of the islands, as governor of Tahiti.

☞ Col. Stevenson's California Regiment is to be furnished with 800 percussion lock muskets, 800 do. with flint locks, and 800 rifles. In addition to this, there will be equipments and cannon sent out for one company of artillery, and all the appointments of a corps of dragoons. This is done to make success any thing but problematical. If, therefore, on their arrival, they should not be enabled to co-operate with Gen. Kearney immediately, Col. Stevenson will at once organize the dragoon corps.—[*N. Orleans Delta*, Sept. 5.

Mexico.

We have a few hasty lines from Mazatlan, to the last of January. Santa Ana was President, and expected soon to be Dictator. No news whatever from the seat of war, except a rumor that General Taylor had been recalled, and General Worth to succeed him, and Com. Perry to succeed Com. Connor in the West India squadron.

Europe.

Intelligence has been received by the Government, up to the steamer which left Southampton on the 2d of November. What relates to cases of individuals here, is reserved for the present.

The following is a brief abstract of the most interesting items of general intelligence.

A scarcity of food, approaching almost to famine, prevailed among the poor of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The price of bread was very high, and the Government had been memorialized to open the ports. Six steamers were employed on the coast of Ireland in carrying food.

The Queen of Spain was married on the 10th of October, to the Prince Don Erancisu de Assis Maria de Bourbon, and on the same day the Infanta was married to the Duc de Montpensier, a younger son of Louis Philippe. The latter marriage had given great offence to England, it being supposed to be in direct violation of the peace of Utrecht, and of the good understanding between Great Britain and France, to have been negotiated mostly under circumstances alledged to be coersive, and without any previous communication with the British Government.

It was expected that the powers of Europe, whose influence led to the abdication of the crown of Spain in 1712, would protest against the Montpensier alliance. The *entente cordiale* between Great Britain and France was considered to be at an end.

Russia was said to concur with Great Britain in the construction put upon the treaty of Utrecht, Austria and Prussia were expected to acquiesce in that construction.

Steamers Great Western and Great Britain.—The Great Western, on her last passage to Liverpool, (Oct.) encountered a severe hurricane, and for thirty-six hours was in imminent peril.

The Great Britain went ashore on her passage from Liverpool on the night of 22d September, at Dundrum Bay, Ireland, going 13 1-2 knots, and was totally lost. 180 passengers, all saved. She cost £120,000—partially insured. Captain Hoskins attributes the disaster to an error in his chart.

Court Martial,—Hon. Capt. John Gordon, of H. B. M.'s S. America, has been court martialed, and sentenced to be "severely reprimanded" for sailing from the Pacific for England contrary to the orders of Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour.

Another revolution has taken place in Portugal. The Marquis de Palmella could not raise £3000 to pay the court and the army. Queen Dona Maria, finding this, sent for him and the other Ministers, and kept them locked up till they resigned their offices. The Marquis de Saldanha received Her Majesty's commands to form a new Ministry, of which the famous *Costa Cabral* was to be a principal member.

French influence was believed to have influenced Dona Maria de Gloria.

In the revenues of Great Britain, on the previous quarter, there was an increase of nearly a million sterling. This result was ascribed to the diminished rates of duty that had been established, a principle stoutly contended for by the previous Whig administration which preceded the advent of Sir Robert Peel and his conservative colleagues.

The radical party of the Swiss had overthrown the Government of Geneva. The revolution was attributed to French influence.

In the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a ruinous warfare existed with the Caffre tribes. Sir Henry Pottinger had been appointed Governor. It was expected that the difficulties between the colonists and the savages beyond the frontier, would soon terminate under his able rule.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 15, 1847.

Extensive Fire at Nantucket.

In the N. Y. Herald, for July 20, we find an appeal from the select men of Nantucket, in behalf of their fellow townsmen who have suffered by an extensive fire, which had consumed one third of the town. We have searched other papers, but find no further account of the fire. We copy the appeal:

The Nantucket Sufferers. Friends—The undersigned, selectmen of the town of Nantucket, have been constituted by a vote of the town, a committee to ask at your hands such aid as you may feel able to render to our unfortunate and distressed people.

One third of our town is in ashes. A fire broke out on Monday evening last, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and raged almost uncontrolled, for about nine hours.—The whole business section of the town is consumed. There is scarcely a dry goods, a grocery, or provision store left standing; and what more particularly threatens immediate distress, the stocks contained in them, so rapidly did the conflagration extend are almost utterly destroyed.

There is not food enough in town to keep wide spread suffering from hunger at bay a single week. Seven eighths of our mechanics are without shops, stock, or tools; they have lost all, even the means of earning bread. Hundreds of families are without a roof to cover them, a bed to lie upon, and very many of them even without a change of raiment. Widows and old men have been stripped of their all; they have no hopes for the future, except such as are founded upon the humanity of others.

We are in deep trouble. We cannot ourselves relieve the whole distress, and we are compelled to call upon those who have not

been visited like ourselves, for aid, in this our hour of necessity. We do not ask you to make up our loss, to replace the property which the conflagration has destroyed, but to aid us, so far as you feel called upon by duty and humanity, in keeping direct physical suffering from among us, until we can look round and see what is to be done. We want help—liberal and immediate. * *

FIRE AT NANTUCKET.—On the 13th July 200 buildings were destroyed. Loss estimated at $900,000—$200,000 insured.

Terrible Disaster at Sea—Loss of a Swedish Sloop of War—Seventeen Persons only saved out of a crew of one hundred and thirty-two.

The bark Swan, Capt. Snell, from New Orleans, at this port, brings the following lamentable news:

On the 3d of May, (Sunday,) about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in latitude 25 degrees, 11 minutes, and longitude 79 degrees, 42 minutes, between Havana and the Floridas, the captain observed something at a distance, which he took for a piratical vessel, and immediately ordered the guns of the bark to be loaded, and in a few minutes every thing about the vessel was in prime order and ready for action.

He was, however, upon arriving near the supposed pirates, mistaken in his views and discovered that they were persons who had been wrecked—and were blistered by the sun in a horrible manner, and in a state of nudity—floating about on spars and pieces of wood. There were seventeen in number, all of whom were taken on board, and every possible care taken of them by the captain and crew of the bark.

Their story is as follows:—On the first of May, the Swedish sloop-of-war, Charles Krona, Capt. E. G., of Klint, sailed from Havana for Sweden, with a crew consisting of one hundred and thirty-two men, and when off Matanzas, having been two days and three nights out, was caught in a squall, which turned the vessel bottom upwards, consigning to a watery grave *one hundred and fifteen souls!* The vessel immediately sunk.

The seventeen above alluded to, saved themselves by clinging to the spars of the vessel and pieces of wood, upon which they floated and buffetted the angry waves for one day and night, when they were picked up, almost in a state of starvation, and brought to this city by the bark Swan, and the only officer saved was the First Lieutenant, A. F. Thersmeden, who is stopping at Bloodgood's, foot of Walnut Street. Lieutenants Suerin, Bilt, and Beyenstrole, were the names of the officers who were lost.

The above is a brief history of the facts as we have them from one of the crew.

Capt. Snell has provided them with every thing that will make them comfortable and happy. They are fine looking men.—[Late Paper.

Religous Anniversaries.

Late overland papers contain full reports of the anniversaries in New York City, held during the month of May, commencing on the 11th and closing the 17th. The most important were the American Bible, Tract, Education, and Home Missionary Societies. Our narrow limits will only allow us to offer a few remarks in regard to the anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, held on the evening of the 11th, at the Tabernacle. The meeting was numerously attended. The number of seamen present was quite large. The President of the Society, Capt. E. Richardson, occupied the Chair. The annual Report was read by one of the Secretaries, the Rev. J. Spaulding. The Society is about to send a Chaplain to Canton China.

"*Finances.*—The receipts of the past year have been $28,930 30, and the expenditures $28,290 62; leaving in the treasury $630 68. The details are presented in the Treasurer's Report.

Most cheering results are reported in the improved deportment of seamen, the progress of temperance principles, the establishment of sailor boarding houses, and above all in the conversion of souls."

After the reading of the Report, the Rev. E. E. Adams addressed the audience. Mr. A. is the Havre Chaplain, formerly of the Cronstadt station in Russia.

He was followed by a sailor in "full rig." We copy a summary of his remarks from the Christian Intelligencer.

"Mr. J. G. Clark, a sailor, then occupied the platform. He spoke of the change that had occurred, within the last fifteen years, in the feeling of the public toward the sailor. He illustrated the prejudice formerly existing, by saying that in '34, he, was on board the Hudson, then lying in our harbor; and that among the numerous visiters of the frigate, a gentleman came with his wife and daughter; and when the little girl was handed over the side, her looks betrayed the greatest terror, the cause of which they learned as soon as the lady reached the deck, for the child at once grasped her dress, and said, 'O! mother, see how many sailors are in this ship, *and they are all loose!*' Yes, the day was when people looked upon sailors, as wild beasts that needed chaining. But now the feeling had changed, and they regarded them as men, and as men with souls to be saved. And the sailor was a man who ought to receive sympathy. His life was like that of the poor flying-fish, which is a lawful prey to any fish or fowl; when in the water, it has to use all its energy to escape its foes; wearied with the effort, it darts into the air; but there it meets as active enemies; and at last, it plunges into the water, only to fall into the mouth of some pursuer there. So the sailor, wearied with storms, and rocks, and sickly climes, seeks the land; but there he meets with more numerous and powerful enemies, who strive to destroy him, both body and soul. Therefore there is necessity for special effort on his behalf. And there are great encouragements."

Then followed the Rev. Dr. Tyng, whose eloquence is heard in the advocacy of every good and worthy object. Dr. T. is successor of the late Dr. Milnor, of New York.

In connection with the anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society, we would refer to an important convention which was held in New York, composed of the principal seamen's Preachers in the United States.

Intelligence respecting the operations of Seamen's Friend Societies and other kindred institutions in the United States, is most encouraging. While our hearts are thus made glad with news from the new world, that from the old world is no less cheering. A copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, for July 26, now lies upon our table, containing a full report of the laying of the corner stone of the new Sailor's Home, in Liverpool, by Prince Albert. A further account will appear in a subsequent number of the Friend. Prince Albert's donation for the Home, was £100. The entire cost is estimated at £25,000.

☞ On the evening of the 9th a meeting of the friends of Mr. Wilcox's Select School was held at the school room. Judge Turrill was appointed to preside as chairman, and Mr. Wilcox to act as secretary. After listening to a report of the financial affairs of the school for the term about to close, it was unanimously voted that the school should be continued. Terms were adopted, as may be seen in advertisement. Rev. S. C. Damon and J. B. DeFiennes, Esq., were appointed a committee to act in concert with Mr. Wilcox, to conduct the financial and other affairs of the school. It is sincerely hoped that the school will open with a sufficient number of scholars to meet its necessary expenses.

GOOD NEWS.—The Captain of the Russian bark Alexander, reports that rum is contraband at Sitka.

Donations

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Officers of William & Eliza,	$6 00
Mr. Waterhouse,	1 00
Mr. Sherman, (Janus,)	1 00
Capt. Smith, (Saratoga,)	6 00

FOR FRIEND.

Capt. Whitfield, William & Eliza,	$2 00
F. W. Shaw.	1 00
J. G. Arnold,	5 00
Clark, seaman,	50
"Aft," Addison,	87

☞ The Editor of the Friend would acknowledge the receipt of files of the following papers, per Xylon. New York Express, Journal of Commerce, Herald, Courier & Inquirer, Tribune, Light Ship, Sailors' Magazine, Observer, Evangelist, Recorder, News and Sun. Also, New Bedford Shipping List and Nantucket Inquirer.

Notice to Seamen.—Visitors at the Seamens' Reading Room, will find a fresh supply of American papers, received per Xylon.

☞ Please let the papers remain on file!

The California Expedition.—Col. Stevenson's California Expedition is to be composed of mechanics of all kinds, professional men, and all others who feel disposed to enlist in the service of their country and go to California.

Among other articles to go, there will be one or two printing presses, accompanied by men to operate them, and men of talent to conduct them. We are happy to say that the idea of establishing a government paper is not entertained by Col. Stevenson, but that the paper when established, will be perfectly independent. This is much better, as upon such a plan it will excercise a far greater influence.

The press and type will, we understand, go out in the government transports, but to be entirely independent when arrived there. Col. Stevenson is still in the city, in fine spirits for the expedition.—[Late paper.

Ladies Schoool, Newark, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Ricord, and her son, F. W. Ricord, A. M., have opened a school for young ladies at 354 Broad st., Newark. Mrs. Ricord has been long and favorably known as the principal of the Geneva Female Seminary, and from her reputation as a teacher, and her many amiable qualities, can hardly fail to raise up an institution that will be a blessing to the young, and an honor to the city in which it is located.—[Light Ship.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, of consumption, Mr. John Niles, printer, aged 27 years. He was a native of New York city.

A seaman belonging to the Russian bark Alexander was accidentally drowned in our harbor on Saturday last.

At the hospital, (Valparaiso) Oct. 13, George Boon, an American, a native of New York State, who has been a resident there some time.

PASSENGERS.

In ship Saratoga, from New London.—Mrs. Smith. Captain's lady.

In ship Xylon. from New York—Mrs. Millington, captain's lady, and four in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

January 30.—Russian American Co.'s bark Alexander, Klinkofstorm, 30 days from New Archangel, Sitka—cargo of furs, lumber, salmon, &c.

Feb. 2.—Brem whale ship Alexander Barclay, Fish, Bremen, 18 months, 1000 whale.

5.—Am whale ship Saratoga, Smith, New Bedford, 15 months, 1500 whale.

Am whale ship Huron, Woodruff, Sag Harbor, 16 months, out, 1400 whale.

February 10.—Am merchant ship Xylon, Millington, from N. York, via Rio, Valparaiso, Callao and Mazatlan.

Feb. 11.—Am whale ship Parachute, 1700 whale, 50 bbls sperm this season.

13.—Hamburg ship Elbe, Neal, Hamburg, 19 months, 2150 whale, 350 sperm, 180 sperm this season.

SAILED.

February 6.—H. B. Co.'s bark Vancouver, Mott, for London.

Feb. 12.—English brig Tepic, Walker, for Mazatlan.

Am whale ship William & Eliza, Whitfield, to cruise.

SPOKEN.

☞ Reported by ship Saratoga, Capt. Smith, on the Offshore ground and on the Line:

Sept. 1, Norman, Gardner, Nantucket, 1250 bls; 10, off Gallapagos Islands, Jefferson, of New London, 1600, bls, bound to Chile. Sept. 2, Eagle, Wood, New Bedford, 500 sperm; 3, Aurora of Nantucket, 700 bls; 5, Equator, of New Bedford, 1300 bls; 12, Robert Edwards of New Bedford, 800 bls; 16, Nantucket of Nantucket, 500 bls. Oct 1, Hobomock of Falmouth, 800 sperm and 700 whale, Arnoldin of New Bodford, 1400 bls. Dec. 20, Phenix, Nantucket, 1100 bls sperm.

At Honahooga, Marquesas, Dec. 1, ship Henry Clay, Austin, Nantucket, wanting 200 bls. to fill; Harvest of Nantucket, 400 bls; Enterprise of Nantucket. 800 bls.

Sept. 6, President of Nantucket, 1400 bls. July 4, Charles Carroll, Nantucket, 800 bls. Dec. 31, ship Highlander of Mystic, 350 bls, reported Parachute of New Bedford, 1700 bls. Jan. 1, Peruvian, Nantucket, Folger, 1200 bls.

MEMORANDA.

☞ We learn from our correspondent at Valparaiso, that the American ship Edward Everett, arrived November 23d, 117 days from Boston. Also, American transport Lexington, 120 days from New York, with troops and government stores.

American whale ship Com. Morris, touched there in September, with a partial cargo of oil. The Columbus had not arrived November 23d.

The Xylon, damaged in a gale, put into Rio, discharged cargo, and was forty days repairing.

The Xylon touched off Mazatlan, expecting to meet the Am. squadron blockading the port, and to deliver her stores to them. Not finding any American men of war, she communicated with H. B. M.'s S. Fisgard, the captain of whom obligingly sent his boat ashore and brought off the American and English mails and put them on board of her.

The U. S. S. Saratoga arrived at Valparaiso, ninety days from Rio. The U. S. S. Independence, Com. Shubrick, and Columbus, Com. Biddle, had also arrived. (Dec.)

The "Montreal" was to leave Boston about Nov. 12th, Mr. Levi Chamberlain passenger. Freight and mission stores for this place.

The "Mount Vernon," Captain Spring, sailed from New York Sept. 25th, for this port.

The H. B. Co.'s bark Cowlitz left London in Sept. for this.

The brig Laura Ann sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 12th, with Mr. H. Skinner, of the firm of H. Skinner & Co., supercargo, for this, via Valparaiso and Tahiti.

Brig John Horton had left Mazatlan with a freight of $500,000 specie and cargo of pearl shell.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

January 25.—Am ship Huron, Woodruff, Sag Harbor, 16 months, 1400 whale.

Am ship Daniel Webster, Curry, Sag Harbor, 18 months, 1300 whale.

29.—Marengo, Cole, New Bedford, 16 months, 250 sperm, 1750 whale.

Am ship New England, Wilbur, New Bedford, 17 months, 80 sperm, 1900 whale.

31.—Brem ship Alexander Barclay, Fish, Bremen, 18 mos, 1000 whale.

Am. ship Amazon, Smith, Fair Haven, 18 months, 60 sperm, 1200 whale.

H. Howland, Fish, New Bedford—no report.

Feb. 8.—Am. merchant ship Xylon, Millington, touched and sailed same evening for Oahu.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE second term of the Select School, kept by the subscriber, will ope n on Monday, the 22d of the current month.

At a meeting of the friends and patrons of the School, held on the evening of the 9th instant, the following terms were adopted :

Higher branches,	$10 00	per quarter
Second Class,	8 00	" "
Beginners,	6 00	" "

Each pupil shall also pay 25 cents per quarter for incidental expenses, and shall furnish his own writing desk, or instead thereof pay an additional sum of 75 cents per quarter.

The subscriber hopes by faithful application to the interests of the school, to ensure the confidence of the public.

JAMES E. WILCOX.

Honolulu, Feb. 11, 1847.

Reference—Rev. S. C. Damon, and J. B. De-Fiennes, Esq. f15 tf

DR. G. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the public generally. Office, next door to C. Brewer & Co.'s, where may be found a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, &c. Residence, with Capt. J. O. Carter, opposite the Polynesian Office.

Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1847.—isly.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.



THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have taken and fitted up the house formerly occupied by John Freeman (near the Chapel), where they will be happy to furnish Board with or without lodging, to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They will also keep on hand Refreshments, usually found in a house of the kind, and they hope by close application to their business to deserve and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CHAUNCY S. SCUDDER.
JEREMIAH WILBUR.

Honolulu, January 1, 1847.—tf

LUMBER, &c,

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 230 bbls Flour; 300 do Salmon, for sale by

o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of New Goods, at low prices, received by late arrivals, from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Dry Goods.

18 bales Portsmouth sheetings, 5 do New England do., 4 do stripes do., 5 do Manchester shirtings, 5 do Methuen duck, 6 do do ticks, 3 do No. 1 osnaburgs, 9 cases Merrimac prints, 14 do pure indigo blue sheeting, 1 do blue drills, 1 do Cape Horn stripes, 1 do gambroons, 2 do kremlins, 1 do fancy cottonades, 1 do long cloths, 4 do strip'd prints, 4 do blue do., 1 do aboriginal stripe, printed lawns; muslins, balzorines, mixed pantaloon and coat stuffs, blue, olive, and gold-mixt tweed, bleached cotton, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Cold water crackers, lemon do., butter do., soda do., dyspepsia do., sugar do., (in tins, $3 each,) superior snuff in bottles, currants, Poland starch, cloves, mace, pimento, pepper, cayenne, saleratus in small boxes, citron, do cocoa paste, broma, (a new preparation of chocolate for invalids,) tapioca in small baskets, almonds, figs, ground ginger, cigars, shot, ground rice in jugs, split peas in do., Stoughton's elixir, paoli and white wine vinegar, (a superior article,) assorted sauces in boxes 1 doz each, walnut catsup, mushroon do., fancy soaps, &c.

Hardware.

2 to 10 gal. iron pots; counter scales; iron shovels; steel do; do. edge iron spades; steel edge do; iron wire seives; brass do; Hunt's broad axes; handled do; house adzes; do coopers'; do broad hatchets; do shingling hatchets; lathing do; garden hoes; rakes; brads; copper and iron tacks; scissors; chisels; drawing knives; spoke shaves; mortice chisels; garden shears; wrenches; screw braces; spring do; augurs; hammers; garden trowels; gimlets; pit saws; files; anvils; vices; wr't nails; finishing do; clout do; hinges; japan tea trays; log glasses; top covers; branding irons; latches; London pins; gouges; rules; oil stones; top-sail chains; casks asst'd nails; steel mincing knives; bread trays; iron spoons, gridirons razor strops, &c.

Glass and Britannia Ware.

Tumblers by the cask, 4 sizes; ship and house lamps; cut glass wines; decanters; tumblers; lemonades; colognes, various colors; water bottles; dishes; wine coolers; champagne goblets; caroffs; salts; castor bottles; extra pressed ware; every description of cut, pressed, and blown glass ware, at exceeding low prices. Also,—Hanging solar lamps; stand do; hand do, of a great variety; candlesticks; card baskets and plates; bronzed lamps; gilt study do; counting house do; entry do; astral do; astral and solar wicks; chimnies; shades; girandoles, &c,, &c., at low prices.

Ship Chandlery.

Copper, do bolts, comp. nails, do spikes, double and single blocks, lignumvitæ pins, hickory fids, hanks, mast hoops, hand pumps, belaying pins, 1 superior power pump and gear, 29 ft long, tar, coal tar, pitch, rosin, tarred cordage, Am. manufacture, asst'd sizes; shrouding, ratlin, spun yarn, marline, house line, deep sea lines, hand lines, Manila cordage, marlin spikes, caulkin irons, ship scrapers, twine, signal and other lanterns, &c.

Stone Ware and Crockery.

3 to 6 gallon stone filterers, stone butter pans, stone jars, do jugs, blue Abbeville ewers and basins, soap boxes, brush trays, foot baths, slop jars, bowls, covered chambers, Parisian hand, teas, plates, twiflers, muffins, covered milk and water jugs, meat and vegetable dishes, London teas, soups and bowls.

Stationery.

Ledgers; journals; waste books; cash do; letter do, in sheet and Russia; mem. books; blank do; French letter paper, &c.

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
White Lead; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil; Prussian Blue;
Spt's. Turpentine; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.

N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.

Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

Also—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil; spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

EVERETT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

A. P. Everett, James J. Jarves. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe.

C. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

GEORGE M. MOORE,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,
Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., MARCH 1, 1847. [No. V.

The Seamen's Friend.

THE YOUNG SAILOR,
A Narrative Founded on Fact.

BY MRS. MARY S. B. DANA,

Authoress of "The Parted Family," "Southern and Northern Harp," &c., &c.

"I hope, Mr. Editor, that you are not going to leave the crew of the clipper schooner in the midst of that stormy Ocean, struggling for their lives." No, kind reader, William and Old Cudjo, have by no means ended their wanderings.

[*Continued from page* 27.]

CHAPTER V. Finding that the vessel did not sink, though she was now full of water, the sufferers were inspired with hope. It was also a fortunate circumstance that the masts and sails had gone round to windward, for by this means the force of the sea was considerably broken, and they were only sprinkled by the passing spray. As they had become fatigued from holding on, they commenced securing themselves, as well as they could, from slipping or rolling off. The wearing round of the vessel at the moment of upsetting was indeed a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence, for they must have been immediately washed from their frail footing if the waves had dashed over them without any obstruction. The wind and sea roared dreadfully during all that long, long night, and every heart rejoiced when they discovered the first gray streak of light in the eastern sky. Oh yes, that rising sun was hailed with transports of joy.

They could now look about them, and ascertain their exact situation. Through all the gloomy night they had not known at what moment the vessel might go down, and leave them in those raging waters without a plank to support them for a moment. But now, to their great joy, they discovered the boat entangled in her gripes. With much difficulty they disengaged her from the wreck, and hauled her up on the side: then, after emptying the water from her, and carefully examining her frame, they launched her to leeward, and soon stowed themselves away in her. One man always remained on the wreck, to look out for any vessels that might be passing, and in this tedious, heart-sikening watch each took his turn.

Several days after the disaster occurred, they observed that the foremast had moved out of its place, and was immerged in the water. At the moment when the mast quitted its place, the corpse of the poor boatswain followed out after it. He was one of the watch below at the time of the accident. All hands were immediately on the alert to secure the body, for innumerable sharks were surrounding the wreck, and waiting for their prey. But in spite of these sea-tigers, the famished crew obtained possession of the corpse, hauled it on the wreck, stripped it, and were in the act of cutting pieces from the side to relieve the insupportable pangs of hunger, when the man upon the look-out gave the joyful, heart-thrilling cry of "SAIL HO!"

And now all were in motion to equip themselves for the chase. With their patent oars and paddles they hoped to evertake the sail, which seemed not yet to have observed them. But, before starting, they all, ten in number, knelt down, and engaged in prayer for the success of the pursuit. Having left the wreck, they pulled immediately for the spot where they supposed the sail would pass, but before they could reach the place she had gone by!

At this time they supposed she saw the wreck, for she hove to immediately to the leeward of it. A smile of hope beamed upon every countenance; and as they redoubled their exertions, and pulled before the swell towards her, each one indulged in the most pleasing anticipations. But they were doomed to disappointment. When they got within reading distance, to their utter astonishment, she bore up; and as her stern turned towards them, they read the name of Polly, of Marblehead.

What a disappointment! Their hearts died within them, and their strength seemed completely gone. For a moment they rested on their oars, apparently stupified with surprise, and lost in gloomy thought. But once more they awoke to their situation. No time was to be lost; they must work while life remained, and endeavor to regain the wreck, for that was now their only resource. They had been rowing before the swell, and, unless the wind changed, they had now to head it. The oars were relieved, and fresh vigor seemed to nerve their arms, for God was with them amid all their troubles.

When they left the wreck for the chase, it was, by the sun's bearing, about 10 A. M.; and when they returned, it seemed, by the north star pointers, to be no less than 11 P. M., so that they were thirteen hours in the boat. It was only through the mercy of God that they were brought back to the right place, for they had no compass, and if the wind had shifted in the least, it would have been impossible to find the wreck.

But they found it at length, and having returned thanks to God, they resigned themselves to his will, and threw themselves down in the bottom of the boat to procure a little rest. In a few moments all eyes were closed in sleep, save those of him whose duty it was to watch. Poor fellows! they were indeed exhausted—nearly dead from bodily fatigue and mental anguish.

The foremast, sails and rigging were hanging heavily on the mainmast, and it was bending very much under the accumulated weight; they therefore determined to cut it away. After only one or two strokes, it gave way with a crash, and the schooner immediately righted on an even keel. She was, however, completely waterlogged, with the exception of a part of the forecastle. This was on the seventh day after she had upset.

The crew were now divided into two gangs, and one was stationed at the main hatchway to obtain water and provisions, the other at the cabin skylight to get stores of hams, wine, porter, or spirits. The first thing discovered floating in the cabin was *a drowned rat*. This was immediately seized by the captain and supercargo, who tore it in half, and devoured it voraciously. The entrails, which had dropped out, fell to William's share, as the third in rank; and never did he eat the most delicate morsel with a sweeter relish. To such straits were they reduced!

The next article obtained was a case of *gin*. This was handed up by the bottle, and instantly each flagon was carried to the lips of all who could succeed in snatching them.—Soon intoxication ensued, and poor William was distressed to see that even Jack and Cudjo were stretched at full length upon the deck. He alone remained sober.

My readers must remember that in those days there were no blessed Temperance Societies to operate as a check upon the poor mariner, when he is half mad with sufferings that cannot be described. Nobody then thought that it was wrong to drink in moderation; it was only when intemperance had become an intolerable curse that the evil had to be cured by cutting it off, root and branch. It is now proved, to the complete satisfaction of millions of people, that total abstinence from all that can intoxicate is the only radical cure for the plague which has so long ravaged this fair world of ours. Now, with scarcely an exception, a man would rather lie down and die than break a pledge to which he has solemnly set his name.

Poor William was now most truly to be pitied. There was water in the hatchway—he was perishing with thirst—and there was no one to help him to obtain it. The intoxicated crew wallowed about in the water as the schooner rolled with the swell. This was

a good thing for them, as it helped very much to relieve them from their inebriation. They were well soaked; though, through God's mercy, the water was not deep enough to drown them; if it had been, few of them, perhaps none, would have arisen from their intoxicated sleep.

Chapter VI. In about five hours the crew began to recover. As soon as they were in a state to listen to expostulation, William set before their minds the folly and wickedness of the course they had pursued All were ashamed, and hung their heads; but Jack and Cudjo fell upon their knees, and with many bitter tears entreated the forgiveness of their heavenly Father, praying that he would give them strength to resist and overcome temptation in future. And now all hands went to work with a hearty good-will, and soon hoisted up from the hold, with parbuckles, a cask of good fresh water. It was the first they had tasted for many days; and William, as he drank a long, invigorating draught of the precious beverage, poured out from his inmost soul his gratitude to God. "Cold waters to a thirsty soul!" No wonder the wise man employed such a figure to denote the very extreme of pleasure. And when God, by the mouth of his prophet Isaiah, would express the blessings he had in store for his people, he says, "They shall not hunger nor *thirst*, for he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall he guide them!" And the blessed Saviour says, "He that believeth on me shall never thirst!"

"Look here, Jack," said William Griffin, as he pulled his Bible out of his pocket, "look here; now isn't this true? Just read what God says."

Jack attempted to read it aloud, but when he saw what it was, the rising tears completely choked his utterance, and blinded him so that he could not see at all. So he shook his head, and gave back the book to William, who read these words: "When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I, the Lord, will hear them; I, the God of Israel, will not forsake them."

After a solemn pause, old Sam exclaimed, "Well, I declare! is it possible that's in the book too. Why didn't you tell me that before? It was written on purpose for us, wasn't it?"

"To be sure he bin write for we," hastily replied Cudjo, who had repented, and begged God's forgiveness, and now began to hold up his head again.

"Yes," added Jack Davis; "and if we ever get to heaven, we are assured we shall thirst no more, for the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne (that means Jesus Christ) shall lead us to living fountains of water; and God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes too. If I ever get there, I shall never have to weep over my sins, as I often do here.

Pleasant and consoling as these thoughts were, they could not linger long to talk about them, for they had other duties to perform. The conversation had taken place as they stood around the cask of water, and occupied much less time than it has taken us to write it.

The prospects of the shipwrecked crew had sensibly improved, and hope within each breast was growing brighter and brighter.—They were not now in danger of immediate starvation, and had a place on which to rest the soles of their feet, though it was under water. They now began to collect their provisions, such as hams, pork, beef, porter, wine, &c. The bread they found was completely saturated with salt water, so that it was not fit for use. In the mean time, the crew had obtained from the forecastle one of their barrels of rum. They had resolved to quit the wreck and endeavor to gain the shore as soon as the boat could be fitted up and supplied with provisions, and as William was fearful of another scene of intoxication, he advised them to pour the rum over one of the barrels of bread. This was done, and it completely washed out the salt taste, but it is a question whether it was improved.

They now began to fit out the boat, and in the first place endeavored to make some provision for warding off the spray. She was about fifteen feet in length, four and a half in width, and sixteen inches in depth under the thwarts. By diving into the cabin, William had procured his quadrant. After cleaning and drying the glasses, he was enabled, at twelve o'clock on the eighth day, to find out their latitude. From that it appeared that they had drifted in a northeast direction about two degrees from the place where they had been upset, making them at this time about four hundred miles from land. Fortunately, they had also found a compass. With much perseverance and care it was restored to use, and its correctness proved by the north star.

In the mean time they continued their labors, making many additions to the little boat. They placed stanchions all around, and upon these a strong tarpaulin was fixed. The back of the binnacle served for a stern-post. This would only assist in keeping off the spray, but was a poor defence against a heavy sea. They now commenced stowing away provisions, as far as room and safety would permit. These consisted of a five gallon keg of water, a few pieces of beef and pork, a couple of hams, and the saturated rum-bread.

After a long, farewell drink at the water-cask, they all knelt down, and offered up their fervent prayers that He who had sustained them thus far, would still give to the sea his decree, that the waters should not overwhelm them, nor the floods drown them. With hearts full of gratitude and buoyant with hope, they then took their places in their frail little bark, and committed themselves to the unknown dangers of their perilous voyage. This was on the ninth day after the upset.

As they left the wreck, they shaped their course for the nearest land. There was a moderate wind from the eastward, and they hoisted their sail; and, as the sea was tolerably smooth, they were likewise able to use their oars. In this way they made about three miles an hour. The day was clear and serene; Heaven appeared to smile upon their undertaking, and their arms weae nerved with new vigor. Four of the men were obliged to lie down in the bottom of the boat.

After rowing, paddling, and sailing before a stiff breeze for two days and two nights, on the third morning the sun rose in majesty, but here and there the sky was speckled with clouds. This gave them a little uneasiness. But on this very morning a sail appeared in sight, and, O joy of joys! it stood directly for them. It is impossible for those who have never been thus situated to imagine their feelings. Every heart was elated, every eye brightened, every face wore a beaming smile, and every nerve received fresh vigor. Their allowance of water had been very scant, only the top of a coffee-pot full having been given to each man twice a day. To aid in quenching their thirst, they frequently immersed themselves in salt water, which they found of great service; but still their strength had been gradually failing.

With hearty cheer they now pulled for the brig, determined, if she refused them admission, if they could get hold of her, to force their way on board, and compel the master to receive them. But no such course was necessary. When they hailed the brig, they were responded to in the most kind and tender manner. As they neared the vessel, and the excitement of danger vanished, they seemed suddenly to have been deprived of all their strength, and almost of life itself. Poor William, who had exerted himself most manfully during all their troubles, had to be hauled up the vessel's side, for he had not strength enough to climb. When he found himself so humanely received on board, he swooned away, and it was some time before he could be revived.

Chapter VII. The vessel proved to be the brig Apollo, of and from New York, commanded by Captain Waddle, and bound for Cadiz. The captain, like a good Samaritan, provided for the wants of those whom he had rescued; but, with great prudence, would give them at first but a moderate supply of food.

The suit of clothes which Washington wore when he delived his first Inaugural Address, was manufactured in a woollen factory in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and the first of the kind ever established in the country. It was established, it is said, in 1780.

Liverpool Sailor's Home.

Laying corner-stone—Chairman's Address to Prince Albert—Reply of His Royal Highness—Description of the buildings—cost, &c.

Laying the Foundation-Stone.—The scaffoldings, or steps, round the site of the intended Sailors' Home, were crowded by a highly respectable assemblage, including many ladies in elegant attire. The galleries round the four sides of the site of the buildings presented a most beautiful and picturesque appearance. The outward semblance was still more striking. Numerous parties were on the east top of the Custom-house, provided with all kinds of flag decorations. The houses and warehouses on the south and east side were fitted up with scaffolds in the lower stories; the window frames being taken out from top to bottom; and the whole facade of each building, as well as the apparently dangerous and lofty roofs crowded to excess. The parties who had first, by ticket, obtained access to the site of the Sailors' Home, became considerably exhausted by standing or sitting, in expectation of the coming of the procession, which arrived certainly much beyond the expected time.

Within the area of the site, previous to the arrival of the procession, were Earl Talbot, Lord Ingestre and Lady Ingestre, whose beauty attracted every eye; James Aikin, Esq., the Chairman of the Sailors' Home, John Nelson Wood, Esq., Thos. Sands, Esq., Dr. Raffles, Josias Booker, Esq., and others.

On alighting from the carriage the Prince was welcomed by Mr. Aikin, who conducted him to the site. A crimson carpet was laid down for him to walk on. Many of the clergy, corporation, and *elite* of the town, including a number of naval and military officers, assembled round the foundation-stone.

Mr. Councillor Tyrer then presented to his royal highness a small glass vessel, in which were a few coins of the present reign, struck this year, and a list of all the donors to the Sailors' Home, printed on vellum.—This his royal highness placed in a cavity in the stone; after which Mr. Tomlinson, the hon. secretary, presented a larger vessel, containing copies of all the newspapers in Liverpool.

Charles Cotesworth, Esq., vice chairman of the institution, next handed to his royal highness a thick brass plate, silvered on one side, with which he covered the orifice.

A mallet, plumb rule, and level, in mahogany, the workmanship of Mr. Haigh, were then handed to his royal highness, with which he tried and proved the stone.

James Aikin, Esq., the chairman of the Sailors' Home, then came forward and presented the trowel to His Royal Highness, with the following address:—"May it please your Royal Highness,—As chairman of the Committee of the Liverpool Sailors' Home, it is my duty to express to your Royal Highness our grateful acknowledgements and thanks for your kindness and condescension in consenting to lay the first stone of the building to be erected on this site. Your Royal Higness is already aware that the great object of the establishment is to benefit the seamen frequenting our port, to improve their condition and their character, and to rescue them from perils of the shore, often more dangerous than those to which they are exposed at sea. Allow me most respectfully and most sincerely to congratulate your Royal Highness for having endeared yourself to the people of this nation, by associating your illustrious name with institutions formed for religious, scientific, and philanthropic purposes, by these means securing the triumphs of peace and the blessings of Christianity; and for having this day added to your well-deserved popularity, by recording yourself as the friend of the British sailor. It now only remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of presenting to your Royal Highness this trowel, for the purpose of enabling your Royal Highness to lay the first stone of our Liverpool Sailor's Home."

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by the loud applause of those within hearing. Mr. Aikin read it in a clear, loud, and emphatic tone of voice.

The Prince then read the following most gracious reply:—"I return to you my best thanks for this loyal address, which gives a most gratifying account of the state of this institution and its future prospects. I join with you in fervent prayer, that the realization of its praiseworthy object, towards which this town has shown such liberality, may be further ensured by the solemn act we are about to perform, and in which it has given me the greatest pleasure that you should have invited me to take a part."

The Prince then spread the mortar with the handsome trowel, made by Mr. Dismore, and the stone was lowered into its place, while the immense assemblage sang "Rule Britannia!" The Prince struck it three times with a mallet, and applied the plumb line, &c.; after which the Rev. Rector Brooks offered up a long and appropriate prayer, and also the Lord's Prayer.

His Royal Highness joined audibly in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and at its conclusion responded with a hearty Amen. The Rev. Rector Brooks then pronounced the benediction.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Prince, and three for the Queen, when his Royal Highness took leave of the authorities, and returned at a rapid pace to the Railway-station, where he arrived at sixteen miuutes to four. In the course of eight minutes, during which he walked up and down the station, he departed for London in an express train.

To those who are aware of the size and importance of Liverpool, her resources and commercial greatness, it will be a matter of no little suprise to be told that until within the last few months no active steps had been taken to provide for the comforts and preserve from imposition so large a body of men as those who form our mercantile marine.

We now propose to give a brief account of the principal architectural features, and the dimensions of the proposed building.—The site selected for the Sailors' Home is bounded on the south by Hanover-street, on the east by Paradise-street and on the north by a passage leading from Canning-place to Paradise-street. The main front will face the Post-office. The extreme length of the building is about 170 feet. The front to the Post-office about 95 feet, while that to Paradise-street the land being irregular in shape, is 53 feet. The style of architecture is purely English, being that adopted in the reigns of James and Elizabeth, and from its exceedingly light appearance, its numerous windows, and ornamented pinnacles, it will form a pleasing contrast with the heavy buildings of the vicinity. At each angle of the building there is a square tower, with an extremely neat ogle shaped roof, which is surmounted by a gilt ball and pinnacle, the effect of which is admirable. The elevation of the towers is considerably greater than the rest of the building, being 104 feet in height. The west front has three curvilinear gables, which are beautifully shaped, the side ones having pinnacles from the rise and at the top, while the centre one is surmounted by a vessel rigged with a spar, with cross-trees, stays, &c., which forms, in an admirably characteristic manner, the flag-pole of the institution. The gables on each front project nine inches, and are at the top ornamented, supporting brackets, caryatida, scollop shells, &c., most tastefully and usefully introduced. In this front is the main entrance, which in point of elegance of design, boldness, and adaptation of characteristic detail is unequalled by any thing our town can boast of. At each side of a three-quarter Doric column, cut in the Elizabethan style, headed by boldly projecting mouldings reaching to the second story. The door-way is arched, and in the upper part is a well-adapted oval fan-light; surmounting the mouldings of the door-way is a Liver in the centre of a circle formed of a coil of rope, which, with numerous purchase blocks, flags and other emblematical ornaments, completes this beautiful design. At the Hanover-street front there are five breaks or projections, the tops of which are ornamented with shields, bearing severally "The Liver," "The Rampant Lion of Scotland," "St. George and the Dragon," "The Harp of Ireland, and the Anchor, and Trident."—Along the whole of the top will be an open ballastrade, and the top will be so arranged as to form a promenade.—[Willmer & Smith's European Times, July 26.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1847.

Twenty-Second of February.

The one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of Washington's birth-day has passed. As usual, salutes were fired from the shipping in Port. The occasion was not marked by so much public demonstration of joy as former anniversaries have been, yet it was far from being forgotten. Washington's exalted character loses nothing by the lapse of time or the revolutions which have transpired since he moved upon the theatre of human action. Lord Erskine once remarked that for Washington, "he felt an awful reverence." If a contemporary of another nation could so speak, what words can adequately convey the mingled emotions of love, affection and reverence, which American citizens cherish for the Father of their country. In this connection, we cannot forbear to quote a panegyric of another eminent British Statesman upon the character of Washington:

In the British Parliament, Fox said of him: "Illustrious man, deriving honor, less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificence. It must create astonishment, that, placed in circumstances so critical, and filling, for a series of years, a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question. For him it has been reserved to run the race of glory without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career."

A copy of Mr. Webster's address, on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17th, 1843, has recently fallen under our eye. In addition to many truly eloquent paragraphs, the address contains an eulogium upon the character of Washington, alike worthy of the subject and of the eloquent orator.

"Few topics are more inviting, or more fit for philosophical discussion, than the effect of institutions, founded upon these principles, on the happiness of mankind; or, in other words, the influence of the New World upon the Old.

Her obligations to Europe for science and art, laws, literature and manners, America acknowledges as she ought, with respect and gratitude. And the people of the United States, descendants of the English stock, grateful for the treasures of knowledge derived from their English ancestors, admit also, with thanks and filial regard, that among those ancestors, under the culture of Hampden and Sydney, and other assiduous friends, that seed of popular liberty first germinated, which on our soil has shot up to its full height, until its branches overshadow all the land.

But America has not failed to make returns. If she has not cancelled the obligation, or equalled it by others of like weight, she has, at least made respectable advances towards equality. And she admits, that standing in the midst of civilized nations, and in a civilized age—a nation among nations—there is a high part which she is expected to act, for the general advancement of human interests and human welfare.

* * * *

America has furnished to the world the character of Washington! And if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.

Washington! "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!" Washington is all our own! The enthusiastic veneration and regard in which the people of the United States hold him, prove them to be worthy of such a countryman; while his reputation abroad reflects the highest honor on his country and its institutions. I would cheerfully put the question to-day to the intelligence of Europe and the world, what character of the century, upon the whole, stands out in the relief of history, most pure, most respectable, most sublime; and I doubt not, that by a suffrage approaching to unanimity, the answer would be Washington!

The structure, now standing before us, by its uprightness, its solidity, its durability, is no unfit emblem of his character. His public virtues and public principles were as firm as the earth on which it stands; his personal motives, as pure as the serene heaven in which its summit is lost. But, indeed, though a fit, it is an inadequate emblem.—Towering high above the column which our hands have builded, beheld, not by the inhabitants of a single city or a single State—but by all the families of man, ascends the collossal grandeur of the character and life of Washington. In all the constituents of the one—in all the acts of the other—in all its titles to immortal love, admiration and renown—it is an American production. It is the embodiment and vindication of our transatlantic liberty. Born upon our soil—of parents also born upon it—never for a moment having had sight of the old world—instructed, according to modes of his time, only in the spare, plain, but wholesome elementary knowledge which our institutions provide for the children of the people—growing up beneath and penetrated by the genuine influences of American society—living from infancy to manhood, and age, amidst our expanding, but not luxurious, civilization—partaking in our great destiny of labor, our long contest with unreclaimed nature and uncivilized man—our agony of glory, the war of Independence—our great victory of peace, the formation of the Union, and the establishment of the Constitution—he is all—all our own! Washington is ours. That crowded and glorious life—

> 'Where multitudes of virtues passed along,
> Each pressing foremost, in the mighty throng
> Ambitious to be seen, then making room
> For greater multitudes that were to come;—'

that life, was the life of an American citizen.

I claim him for America. In all the perils, in every darkened moment of the state, in the midst of the reproaches of enemies and the misgiving of friends—I turn to that transcendent name for courage, and for consolation. To him who denies, or doubts whether our fervid liberty can be combined with law, with order, with the security of property, with the pursuits and advancement of happiness—to him who denies that our institutions are capable of producing exaltation of soul, and the passion of true glory—to him who denies that we have contributed any thing to the stock of great lessons and great examples—to all these I reply, by pointing to Washington!"

The following remarks upon the *policy, advice* and *piety* of Washington, we copy from a late No. of the "Christian Intelligencer, published in New York:

His Policy was Peace.—The policy of Washington was peace. The Declaration of Neutrality, in 1793, was characteristic of his administration. The French recognition of the Independence of the United States, and the French alliance, with its treasures of silver, and of gold, and of noble hearts devoted to the maintenance of that independence, were remembered by the gratitude of America. The first shout of the French Revolution was echoed by our country. The banner of the French Republic was hailed with exultation by thousands on our shores. And in the war of France against England, multitudes desired that the United States, reviving revolutionary sympathies, should put forth all their energies, to secure the triumph of their magnanimous allies of the sister Republic. Gratitude, the love of freedom, and the sacred faith of treaties, were all invoked. French agents endeavored to excite the people to the utmost. But in opposition to the tide of popular feeling and the torrent of public abuse, Washington firmly maintained the Declaration of Neutrality, the symbol of his sentiments, the basis of his system, and the foundation of the American policy of peace with the world.

The Treaty with Great Britain, in 1795, was another of his great measures; and it also was a measure of peace. When the ani-

mosity of the Revolution was revived by subsequent acts of Britian, and exasperated by the agents and friends of France, and there was needed but a spark to kindle the flames of war, he manifested his desire for the preservation of peace, by the mission of Jay to England. A treaty was the result. It was conditionally ratified. When its terms transpired, public feeling was excited against it; meetings, petitions, and various forms of remonstrance, evinced the opposition of multitudes. But Washington calmly continued negotiating, until the treaty received its full ratification. Opposition to it appeared in Congress. The House of Representatives called for its accompanying documents, and seemed inclined to defeat its fulfillment.—Washington refused compliance with their call, and at the sacrifice of popularity, and the hazard of suspicion, in the face of abusive opposition, maintained the Treaty, believing it must be either that treaty or none; either that treaty or war.

His Advice was Peace.—This was the spirit of government. In 1796, before the expiration of his presidency, he published a Farewell Address to the people of the United States. This paper was the mature fruit of reflection; he wrote it with care, had it for years in his possession, submitted it, at different times, to the revision of Madison, of Hamilton and Jay, and finally published it as the result of a long life of public service, solemnly addressed to his countrymen. They received with reverence its advice: "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?—Just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim. The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases where it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations."

Words worthy of Washington! Peace has been to our land the source of countless precious blessings. Under her smiles, prosperity has abounded; villages and cities have risen; the community has been united in interest and intercourse; the institutions of good government have been established; human happiness has increased; the arts and sciences have flourished; Benevolence has founded her asylums for the distressed of every name; and Religion has reared her temples, and taught the love of God. Peace is, indeed, the triumph of the Gospel, and the type of heaven.

His Piety.—These sentiments of peace were in beautiful consistentcy with his piety. The principles of religion were early implanted in his mind. Among the rules of behavior he wrote out, probably copied, when thirteen years of age, we find these: 'When you speak of God, or his attributes, let it be seriously, in reverence. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.' That these were deeply graven on his heart, was proved by his whole life, near the close of which we hear him declaring; 'though I prize as I ought the good opinion of my fellow citizens, yet, if I know myself, I would not seek or retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue.'

Examination of Mrs. Gummer's School.

Whether intended or not, we think the examination of Mrs. Gummer's school on the morning of the 22d ult., no inappropriate celebration of Washington's birthday.—Washingtonian temperance is most excellent, and we doubt not that Washingtonian education would be equally good. Mr. Reynolds well deserves the thanks of the parents and friends of the scholars for opening his house, and for the untiring zeal which he has manifested in behalf of education in Honolulu. Would that every man rode as good a hobby! The pupils who have enjoyed the instruction of Mrs. Gummer in the rudiments of education, and the art of needlework, appeared to good advantage. Specimens of their needlework were exhibited, reflecting favorably upon both teacher and pupils. We have on another occasion expressed our opinion of the importance of the school in this community, and most certainly, after attending the examination, have no disposition to alter our opinion. Mrs. G. is highly deserving for her patience, perseverance and success. We have attended nearly every examination of schools in Honolulu for the last four years, and most confidently we assert, that never have we seen so highly respectable a company of official and non-official persons present. Not one more, no not even so many as ought to have been present. Good schools are all important, and let no one think it beneath his notice to attend a school examination, although it may occur on Monday morning. His Excellency Mr. Wyllie, in expressing his approbation of the performances, remarked that unexpected duties prevented the attendance of his Majesty. This was setting a good example. No person ought to neglect a school examination unless he has a good excuse; certainly no parent who has a child in the school. In conclusion, we say to Mrs. Gummer and every other school teacher in Honolulu, go on. We bid you most cordially God speed in your arduous, praiseworthy and useful labors. Full well we know some of your trials and difficulties, but be not discouraged. To our fellow residents we say, let us cheerfully and liberally sustain these schools. If we do not it will be to our deep disgrace and shame. If we do, we shall bequeath a richer legacy to posterity than houses full of silver and gold.

Pitcairn's Island.

By the arrival of the Alexander Barclay, Capt. Fish, we have received intelligence from Pitcairn's Island. Many of our island readers will recollect Mr. Buffit, who visited the islands some eighteen months since. He is one of three foreigners now residing there. Under date of December 28, 1846, he writes as follows:—"The affairs of the island are about the same as when I last wrote to you. Our number at present is 134. There has been one death, since my arrival [nearly a year] that of a child which was burned and died in about 24 hours. This year 40 ships have touched here, being a greater number than we have ever had before. We have experienced a great drought; there has been scarcely any rain for the last two or three months, and should the weather continue the same much longer, I fear there will be a falling off in our yam crops.

"We have seen the Friend of September 1st. In your paper we saw an account of the death of the Rev. Mr. Whitney, and it was read from the pulpit last Sabbath day. Our school house, which is also our chapel, has been taken down and enlarged. Mr. Nobbs has now 48 scholars. As he acts as

doctor, and clerk of the market, when ships are here he finds plenty of employment."

It is interesting to watch the progress of the inhabitants on this small island. We are extremely glad to learn that so much attention is paid to education. What other community in the world can report so large a proportion attending school—48 out of 134 inhabitants!

Temperance.

Reminiscences of Sabbath Noon at the Parsonage,

Or, Old Grandsir B. Reformed.

The Sabbath,—what precious and delightful associations cluster upon the recollection of this quiet portion of our toilsome life.

Poets have sung of the sweet stillness of the morning of the hallowed day, and we have often enjoyed anew the peaceful scenes of its quiet evenings, in a sweet Sabbath hymn. The Lord of the Sabbath has made its hours all precious, and let pious poets sing its praises.

How cheering to wake at early dawn, before the shadows flee away, and know that the blessed day, so mercifully appointed by our Maker, has again returned; and how consoling, as we repose again on our pillows at night, to reflect, that week after week of toil and care, will end at such holy resting places.

Who but will respond to the language of Doddrige,

"Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love"

Memory delights to dwell upon the Sabbath noon of my childhood, especially on those cold wintry days, when, after the morning service, a portion of the congregation would gather around a large log fire, in an old fashioned fire-place in the pastor's kitchen, the doors of which were always open, and the room made comfortable for the reception of any who might wish to spend their intermission there.

Meeting-houses in the country had then no stoves, and there were no Sabbath schools to occupy the time of those who stayed at noon. The long settee, with its high back, screening those who sat upon it from the current air from the numerous doors of the spacious kitchen, was drawn up at one end of the fire-place, and chairs were furnished to make up the circle.

After a passing remark upon the coldness of the weather, sickness and health, general and particular, among the people, one after another would repair to the dresser for a tract or other serious book, deposited there by their pastor.

In those days lived "Old Grandsir B." He used to walk nearly four miles to meeting, and that even in very cold weather, so earnest was he to hear the preached word.

I well remember how the venerable old man looked, as he entered the meeting-house doors, and walked up the broad aisle, with his buskins tied over his shoes, and his blue and white handkerchief placed smoothly over his head and pinned under his chin. The handkerchief, serving the purpose both of a wig and ear cap, was always worn during service.

He used to take his place in one of the long body seats, as they were called, in front of the pulpit, and he seemed to drink in every word the pastor uttered, with a zest which few seem now to experience, because few take so much pains to enjoy the privilege.

Happy pilgrim! He has reached his journey's end, and we believe he is at rest. But his widow yet lives, with a character, in the estimation of her Christian friends, well nigh as pure as were the diamond white spots in that blue 'kerchief. I have looked upon that head-dress when I should have been thinking of other things, and wondered how it could so long be kept entirely unsullied.

When Mr. B. was able to be at meeting, he was a regular visiter at the parsonage on Sabbath noons. Being quite old, he used to be invited to take a seat with the family in the sitting-room, and warm himself with a cup of hot tea. The children were always pleased to see him, for he loved "the babies" as he called us. He taught us to call him "Grandsir B." As soon as he entered the room, before he sat down, he used to call one of us, to draw from his ample pocket the package of "saucer cakes" which his "woman" had made for "the babies," and such cakes as were made by "grand ma'am B." "the babies" never tasted elsewhere. One of "grandma'am's" saucers must have been as large as a small pan, for the cake could not enter that great pocket without being halved, and, though the children were numerous, there was a generous piece for each.

But "Grandsir B." had not always borne the character described. He had been a drunkard, and when under the influence of strong drink, one of the most savage sort. Reformed inebriates were not common in those days, but Mrs. B. had learned what some of this generation have at length found out, that even the drunkard may be won by kindness.

It is not uncommon for the inebriate to mourn over the strength of his appetite, and promise again and again that he will reform. This was the case with "Grandsir B." and on these occasions, although it seemed oftentimes like hoping against hope, his "good woman" would always encourage him.—There were two articles besides ardent spirits, of which he was very fond. These were such cakes as have been named, and *good warm coffee.* Always when the old gentleman went to market, his wife stored his pocket with cakes; and he was sure, on his return, to find in readiness plenty of hot coffee.

Unceasing love and kindness, showing itself in every possible way, and persevering prayer at length prevailed. Although at the eleventh hour, he entirely reformed. And what a change was that! It will not cease, through eternity, to be matter of gratitude and praise; he became not only a *temperate man*, but, as we believe, a *Christian.*—[Boston Congregational Visiter.

For the Friend.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to correct a typographical error or two in the Friend for Feb. 1, 1847.

The following will correct the errors, and place the whole subject of this chaplaincy in a clear light.

Receipts of Lahaina Chaplaincy during the year 1846.

From various seamen, for support of chaplaincy,	$59 56
From residents, for chaplaincy,	26 00
Total, for chaplaincy, 1846,	$85 56
During the year 1846, I received for repairs on bethel, from seamen,	$77 79
From residents,	12 31
Total, for repairing bethel,	$90 10

I do not here mention what I received for the Friend, and for bibles and hymn books, because I reported them before as paid over to the proper agents.

The above funds I expended as follows:

Paid Mr. Halstead for carpenter work performed on bethel in 1845,	$32 87½
Paid Mr, Halstead for work on bethel, June, 1846,	41 75
Paid for painting the interior,	39 12½
Services of sexton, (erroneously $35 in Friend of Feb. 1)	25 00
Hymn books gratuitously distributed, and used in chapel,	27 25
Bound vols. of Friend given away,	23 00
Two indigent seamen,	2 00
Total,	$191 00

Thus it will be seen that while the whole sum received by me for support of chaplaincy and for repairs on bethel was only $175 66, the sum paid out by me was $191 00, leaving the sum of $15 34 yet to be paid.

It will also be clearly seen from the above that I have used for my own support not one dollar of the funds contributed.

From some source funds ought still to be raised to put on a shingled roof, with belfry, and plaster the whole building outside. A bell could be procured, and should be possessed. We are now dependent on a small school bell belonging to the natives.

Yours, &c., C. FORBES.

Donations

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Capt. Neil, of ship Elbe,	$ 5 00
" Klinkofstrom, Russian bk.	
Alexander,	15 00
Mr. Manter, of ship Saratoga,	1 00

FOR FRIEND.

Mr. Plumer, Xylon,	$3 00
Capt. Hoxie, South Boston,	3 00
" Smith, Saratoga,	2 50
Mr. Bourne, Minerva,	1 00
Rev. Titus Coan,	4 00

☞ Masters and officers of vessels visiting this port are requested to forward for publication in the Friend such items of Marine intelligence as may be of interest to the commercial and seafaring community.

DIED.

On the 16th, Mr. JOHN KEDZLIE, a native of Scotland, aged 53 years, during one half of which, he resided on these islands, and was much respected by all who knew him.

At the United States hospital, Honolulu, Feb. 24, J. B. WATERHOUSE, a native of Marsden, England.

It is believed that a brother and sister of the deceased are now residing in the city of New York. He had been for several months gradually wasting away with consumption. Fully conscious of his situation, he aimed to be prepared for an exchange of worlds, and died in the full belief of Christianity. In early life he was brought under the influence of some truly pious Methodists, his parents belonging to that denomination.

PASSENGERS.

In ship Xylon, for California—Mrs. Millington, captain's lady, and Messrs. J. B. McClurg and C. Lafrenz.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

February 11.—Am whale ship Parachute, Devoll, New Bedford, 17 months, 1650 whale, 40 sperm, this season

12.—Fr whale ship Meuse, Le Brec, Havre, 19 months, 900 whale.

15.—Am whale ship South Boston, Hoxie, Fair Haven, 47 days from San Francisco—no report

17.—Am whale ship Wm. Penn, Wimpenny, New Bedford, 19 months, 900 whale, 100 sperm,

18.—Am whale ship Minerva, Smalley, New Bedford, 125 sperm this season.

Am whale ship Cavalier, Merchant, Stonington, 18 months, 650 whale,

February 20.—Am bark Hamilton, Babcock, Sag Harbor, 17 months, 1100 whale.

Brem ship Averick Hennikin, Rounseville, Bremen, 19 mos., 2100 whale.

23.—In offing and sailed same day, whale ships Amazon and India, from Maui.

SAILED.

Feb. 24.—Am ship Xylon, Millington, for San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

At San Francisco, Dec. 27., Am brig Elizabeth, King, hence for Monterey, to return here in two or three months.

VESSELS SOON TO ARRIVE.—H. B. Co.'s bark Cowlitz, left London in September.

Br. brig Laura Ann, left Liverpool 12th September.

Am Bark Toulon, Cresby, from Oregon, via San Francisco.

Am ship Montreal, left Boston about Nov. 12.

Am ship Mount Vernon, left New York Sept. 25th.

Am brig Wm. Neilson, Weston, China, due last month

Haw brig Euphemia, Rossum, next month.

SHIPWRECK.—The American whale ship Heroine, of Fair Haven, Capt. West, was wrecked on Palmerston Island in October last. She had on board 1000 barrels of oil, 300 bbls. of which was saved. Only one man was lost, although the vessel went ashore in the night. The officers and crew were taken off by the Alert, Captain Middleton, of New London, and carried to the Bay of Islands, N. Z., Dec. 1.

N. B. Captain Babcock, of the Hamilton, reports that he spoke the Heroine on the 25th November, in 41 south and 160 west; hence there must be some mistake in regard to the name of the vessel reported as lost; but that a vessel is lost, is quite certain.

☞ Capt. SMALLEY, of the "Minerva," reports the following vessels at Tombas, Peru, Oct. 23d:

Spartan, Fisher, 1400 sperm; Joseph Maxwell, Perry, 1600 sperm, and wanting 300 more; Mobile, Bunker, 550 sperm and 150 whale; Marriner, Wray, 800 sperm and 500 whale; Hydaspe, Taylor, 550 sperm and 100 whale. Heard from bark Equator, full, bound home; Robert Edwards, 1000 sperm, 16 months out; American, of Nantucket, 100 sperm, 12 months out.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

February 13.—Am whale ship Globe, Daggett, New Bedford, 18 months, 50 sperm, 1300 whale.

February 16 —Am ship India, Fisher, New Bedford, 18 mos, 250 sperm, 1750 whale.

18.—Am bark Globe, West, Mystic, 15 months, 24 sperm, 700 whale.

19.—Am ship Edward Carey, Sayer, Nantucket, 16 months, 125 sperm, 1250 whale.

20.—Am ship John Jay, Howard, Sag Harbor, no report.

21.—Am ship Philip Tabb, Jolls, Warren, 17 months, 25 sperm, 500 whale.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership at this place, under the firm of R. VIDA & VON PFISTER, for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the store on the beach, next to that occupied by Mr. Peter Corney.

F. RODRIGUEZ DE VIDA,
E. H. VON PFISTER.

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1847. f 27 tf

FOR SALE BY

C. BREWER & CO—354 bags sugar, 37 bls. do, 61 coils Manila cordage, 11 do. hemp towline, 25 bbls. beans, 1 case fancy prints, 400 feet oak plank, 1 c to 6 inch, 1500 ash do.

ALSO.—An assortment of woolen clothing, consisting of pea coats, monkey jackets, woolen drawers, knit shirts, duffel pants, blue wool shirts, &c., &c. mh 1

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c., usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. f 27tf

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

OFFER for sale on liberal terms, beef, pork, molasses, sugar, cordage, canvas, coffee and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. f 27 tf

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 300do Salmon, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWR&E CO.

DR. G. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the public generally. OFFICE, next door to C. Brewer & Co.'s, where may be found a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, &c. RESIDENCE, with Capt. J. O. Carter, opposite the Polynesian Office.

Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1847.—isly.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to
jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

E. & H. GRIMES.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of NEW GOODS, at low prices, received by late arrivals from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Sheetings and shirtings, stripes, tickings,
Am. and Eng. prints, long cloths, balzorines,
Pantaloon and coat stuffs, &c., &c.
Boiled linseed oil, spts. turpentine, blk. varnish,
Seidlitz powders, sup. carb. soda, crm. of tartar,
Bath tubs, white lead, paint brushes,
Black paint, chrome yellow, green paint,
Venetian red, &c., &c., &c.
Superior snuff in bottles, starch, cloves,
Mace, pimento, pepper, Cayenne, salæratus,
Ground ginger, cigars, shot, Stoughton's elixir,
Assorted sauces, fancy soap,
Copper, double and single blocks, mast hoops,
Belaying pins, 1 iron pump, coal tar, pitch,
Rosin, tarred cordage, Manila cordage,
Marlin spikes, caulking irons, ship's scrapers,
Twine, signal and other lanterns,
Horse, shoe, deck, scrub, dust, cloth, hair,
Shaving, house, and other brushes, hand brooms,
Calf boots, men's thick boots, slippers,
Childrens' shoes, valices, bridles, umbrellas,
Superior made, for seamen and native wear,
Blue twilled flannel shirts, plaid shirts, check do,
Trowsers, frock coats, linen trowsers, &c., &c.
Nests tin pails, pint cups, 2 to 8 qt. pans,
Sailors' pots, Britannia tumblers,
Iron shovels, steel do., iron spades,
Iron and brass wire seives, hair do., Hunt's axes,
Brads, copper and iron tacks, scissors, chisels,
Drawing knives, spoke shaves, mortice chisels,
Screw and spring braces with bitts, augurs,
Hammers, gimlets pit saws, files, anvils, vices,
Wrought nails, finishing do., hinges,
Japan tea trays, log glasses, latches,
London pins, gouges, trace and fluke chains,
Rules, assorted cut nails, bread trays,
Iron spoons, gridirons, razor straps, &c., &c.

ALSO.—A complete assortment of STATIONERY. jy 23

NEW GOODS.

BEEF and pork, casks, barrels, shooks, whale boats, spades, lances, whale irons, peas, beans, sad irons, arrow root, cross cut and pit saws, coffee, vinegar, dried apples, whale lines, bedsteads, work tables, chairs, sarsaparilla syrup, rice, soap, 1 hand cart, syrup, molasses, sugar, &c., &c.

The above for sale by
jy 23 E. & H. GRIMES.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE second term of the Select School, kept by the subscriber, will open on Monday, the 22d of the current month.

At a meeting of the friends and patrons of the School, held on the evening of the 9th instant, the following terms were adopted:

Higher branches,	$10 00 per quarter
Second Class,	8 00 " "
Beginners,	6 00 " "

Each pupil shall also pay 25 cents per quarter for incidental expenses, and shall furnish his own writing desk, or instead thereof pay an additional sum of 75 cents per quarter.

The subscriber hopes by faithful application to the interests of the school, to ensure the confidence of the public.

JAMES E. WILCOX.

Honolulu, Feb. 11, 1847.

REFERENCE—Rev. S. C. Damon, and J. B. De-Fiennes, Esq. f 15 tf

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of New Goods, at low prices, received by late arrivals, from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Dry Goods.

18 bales Portsmouth sheetings, 5 do New England do., 4 do stripes do., 5 do Manchester shirtings, 5 do Methuen duck, 6 do do ticks, 3 do No. 1 osnaburgs, 9 cases Merrimac prints, 14 do pure indigo blue sheeting, 1 do blue drills, 1 do Cape Horn stripes, 1 do gambroons, 2 do kremlins, 1 do fancy cottonades, 1 do long cloths, 4 do strip'd prints, 4 do blue do., 1 do aboriginal stripe, printed lawns; muslins, balzorines, mixed pantaloon and coat stuffs, blue, olive, and gold-mixt tweed, bleached cotton, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Cold water crackers, lemon do., butter do., soda do., dyspepsia do., sugar do., (in tins, $3 each,) superior snuff in bottles, currants, Poland starch, cloves, mace, pimento, pepper, cayenne, saleratus in small boxes, citron, do cocoa paste, broma, (a new preparation of chocolate for invalids,) tapioca in small baskets, almonds, figs, ground ginger, cigars, shot, ground rice in jugs, split peas in do., Stoughton's elixir, paoli and white wine vinegar, (a superior article,) assorted sauces in boxes 1 doz each, walnut catsup, mushroon do., fancy soaps, &c.

Hardware.

2 to 10 gal. iron pots; counter scales; iron shovels; steel do; do. edge iron spades; steel edge do; iron wire seives; brass do; Hunt's broad axes; handled do; house adzes; do coopers'; do broad hatchets; do shingling hatchets; lathing do; garden hoes; rakes; brads; copper and iron tacks; scissors; chisels; drawing knives; spoke shaves; mortice chisels; garden shears; wrenches; screw braces; spring do; augurs; hammers; garden trowels; gimlets; pit saws; files; anvils; vices; wr't nails; finishing do; clout do; hinges; japan tea trays; log glasses; top covers; branding irons; latches; London pins; gouges; rules; oil stones; top-sail chains; casks asst'd nails; steel mincing knives; bread trays; iron spoons, gridirons razor strops, &c.

Glass and Britannia Ware.

Tumblers by the cask, 4 sizes; ship and house lamps; cut glass wines; decanters; tumblers; lemonades; colognes, various colors; water bottles; dishes; wine coolers; champagne goblets; caroffs; salts; castor bottles; extra pressed ware; every description of cut, pressed, and blown glass ware, at exceeding low prices. Also,—Hanging solar lamps; stand do; hand do, of a great variety; candlesticks; card baskets and plates; bronzed lamps; gilt study do; counting house do; entry do; astral do; astral and solar wicks; chimnies; shades; girandoles, &c,, &c., at low prices.

Ship Chandlery.

Copper, do bolts, comp. nails, do spikes, double and single blocks, lignumvitæ pins, hickory fids, hanks, mast hoops, hand pumps, belaying pins, 1 superior power pump and gear, 29 ft long, tar, coal tar, pitch, rosin, tarred cordage, Am. manufacture, asst'd sizes; shrouding, ratlin, spun yarn, marline, house line, deep sea lines, hand lines, Manila cordage, marlin spikes, caulkin irons, ship scrapers, twine, signal and other lanterns, &c.

Stone Ware and Crockery.

3 to 6 gallon stone filterers, stone butter pans stone jars, do jugs, blue Abbeville ewers and basins, soap boxes, brush trays, foot baths, slop jars, bowls, covered chambers, Parisian hand, teas, plates, twiflers, muffins, covered milk and water jugs, meat and vegetable dishes, London teas, soups and bowls.

Stationery.

Ledgers; journals; waste books; cash do; letter do, in sheet and Russia; mem. books: blank do; French letter paper, &c.

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
White Lead; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil; Prussian Blue;
Spt's. Turpentine; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.

N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.

Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

Also—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

EVERETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

A. P. Everett, James J. Jarves. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe.

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMU EL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$2,50
Two copies, "	4,00
Three " "	5,00
Five " "	7,00
Ten " "	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS,

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., MARCH 15, 1847. [No. VI.

The Seamen's Friend.

THE YOUNG SAILOR, A Narrative Founded on Fact.

BY MRS. MARY S. B. DANA,

Authoress of "The Parted Family," "Southern and Northern Harp," &c., &c.

A correspondent writes us, "That story of Mrs. Dana's about the sailor is well selected. It will do good." This is encouraging, and must serve as an apology, if any is needed, for occupying so much of several successive numbers of our paper with matter that the reader might find elsewhere. This work of Mrs. D. has not, we presume, become as yet extensively circulated. It belongs to a class of books which will always find many readers, and perhaps none will more eagerly peruse its contents than the tenants of the forecastle. It is for them particularly that we are desirous of furnishing entertaining and useful reading. Read then, shipmates, an account or hear read "a yarn" about William and Cudjo being impressed on board an English man-of-war. We omit the narrative of the Apollo's voyage until her arrival on the coast of Spain.

[*Continued from page* 34.]

CHAPTER VIII. Early in December, the Apollo made the coast of Spain. While running in for Cadiz, they discovered off the mouth of the harbor the British fleet. They were drawn up in sailing order, thereby giving themselves the power of examining all vessels arriving at or leaving the port. In a few moments, one ship was observed to leave the line. After a variety of signals thrown out by the different admirals, she gave chase to the Apollo, which was soon obliged to heave to. The pursuer proved to be the Edgar seventy-four, commanded by Captain John M'Dougald.

Repeated communications now took place between the ship and the brig, and soon the ship hoisted out her launch. She brought a lieutenant, who sprang lightly up the Apollo's side, and no sooner did he tread her deck, than all hands were ordered to muster aft. A slight examination ensued, when those who had belonged to the shipwrecked schooner were ordered to get their "duds" ready, and repair instantly on board his majesty's ship, and report themselves under the surveillance of a British reefer. They remonstrated, but it was in vain. They had no papers to corroborate their statements, therefore go they must, and go they did.

The poor fellows had but little trouble in packing their "dunnage," for all they had in the world they carried about them. The instant they arrived on board, they were mustered aft. A variety of questions were then asked, and many side glances passed between the officers. Captain Waddle was soon informed that he could return to his vessel; the supercargo was likewise allowed his liberty, but all the rest were detained. They were, in short, impressed for the British service!

This was a hard fate for men who were born as free as air, and had imbibed a love of liberty from their mothers' breasts. It was not long before that America had freed herself from the shackles of the mother country, and men had not then forgotten, as some seem now to have done, what their liberties cost. Boldly, but respectfully, did the brave fellows remonstrate against the decision. The captain of the Apollo, who felt convinced that William's tale was a true one, and that he was really a native of Charleston, stood up manfully in his defence, and told the British officers he was willing to pledge his life that he was an American. But it was all in vain. With a sneer of contempt, the friend and preserver of the shipwrecked crew was peremptorily ordered into his boat.

Farewell to joy—farewell to hope! Ah no, *hope* did not leave them; and that God, who had protected and preserved them thus far, was with them still. The British ship was badly manned; sailors were mixed with land-lubbers of all trades, and it was evident that the majority of them were not volunteers, but slaves impressed. "Oh, can it be," thought William, "that I am now the slave of a king?" Gloomy indeed were his reflections; but his religion came to his aid, and he was enabled to bear the trial with patience.

It was a sad sight to those impressed seamen to behold, as they now did, the Apollo, that friendly sail which had received them when threatened with destruction, steering off for Cadiz, the port to which she was destined. There they might speedily have found a vessel to convey them home, and now their hearts sank within them as they thought of their fate. But sailors do not dwell upon their misfortunes, and each man soon went to his duty, inwardly resolving that he would take the first opportunity of escaping from a service to which he had been so unjustly forced.

As soon as the ship had set sail, William was summoned aft by Captain M'Dougald, who inquired minutely into every particular of the shipwreck, and the subsequent rescue. William answered all his questions with much frankness and dignity. The captain, after expressing himself pleased with the narrative given by William, thus addressed him: "I am very destitute of young officers of good character, and if you will be content on board here, I will immediately rate you as a midshipman; if not, why, you see the walls in which you are enclosed; you'll have to do duty either in the tops, afterguard, or waist."

William was literally in rags, but for all that he looked the very image of dignity, and more than once Captain M'Dougald almost quailed before the stern glances of his eye. Folding his arms upon his breast, he compressed his lips together for a moment, and then replied, "Sir, I have been unfeelingly impressed by you; through the Providence of God I have been deprived of my protection; now I am your prisoner, you can do with me as you please."

The captain received this rebuke with a scornful smile. He then called a midshipman, and ordered him to accompany William below into the cockpit, and take him to his mess; at the same time giving him a strict injunction to treat the new comer with great kindness. They accordingly descended to the pit, which William found indeed a pit of vice. Blasphemy, intemperance, and wickedness of all sorts reigned there with horrible sway, and William's heart sunk within him when he considered what was before him. One of the mess was the vilest of women, who could fight and toss down her grog with the worst of them; and swore and blasphemed in true Billingsgate style.

This was a hopeful initiation for one for whom a tender and pious mother had labored and prayed; and these were horrid scenes for a youth of eighteen to behold. But William possessed that "anchor to the soul" of which we have before spoken; and though the gales of vice were blowing, and though a rocky shore was stretching away under his lee, that anchor held him fast, so that he made no shipwreck of his faith. Oh that all sailors possessed such an anchor, more precious than gold!

We will now give a brief description of the ship's officers. The captain was an Irishman, from the middle class of society, who had fought his way to distinction by his gallant conduct when lieutenant of a flag ship on the Flemish coast. As a recompense for his bravery, King George had clapped a brace of epaulettes on his shoulders. He was a good officer, and was very kind to his

men, but would indulge, after dinner, in a glass too much.

The first lieutenant likewise indulged too freely in the pleasures of the cup, but was every inch a sailor. He also was an Irishman. The second lieutenant, likewise a son of Erin, was neither more nor less than a sot. The third lieutenant, an Englishman, was a good seaman, and was polite and attentive to his duties; but he too loved a cheerful glass. The fourth lieutenant was a native of Bengal, and was the captain's nephew. Without the use of pipe-clay, his face was very much the color of well tanned leather. He was neither sailor nor soldier, but acted only as a walking trumpet. At night, like a booby, his head was always under his wing; but he was the most sober of all the officers. As for the midshipmen and surgeon's mates, all, with two exceptions, were intolerable drunkards. Indeed, on gala days, it was not uncommon to see every soul (with the exceptions above mentioned,) officers, men and women, entirely and helplessly drunk; and this, too, when they were at anchor off Cadiz, in sight of a superior Spanish force, from which they were only protected by want of courage in the latter.

No means were left untried by William's messmates to entice him to a participation in their wicked practices. Allurements of every kind were offered; they coaxed, they teased, they threatened him; but his "anchor" still continued "sure and steadfast." He kept constantly in mind these words of the wise man: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not;" and when they called him "a fool," and "a puny-hearted ninny," he never returned "railing for railing," but bore all their taunts with a mixture of dignity and meekness. He had always found that the Bible gave him good advice, and it was the Bible which now warned him particularly against intemperance, and the flattery of "the strange woman, whose feet go down to the chambers of death, whose steps take hold on hell."

Jack Davis and Cudjo were separated from William, but now and then they had an opportunity to exchange a word or two, and William rejoiced to hear that they also had been enabled, through God's help, to resist temptation. Poor old Sam had fallen into sin more than once; but Jack Davis kept a strict and brotherly watch over him, and still hoped that the Spirit of God was at work within his heart.

A purser's bed was prepared for William, which resembled more a selvagee strap than a place on which to rest his weary limbs; but, being accustomed to hardships, he turned in, and said nothing about it. A little after midnight, all hands were aroused by what seemed to be the report of a cannon. William listened intently, for he was three decks below the scene of confusion, which seemed to increase every moment. In another instant, however, he was out of his hammock, and as he had turned in with all his rags standing, his toilet was soon completed. By the light hanging in the cockpit, he attempted to make his way up the ladder.

Before he had ascended far, he was met by a midshipman, whom he soon recognized as one of his *amiable* messmates, and of him he inquired what was the cause of the confusion on deck. "Nothing," he answered, carelessly, "but a few wretches launched overboard, and many others scorched with lightning!"

Chapter ix. During the remainder of that awful night, all hands were busy at preventers, shrouds, and crane-lines, and it was not long before daylight appeared. A signal was then made to the admiral, Sir James Curtis, who was on board the Queen Charlotte ninety-six, stating damages, &c.; and answering signals were soon discovered, ordering them to make sail for Gibraltar, to repair. Every rag of canvass that could be set was then spread to the breeze, and the next morning they anchored in Rosa Bay, under the Rock of Gibraltar.

As soon as the mainmast could be stripped, it was taken out, carried on shore, and condemned; for the lightning had burned it so much as to render it useless. Near the shore where they landed, covered by a mole, lay nearly all the prizes of Lord Nelson, as well as some of his disabled ships. After a few days William was sent on shore to assist at the dockyard, and there he had an opportunity of viewing the French ships that had been battered by the British, as well as several British ships which were in no better situation. They were literally riddled, and many of the mouths of the guns entirely shot away.

One morning there was a British frigate cast away in Rosa Bay, in sight of the dockyard, and William was ordered with the rest to repair thither to her assistance. After much difficulty they saved some of her sails, and William was again ordered, with a party, to carry them to the dockyard warehouse. On his way he met and recognized an old Charleston acquaintance. With a joy not to be described, he sprang forward, and seized his hand; for the thought of escape was ever uppermost in his mind, and it immediately struck him that his old friend could now identify him as an American. The recognition was mutual. As soon as William had told his story, his friend promised to use his utmost exertions to aid in procuring his discharge, and immediately started off to the American consul to report the case.

It was not long before he returned, accompanied by the consul, a Mr. Isnardie. They passed William, and, going up to Lord St. Vincent, who was commanding admiral of the fleet, claimed him as an American citizen. William's breath came thick and fast, and the blood coursed through his veins with wonderful rapidity. Some words ensued between the consul and Lord St. Vincent, and William soon had the mortification and misery of seeing the representative of his beloved country make his way out of the dockyard much quicker than he had entered it.

Affliction sometimes elevates and prepares us for great things. Hope had been strong in William's breast from the moment when he had cast his eyes upon his Charleston friend; in fact, he felt nearly certain that he would be discharged, and in imagination he was already at home, with his arms around his mother's neck, and kissing away the tears of joy from his sisters' cheeks. When he found that the application had been unsuccessful, for a few moments the internal struggle was terribly severe. "God has forsaken me," he thought, "and left me to my unhappy fate, and I care not whether I live or die."

But God will not forsake his children when they are in trouble; if they will only look to him, they will find that he chooses the time of trouble to give them the richest proofs of his love. William did look to his heavenly Father; his lips moved in prayer, though no sound was heard; and he prayed for patience. He remembered the friendly advice of Solomon: "My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction; for whom the Lord loveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth." And while he inwardly determined that he would leave no means untried to effect his escape from a service which he despised, he also resolved to do nothing rashly, and to bear with patient dignity what he could not help. And furthermore, he prayed that God would give him strength to act well his part, in whatever situation he might be placed, and thus to honor his Christian profession. No wonder, then, that a smile of resignation sat upon his features, which astonished all who knew of his disappointment. After the labors of the day they returned to the ship, and William saw no more of his Charleston friend or the consul.

A Thought for Seamen.

BY ELIHU BURRITT, ESQ.

Every sailor, as well as landsman, should be in favor of peace. Nothing is so disastrous to individual and national prosperity as war. Nor does any thing so effectually prevent the spread of religion, and produce open immorality.

Elihu Burritt, Esq., familiarly known as the "Learned Blacksmith," has sent us the following thoughts on war, which forcibly commend themselves to the consideration of every friend of peace. We most cheerfully give them a place in the Light Ship:

The mercantile shipping of the civilized world amounts to about 8,000,000 tons, which is worth, new and old, $30 per ton, and nets, clear of interest, insurance, &c. 10 per cent., or 24,000,000 per annum. The appropri-

ation to the British Navy, for the current year, is $33,620,200 ! ! Is not this a sober fact ? that the annual expense of one nation's navy exceeds the net profit of all the mercantile shipping owned by the civilized world ?

The war debts of the European nations amount to $10,000,000,000. It would require the labor of *four millions* of men, at $150 per annum for each man, to pay the *interest* of this sum at 6 per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least Ten Dollars on every inhabitant of the globe ! Another fact, rendering this more impressive, may be found in the "scrap of curious information," that no heathen nations are in arrears for the butcheries they have perpetrated on the human race. They pay cash down for all that is done for the devil under their hands. Christian nations alone "go on tick" for that kind of service.

From March 4th, 1789, to June 30th, 1844, our government expended on the War Department, $663,438,851. The interest of this sum, at 6 per cent., would build Whitney's great railroad from the Lakes to the Pacific, of 2,500 miles in length, at $15,000 per mile; and thus erect a highway for the commerce and communion of the family of nations, which should be reckoned in all coming time one of the greatest enterprises that ever blessed the race.

In 1842, there were produced in the United States, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 140,000,000 bushels of Indian corn ; which, at $1 per bushel for the former, and 25 cents for the latter, were worth $135,500,000. Fifteen per cent. clear of the interest of the capital invested in lands, implements, hired and personal labor, is a liberal estimate of the profit accruing to the wheat and corn grower. Then the profit of this amount of grain would be $20,325,000. The appropriation to the army and navy, during the same year, was $20,150,501. In other words, the army and navy ate up the whole harvest of wheat and corn throughout the Union ! Will not the hard working farmers think on this fact?

The government, though carrying on extensive armories of its own, has recently contracted with a private company in Connecticut for the supply of 30,000 pistols, at $6,50 each; or, $195,000 worth of those weapons so much in vogue with duelists and assassins. The American Bible Society congratulates itself on receiving, the past year, $166,652, the aggregate of all that has been given throughout the Union for the dissemination of the Word of Life at home and abroad. So it goes ; Christendom expends more in one year on the means and instruments of human slaughter, than has been given to the promulgation of the Gospel since Jesus Christ died on the cross ! [*L. Ship.*

Example works more cures than precept.

Temperance.

A Better Use.—In one of the reports presented to the Board of the City Tract Society, a missionary says : "A tract visitor called upon me to see a room that had been offered him, that he might gather into it a Sunday school, and hold in. it temperance and prayer meetings for the benefit of the colored people in the neighborhood. The owner is a colored man, who for a number of years had either kept or let to others this place for a bar-room, and other purposes calculated to hurry souls to perdition. About the beginning of 1845, he was induced to sign a temperance pledge ; shortly afterwards his mind was divinely impressed, as he believes, with a sense of his lost condition as a sinner, and of the horrid nature of the business he was conducting. He then without delay closed the concern, resolved that the place should no more be appropriated to the same use, either by himself or any other person. When we went there, it had been shut up thirteen months, and was just as when first closed, with its decanters, glasses and half filled bottles. "Now," said the man, "I will fit up this room and do the necessary repairs, and I wish you then to come and occupy it, for I want to do all I can to build up what I have been so long assisting to destroy."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Temperance Pilots.—There are 70 pilots in the pilot service of New York, none are eligible *except total abstinence men.* Therefore vessels are never lost owing to drunken pilots. The English here might borrow a leaf out of the American's book. The first thing an English pilot asks for is a glass of grog ; whilst the New York pilot who boarded us a hundred miles from port, was pledged in common with the other 69 of the fraternity, to drink nothing stronger than tea or coffee, *or they would be refused a license.*—*Rubio's Rambles in the United States.*

New Use of a Church.—There is a temple of the Most High in Rhode Island, once a Congregational church, now turned into a *brewery.* The steeple stands, and on the outside of its consecrated walls is written in large letters "*Read's Brewery.*" Here, says the Temperance Journal, are the downward tendencies of ruin. Let intemperance prevail, and this is the use which will be made without compunction, even of consecrated churches, and there Deacon Giles' demons will grow rampant.

State Patronage.—The Swedish government, in order to put a stop to the increasing progress of drunkenness in Norway, has appointed a *missionary* for each of the four provinces of that kingdom, to travel through them, preaching abstinence from strong liquors, and promoting the establishment and extension of temperance societies. Compensation is again offered to all such distillers as shall resign their licenses for making brandy, and entirely relinquish their business.

Statistics of Distilleries.—The Albany Knickerbocker says:—It is estimated that the present number of distilleries in the United States is 10,400; the number of gallons of distilled liquors, distilled annually, is 41,502,607, which, if sold at 20 cents per gallon, would produce $8,000,000, 4,000,000 of quarrels, half a million of assaults and batteries, one hundred thousand thefts, eight hundred suicides, and about one hundred murders.

A Mother's Power.—One of the most interesting examples of the power of a mother's early instructions in ensuring the safety of her children through life, is recorded in the Sailor's Magazine for April, in the account of the recent wreck of the John Minturn. This was one of the most disastrous shipwrecks that has ever been known upon our coast. Thirty-eight lives, or more, we believe, were lost, and that within a few rods from the shore. One of the sailors who was saved, "on being asked how it was that he succeeded in weathering the chilling waves and the freezing wind on that wreck for thirteen hours," replied, "Five years ago, when I left my home in the State of Maine, I promised my father and mother three things :—that I would not gamble, that I would not swear, and that I would not drink anything stronger than water. That promise I have kept; and while others on that wreck were chilled through, I was as comfortable as one could be in so cold a storm, drenched by every returning sea."

Let fathers and mothers think of this promise, when they send their sons to sea. We venture to say that those parents put a Bible also in their son's chest, and entreated him to read it. In ten years, it is stated in the Sailor's Magazine, nearly four thousand vessels, and six thousand five hundred lives have been lost, principally on our coast. And most of these young men ! How great the responsibility resting upon the mothers of young sailors ! If they would in every case send their children to sea with *the Bible in their hearts*, and the habits and example of a temperate household in their lives, with holy promises exacted by a mother's love, our sailor boys would in most instances become sailor Christians. When a mother has pursued these efforts at home, she may follow her boy with her prayers upon the ocean, secure that God will answer them, in making the object of her parental anxiety the child of heaven's care.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 15, 1847.

"The Learned Blacksmith."

For Merry England.—Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," intends making a pedestrian tour over England. He says: "About the 1st of June we propose, under certain conditions, to take steamer or packet for England. On our arrival we propose to take a private hickory staff and travel on, like Bunyan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day."—*Am. paper.*

In a late English paper, we read a notice of his arrival in London, as one of the delegates to the World's Temperance Convention. We know of no person who would more enjoy a ramble amid the ancient and venerable relics of by-gone ages, which render the British Isles so full of interest to the lover of English literature and history. He will doubtless find so much to interest his mind and which he will wish to "note down" in his diary that "ten miles a day" is rather an over estimate of his speed. It will be not merely the old castle and moss covered abbey that he will examine. He will wander through the manufacturing districts, talking with the day-laborers and listening to the huge blows of the trip-hammer. Although he has become more or less acquainted with some *fifty* different languages, yet until very recently he has daily labored beside the anvil and forge. It was our privilege in the summer of 1841, to become somewhat acquainted with this man, whose reputation as a linguist has become so extensively spread abroad. He was then residing in Worcester, Mass., working six hours a day at his trade, as blacksmith, and devoting the remainder of his time to his favorite study of the languages. We recollect to have once called upon him after dinner, and found him reading a chapter in the Hebrew Bible, while there lay upon his table an Hawaiian Bible and dictionary.

In the course of our conversation, he related an incident connected with his studies which was full of interest. As near as we recollect, the facts were as follows:—The managers of the American Antiquarian Society having given him free access to their valuable collection of books, which is now becoming one of the best in the United States, he found among them a dictionary and one other book in the Celtic language. This language is entirely obsolete as a spoken language, and is now known only as a written language to but a few even of European scholars and linguists. By the aid of those books he acquired such an accurate knowledge of the Celtic, that he composed a letter in that language, addressing it to the President or Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquities in France. The President of the society replied to his letter, and expressed great surprise that an American mechanic should have been able to compose a letter in a language so very obsolete, while it was with no little difficulty that a member of the society could be found sufficiently acquainted with the Celtic tongue, to make a translation of the letter. The society honored Mr. B. by publishing his letter in its transactions and forwarding him a copy.

During the last few years Mr. Burritt has conducted a weekly paper, published at Worcester, Mass., called the "Christian Citizen." He has displayed considerable ability as an editor. Many of his articles have been extensively copied into other papers. He is the unflinching advocate of temperance and peace principles. In another column will be found a specimen of his reasoning from facts. Most cordially we wish him a pleasant trip to "Old England." With staff in hand he asserts that he shall travel on like Bunyan's Pilgrim. We hope he may not like the Pilgrim fall into the Slough of Despond, and get "grievously bedaubed with dirt," or find himself in Giant Despair's Castle, and there be detained against his will from "Wednesday morning till Saturday night, without one bit of bread or drop of drink or light, or any to ask how he did." He will doubtless wander through Vanity Fair, and may his path lead through the land of Beulah. When his wanderings cease, may an account thereof be as interesting and find as many readers as that of Bunyan's Pilgrim.

We have now lying before us Mr. Burritt's autograph, which he wrote July 13th, 1841. He accompanied it with the latin motto, "Per ardua ad astra." Truly his own position among the literary "stars" of the age is a most striking confirmation of the sentiment contained in that motto. He is a self made and self educated man. Let this fact encourage others toiling at the anvil.

Summary of Foreign News.

Mexico.—The American army under Gen. Taylor has taken possession of Monterey, after a severe engagement, in which the Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 571, and the Mexicans 1200.

United States.—News has been received from New York up to the middle of November. The most important item of political intelligence is, that the whigs have carried New York State. Governor Whig, Legislature Whig, and 23 out of 34 members of Congress Whig.

Whale oil, 32 to 33 cents; sperm, $1.

Flour in New York $7 per barrel.

California.—Com Stockton has sailed for the United States via Panama. Commodore Shubrick is now commander-in-chief. A severe battle was fought between Americans and Californians, at the City of the Angels, on the 7th and 8th of January. It resulted in restoring peace to the country. The war is thought to be at an end. Ex-consul Larkin and Lieutenant Bartlett were restored. It is reported that a territorial government will soon be organized. Col. Fremont is contemplated as governor. The U. S. S. Savannah left San Francisco for home, Feb. 13, via Monterey and Valparaiso. Trade is brisk, but the country very unsettled. The Independence is now the flag-ship of the station.

The emigrants have experienced almost incredible suffering in the mountains.

Oregon.—News has been received from Oregon up to Dec. 10th. We would acknowledge a file of the "Spectator" up to that date. The Americans were overjoyed at the news of the settlement of the boundary line. It gives satisfaction. The people were anxiously waiting for official intelligence from Washington. The legislature had met, but no business of importance was transacted on account of the uncertainty of events, respecting the U. S. government. The Governor's message is published in the Spectator of Dec. 10th. It occupies the first page. In addition to numerous topics, it refers to that of making and vending ardent spirits. He alludes to the fact that some evil-minded persons have been engaged in the nefarious business, yet the following is the encouraging language of His Excellency:

"We have as a community taken a high stand in the cause of temperance; among

our earliest efforts may be found the abolishing of ardent spirits from our land; and to this in a great measure, may be attributed our peace and prosperity. No new country can be pointed out where so much harmony prevailed in its first settlement, as in this. Laws we had none; yet all things went on quietly and prosperously. I have no doubt if ardent spirits is kept within its proper limits, we shall continue to prosper. It is said by some that we have no right to say what a man shall make, or what he shall not make. Yet we find in all large cities, that certain manufactories are forbidden to be carried on within the limits of the city, because they annoy the inhabitants, and hence are declared to be public nuisances, and by law are compelled to be removed; and if the city increases and extends to the place where they are located, they are removed again. Intoxicating drink is an enormous public injury and private wrong; its effects in every way, shape and form, are evil, and therefore should be restrained within proper limits by law."

See in another column remarks upon the navigation of the Columbia River.

Russia.—The Journal of Debates publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 22nd ult., which states that the Emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months should they even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future no foreign Israelite is to be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the government.—*Am. paper.*

Turkey.—A most violent religious persecution is going forward at Constantinople against the Evangelical party in the Armenian Church. We copy the following from a communication signed by all the members of the American Mission in that city :

"The Patriarch holds up the terror of anathema to every one however near of kin to the persecuted who buys from or sells to, or refuses to join in bringing calamities on these pious men. Calumnies are circulated in high places as to the nature of this religious movement. The moneyed influence of Constantinople, which is chiefly in the hands of the Armenian bankers, is brought to bear with fearful effect, in preventing any persons high or low, civil officers, merchants, shopkeepers or householders from relieving or sustaining the persecuted. They are driven out of houses owned by themselves or held for a term by contract; they are spoiled of their goods, all but one of their shops in the city having been forcibly shut, many have been iniquitously deprived of their trade licenses and four are contemptuously and cruelly confined in a foul prison. They are prosecuted for debts never contracted or not yet due, and are impotent to secure their own debts by the arm of the law. Their houses are mobbed and stoned, and it has become impossible for them to walk in safety in many parts of the city. And the thousands who sympathize with them in their distresses are deterred by threats of similar injuries from becoming their sureties or testifying to the truth in their behalf. And to crown all, they are threatened with exile.

"The number who have been made to suffer in consequence of these persecutions is probably several hundreds including families. And the number who have felt themselves obliged to succumb to the demands of the ecclesiastics, to keep their families from starving is not a few, yet we rejoice to state that with three or four exceptions, all those who had given us evidence of sincere piety, have shown great firmness of faith, cheerfully suffering persecution for Christ's sake. They are chiefly men of the middle walks of life, who were in comfortable business and are of solid and sober character.

"We believe that they are thus entitled, and that they will find all needed aid. And therefore we have actually taken upon ourselves the responsibility of receiving in the name of Christ one or two hundred persons thrown by oppression upon the wide world without the right to work for their own support, and of providing them for the present with food and shelter at the charge of the universal church of Christ, persuaded that this is what all the friends of the rights of conscience would expect and demand at our hands. And we shall not cease this necessary provision for them, till we see from the want of the supply of funds, that there are none who care for the interests of the truth here."

Fernando Po.—The Spanish authorities have ordered the Baptist missionaries to leave the country immediately, assigning as a reason that the Catholic faith can allow no other sect to exist within its jurisdiction.

☞ Some days since we heard some complaint on the part of captain's and seamen from Maui, that due respect had not been shown to the remains of two seamen who had died at the hospital. We were determined to learn the truth of the matter and wrote the Rev. Mr. Forbes upon the subject. We have received from him, as well as from the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a detailed account of the circumstances. Their communications can be seen by any one who takes sufficient interest in the subject to call at the chaplain's study. Did we deem such foolish and ill founded complaints worthy of a moment's serious consideration, we would publish the communications referred to. It is insufferably mean and grossly unkind, to catch a stranger's ears and fill them with foolish and slanderous reports about missionaries or any body else.

We would merely add, that in regard to the burial of one seaman, the Rev. Mr. Forbes (acting chaplain) was unable to attend on account of lameness, while the Rev. Mr. Baldwin would, had it not been for a partial misunderstanding about the hour appointed, although it would have subjected him to serious inconvenience in consequence of previous engagements. No request was made upon other Protestant missionaries in the vicinity. In regard to the burial of the other seaman, we quote some remarks from the communication of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin :—"The second affair was an outrage committed against the dead, by whom I will not say—by any and all who may have agreed to bury a poor Scotch sailor, without calling on any Protestant missionary, when five such were within 20 minute's walk of the hospital. Nobody supposes that brother Forbes or myself had any thing to do with this. They only sent for a Popish priest, and he was out of town. Any thing else you may wish to hear of these concerns, which I or brother F. can explain, you shall have."

☞ J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., President of the Oahu Temperance Society, delivered the first of a series of monthly lectures before the Society, on Friday, the 6th instant. We are alone prevented from presenting our readers with an abstract of the lecture, by the expectation of publishing it entire in our next number. His subject was the "Importance of a correct public opinion." The next in the series of lectures will be delivered by J. R. Jasper, Esq., Vice President of the Society, on the first Friday evening of the coming month.

Father Mathew.—The Cork Examiner says Father Mathew still perseveres in his work, declaring that the few cases of backsliders which have come to light may be clearly traced to the very great temptations which have been presented by the dealers in strong drink, or by persons who employed strong drink as the instrument for effecting some nefarious purpose. He still numbers more than *five millions* of consistent teetotalers. A distinguished writer gravely questions, whether there are any backsliders, except such as habitually use tobacco.

Mouth of Columbia River.

So much has been said prejudicial to the entrance of our great river—the necessary labor magnified into dangers, and every accident that happens in its vicinity taken as proof positive of its difficult and hazardous character, that we are at length compelled to say something upon the subject—to tell the truth, to speak it plainly, boldly, and in a manner that will silence opposition; and more particularly are we induced to this course, by seeing in the marine news of the Polynesian of October 10th, a report by Capt. Parsons of the ship Mariposa, that "the Mariposa struck several times on the bar, in coming out of the Columbia River." We must very bluntly tell Capt. Parsons that his ship was not in the channel if she "struck several times on the bar," or if she was she must draw an immense quantity of water, as there is at any stage of the tide *full five fathoms of water in the channel.*

Two U. S. vessels of war have been wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia, and many years ago a ship belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. This is the foundation of the prejudices against the entrance of this river. It is taken for granted that the entrance must be a bad one, and the falsehood has been spread abroad to the terror of numerous sea captains, and to such an extent that a whaleman would rather be wrecked outside than venture in. Now we say that the mouth of the Columbia is as good a mouth as any river can boast, and the entrance as convenient and safe if proper prudence is only exercised in undertaking it. The channel may at first appear intricate, but it is broad and plain if the necessary means are taken to become acquainted with it. In proof of this, we have but to state the fact, that Captain Crosby of the bark Toulon, readily acquainted himself with this channel; that upon the strength of this acquaintanceship, he piloted the Mariposa in at night and anchored her safely in Baker's Bay—that as commander of the Toulon, he went out of the river on his last trip to the islands, with the wind dead ahead—beating out—making tack for tack, and in four tacks from the bay was at sea. We would likewise state the fact that the Toulon came in this last time by the lead, without her commander seeing the land until he had made the cape at the mouth, as there was a heavy fog prevailing at the time.

Let no one say, much less believe, after this, that the Columbia is a bad and dangerous river to enter; facts, and the master spirit of experience, declare to the contrary. We may safely assert, that our river affords a better harbor than most others, and this harbor may be found at the head of Tongue point. Our great channel of inland communication, the magnificent Columbia, which year upon year, must become better appreciated and infinitely more valuable, we cannot calmly hear underrated and abused, much less its advantages denied and its availibility called in question, and upon this ground we take issue and pledge ourself at all times to stand up for the utility and gloriousness of nature's grand design, in cutting through stupendous mountains a course for this mighty river, that opens us a communication with the valley of the Mississippi, and the enterprising marts of the Atlantic sea board.—*Oregon Spectator, Dec.* 10.

Items from late Papers.

New Shoal.—The following is a description of a shoal fallen in with by the ship Ianthe, of Salem, on the passage from New Zealand to Manilla, and not laid down in any chart at the present time This shoal is directly in the way of whale ships and other vessels bound to the islands in the Pacific.

"On the 9th of January, 1845, discovered a dangerous shoal near us—in all light sails and hauled close on the wind to the S. and W., passing over the eastern edge and within one or two ship's lengths of the shallowest part, which appeared to be of sharp rocks, not more than eight or ten feet under water—the water very much discolored, of a milky whiteness. The coral branches could be very distinctly seen under the bottom, soundings not exceeding, probably six to eight fathoms. The shoal appeared to extend from S. by E. to N. by W., about half a mile. By means of two chronometers that varied but little from the time of leaving Auckland, a period of 45 days, we placed the shoal in long. 145 deg., 39 min. east, and by a good meridian observation, in lat. 5 deg. 53 min. north—the nearest land, at the time, being the Caroline Islands, about eighty-five miles distant."—*Salem Register.*

Prohibition of Horse Racing.—We learn from the Newark Advertiser, that a bill passed the Legislature of New Jersey to prohibit horse racing—by just the constitutional number of votes—not one to spare.—Racing for money, or where twenty or more people are assembled, is declared to be an offence, and all persons concerned, directly or indirectly giving notice of it, advertising, &c., to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by $1000, fine or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Literary Missionary.—Fanny Forester, (Miss Chubbuck,) the popular magazine writer, it is said in a Philadelphia letter to the Journal of Commerce, is to be marrid to Rev. Mr. Judson, and will accompany him on his missionary labors in India. She will carry with her, it is added, the high devotion which a former one of the name exhibited, who followed the missionary fortunes of her husband in the East.

A Short Name.—The newly born fourth daughter of the Queen of Portugal was baptized on the 22d ult., in the chapel of the palace at Berlin, by the Cardinale Patriarche of Lisbon. The little princess received the names of "Antonia Maria Fernanda Michela Gabriela Rafaela de Asis Gonxaga Silveria Julia Augusta de Braganza e Bourbon-Sajonia, Coburg-Gotha."

Elements of British Legislation.—In the British House of Commons there are two Admirals, 1 General, 1 Lieutenant General, 7 Major Generals, 22 Colonels, 32 Lieutenant Colonels, 7 Majors, 67 Captains of the army and navy, 12 Lieutenants and 2 Cornets, making a total of 153 legislators interested in the consumption of gunpowder.

The Missing Tahiti Schooner.

In the Friend of Dec. 15, it was stated that a schooner left the Society Islands, Oct. 2d, for Honolulu, via Raiatea. She was owned by a Mr. Tibbetts, who was coming here with his family. Several passengers were on board, and among them some merchant Catholic priests. The vessel has been supposed to be lost, but Capt. Parker, of the "Elizabeth Starbuck," reports her having touched at Upolu, one of the Navigator Islands, under most distressing circumstances. It appears that she came north, into the vicinity of the Sandwich group, as was supposed, and after a fruitless attempt to find any of the islands, sailed for the south and fell in with the Navigator's group. She went into Apia on the island of Upolu. The schooner's company was in almost a starving condition. After the vessel was refitted by Mr. Pritchard, the English Consul, with rigging, sails, provisions and water, she made the second attempt, having secured, as was supposed, the services of an experienced navigator. She left Upolu on or about Jan. 1847. Capt. Parker confidently expected to have found her in this port. He left there the 5th of February, making the passage direct. The schooner must now have been out more than two months. Serious fears are now entertained that she must eventually have been lost, or else, that she is still searching, in vain, for the islands.

☞ N. B. The above mentioned vessel arrived this morning; heard no particulars.

☞ Terms of Yearly Advertising in the Friend.—One column, $40,00; half a column, $20,00; business card, $6,00.—Merchants will find our columns a convenient medium for circulating information among the seafaring community.

GREAT-TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.— We extract the following from Elele of March 6:

This Temperance festival was held at Hauula, Koolau, on the 30th of January last. Great preparations were made on the part of parents to unite with their children and teachers, in this celebration. The day was fine, and the guests were seated in the open air; with long tables spread upon the grass, with curtain coverings over-head.

The number of guests was 1550; of these, 470 were children.

Of tables, there were 77; chairs, 137; plates, 277; bowls, 134; knives, 236; forks, 187; spoons, 186; tumblers, 264.

The money paid out in preparation exceeded $500, besides new articles of dress for parents and children.

The number of horses assembled on the occasion, was 256. On the Sabbath preceding the celebration the word of God was preached in the open air, because the crowd of people could not get into the meeting house.

Then followed the examination of schools; at which were present, 509 scholars. Readers of the Bible, 347. Catholic schools were also examined, present 152 scholars.

Mr. Emerson, the writer, remarks that there has been an advance in the qualifications of teachers in Koolau, that the number of scholars had increased since August, 103; that the people of Koolau are by no means destitute of resources, having expended perhaps more than $1,000 on this celebration.

Donations

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Mr. Fisher, Cavalier,	$2 00
Captain,	4 00

FOR FRIEND.

Mr. Cuff, Averick Henniken,	$3 00
Sailor,	25

DIED.

At Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 18, MRS. MARY PARIS, wife of Rev. John D. Paris, of the American Mission.

At the early age of 13 years, Mrs. P.—then Miss Mary Grant—considered herself the subject of renewing grace, and her joy and peace in believing, her steadfastness in the service of Christ and her delight in the sacred Scriptures remained uninterrupted till the day of her departure. Her illness was long and painful—often agonizing—but she bore all with christian fortitude, and calmly and joyfully waited for the coming of her Lord. She had no fear of death—saw no "dark valley," and felt no "cold sullen stream." The road was open and smooth and all bright with heavenly radiance. Her faith looked to her living Redeemer and saw him coming to receive her according to his promise—John 14, 3. Death had no sting for her—the grave no victory over her. She desired to depart to be with Christ. Her desires are granted; she rests from her toils, from pain and sin; she sleeps in Jesus; she is not dead, but sleepeth.

"'Tis the survivor dies."

On the afternoon of the 19th, the funeral was attended at the native church, and a large procession, consisting of the mission families, foreign residents, native schools, and the inhabitants of Hilo, followed the remains to the grave and joined in the solemn obsequies.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." T. C.

At the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, Feb. 3, CHARLES LOPER, aged 22, of ship Columbia, of Sag Harbor.

Feb 4, JAMES HILL, of Leith, Scotland, aged 22.

PASSENGERS.

Per schooner Currency Lass—Messrs. E. L. Gray, Hays, F. G. Blume, Eli Jones, McTavish, and Shelly.

In the Gen. Kearney, for San Francisco—Messrs. H. Rhodes, L. C. Gray, F. G. Blume, G. Kenway and P. B. Shelly.

In the Com. Shubrick, for San Francisco—Mr. C. F. Hoben, of New York.

In the Currency Lass, for San Francisco—Messrs. A. Johnstone, Hay, B. Stark and J. Booth.

In the Francisca from California—Messrs. H. Grimes, R. T. Ridley, P. Brothers, Charles Nelson,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

March 2.—Fr whale ship Gange, Villiers, and sailed same day to cruise.

4.—Fr schr Currency Lass, McLean, 15 days from San Francisco.

March 6.—Am whale ship Magnolia, Simmons, New Bedford, 20 months, 450 sperm, 1350 whale, 25 sperm and 280 bls. elephant oil this season.

8.—Brem ship Europa, Curn, of Bremen, from Maui, and sailed next day.

11.—Am. schr Santa Cruz, 27 days from Cape St Lucas.

March 13.—Am. brig Francisca, Lemoine, 17 days from Santa Barbara, bringing the mail of the U. S. frigate Independence.

In offling, Am. whale ship Edward Carey, Sayer, from Maui, and sailed the 12th.

SAILED.

March 3.—Am whale ship Parachute, Devol, New Bedford, to cruise.

Am whale ship Saratoga, Smith, New Bedford, to cruise.

Am whale ship Wm. Penn, Wimpenny Falmouth, to cruise.

March 10.—Schr Gen. Kearney, (late Hookaika) for San Francisco.

11.—Cavalier, Merchant, Stonington, to cruise.

Minerva, Smalley, New Bedford, to cruise.

Bark Hamilton, Babcock, Sag Harbor, to cruise.

Averik Henekin, Rouseville, to cruise.

Schr Com. Shubrick, (late Victoria) Von Pfiister, for San Francisco.

12.—Elbe, Neil, Hamburg, to cruise.

South Boston, Hoxie, Fair Haven, to cruise.

Schr Currency Lass, McLane, for San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

The Mount Vernon, Capt. Given, sailed from New York September 26th, with naval stores for San Francisco and this place.

The Montreal, advertised to sail Nov. 5th, for this place direct, had not left Nov. 10th.

The Brutus was to leave New York Nov. 15th, with troops for California.

The bark Whiton was advertised to leave New York Nov. 15th, for California.

Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 27th, Am bark Toulon, Crosby, 9 days from Columbia River, with a cargo of 1250 bbls. flour, lumber, &c.; sold and returned to the River for another cargo.

The Haw. bark Don Quixote, Paty, hence, arrived at San Francisco in 17 days.

The brig Elizabeth of Salem, King, arrived at Monterey June 20th, from San Francisco.

The brig Euphemia, may be expected here shortly from the coast.

A passenger in the Currency Lass, reports the arrival of the Loochoo and Susan Drew, with troops on the coast. News of their arrival came by a messenger from Monterey, which arrived at San Francisco just before the Currency Lass left.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

February 23.—Am whale ship Neptune, Nichols, Sag Harbor, 19 months, 700 whale, 60 whale this season.

24.—Am ship Statira, Adams, New Bedford, 16 months, 125 sperm, 1000 whale, 80 sperm this season.

26.—Am ship Hellespont, Manwaring, Mystic, 40 sperm, 1400 whale, 60 sperm this season.

27.—Am ship Dover, Jeffrey, New London, 250 sperm, 1950 whale, 200 sperm this season.

Brem ship Europa, Curn, Bremen, 18 months, 120 sperm, 330 whale, 50 whale this season.

March 1.—Am ship Ceres, Adams, New Bedford, 19 months, 180 sperm, 600 whale, 100 sperm this season.

Am ship Sarah, Parrington, New York, 6 months, 100 bbls sperm, 80 whale.

March 3.—Am bark Bayard, Fordham, Greenport, 14 months, 300 whale.

4.—Am ship Magnolia Simmons, New Bedford.

9.—Fr bark Asia, Le Masson, Havre, 8 months, clean.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c., usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. f 27tf

WANTED.—Four Journeymen Tailors. Men of steady habits and masters of their business. None others need apply.

March 15. HENDERSON & CAMPBELL.

GEORGE RISELY,

BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN.

GEORGE RISELY begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner.

Honolulu, March 15, 1847.—tf

E. & H. GRIMES.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of NEW GOODS, at low prices, received by late arrivals from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Sheetings and shirtings, stripes, tickings,
Am. and Eng. prints, long cloths, balzorines,
Pantaloon and coat stuffs, &c., &c.
Boiled linseed oil, spts. turpentine, blk. varnish,
Seidlitz powders, sup. carb. soda, crm. of tartar,
Bath tubs, white lead, paint brushes,
Black paint, chrome yellow, green paint,
Venetian red, &c., &c., &c.
Superior snuff in bottles, starch, cloves,
Mace, pimento, pepper, Cayenne, salæratus,
Ground ginger, cigars, shot, Stoughton's elixir,
Assorted sauces, fancy soap,
Copper, double and single blocks, mast hoops,
Belaying pins, 1 iron pump, coal tar, pitch,
Rosin, tarred cordage, Manila cordage,
Marlin spikes, caulking irons, ship's scrapers,
Twine, signal and other lanterns,
Horse, shoe, deck, scrub, dust, cloth, hair,
Shaving, house, and other brushes, hand brooms,
Calf boots, men's thick boots, slippers,
Childrens' shoes, valices, bridles, umbrellas,
Superior made, for seamen and native wear,
Blue twilled flannel shirts, plaid shirts, check do,
Trowsers, frock coats, linen trowsers, &c., &c.
Nests tin pails, pint cups, 2 to 8 qt. pans,
Sailors' pots, Britannia tumblers,
Iron shovels, steel do., iron spades,
Iron and brass wire seives, hair do., Hunt's axes,
Brads, copper and iron tacks, scissors, chisels,
Drawing knives, spoke shaves, mortice chisels,
Screw and spring braces with bitts, augurs,
Hammers, gimlets pit saws, files, anvils, vices,
Wrought nails, finishing do., hinges,
Japan tea trays, log glasses, latches,
London pins, gouges, trace and fluke chains,
Rules, assorted cut nails, bread trays,
Iron spoons, gridirons, razor straps, &c., &c.

ALSO.—A complete assortment of STATIONERY. jy 23

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership at this place, under the firm of R. VIDA & VON PFISTER, for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the store on the beach, next to that occupied by Mr. Peter Corney.

F. RODRIGUEZ DE VIDA,
E. H. VON PFISTER.

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1847. f 27 tf

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

OFFER for sale on liberal terms, beef, pork, molasses, sugar, cordage, canvas, coffee and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. f 27 tf

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 300do Salmon, for sale by (o 15 tf) C. BREWER & CO.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of NEW GOODS, at low prices, received by late arrivals, from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Dry Goods.

18 bales Portsmouth sheetings, 5 do New England do., 4 do stripes do., 5 do Manchester shirtings, 5 do Methuen duck, 6 do do ticks, 3 do No. 1 osnaburgs, 9 cases Merrimac prints, 14 do pure indigo blue sheeting, 1 do blue drills, 1 do Cape Horn stripes, 1 do gambroons, 2 do kremlins, 1 do fancy cottonades, 1 do long cloths, 4 do strip'd prints, 4 do blue do., 1 do aboriginal stripe, printed lawns; muslins, balzorines, mixed pantaloon and coat stuffs, blue, olive, and gold-mixt tweed, bleached cotton, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Cold water crackers, lemon do., butter do., soda do., dyspepsia do., sugar do., (in tins, $3 each,) superior snuff in bottles, currants, Poland starch, cloves, mace, pimento, pepper, cayenne, saleratus in small boxes, citron, do cocoa paste, broma, (a new preparation of chocolate for invalids,) tapioca in small baskets, almonds, figs, ground ginger, cigars, shot, ground rice in jugs, split peas in do., Stoughton's elixir, paoli and white wine vinegar, (a superior article,) assorted sauces in boxes 1 doz each, walnut catsup, mushroon do., fancy soaps, &c.

Hardware.

2 to 10 gal. iron pots; counter scales; iron shovels; steel do; do. edge iron spades; steel edge do; iron wire seives; brass do; Hunt's broad axes; handled do; house adzes; do coopers'; do broad hatchets; do shingling hatchets; lathing do; garden hoes; rakes; brads; copper and iron tacks; scissors; chisels; drawing knives; spoke shaves; mortice chisels; garden shears; wrenches; screw braces; spring do; augurs; hammers; garden trowels; gimlets; pit saws; files; anvils; vices; wr't nails; finishing do; clout do; hinges; japan tea trays; log glasses; top covers; branding irons; latches; London pins; gouges; rules; oil stones; top-sail chains; casks asst'd nails; steel mincing knives; bread trays; iron spoons, gridirons razor strops, &c.

Glass and Britannia Ware.

Tumblers by the cask, 4 sizes; ship and house lamps; cut glass wines; decanters; tumblers; lemonades; colognes, various colors; water bottles; dishes; wine coolers; champagne goblets; caroffs; salts; castor bottles; extra pressed ware; every description of cut, pressed, and blown glass ware, at exceeding low prices. Also,—Hanging solar lamps; stand do; hand do, of a great variety; candlesticks; card baskets and plates; bronzed lamps; gilt study do; counting house do; entry do; astral do; astral and solar wicks; chimnies; shades; girandoles, &c., &c., at low prices.

Ship Chandlery.

Copper, do bolts, comp. nails, do spikes, double and single blocks, lignumvitæ pins, hickory fids, hanks, mast hoops, hand pumps, belaying pins, 1 superior power pump and gear, 29 ft long, tar, coal tar, pitch, rosin, tarred cordage, Am. manufacture, asst'd sizes; shrouding, ratlin, spun yarn, marline, house line, deep sea lines, hand lines, Manila cordage, marlin spikes, caulkin irons, ship scrapers, twine, signal and other lanterns, &c.

Stone Ware and Crockery.

3 to 6 gallon stone filterers, stone butter pans stone jars, do jugs, blue Abbeville ewers and basins, soap boxes, brush trays, foot baths, slop jars, bowls, covered chambers, Parisian hand, teas, plates, twiflers, muffins, covered milk and water jugs, meat and vegetable dishes, London teas, soups and bowls.

Stationery.

Ledgers; journals; waste books; cash do; letter do, in sheet and Russia; mem. books: blank do; French letter paper, &c.

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
White Lead; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil; Prussian Blue;
Spt's. Turpentine; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.
*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.
Storage taken at the customary rates.
N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.
Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.
ALSO—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

EVERETT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

A. P. EVERETT, JAMES J. JARVES. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe. My1tf

C. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*
Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.
Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

GEORGE M. MOORE,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on th most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

THE FRIEND:
A Semi-Monthly Journal,
Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$2,50
Two copies, "	4,00
Three " "	5,00
Five " "	7,00
Ten " "	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu: Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., APRIL 1, 1847. [No. VII.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Oahu Temperance Society,

BY J. F. B. MARSHALL.

In coming before you this evening as a Lecturer, I am assuming what is to me an entirely novel character—a character which neither my judgment or my experience give me any reason to hope that I shall succeed in maintaining either with credit to myself or advantage to you.

I shall, however, offer no other apology for attempting to comply with your wishes, than an earnest desire for the prosperity of this Society and the progress of those great principles of temperance upon which it is founded. There are, I feel confident, many members of this Society who are capable of imparting to us, by their lectures, both entertainment and instruction; but who, having never attempted to exert this power, are ignorant that they possess it, and would therefore in their modesty, gladly follow the example set by me as President, were I now to decline the call with which you have honored me. I therefore feel it my duty to make the attempt to contribute to your entertainment, confident that whether I succeed or fail in the endeavor, my motives will be fully understood and appreciated by you.

In this isolated community we cannot avail ourselves of the means of intellectual entertainment and improvement afforded by the lectures of scientific and learned professors. We have here, no lyceums or literary associations, where we might occasionally spend an evening with gratification and instruction. We must endeavor therefore, in order to keep pace in some degree with the progress of the age, to supply this want by such means as are within our reach. The chief of these means are books, and we cannot too highly appreciate the blessing which we enjoy in having within our reach this means of self-improvement and intellectual enjoyment. In the words of Channing, "God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am—no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshhold to sing to me of Paradise and Shakspeare, to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live." But besides the aid received from books, we can do much by our mutual exertions, to contribute to each other's gratification. We are not all of us able to obtain books here, and it is still more difficult for us to get books of the right sort. Many of us too, after a day of toil, find it hard to confine our attention to a book, and get drowsy and listless; though this is a difficulty that may be almost always overcome by perseverance. We can, however, at such meetings as these, do something towards entertaining and instructing each other by our debates and lectures, however humble our efforts; and though most of us are more familiar with the contents of our *tool-chests* or *invoices* than we are with the contents of our *brains*, though we are more used to handling the *hammer* or the *yard-stick* than we are to handling *ideas*, yet we may find on investigation that we have much in our brains that we were not aware of; much that is capable, by proper culture and development, of being made subservient not only to our own gratification and improvement, but also to that of our friends.

With these views, I have thought that our time this evening would not be unprofitably occupied in considering the subject of the importance of a correct standard of Public Opinion.

Public opinion, in its influence and effects upon society is an all powerful principle. Few can resist its mighty influence, or prevent themselves from being carried along by its sweeping current. Sometimes that current is setting in the same direction towards which our own thoughts and feelings tend, and we willingly avail ourselves of its aid, and are borne along on its rolling tide. At other times we are hurried down its rapid stream, in a direction contrary to our wishes and judgment, and in spite of our endeavors to stem its almost resistless current. No barriers will serve to stay its course. Its stream cannot be dammed up by human means. We may give to its mighty current a different direction, if we use proper measures, but we cannot check its progress, or destroy its power.

What then is this mighty engine public opinion? whose iron sceptre is stretched over every community, and whose commanding voice has for ages made itself heard and obeyed in every society and by all ranks and conditions; now making the palaces of the great and the noble ring with its echoes, causing the monarch who had bent thousands to his will, to tremble and obey the stern behests of a mightier power than his, and now summoning the peasant from his fields with an authority whose mandates he dares not disobey.

What are the materials which compose this powerful element in society? How are its mighty operations conducted? What is our share in producing it, and what are our individual duties and responsibilities in regard to it? I propose to glance at these topics, more in the hope of drawing your attention to them, so far as they relate to the state of public opinion in this community, and thus leading each one of us to consider what his own duties are in regard to it, than with the expectation of being able clearly to point out those duties myself.

Public opinion then, is the general voice of a community in regard to the subjects which agitate or interest it. The popular sentiment of the mass; the standard by which the majority of men measure their own acts and govern their own conduct, without looking further for any deeper motive or principle. It follows in the track of civilization, knowledge and refinement, sometimes indeed afar off, and at others, almost keeping pace with their progress, but never overtaking or outstripping them. Sometimes public opinion in regard to any particular subject seems but another term for popular prejudice, keeping the minds of men enslaved for years in regard to it; while again it seems to be the voice of "the Divinity that stirs within us," as it displays itself in some moral revolution. which as it were in a moment scatters an error that has been cherished for centuries. The progress of public opinion is always onward. It may move with a slow pace, or it may seem to stand still for centuries, but when it does take a step, that step is always onward, and in the right direction. Like revolutions, it never goes backward. History amply proves this.

Every change of public opinion in regard to any great subject, from the earliest ages down to the present time, has been progressive, and towards perfection. It may cherish prejudices and vital errors long after reason or science has declared them to be such, but when it does take a step in regard to them, it is always towards the truth. Take for instance, the subject of intemperance, and look at the changes of public opinion in regard to it. Those changes have been more marked during the last century because the subject had not been considered of importance enough to occupy the public mind, until within a comparatively short period. Every one had witnessed the evils which intemperance was causing around him, but it was looked upon as an evil for which there was no remedy; as a private matter, with which the public mind had nothing to do. People would as soon have thought of trying to put a stop to eating, on account of the excesses of the glutton, as of endeavoring to prevent habits of drinking, on account of the practices of the drunkard. The public mind had never been given to the subject. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was universally supposed to be, if not a necessary, at least a harmless practice and an innocent enjoyment of which a man would be foolish indeed to deprive himself, or wish to deprive his neighbor, simply because a few silly fellows indulged in the practice to excess, and injured or ruined themselves by so doing. The moderate drinker as he returned from the ale or club house where he had been having a few hours of quiet enjoyment, and had perhaps taken as much as he could carry off comfortably, would pass by the miserable inebriate in the gutter, and wonder that a man should so degrade himself below the brute. While he, in his turn too, as years passed on, might be perhaps found in the same gutter, and be moralized over in like manner by others, who were unconscious that they too, were fast following his footsteps. The drunkard's wife, while suffering from the absence or neglect of him who had vowed to cherish her, would quiet her crying babe with the soothing draught of sweetened gin and water, while at the same moment perhaps she would* at last force on him the bitter conviction that resolutions were of no avail, and without further struggle, he would resign himself to his fate. Public opinion looked on the miserable victim with pity or contempt, but while it loudly deplored or condemned the end, it had openly sanctioned the means. Public opinion had stood quietly by, and seen the combustibles collected and the torch applied, and had looked on approvingly; but when the wide spread conflagration had scattered ruin around, when the stately edifice had been reduced to a heap of ashes, then was its voice loud in condemnation and regret. But when the evils of intemperance became too prominent to remain longer unnoticed, when the prosperity and happiness of whole communities was threatened, and the seeds of wretchedness and ruin, sown broad cast over the land by its evil influences, were springing up in every direction, threatening destruction to the fruits of industry and enterprise, laying waste the finest genius and depriving the talented and intellectual of the rich endowments with which God had blessed them, then public opinion began to awake to the magnitude of the evil, and the results are daily becoming apparent. Good men in all communities, who had the well being of their fellow men at heart, began to take hold of the subject; to measure the extent of the evil, and to cast about for a remedy. They found that they had for ages been endeavoring to heal a wound by outward applications, while the thorn which occasioned it was still left in the flesh, without any effort being made to extract it. Physicians gave their attention to the subject; and they ascertained by careful and thorough investigation, that the use of intoxicating liquors so far from being necessary, or even an innocent practice, was not only dangerous but absolutely pernicious. That its effects upon the system when used habitually, however moderately, were highly injurious, and only evil continually. Total abstinence was found to be not only practicable for the moderate drinker, but also for the habitually intemperate; and indeed the only sure remedy that could be devised for staying the progress of intemperance, and rescuing millions from ruin. Public opinion responded to these appeals to reason and humanity, and the cause of temperance has since steadily progressed, saving and redeeming multitudes who were fast destroying themselves, and bringing to their abodes happiness and prosperity in the place of wretchedness and ruin. This has been the progress of public opinion in this matter, and were we to trace out its course in regard to other important subjects, we should find that on all of them, its changes have been always for the better.

Public opinion then has a most important bearing and influence upon society. It forms its tone; its views are in general the laws by which society is governed. The majority of men are willing to govern their actions by its requirements. So long as we conduct ourselves in any community in such a manner that the popular sentiment of that community is not shocked or opposed, so long as public opinion looks on our course approvingly we are too apt to remain satisfied, and to look no further or deeper for our principles of action. We are but too willing to do as other people do. We do not wish to be any better or wiser than our neighbors, and if our course of conduct is satisfactory to them, why should we look farther. This is too often the reasoning of the mass. How many there are in every community who are only restrained in their habits and indulgences by the voice of public opinion—who are moral and honest men only so far as public opinion in the society in which they move, places restraints on dishonesty and immorality. How many there are who are only restrained from plunging into intemperate and dissipated habits, because the public opinion of the community in which they live discountenances dissipation and intemperance. Men whom no sense of honor, no motives of religion, no remonstrances of conscience could affect, are yet brought under the mighty influence of public opinion, and made to conform in their habits and actions to its salutary laws. It is true, that we are all of us but too apt to ask ourselves when we are meditating any action, what will others think of us, rather than what shall we think of ourselves. What says the voice of public opinion, rather than what says the still small voice of conscience. Even with good and pious men this is sometimes the case from neglecting to examine for themselves into the nature of views and opinions which have long had the sanction of public sentiment. They adopt them without inquiring further than to know that such views have been held by other good men, and they do not doubt their propriety. Look at the history of the christian church, and you will find that the most cruel and unrelenting persecutions have been fomented and encouraged by men who were evidently sincere in their attachment to what they considered the cause of Christ; whose motives were good and who thought that in aiding to root out heresies from the land, in looking on with approbation at the tortures inflicted upon the victims of their zeal and fanaticism, and in piling the faggots round the stake of the martyr, they were really doing God service. History is full of such instances, where the grossest cruelties have been inflicted with the sanction of men whose sincerity in what they supposed to be the cause of christian truth cannot be doubted, and who, were they living in this enlightened age, would look back with shuddering horror on the atrocities which had been committed in the name of religion. These things, thank God, are at an end. An enlightened public opinion no longer permits such a manifest perver-

* See page 54 of Friend.

sion of the precepts of that religion whose founder submitted to an ignominious death at the hands of his enemies, rather than to use force to propagate his divine doctrines. But even now, we see religious zeal, or rather sectarian prejudice, inducing men, who in other respects are really good and sincere christians, to inflict on their fellow men, simply on account of conscientious differences in their religious opinions, moral persecutions and proscriptions, which may be as hard to bear, and as cruel in reality, as the more bloody persecutions of olden times. Even in *this* enlightened age we may see men whose lives and conduct are irreproachable, who endeavor to be sincere and humble followers of Christ, and to govern their conduct by his precepts, who take the Bible as their guide, and conscientiously endeavor to obey its dictates, shut out from all religious sympathy and communication with professing christians in the community in which their lot may be cast, only because they cannot conscientiously subscribe to all the articles of a creed which is of *man's invention*, and liable like all his works, to *errors* and *imperfections*. Good men, who are themselves sincere and pious followers of the Saviour, are yet so under the influence of long cherished opinions and the popular prejudices of their sects as to exclude their fellow man from the church, from any participation in the christian privileges which they enjoy, and from a seat at the communion table of their common Lord and even to deny him the name of a christian,—forgetting the command of Christ himself, "Judge not lest ye be judged,"—and this, not because his life is not that of a christian, but simply because his conscience will not allow him to consider a creed framed by man, to be of equal or greater authority than the inspired Word of God. Thus discouraging him in his efforts to walk in the straight and narrow road, by denying him the kind words and sympathies of his fellow christians, and making that road still narrower and more difficult to him, instead of extending to him that charity and love which the Saviour expressly commands us all to exhibit to our neighbors. This species of persecution, I repeat, is too common even at the present day, and among good men; and when the lapse of time shall have scattered the errors and prejudices of this age, when the cause of truth and true christianity shall have advanced, bringing the voice of public opinion along with it, christians of every sect will look back upon the sectarian prejudices and exclusiveness which are cherished by christians at the present day, with very much the same feelings and reflections as those with which we now look on the religious persecutions and horrors of the 16th century. But it is not my purpose to dwell on this topic. I have alluded to it, to show the power of public opinion, and that under its sanction, good men have committed errors which equally good men have afterwards loudly condemned.

If such be the power and influence of public opinion, if to the majority of minds its voice is more attentively listened to, and more implicitly obeyed than the voice of reason or conscience, if such is its mighty influence upon society how vitally important is it that a correct tone should be given to it. How essential to the well being of every community, to its progress and improvement in civilization and refinement that a high and correct standard of public opinion should be maintained. If it is the governing principle of the majority, how important is it that it should be a noble and lofty principle. And how incumbent is it upon every member of society to exert all his influence to give to public opinion a healthy and proper tone—a correct standard. And in this community especially, surrounded as we are by the relics of heathenism and barbarism among a people who but a quarter of a century since were sunk in savage degradation and ignorance, how great are our moral obligations to maintain among ourselves at least, those principles of morality, honesty and virtue, which govern the communities which we have left. We have voluntarily exiled ourselves from home and country, and those homes and countries the most enlightened and refined on earth, and have for a time cut ourselves off from many aids to virtue and to moral and intellectual improvement, and planted ourselves here, surrounded by ignorance and vice. Some of us have done this to benefit ourselves either in body or estate; and some, actuated by higher impulses, have done it in the hope of benefiting others. But most of us hope at some future day to return to our native homes, and settle among our kindred and friends; and we hope too to return with the same feelings of attachment to home, to the customs and institutions of our native lands, and the society of those friends to whom we are united by ties of kindred or affection that we entertained when we left them. This we all anticipate, and I trust that we may not be disappointed. But in order that we may accomplish this desirable result, we must *guard well our actions* and *conduct while here*. We must be constantly on the watch lest we gradually lose those views and feelings with which we left home, and acquire almost unconsciously habits and ideas here, which will unfit us for enjoying the society of our friends and the customs and institutions of our native land. We must be on our guard against allowing ourselves to conform in our conduct to the standard of public opinion as it exists here, where it is lower than at home. But we ought rather to endeavor to elevate that standard to the same height that it maintains in our native country. We must do this, not only for our own individual safety and happiness, but also for the sake of the whole community. And we must not only endeavor to do this, but also to keep pace with the progress of the age, or when we return home, we shall find ourselves far behind it. But how little has this been done. How very far are we now, in this community, behind the age in the standard of character and morals which has been maintained here. Public opinion in the foreign community here, has to be sure, advanced with rapid strides within a few years past; but it is still far below what it should be. Far below that of the society in which we were brought up. A laxity of morals and manners has prevailed here, and still prevails, which we ought no longer to wink at, if we wish to remain uncontaminated and uncorrupted by its influence, or to return home with the wish or ability to maintain the standing in society which we occupied when we left it. We must no longer be satisfied to do all that public opinion requires of us; we must not allow its dictates to usurp the authority of conscience in prescribing to us our rule of conduct, while we live here. If public opinion is faulty or lax in its laws, let us not bring on our own heads the responsibility of its errors. This great responsibility, however, will be ours, unless we do all in our power, both by precept and example, to elevate its tone. Every man in this community has some influence on the state of public opinion. No matter how little, still it is something. Every man has some share in forming public opinion; and if he does not exert that influence in endeavoring to reform its errors, to promote and elevate its standard, just in proportion to the extent of his influence will be the measure of his responsibility; and he cannot escape from that responsibility so long as he neglects or is insensible to his duties in this respect.

Every man, I repeat, has some influence over the standard of public opinion. Every member of this society when he signs that pledge throws the weight of his influence into the scale of public opinion in favor of the cause of temperance; and, aside from the good which he does to himself by so doing, he does a good deed to his fellow man, which will be a constant source of pleasing reflection to him. The influence of a society like this on the public opinion of the community is almost incalculable. Every member of it so long as he remains true to his plighted word and honor,

even though he may apparently have been in no danger himself, when he signed the pledge, can yet go abroad in the community with the cheering conviction that in this respect at least, he is *doing good*, and what reflection affords more real gratification than this. It is a thought that will console him in the heaviest troubles of life, and cheer and comfort him in the hour of death. A society like this, even though it should fail to draw within its saving and healthful influence a single inebriate, will yet be the means of preventing many men from becoming such. I have known men who came out to these islands sober, steady and industrious, of good though not sufficiently fixed principle, and who, had they found a healthy state of public opinion to sustain them in the character with which they landed, would undoubtedly have continued sober and industrious. But finding themselves surrounded by temptations to dissipation on every side, and no counteracting influences to recall them to virtue and industry, have gradually yielded to those temptations, until, before they themselves were aware, the habit had obtained the mastery over them, and they were branded as drunkards. Public opinion then, when it was too late, denounced them, and they found themselves despised and shunned by the very men who had quietly looked on and seen them every day sinking, without making any effort to save them from ruin. These men would undoubtedly have been saved, had a society like this existed on their arrival, where they could have found the friends of the cause and of humanity, united to cheer and encourage them in their endeavors to resist temptation. And this is as true of the great virtues of morality and honesty, as of temperance. Let public opinion no longer be silent or undecided in regard to these great subjects. Let *this* safeguard at least be thrown round the tempted, and this restraint around the depraved, that the popular voice of society condemns their course, and frowns sternly on immorality and dishonesty; and the only way for public opinion to take this stand is first for those who compose or control it to do it. Let none of us shrink from expressing our conscientious, honest convictions on any subject, merely because those convictions are opposed to the views or the habits of the majority, or to the popular sentiment of the community. Unless we do speak out those convictions the popular sentiment will never be changed, but with a firm and free expression of opinions, if those opinions are founded in truth, public opinion will sooner or later adopt them as its own; for truth is mighty and will prevail. In the words of an eloquent writer, "Would that the world were changed we say; but how is it to be changed? Would that the evils and vices of society were done away; but how are they to be done away? Whence is the power to come? I answer. One fearless voice—that of Luther—broke up the spiritual despotism of centuries. One fearless voice in England—that of Hampden—shook the throne of corruption to its base. Any one human arm, lifted up in indignant rebuke, is clothed by the power of God, with all-conquering might. The popular mind ever wants leaders. The people want that some one should interpret the voice that is in them—should speak the commanding word that marshals the hosts of society to the work of reform.

"I am not now advocating any particular opinions. I am only advocating a manly freedom in the expression of those opinions which a man does entertain; and if those opinions are unpopular, I hold that there is so much the more need of an open and independent expression of them. What is ever to correct the faults of society, if nobody lifts his voice against them; if everybody goes on openly doing what everybody privately condemns; if all shrink behind the faint hearted apology, that it would be over bold in them to attempt any reform. Let the ministers at God's altar, let the guardians of the press, let all sober and thinking men, speak the thought that is in them. It is better to speak honest error, than to suppress conscious truth. Smothered error is more dangerous than that which flames and burns out. But why do I speak of danger. I know of but one thing safe in the universe, and that is, truth. And I know of but one way to truth for an individual mind, and that is, unfettered thought. And I know of but one path for the multitude to truth, and that is thought, freely expressed. Make of truth itself an altar of slavery, and guard it about with a mysterious shrine; bind thought as a victim upon it; and let the passions of the prejudiced multitude minister fuel; and you sacrifice on that accursed altar, the hopes of the world!"

I have already stated that the standard of public opinion among the foreigners on these islands, has advanced within a few years with rapid strides. Many who now hear me can bear personal testimony to the truth of this assertion. Scenes of dissipation and licentiousness have been enacted on these shores by foreigners from civilized and enlightened lands at which humanity and decency might well blush. Men who were of respectable standing at home, and who, when at home, conformed outwardly at least to the requirements of public opinion, here seemed to think themselves absolved from all allegiance to laws either of God or man, and rioted in the wanton violation of both. Such was the character of the place and the habits of but too many who visited it, that it became a proverb that "when men came out to the Sandwich Islands they left their consciences off Cape Horn." Even as late as nine years since, when I first contemplated a visit to these islands, I was implored by a lady who had but recently returned from here, broken hearted from the disappointment of her brightest hopes, to desist from my purpose. She had come out here with her husband, who was engaged in a prosperous and profitable business, her heart beating high with the hope of being a source of comfort to him while engaged in earning an honorable independence in these seas, and of returning after a few years of pleasant sojourn in this delightful climate, to enjoy again in comfort and affluence the society of her friends. But she was bitterly disappointed. Her husband had not sufficient firmness of principle to resist the allurements of what is so falsely called pleasure, and habits of dissipation and gambling had gradually wound their withering folds around him, and step by step had drawn him on to ruin, until at last, his substance wasted in riotous living, his business and character gone, his heartbroken wife had returned home to die among those friends, whom but a short time before, she had left with the confident hope of returning in comfort and happiness. It was but a few months before she died, that I left home, and she warned me most feelingly against the dangers of a place which she had had but too much reason to term "a sink of ruin." She said that if I were a son, she would rather see me in my grave than on my way out to this place. To her it had indeed been a sink of ruin. She left here universally pitied, esteemed and beloved by the community for her excellent qualities of mind and heart and her patient endurance of sufferings that might have bowed to the earth stronger frames than hers. But the community had silently permitted and sanctioned a state of public opinion that had offered no restraint upon those habits of dissipation which had so cruelly blasted her hopes. And still there were good men in this community, men who were endowed with noble qualities of heart and mind. But public opinion was suffered to remain at a standard so low, that those persons who made it their measure of duty, were obliged to fall to reach its level.

We have, however, much to do yet in elevating the standard of public opinion, and in encouraging more refined and elevated tastes, pursuits and pleasures. Look around us in this village, search out all the means and sources of amusement or

the occupation of our leisure hours, and what is their nature? Are they designed to contribute to the gratification of the animal, or the intellectual wants of man? Alas! I fear we should find it very difficult to point out many of the latter class. On every hand we may see a bowling alley, a billiard room, or an eating or drinking house, but in vain do we strain our eyes in the hope of finding some evidence that we are as carefully providing means for the gratification of the nobler part of our nature, the intellectual. In vain do we look for a public library or lecture room, a museum, or even a newspaper reading room. Not a building or an institution of this kind is to be seen. It is true, this is in a great measure owing to our position here, as a small community, thousands of miles from civilized countries, formed of individuals who have come here in search of health or property, and offering no attractions as a residence to the scientific and the learned, whose lectures or essays might entertain and instruct us. But this is an excuse that can only be offered in palliation for this apparent want of all external or public aids to intellectual improvement and entertainment. "These things ought not so to be." If we would restrain ourselves or our neighbors from too frequent attendance on unworthy, or expensive, or dangerous amusements, if we would elevate their tastes and induce them to attend less to the gratification of the *animal* passions and pleasures, and more to supplying the wants of our *intellectual* nature, we must place within their reach the *means* for gratifying those wants. The Sandwich Islands Institute, an institution that reflected great credit on its founders and members, should be revived and supported. *This* society should be warmly encouraged by every one who feels an interest in the welfare of his fellow man and in the development of those noble qualities of heart and intellect with which our Maker has endowed us.

Let us then no longer shut our eyes to our duties as intelligent, accountable beings, while in this quarter of the globe. Let it not be said of us, that when we come out into these soft climes and into these smooth seas we leave our consciences off Cape Horn. If we own no higher motive of action than the requirements of public opinion, if that is the power which at *home* induces us to act like moral and intelligent beings, let us raise at once the standard of public opinion here to the same commanding height; and when we have done this, if not before, let us look *higher*, and ask ourselves what our conscience and our God requires of us. Let us remember that we have no more right to stifle the voice of conscience here than at home. The dictates of the moral law are not to be violated here with impunity any more than at home. Let us remember that however distant we may be from the restraints which our own country or the presence of our friends imposes on our actions, however far beyond the reach of its censures or its praises we may consider ourselves, we are the same rational, accountable beings here as there, and however successfully we may stifle the voice of conscience, we cannot silence it forever. Let us not blind our eyes to our best and highest interests. Let us strive with all the powers that God has given us to acquire that honorable independence, for which we have placed ourselves in these scenes of trial. If we came out here to get riches, let us endeavor to do it, but let us do it *honorably*, or let us not do it at all. Wealth honestly and honorably acquired is a great blessing. I do not wish to depreciate its value. If a man acquire riches honorably he will hardly fail to use those riches honorably and usefully. But we must not forget that unless wealth is acquired by honorable means, unless in our exertions to acquire it, we have remembered our duties to ourselves and to our fellow men, and have constantly endeavored to promote the cause of truth, religion and morality, our riches can never afford us any real enjoyment, even in this world, and the recollection of our neglected duties will embitter the moment of our departure for another. No matter how successful we may be in our struggle for wealth; if in acquiring it, we have used dishonorable means, if we have defrauded the ignorant native, or imposed upon the credulity, or taken advantage of the necessity of our own countryman; if we have amassed wealth by spreading among these islanders the cup of ruin, if we have made gold our idol and sacrificed to it, the higher attributes of our nature, and our taste for pure pleasures and intellectual enjoyment, or if we have in our pursuit of pleasure and the gratification of our sensual passions forgotten the laws of morality and the laws of God; if we have done all these things or any of them; then we shall find that in coming ont to these distant shores, leaving friends, home and civilization behind us, in the hope of obtaining the means to purchase happiness, we have not got what we came for. In commercial language, we have not only lost our time, but we have made a very losing speculation. We have got wealth it is true, but having got it, we find it is not what we bargained for. We sought it and toiled early and late for it, only that we might with it purchase happiness. This was the only reason we wanted it, and now we find that happiness is not to be had for it. With the whole of our hard earned wealth we cannot purchase a single year's happiness. We cannot make this coveted investment of our riches, but we are obliged to take instead, a troubled conscience (which we shall find will not remain off Cape Horn, however much we may wish it,) and perhaps a constitution enfeebled or broken down with our excesses. We turn with feelings of envy to the companions of our early days, whom we left years ago earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, when our hearts were as light as theirs, and who are still toiling, but with hearts as light and consciences as clear as ever; and while contrasting our feelings with those which are expressed in every feature of their cheerful countenances, we are involuntarily led to exclaim, "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul;" or to paraphrase the question and apply it to our temporal interests alone, "What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and in his struggles to gain it, should lose the capacity for enjoying it?"

Let us then, during our residence here, use all our endeavors to purify and elevate the standard of public opinion. Let us thank God that our lot was not cast here in the times when the temptations to vice were almost irresistible, and the external incentives and aids to virtue were so feeble and so few. And while we are careful not to let the authority of public opinion usurp that of conscience in its influence over our character or conduct, let us do all in our power to give to its mighty energies a noble and lofty aim; until the ægis of its powerful protection shall be thrown over the cause of virtue, and vice shall shrink back to its secret haunts under the condemnation of its stern and withering rebuke; until by the wholesome influence of its salutary laws, the weak and the tempted shall be restrained from the paths of dissipation and vice, and the erring and the fallen be recalled from the ways of destruction to those of happiness and virtue; until the cause of truth, temperance, morality and religion shall find in an enlightened public opinion, its warmest advocate and most powerful guardian; until by the social institutions which it sustains and encourages, it shall teach us that our highest happiness, our purest and most enduring pleasures are to be found, not in gratifying the desires of our animal nature—not in indulging those sensual appetites and passions which we share in common with the brutes, but in satisfying the wants of our higher, our intellectual nature, and in developing the hidden resources and exhaustless capacities of the immortal mind.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1847.

World's Temperance Convention.

By the arrival of the "Laura Ann," we have received a copy of the London Temperance Chronicle, for Sept. 1, 1846. It contains a full report of the Convention. More than 300 delegates were present. In the reported list, we notice 32 from the United States, and others from different parts of the world. Aside from the daily sessions of the delegates, a mass meeting was held at Covent Garden Theatre, on Friday evening, August 8th. Pit, galleries, and boxes "were crowded to excess." The Morning Chronicle of the following day, remarks, that "The theatre was crowded with as large and respectable a mixed audience as we ever saw in that magnificent saloon, collected by the most attractive performance or appearance, theatrical, royal, or political." The United States appears to have furnished a majority of the "actors" on the occasion. The speeches are reported of the Rev. Drs. Beecher, Patton, and Cox, the Rev. E. N. Kirk, the Rev. John Marsh of New York City, Henry Clapp, Esq., of Lynn, Mass., Professor Caldwell of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and Frederick Douglass. The last speaker, Mr. Douglass, appears to have created a "sensation" from the circumstance that only a few years since he was a slave in one of the southern States.

It was anticipated that great good would follow the convention. A great amount of important statistical information was obtained, some startling facts mentioned, and great principles discussed. Mr. Beggs, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, stated that "In the town of Bury, it had been ascertained that an average of £2 3s. 4d. per head was yearly spent in the purchase of alcoholic drinks; that it had been computed that 30,000 persons go to bed drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow alone; and that in the same city every tenth house was a public-house. While the revenue of the United Kingdom is fifty-two millionst, sixty millions are annually spent in the purchase of intoxicating liquors."

The time indeed has come for *active* ACTION; "30,000 persons go to bed drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow alone," with a population of a little over 300,000.

OUR CALIFORNIA READERS.—Intelligence occasionally received, encourages the belief that the Friend is not an unwelcome visitor among residents, officers and seamen on the coast of California. One gentleman writes us, under date of Feb. 15, "There is nothing our sailors read with the interest they do that paper. Be assured it is doing an immense amount of good. It operates silently but surely, and brings about moral results without parade and noise." Such testimonial expressions from good sources we prize. Not unfrequently we have more *substantial* expressions. U. S. naval officers and seamen have always liberally sustained the Friend. It is our uniform custom to forward packages to the several vessels of war on the coast. Sometimes to individuals, at others to seamen and marines in general. Should any individual in that quarter desire the paper forwarded regularly to his address, he will please make application to the Rev. W. Colton, at Monterey, whom we have requested to act as our agent. He will also receive and forward donations for support of the Friend, and so long as he remains on shore will be constantly supplied with bound volumes of the Friend for sale. ☞ Seamen supplied at one half the subscription price.

A SAILOR'S GRATITUDE.—Recently, Captain Thomas, of the English brig Laura Ann, handed us the sum of $3,00 from a Swedish sailor at Marquesas. It appears that he kept in grateful remembrance some act of kindness shown to him while at this port. We are utterly at a loss to recall the man, but in acknowledging the donation, we would assure him that every cent shall be expended in helping some distressed sailor. For a poor Swedish sailor at Marquesas to send us $3,00 we regard as something like a certain poor widow mentioned in Mark 12: 42, who threw into the treasury of the Lord "two mites." To have a sailor keep any act of kindness in grateful remembrance, which we may have shown him, imparts to our heart real happiness and encourages us more implicitly to trust the declaration of the Preacher, recorded in Ecclesiastes 11: 1—"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

☞ We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with a copy of Mr. Marshall's Address. Only let merchants take correct ground in regard to the use and sale of intoxicating drinks, and very soon would a more healthy public opinion exist in all parts of the world.

☞ We have received several interesting communications, but must necessarily defer them until our next. "Cruise of the Mary Ann," "Terrapin hunt," "Obituary," "A Friend," &c., &c., will appear soon.

☞ In the address of Mr. Marshall, published in to-day's paper, through mistake, the following portion of it was omitted. The first side of our paper was struck off before we discovered the error:—"Be offering up, in her wretchedness, a heartfelt prayer to God, that he would reclaim her husband, and save her child from imitating his example. Even the minister of his parish, visiting him to talk of the error of his ways, would perhaps preface and conclude his eloquent appeal to the miserable man, by helping himself from the decanter on the sideboard, to a glass of the creature comfort. And even if the intemperate man *did* make a solemn resolution that he would never again drink to intoxication, society gave him no aid or encouragement. If he went among his friends, he would perhaps be congratulated on his return to good habits, and urged to take a moderate glass with them "in a quiet way," and thus being constantly invited to treat his resolution, experience would"—See p. 50, 1st column.

☞ Recently we heard one of the American Missionaries remark, that at a Sabbath school exercise, one native child repeated 207 verses from the Bible, another 192 and a third 170, without prompting.

☞ The old proverb, "It is not all gold that shines," has again been most triumphantly confirmed by the attempts of the crews of the American whale ships Brookline and Hibernia to obtain gold ore on an island in Marguerita Bay, California. Not finding whales, they commenced digging and blasting for gold. One of the Brookline's crew reports that they worked between 30 and 40 days. Several tons of supposed gold ore was taken on ship board; but ere long, it was satisfactorily ascertained that whatever kind of ore it might be, it was not gold ore! Recently, a quantity was landed on one of our wharfs and is to be employed for the useful purpose of house building. After the gold fever was over, these ships were very successful in taking oil in the bay. The Hibernia has sailed homeward.

☞ Yesterday, March 31, was the 27th anniversary of the landing of the Am. Missionaries on these islands.

☞ Mr. Jasper, President of the Oahu Temperance Society, will deliver the 2d monthly Lecture, to-morrow (Friday) evening. The public are respectfully invited.

Donations

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

From M. H. Talbot, Esq., Mazatlan,	$5 00

FOR FRIEND.

Commander Hull, U. S. Ship Warren,	$10 00
Capt. Young, Steiglitz,	4 00
Sailor of ship California,	25
Capt. John Paty,	5 00

Obituary.

On last Christmas day, December 25 1846, in the longitude of 148° 33' W. and latitude 44° 32' S., we lost our third mate, Gorham Thing, on a whale. His boat was stove a quarter of a mile to windward of the other boats, and he was drowned before they reached him. Mr. Thing was 26 years of age, a native of Hallowell, Maine, and this was his third voyage at sea. He was a smart, active officer, beloved by his fellow officers, and much liked and respected by the crew. Always cheerful and good humored, he did not follow the example of that large class of officers who seem to think that their station aboard ship requires and sanctions the use of profane and abusive language to those under their authority, but he knew how to respect the feelings of others, and so win their confidence without losing their esteem. He was not only faithful in the discharge of his duties, but he was a man of sound moral principles, and every one who knew him will add of sound moral practice. He was a member of the temperance society, which was formed on board the Florida; and on shore he did not participate in the licentiousness which is unhappily so prevalent among all classes of seamen, and which has proved such a curse to most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. In him the crew of the Florida lost a friend, whose example was calculated to elevate and improve them, and whose place they will in vain attempt to supply.

Mr. Thing's parents are both living, and an only sister a few years younger than himself. The news of his sudden death has not yet reached them, and they are still ignorant of the sad event, which will strew with cypress the pathway where they had hoped to gather only flowers. Alas! how many hearts in our native land are now beating with anxiety for the fate of those who are daily exposed to the perilous chances of a whaleman's life. God comfort and watch over them! The sudden death of a shipmate—of one too in the very prime of youth and health and energy, has a peculiar and solemn effect upon all who are not utterly thoughtless. Truly no man knows at what hour the Son of man cometh. Happy are they who can meet His summons with an unshrinking heart and an approving conscience. Should not each one of us grave on his heart the beautiful admonition of the poet:—

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

P. CAROT.

Ship Florida, off Honolulu Harbor, March 24, 1847.

DIED.

In Twinsburg, Western Reserve, Ohio, March 27, 1846, Mrs. ELIZABETH GREEN, aged 75 years, the venerated and beloved mather of Rev. J. S. Green. Makawao, East Maui.

Drowned, January 21, 1847, at Cedar Island, on the Coast of California, WM. HENRY HASSELL, belonging to the crew of the American whaleship America, of Stonington.

We well remember this young man, and sincerely mourn his untimely end. We learned the particulars of his death from S. J. Hudson, who was with him at the time. Mr. Hudson is 3d officer of the Magnolia, which vessel was in company with the America taking elephant oil.

Killed by a whale, January 28, 1846, LEDOZE WILKINSON, of Auburn, aged 17—at Magdalena Bay, California.

A man from the ship Catharine was killed by a whale in February.

A Portuguese, from Fayal, boatsteerer on board ship Menkar, Norton, New Bedford, became entangled in the line, Feb. 25, 1846, was taken down and was never seen more.

PASSENGERS.

In the schr. Mary Ann from Tahiti.—Two French priests, two French mechanics, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbey and family.

In the Laura Ann from Liverpool.—H. Skinner. Esq., of the firm of H. Skinner & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

12.—Am. ship Elizabeth Starbuck, Parker, Nantucket. 15 months, 400 sperm.

13.—Am. ship Sarah Parker, Russell, Nantucket, 21 months, 150 whale, 150 sperm.

Eng. schooner Mary Ann, Page, Tahiti, 54 days from Navigators.

15.—Eng. brigantine Laura Ann, Thomas fm. Liverpool, via Valparaiso and Marquesas.

16.—Am. ship California, Fisher, New Bedford, 7 months, 400 sperm, 500 whale.

17.—Am. ship Romulus, Montgomery, Mystic, 18 months, 900 whale, 100 sperm.

18.—In the offing, barks Elizabeth Frith and Bayard.

March 20.—Am ship J. E. Donnell, Hussey, 14 m, 230 sperm 780 whale.

23—Am ship Samuel Robinson, Turner, New Bedford, 9 m, 100 barrels.

Chilian brig Argo, Jurnvich, 15 days from San Jose.

24—Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Paty, 14 ds fm Monterey.

Am ship Brookline, Jeffries, New London, 21 m, 130 sperm 2270 whale.

Eng brig Mary Ann, Moore, from Sydney via Tahiti, 25 days.

25—Am ship Ontario, Green, Sag Harbor, 200 sp. 20 w t s.

SAILED.

March 20.—French ship Meuse, Le Brec, to cruise.

March 28.—Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Lindsey, China.

29.—Magnoila, Simmons, to cruise.

30.—Chilian brig Argo, Jurnvitch, China.

MEMORANDA.

Naval.—The Don Quixote left at Monterey, March 10th, U. S. S. Columbus, 84; Independence, 60; Savannah, 50; Warren, 20; and store ships Lexington and Erie, 8—the last said to be bound for this place and China, to remove Government stores to California.

The U. S. S. Congress was expected in a few days from the leeward coast.

The U. S. S. Cyane, 24, was at San Francisco.

The U. S. S. Pourtsmouth, 24, and a schooner were blockading Mazatlan.

The troop-ships and other men of war not arrived.

The Erie left Payta Jan. 5th, ultimo, arrived at San Francisco February 14, bringing Capt. Watson, bearer of dispatches to Gen. Kearney and Commodore Stockton.—Left N. York Nov. 12th, Col. R. B. Mason, 1st Dragoons, arrived by same conveyance. The dispatches contain powers to organize a civil government.

H. B. M S. Constance, Capt. Sir B. Walker, was at Mazatlan March. 10th.

☞ The Haw brig Euphemia, Rossum, sailed from Monterey March 9th, for San Francisco. Same day, for do., Am. bark Tasso, Libbey.

Brig Juanita (late Hawaiian) has been purchased by Wm. Leidesdorff, Esq , and sailed for Columbia River.

Feb. 16th, Am brig Elizabeth sailed from Monterey for leeward.

Nov. 5th, Br brig Mary Dare, Cooper, sailed from the Downs for this.

Nov. 23, Br brig Texian, from Liverpool, for this.

English ship Athol, arrived here 19th, spoke off Peru Am troop ship Thomas Perkins, of Boston, with 300 troops of Col. Stevensons Regiment for California—all well.

Lost.—Fr. whaleship Valiant, Vanier, of Havre. December 30th, near Margarita Bay, Lower California, 600 bbls oil. Part of crew arr here in the J. E. Donnell, Capt. Hussey, who saved 200 bbls oil and other property from the wreck. Captain Hussey reports that Capt. Nash, of the America, was mistaken in his opinion of the whalers captured in Margarita Bay, as given in our last. The ships were lying there fishing, as usual, and the schooner was bound to the wreck of the Valiant. The Brookline took 1000 bbls. in the Bay.

By a letter, under date March 29, from Maui, addressed to S. Peck, Esq , we learn, upon the report of Captain Devol, of the Braganza, " that Captain Bowers run the ship Galen on shore, at the Falkland Islands, in February, 1846, sold the cargo, and took the money, and has gone into the country in South America."

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

March 12.—Am whale ship Mercury, Pendleton, Stonington, 9 months, 65 sperm 400 whale.

13.—Am whale ship Navy, Norton, New Bedford, 18 months, 25 sperm, 1100 whale.

Am whale ship Nile, Case, New York, 17 months, 160 sperm 1200 whale.

16.—Am whale ship Wm Hamilton, Fisher, New Bedford, 21 months, 100 sperm, 2700 whale, 80 sperm this season.

Am whale ship Lowell, Benjamin, New London, 21 months, 2700, whale, 180 this season.

Am whale ship Timoleon, Luscomb, New Bedford, 18 mos., 70 sperm 650 whale, 250 whale this season.

Am bark Philip I., Case, Greenport, 8 months, 30 sperm, 170 whale.

17.—Am whale ship Elizabeth Frith, Bishop, Sag Harbor, 15 months, 80 sperm, 800 whale, 80 sperm 50 whale this season.

Brem whale ship Hansa, Husing, Bremen, 10 months, 80 whale.

18.—Am whale bark Oscar, Green, Sag Harbor, 15 months, 500 whale, 200 this season.

Am whale ship Florida, Cox, New Bedford, 20 mos. 300 sp., 1200 whale, 300 whale this season.

19.—Am whale ship Georgia, Hull, New London, 8 mos., 25 sperm, 650 whale.

20.—Am whale ship Ontario, Green, Sagharbor, 18 mos., 20 sperm, 2400 whale, 20 sperm, 200 whale this season.

22.—Am whale ship Metacomb, Smith, New Bedford 16 mos., 30 sperm, 1670 whale, 200 this season

Am whale ship Menkar, Norton, New Bedford, 18 mos., 450 sperm, 1350 whale, 150 sperm this season.

Am whale ship Benjamin Rush, Smith, Warren, 17 mos., 40 sperm, 1000 whale, 280 this season.

Am whale ship Copia, Taber, New Bedford, 21 mos., 70 sp. 1700 whale.

Am whale ship Trescott, Mallory, Mystic, 18 mos., 50 sperm, 1350 whale, 800 this season.

23.—Am whale ship Cabinet, Bottom, Stonington, 21 mos , 1450 whale, 550 this season.

24.—Am whale ship Caledonia, Barber, Stonington, 8 mos., 280 sperm, 425 whale.

Am whale ship Champion, Merry, Edgartown, 19 mos., 60 sperm, 1050.

Am whale ship Catherine, Smith, New London, 18 mos., 100 sperm, 1100 whale, 600 this season.

Am whale ship Tiger—no report.

25 —Am whale ship Charles Drew, Coffin, New Bedford, 6 mos., 75 sperm.

List of Letters remaining in the Office of the United States Consulate, at Honolulu, 1st April, 1847.

NEW LETTERS.

B

Butler, Charles

C

Codd, Capt. James
Cabot, Frank
Coggeshall, Fredk. C.
Coffin, John F.
Coggeshall, James B.
Coggeshall, John H.

F

Folger, Capt. John M.

G

Gardner, Capt. Wm. B.
Gardner, Jared M.

M

Morton, E. H.

N

Neil, Capt. G. F.

S

Starbuck, Thomas
Savainze, Capt. Chas. B.

U

Upham, Joseph T.

FOR SALE BY C. BREWER & CO.

59 CASES California Soap, 360 cakes each,
11 bags Tallow, 186 Hides,
36 cedar Rafters, 5 pine Beams,
11 1-2 marks old Silver,

Also, an assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c., consisting of whalemen's pumps, superior brogans, thin and thick boots, women's shoes, men's slipper's men's pumps ; also, green and red figured flannel.

al,

☞ **NOTICE TO SEAMEN.** ☜

For the information of stranger seamen, visiting the Port of Honolulu, the Seamen's Chaplain would give the following notices, viz :

Religious services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and Sabbath evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Bethel. On every Thursday evening a religious meeting is held in the Vestry Room, under the Bethel, and the Seamen's Concert for Prayer, on the third Monday evening of every month, at the same place,

A weekly temperance meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society is held at the Vestry Room, at which seamen are invited to attend. Should any desire to sign the pledge, they are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study.

All seamen are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they can be supplied, gratuitously, with Bibles and Testaments, (in various languages) religious books, hymn books and tracts ; also, with copies of the Friend. The Chaplain has constantly on hand back volumes of the Friend, neatly bound, which will be furnished to seamen at a *reduced* or *cost price.*

☞ The hours between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., every day, the Chaplain will be found in his Study, and most happy to receive visits from his seafaring friends. Inasmuch as many call at the Bethel, supposing that they will there find the Chaplain, please take notice that the Chaplain's Study is adjoining his dwelling house, in the street near the west end of the Catholic Church. Over the Study gate, Seamen's Chaplain. tf.

NOTICE.

JAMES ROBINSON & CO,, having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. a1 6m.

GEORGE RISELY,

BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN.

GEORGE RISELY begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner.

Honolulu, March 15, 1847.—tf

WANTED.—Four Journeymen Tailors. Men of steady habits and masters of their business. None others need apply.

March 15. HENDERSON & CAMPBELL.

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 300do Salmon, for sale by (o 15 tf) C. BREWER & CO.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

E. & H. GRIMES.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of New Goods, at low prices, received by late arrivals from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Sheetings and shirtings, stripes, tickings,
Am. and Eng. prints, long cloths, balzorines,
Pantaloon and coat stuffs, &c., &c.
Boiled linseed oil, spts. turpentine, blk. varnish,
Seidlitz powders, sup. carb. soda, crm. of tartar,
Bath tubs, white lead, paint brushes,
Black paint, chrome yellow, green paint,
Venetian red, &c., &c., &c.
Superior snuff in bottles, starch, cloves,
Mace, pimento, pepper, Cayenne, salæratus,
Ground ginger, cigars, shot, Stoughton's elixir,
Assorted sauces, fancy soap,
Copper, double and single blocks, mast hoops,
Belaying pins, 1 iron pump, coal tar, pitch,
Rosin, tarred cordage, Manila cordage,
Marlin spikes, caulking irons, ship's scrapers,
Twine, signal and other lanterns,
Horse, shoe, deck, scrub, dust, cloth, hair,
Shaving, house, and other brushes, hand brooms,
Calf boots, men's thick boots, slippers,
Childrens' shoes, valices, bridles, umbrellas,
Superior made, for seamen and native wear,
Blue twilled flannel shirts, plaid shirts, check do,
Trowsers, frock coats, linen trowsers, &c., &c.
Nests tin pails, pint cups, 2 to 8 qt. pans,
Sailors' pots, Britannia tumblers,
Iron shovels, steel do., iron spades,
Iron and brass wire seives, hair do., Hunt's axes,
Brads, copper and iron tacks, scissors, chisels,
Drawing knives, spoke shaves, mortice chisels,
Screw and spring braces with bitts, augurs,
Hammers, gimlets pit saws, files, anvils, vices,
Wrought nails, finishing do., hinges,
Japan tea trays, log glasses, latches,
London pins, gouges, trace and fluke chains,
Rules, assorted cut nails, bread trays,
Iron spoons, gridirons, razor straps, &c., &c.

Also.—A complete assortment of Stationery. jy 23

NEW GOODS.

BEEF and pork, casks, barrels, shooks, whale boats, spades, lances, whale irons, peas, beans, sad irons, arrow root, cross cut and pit saws, coffee, vinegar, dried apples, whale lines, bedsteads, work tables, chairs, sarsaparilla syrup, rice, soap, 1 hand cart, syrup, molasses, sugar, &c., &c.

The above for sale by
jy 23 E. & H. GRIMES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership at this place, under the firm of R. VIDA & VON PFISTER, for the purpose of carrying on the Ship Chandlery and Commission Business, at the store on the beach, next to that occupied by Mr. Peter Corney.

F. RODRIGUEZ DE VIDA,
E. H. VON PFISTER.

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1847. f 27 tf

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c., usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. f 27tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to
jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,

White Lead ; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil ; Prussian Blue ;
Spt's. Turpentine ; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish ; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow ; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes ; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale Provisions, Bread, Flour, cordage, canvass, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. Recruits and other merchandise usually required by whale ships touching at this port for supplies.

Storage taken at the customary rates.

N. B. Bills of Exchange wanted on the United States, England, and France.

Lahaina, March 21, 1846.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

Also—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

EVERETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

A. P. Everett, James J. Jarves. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe. My1tf

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. .V] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., APRIL 15, 1847. [No. VIII.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

MOUNA LOA.

Though there crowns thee, monarch mountain,
No array of frowning peaks,
Thy bold profile on the heavens
True sublimity bespeaks,
Domed and vast, in silent grandeur,
Swells thy Titan-head on high,
Smoothly shaven, and forever
Propping up the leaden sky.

Deep within thy bosom cradled,
Lies the old volcanic fire,
In a boding, fitful slumber,
Nursing for some errand dire,
From thy yawning summit-craters
Oft the fiery flood hath gushed,
And in raging, wasting torrents,
Down thy sides in vengeance rushed.

Stream on stream successive resting,
Slowly upward thou hast grown,
Leaving notched the cycling ages
In thy changeless heart of stone.
Oh, what wondrous world-upheavings
Thou hast witnessed in thy day!
Islands, mountains, freshly risen,
Venus-like, from ocean's spray.

Round thy infant head the monsters
Of the primal ocean played,
Strangely, at thy fiery tossings,
From thee darting, sore dismayed;
E'en old ocean, foiled and vanquished,
Fled thy Vulcan-tempered arms,
And in triumph, thy proud summit
Rose from out a sea of calms.

Mighty art thou, ancient mountain,
Mighty—but more mighty still
He who in his palm hath weighed thee,
And controls thee by his will.
Lo! he speaks! and all thy burnings
Instant sink in dull repose;
Lo! he speaks! thy fires rekindle,
And like wax thy substance glows.

Ah! how soon, at his commanding,
E'en the flinty globe we tread,
Melting, burning, glowing, wasting,
Its expiring glare would shed.
Be thy dome, then, mighty mountain,
God's own altar evermore,
And let him who feels thy grandeur,
There creation's God adore.

C. S. L.

For the Friend.

(Written in a stormy morning at sea.)

What! though the clouds all black and dread,
Like a funeral pall are darkly spread,
And lagging morning's gleaming light
Displays old ocean capped with white,

Though loud his angry billows roll,
Why dost thou fear,—ah, faithless soul?
He who from Genesaret's wave
His servant drew, still lives to save.

To save us while on earth we live,
And after death new life to give;
For death through him is but the way
To regions of eternal day.

L. A. B.

For the Friend.

Sketch of the life, character and death of Mrs. Mary Paris, wife of Rev. John D. Paris, of the S. I. Mission, who died at Hilo, February 18, 1847.

Mrs. P. was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John and Nancy Grant, and was born at Albany, New York, April 27, 1807. She was early the subject of serious impressions, and although she had no special religious instruction in early childhood, yet she made the Bible her constant companion, and through its teachings and the gracious and faithful guidance of the Holy Spirit, she was led to the Lamb of God, and as she ever afterwards thought, born again, at the age of 13. She was then residing at Johnstown, New York.

At this time, and for some three or four years after, the penitent, confiding, joyful emanations of little Mary's heart were known only to her Heavenly Father. While all around her were thoughtless and worldly, she sat delighted and unknown at the feet of her Saviour. Like Mary of Bethany, she had "chosen that good part which should not be taken away from her."

When about 16 years old her parents removed to the city of New York. Here Mary was soon found by that excellent and lamented servant of the Lord Jesus, Rev. E. W. Baldwin. Under his kind and faithful instructions, her hopes were brightened and her faith strengthened, and she was permitted publicly to consecrate herself to the Lord; an act in which she greatly rejoiced. She united with the church under the pastoral care of Mr. B., for whom she ever after cherished a high regard. In this congregation she became a Sabbath school teacher, a work in which she engaged with much zeal and delight, and in which she continued until she left the shores of her native land. After removing to New York, she attended the school of Mrs. Smith, a daughter of Isabella Graham. With an original and ardent thirst for knowledge, she made rapid progress in her studies, and soon became an assistant teacher in the school; a situation which she occupied for several years while prosecuting her own studies. On leaving this school, she was invited to the city of Washington, to take charge of a select school for girls, which she taught with much interest and success. While engaged in this school, she took a violent cold, from the effects of which she never wholly recovered, and which may have prepared the way for that painful illness which terminated her earthly career. On recovering from this attack, she became an assistant teacher in the female seminary at Georgetown, D. C., under the care of Miss English. Not long after this, however, her health failed, so that she was obliged to relinquish her work and return to her friends in New York. Here she continued in rather feeble health for some time; but at length she recovered so as to be able to return to the more active duties of life. Again she engaged in teaching in the city of New York, in which work she continued until called in the providence of God to relinquish teaching and take charge of her sick mother, and superintend the domestic affairs of the family. During the summer of 1840, her mother died, and on the 25th of October following, she was married to the Rev. John D. Paris, an appointed missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., and destined to the Oregon.

On the 14th of November, she embarked with her husband and other missionaries, on board the ship Gloucester of Boston, bound to the Sandwich Islands. On their arrival at the islands, their destination was altered, and by the request of the brethren here, by their own consent and that of the Prudential Committee, they were transferred to this mission.

They were soon located at Kau, a district on the southern shores of Hawaii, and about eighty miles distant from any other mission station. This was one of the most self-denying posts at the Sandwich Islands, as it was a new station, unprovided with mission houses and the common facilities and comforts of older stations, without a port, and in the midst of a rude and ignorant people, without a civilized sister or brother within 80 miles, and that distance more than doubled by the difficulties of the way.

To this post Mrs. P. repaired with the greatest cheerfulness; and here, in concert with her husband, she labored with a self denial, a patience, a contentment, a zeal, and a faith worthy of the missionary name, till called to retire from her post of earthly toils and prepare for the services of heaven.

Her desires to help the native females and to guide the rising generation in the ways of wisdom and holiness, were ardent, and her plans for their improvement were wise and sanguine. But she was not permitted to accomplish all that her liberal soul advised.

From a predisposition to rheumatic and other affections, from a bleak and damp climate, and from the peculiar trials and privations attendant on the commencement of a new station, she soon found her system threatened with invasion from disease and pain. It was not however until the summer of 1845 that serious apprehensions were entertained as to health. About this time, she

made a visit of several weeks at Hilo. It was hoped that this journey and relax would remove, or at least relive the symptoms which threatened her constitution; but she returned to Kau little or nothing benefitted by the experiment. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to secure the attendance and advice of a physician during the early stages of the disease. Dr. Andrews, the only missionary physician on the island, was sick and unable to leave his station. At length, after many weeks of anxious suspense, Dr. F. W. Wood, an English surgeon and physician, recently located at Hilo, was called in. He succeeded in giving a temporary relief to some of Mrs. P.'s symptoms, which had now become alarming. About the last of March she was removed to Hilo, where she might enjoy the aid of her missionary sisters and the advice of a physician. But her cough and rheumatism not abating, she was soon removed to Honolulu, to try the effects of a dry climate. Here she remained until the last of July, enjoying the constant attendance and the excellent medical advice of Dr. Wood of that place. Still her disease made progress, traversing and rending at times the whole system with excruciating pains, and approaching the citadel of life.

On the 31st of July, Mrs. P., with her husband and their two little daughters, the elder 5 1-2 and the other 4 years, re-embarked for Hilo, the place selected by her to lay aside her earthly tabernacle. Here she continued gradually to decline until the morning of the 18th of February, when her longing spirit took its joyful flight to the realms of glory, leaving her weeping husband and two motherless daughters to mourn in solitude and in sadness this early and this desolating bereavement.

It now remains to give a few extracts from the many expressions which fell from Mrs. P.'s lips during the last stages of her illness, as recorded by her bereaved companion. These extracts will show better than any remarks of ours, the character of her piety, and the manner in which she met the messenger which called her home.

On the 30th of September, after having been told that no one thought it probable she would ever recover, she made a pause of some five or ten minutes, and then calling her partner to her side, she said, "I hope you will not grieve or be troubled in mind, my dear husband. You must not be anxious about me. I commit all to the Lord, to live or die. I have had a strong desire to be spared for your sake and that of our dear little ones. O, our precious children! I hoped to live to see the image of Christ impressed upon their hearts. They will need a mother's care, a mother's instruction, a mother's watchfulness. I still have some hope that the Lord will prolong my life; but not my will, his be done. He has always been good to me, infinitely better than I deserve. Let us leave all with him. His time is best." On being asked how she felt in relation to her own soul in view of death and eternity, she replied, "I have had no distressing fears. I know I love my Saviour and that he loves me. I sometimes shrink from the thought of death and the cold, cold grave; but when I look beyond, all is calm, all is peace. The Saviour himself is gone to prepare us mansions in heaven, and he hath said, 'I will come again and receive you to myself.'" It was remarked to her that it is a precious thought that we shall meet again, in our Saviour's likeness, no more to part, no more to suffer, no more to sin. "O, yes," she exclaimed, "it is a precious, a *glorious* thought! We shall all meet again, and meet with the whole family of Christ. He is the head, we are the members." After a little pause, she said, "The Saviour can give us such a view of his glory as to remove all fear of death. It has often seemed to me as if, during my sickness, he has appeared at my pillow speaking peace to my soul. O, I have had such views of his love when all alone!"

On another occasion, raising her hands and her eyes from a bed of languishing, she said, "O, the love of Christ! how free, how precious, how unchanging! It is different from all other love. It does not pass by or cast off the chief of sinners. He loves us to the end. 'Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?' I shall soon be separated from my beloved firstborn, but the love of Christ makes it easy."

One morning, after a season of agonizing pain, succeeded by a trembling and sinking of the whole system, she said, "O, this *mud house* is giving way—it is coming down—it will soon return to dust; but I have another house, not made with hands; I have long ago sought and found rest there. I have no other rest or resting place."

At another time, she said, "I love to go back and review my past life, and trace the hand of the Lord. * * * I remember well, when I was thirteen years old, the first *sense* of *pardoning love*; how the Saviour revealed himself to me, and what a sense of peace and joy I had in believing. No one conversed with or counselled me at that time on spiritual things; but the Lord taught me by his own blessed Spirit. I had no one to whom I could unburden my bursting heart but Jesus. I am a monument of his rich and distinguishing grace."

On being asked if she regretted coming on a foreign mission, she replied, "O, no; the Lord has led me, and I rejoice in it. I am sorry, my dear husband—bursting into tears—I am sorry that I have been such a poor helper." Speaking of the children, she said, "I trust I shall receive them again in heaven. I have had feelings of assurance respecting their salvation, which I dare not utter. * * God is faithful.

"And you, my dear husband, I must leave. I was only lent to you and you to me for a little season—a few days; but you will soon come and meet me in our Father's house." Hearing the remark that heaven is attractive to the true christian, because Christ is there, she exclaimed, "O, that is it. Whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon the earth I desire like unto thee. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God. When shall I come and appear before God? O, I long to see my blessed Saviour as he is."

During a restless night on the third of February, her husband, speaking of heaven, remarked, "There is no night there, and you will have but few more here;" she said, "No sin, no pain." On the morning of the 5th, after a night of extreme suffering, she said, "I have had a hard night, but the Lord knoweth what is best. O, my dear husband, I have had such longings last night for death." On being asked if the grave had no terrors, she replied, "None. Welcome the tomb—since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom. O, I want to drop this shell and fly away and be at rest. I long, yes, I long, to be with Christ." Mr. P. remarked, "It is very repugnant to our natural feelings to look into the grave, and see our bodies crumbling to dust." "So it is," said she, "but I look beyond the grave. Ehen shall I be satisfied, when I awake in thy likeness :

> 'O, glorious hour! O, blest abode!
> I shall be near and like my God.'

I long to depart, to go and be with my blessed Saviour."

Hearing the phrase, "the dark valley and shadow of death," she inquired, "What does that mean? I do not understand it. I look upon death very differently. Jesus will come and take the soul to himself. It will be released from its trembling house of clay, and wafted to the realms of immortal glory. The valley does not look dark to me now, but perhaps it may. I think it will not be dark to me any where if my Saviour is with me; and he will never, no more leave me."

On another occasion, and during a night of great pain, she would often say, "It is just right. It is my Father; I love to lie passive in his hand; to know no will but his." Again, she says, "O! how sweet, how precious are the promises of God. I love to believe and take him at his word.—His word is truth—everlasting truth. It can never, never fail."

One night when near her end, she urged her husband to seek rest in sleep. He objected, saying her hands and feet were cold, her pulse feeble and irregular and that he feared she would swoon away and wake no more. "Oh!" said she, "you ought not to feel so. It would be a blessed swooning

to swoon away into the arms of my Saviour and awake in his image. Don't be afraid, my beloved husband. If Jesus should come and take me away from your side, without a struggle or a groan, you would not feel badly or grieve."

A few days before her departure, her husband inquired if she had any preference as to where she should be buried. "No," she replied, "I have not thought of this poor crumbling dust. My thoughts have been above. It is of but little consequence what becomes of this bundle of bones. I leave that with you to do what is proper." Then breaking out, she exclaimed,—

"Oh, for a sight, a pleasing sight,
Of our Almighty Father's throne!
There sits my Saviour crowned with light,
Clothed in a body like our own."

She then said to Mr. P., "When the hour of my departure is come, I would like to have all silent and still. It is often thought that everybody must crowd around the dying bed. I would like to have our precious children, one on each side, and you at my pillow. I wish them to see their mother die when all is calm and nothing to disturb."

On hearing the hymn commencing "High in yonder realms of light," she said, "That hymn is good, but it has not vigor enough for my mind. I love to drink in such hymns as these,—

'My God, the spring of all my joys,
The life of my delights,
The glory of my brightest days,
And comforts of my nights,' &c.

And,

'My God, my life, my love,
To thee, to thee I call.'

My soul takes in such hymns as these. God is the source and centre of all blessedness.

Continuing to live and suffer longer than she had anticipated, she said, "We must wait our heavenly Father's will; when He calls me, then I will go joyfully. His time is best. O, for grace, for patience to suffer all his will!"

On another occasion, when Mr. P. read, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," and spoke of Bunyan's river of death, remarking that she now stood on its verge, she replied, "I do not like that view of death. It is not the view which our blessed Saviour gives us. He has told us that he will 'come again' for his own, and 'receive' them to himself. I love to believe his words, and to commit my soul to him. If he takes me to himself, death is swallowed up in victory. What are all the dark vallies and rivers if Jesus is with us? O, precious to believe him, to believe just what my Saviour says!"

About 36 hours before her departure, she exclaimed, with great emphasis, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, forever bless his holy name! This has been the language of my heart all the day. How good! how good! O, how good He is! We know but little of his goodness."

Thankful that her peace was made with God, through the blood of the cross, and having an intense and fearful view of what would be the condition of a dying sinner, racked with such mortal pains as hers, and yet unprepared to meet his judge, she exclaimed, "How dreadful! O, how awfully dreadful! If I had remained unreconciled to God until this dying hour! O no, this is no place to prepare to die—no time to prepare to meet God."

The day before her death, while in a paroxysm of agonizing pain, she cried out, "O, how can I bear it!" Then checking herself, she said, "He tempers the pains to my strength." With a soul breaking for its longings after God, she then exclaimed, "O, my beloved, come! thou beloved of my soul, come quickly!"

During the night previous to her release, she exhibited great sinking and prostration of her physical powers, alternately sleeping and waking, without much ability to converse. Mr. P. tried several times to rouse her, saying at one time that he feared she would sleep the sleep of death. "O, don't be afraid," said she, "if I do, it will be well! Jesus is present—he is precious."

After this, she made several efforts to converse, but was unable. The messenger had entered her chamber; the windows of her earthly house were being darkened; the veil which separated her from the other world, was being rent; the "golden bowl" was being broken. After raising both hands several times, and making a great effort to speak, she articulated the name of her first born—"Mary, Mary." The children were waked and placed by her side, as she had requested; but she saw them not, nor spake again. "Mary" was the last word which fell from her mortal lips.

Morning was breaking upon the mountains of Hawaii, and a morning of immortal brightness and glory was dawning upon her soul. Her mortal powers gently gave way. The "silver cord" was loosed, and at 8 o'clock, A. M., she quietly left us for the bosom of her Saviour.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning higher and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day.
Nor sink those stars in empty night
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

As we stood with suffused eyes around this dying couch, and watched the waning eye and the slow returning gasp of the departing saint, we felt that the chamber was a place

"Privileged beyond the common walks of virtuous life;
Quite on the verge of heaven;"

And as thought pursued the freed spirit in its joyful flight to the realms of glory, we felt the force of the lines,

"In vain my fancy strives to paint
The moment after death."

Thus peacefully and triumphantly ended the mortal career of our dear sister. She sleeps in Jesus; she rests from toil, from pain, from sin.

The Master came and called for her. She was found waiting for her Lord. She welcomed the messenger and the call to go. Through grace, we believe, she has washed her robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Through this blood she overcame, and she now wears "a starry crown." Her "rest is glorious."

Had not this sketch already exceeded its proposed limits, we might speak of some of the characteristics of the departed. Of her humility, her unostentatious deportment, her energy and decision of character, her zeal in all good things, her conjugal and maternal tenderness, her self-denial for the cause of Christ, her veneration for the word of God, her love to the Saviour, her delight in spiritual things, and her simple childlike faith in Christ. Through this faith she triumphed. To her it was the "substance" of things hoped for, the "evidence of things not seen." It was founded upon a rock. It cheered her amid the trials of life, and saved her in the billows of death. It disarmed "the last enemy" of his "sting" and despoiled the grave. It swallowed up both in victory." Who would exchange this simple, this undying faith in the Redeemer for all the science, the fame, the treasures and the diadems of earth?

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

T. Coan.

Koloa, Kauai, April 1, 1847.

Dear Brother Damon,—We have been visited with a tremendous flood at this place. It had been rainy for a month, and the streams were high and the ground saturated with rain. On the evening of the 21st ult., the rain commenced falling in torrents, and continued most of the night accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning. The stream which runs through Koloa soon began to overflow its banks, driving the natives from their houses, and sweeping down bridges, fences and everything in its way. Before morning, it burst into Mr. Pogue's house and drove him from it. In his attempts to reach the house we occupy, he was carried down by the torrent the distance of half a mile towards the sea, where he was found in the morning covered with wounds and bruises, and nearly exhausted.

On visiting his house next morning, it presented a sad spectacle. The floors were broken up, doors split, the partitions were sprung from their places, and books, furniture, clothing, together with the mud and rubbish lay mixed up in sad confusion.

The basement room of my house, which I had occupied as an office and store-room, was flooded, and books, papers, medicine, &c. were destroyed.

Yours in haste,

J. W. Smith.

The Seamen's Friend.

The Bible among Seamen.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1846.

Rev. Samuel C. Damon:

DEAR BROTHER,—I embrace a moment to inform you that the good work is prospering here. The distributions of the New York and Marine Bible Society, in April, were 1,862 Bibles and Testaments; among seamen, 390 volumes in English, Danish, Portuguese, Swedish, German, Finnish, Italian, French, Spanish and Dutch.

I have been cheered in my visits from ship to ship, and from boarding-house to boarding-house, to witness the interest generally manifested by seamen in the word of God. It has been my privilege, in some instances, to read the Scriptures to those who could not read themselves. The attention of others I have endeavored to arrest by directing them to particular portions of the sacred volume. Some have earnestly inquired what they must do to be saved, and I have tried to direct them to the "fountain of life," commending them to the God of all grace. These tokens of divine favor will rejoice your heart, and I scarcely need ask an interest in your prayers that such may find peace in believing. The mariners churches are well attended, and not unfrequently the officers and seamen of ships about to sail, ask an interest in the prayers of God's people, for the Divine blessing to accompany them, or return thanks for their safe arrival. I subjoin a few extracts from my journal:—

April 5—Sunday. Visited in the vicinity of the Mariner's Church; supplied the sailors found destitute with the Scriptures; tracts were also distributed, and thankfully received. At one of the boarding-houses, I found a sailor reading "The Devil on two sticks." I inquired if he thought that a suitable book to read on the Sabbath? "I do not," said he, "but I have nothing else to read." I gave him the book that reveals Him of whom Moses and the prophets wrote. He accepted the gift thankfully, laid the "Devil" aside, and promised to go to the sanctuary.

9. Visited the sailor boarding-houses in Front, Water and Cherry streets. I met a Russian sailor, who took me by the hand, and cordially thanked me for the Russian Testament and tracts. Said he, "I have read the Testament through and through." I sold two Bibles and one Testament, and gave 9 Testaments.

11. Three sailors, who were five days on the wreck of the Edward Kent, and taken off by the Cotton Planter, called for Bibles. I supplied them with Bibles and tracts. I expressed the hope that the goodness of God would lead them to engage in his service. One of them replied, "I have learnt a lesson that I hope will be a blessing to me."

15. Had a pleasant visit among the shipping; sold a captain a Bible for 75 cents, also one to a sailor for the same price, and another in Danish to a sailor for $1, and gave to others a Danish and Swedish Testament and two English Bibles.

17. The mate of the brig ———, bound to Madeira, called and purchased a six shilling Bible. Said he, "I gave mine to a Jew on the last voyage; we have had good times on board for several years; a good captain and good crew; we have prayers night and morning, and on Sunday the 'old man' reads a sermon. The blessed influences of the Holy Spirit accompanied us on the last voyage, and three of the crew found peace in believing." I placed in his hands 2 Bibles and 4 Testaments for the use of the ship's company.

21. Yesterday morning, I visited and supplied ship ———, for Canton, with the scriptures, &c. The captain called this morning and gave the "Seamen's Friend Society" twenty dollars, remarking "I hope you will send a seamen's chaplain to China soon enough for me to have the pleasure of hoisting the bethel flag for him on board my ship."

Let us contrast the facts I have related above with the following facts, related to me this morning by a pious shipmaster. He said, "the first nine years of my seafaring life, (whaling,) commencing in 1816, I never saw a seaman that made a profession of religion, or that seemed to think seriously on the subject." How changed the scene! to God be all the glory.

22d. Sold a Danish sailor a Testament and gave him a supply of tracts. I inquired if he had reason to hope he was one of the Lord's children? "Far from it," said he, "but I am striving to become one." His eyes filled with tears, as I directed him to the only refuge.

In Philadelphia, 50 seamen have been added to the church under the care of Rev. Mr. Douglass, and a precious revival is in progress on board the U. S. revenue cutter ——, now at sea. Seven have been brought out of nature's darkness into God's marvellous light.

Yours in the bonds of the gospel,

L. P. HUBBARD,

Agent N. Y. Marine Bible Society.

For the Friend.

Gallipagos Islands.—No. 1.

A SAILOR'S EPISTLE HOME.

ALBERMARLE ISLAND, Jan. 5, 1847.

Your hearts would be delighted, my dear friends, to look upon the magnificent scene which is spread before us this morning. The pencil of Catherwood could but faintly portray it, and even Washington Irving would be puzzled to do justice in describing it.—We are in the centre of a noble bay, twenty miles wide by thirty long. Its surface is only disturbed by a gentle breeze, and our good ship makes a pleasant picture in the centre, her white canvass glistening in the sun. Her sails are hardly filled with wind, yet she moves through the water and slightly ripples it at her bows. Around us are six mighty peaks, the tops of which are lost in the clouds. These clouds are of fleecy whiteness, and rise and descend in laziness around the lofty summits of these mountains. At sunrise, they were of gold and azure color, and dazzled the eye with their brilliancy. On our larboard beam is a huge volcano, on an island called Narbrough; the fire is ascending day and night from its crater, and down its side the melted lava is running in fiery streams to the ocean. Sea birds are in large numbers fishing, and flit by our ship, simply turning an eye towards us as they pass, not at all concerned by our visit. On our weather quarter is the ship American of Nantucket, beating to windward, while right astern is another, the Franklin, of the same place, standing out to sea. The hills are burned and scorched in all directions, by lava which has run down from the mountains at some period. A great number of cabbage trees are seen, but other than these, there appears to be nothing but low bushes. No inhabitants are here, and all is still save the roaring of the breakers on the rocky shore, and possibly the barking of a wild dog on the hills. The terrapin here finds his mysterious home, and among rocks and in the deep secrecy of these wild bushes, lays its eggs in the sand, or seeks its food under the shade of the curious cabbage tree. Here for hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, they live before they arrive at maturity.

Our visit here is looking for whales and some wood. Presently, our boats will go ashore, and I hope to be among the number who go. My writing was disturbed by the call of all hands, and the larboard and bow boats were lowered to go ashore in search of wood. We commenced pulling up the bay, and pulled eighteen miles before we could find any place where we could land our boats in safety. The shore was iron bound as far as we could see, and tremendous breakers were dashing in their fury over their black sides. Almost exhausted, after pulling without the least cessation for over three hours, we at last, in a nice little bay, formed by large rocky points, found a sand beach just large enough to haul up one boat at a time on. Having our boats well secured, we jumped out of them in hot pursuit after seal, which were about the rocks in great numbers. Ten of these very curious animals were soon killed; and while some were occupied in cutting and bringing wood to the boats, I was employed in taking off the skins of these amphibious creatures. They were of the hair seal kind, and most of them young

pups. They are very like a dog about the head, with flippers which answer the purpose of feet and fins. In the water they are very sprightly, and raise their heads out and look about with an impudence which is unequalled. On land they get along rather clumsily, hopping rather than running. The manner of killing is to hit them a lick on the end of the nose. They live a long time after this, and it pained me much to see them in their death agonies. On the rocks were many large guanos, a shocking looking animal of the lizard species. The evil spirit could not conceive a more horrid sight than one of these. They are about 2½ feet long, their tails making two-thirds of this length, of a dirty black and brown color, with stiff bristles on their back, and a face somewhat like a monkey. Never did I see such dreadful looking creatures, and I cannot at all give you a correct idea of them. I belive they are harmless, and am told they are good for food. Sea birds were very numerous. The noble pelican was there by dozens, so little alarmed by our visit that they could be knocked over in the water with sticks. Boobys and sea pigeons were in large flocks, eating all round the boats the carcases of the seal we had killed. I saw one beautiful bird, somewhat like a partridge, but we could not get at him. A small species of penguins were about the rocks, and swimming in the water in great numbers. One of these we killed, but the plumage was not as pretty as those from more southern latitudes. We killed a hawk of the eagle kind, which was very savage in appearance. All these were killed with sticks, and had we been disposed, we might have filled both boats with such game. We found some wood called mangrove, which was very convenient to the beach, and soon we filled two boats.

At 3, P. M., we were joined by the starboard boat with our dinner, which was excellent terrapin soup and sweet potatoes.—To this we did justice. The little picture which we presented was singularly interesting to me. Around the kids which contained our dinner were seated twelve men, black and white, and of several nations. Under the shade of some small mangroves, we found a shelter from the sun. Close at hand was a small sand beach; on this our boats lay, so that the water could not carry them off. Before us was the little bay, on either side of which were huge masses of lava, black as coal; and all around, save a narrow entrance into this bay, the breakers were dashing with great fury their mighty masses of white water. The deep roar of these "combers" was very deep, and told awfully to us if perchance we should get among them. On the bosom of this bay the great pelican swam lazily about, now and then seizing some fish or a bit of the fat of some of the dead seal which was floating about. The seal would also occasionally raise his head above the water, or climb up the rocks, and roll as a dog does when he feels fine. Smaller sea birds were enjoying the repast we had furnished for them, and were chattering and fighting over the dead seal. The shark was also here, and came up so far on the beach that we killed him with a boat-hook. Hawks were abundant, and one suffered death at the hands of one of us. He was very savage, and fastened his claws to the hands of Jim Hall, a kanaka. Behind us was another pretty smooth bay, in which seals abounded. Some birds of the partridge species were noticed among the bushes. Above us was a mighty mountain about 3,000 feet high, the sides of which were black and scored with lava.

Across the bay was Narbrough, burning and smoking, but in the day time the fire is not seen; at night the great illumination takes place. Nature has here been prolific in its freaks. Seamen call it the residence of the evil spirit, and he could not have selected a better home. All is desolation. A few scattering groves on some of the points of land is all there is green. No sounds are heard, save the noise of the breakers or the splash of a seal in the water. No fresh water save that you have in your boat. At night our ship had reached nearly opposite the bay, about four miles off, and the wind was fair to take us on board. Both boats being well loaded, we left the scene of our day's labor, and soon were safe on board our good ship. We tacked ship, and stood out off the bay with a cracking breeze.

Around these islands many whales are taken, but we have not as yet seen any sperm whales. We shall go ashore once more, to wood, at another place, and I hope to see some other interesting sights. The health of our crew is excellent, and our living is fine—terrapin soup three times a day, and plenty of it.

Yours affectionately, J. W.

Cruise of Schooner Mary Ann.

Having in former numbers published notices of the "Mary Ann," and expressed the fear that she might be lost, some of our readers may peruse with interest, the following communication, which Capt. Tibbey has kindly placed at our disposal. It is the copy of a letter addressed to a friend at Tahiti.

Honolulu, March 22, 1847.

Dear Friend,—You have no doubt, long before this, heard the Mary Ann was lost, and all on board perished; but we are thankful to the God and Father of our mercies, the report of our loss had no foundation in truth, but our friends spoke their fears.

The man (George Stewart) recommended to me by our friend, Capt. Dunnett, proved bad, and inadequate to the office for which he shipped. You will remember how he got the vessel under weigh before I had finished my business in Tahiti; and had not Mr. Hooten been just going on board his own vessel, and gave me a passage in his boat, I should have had some difficulty to have got on board. Through his misconduct, the crew were soon in a state of insubordination. Add to which the dreadfully immoral state of the leeward islands. Many of our men preferred their bucket of rum and wallowing in the filth of intoxication, than do their duty, and we were obliged to leave them behind among the great number of runaway sailors there. Our mate, William Haynes, jumped overboard while we were coming out of the harbor of Bora Bora, (he was laboring under some disease caused by excessive drinking,) and he was with considerable difficulty saved.

We left Bora Bora on the 15th of October, and were in the latitude of Owyhee on the 8th of November—according to the sailing master's account—134 miles east of it. We then run to the westward expecting to see it in about 24 hours; but after running more than 8 days, and no islands appearing, I began to suspect we were to leeward of the group, when we bore up for them. I then called all hands aft, to consult what was best to be done. The sailing-master still insisted upon it, that we were to windward of the Sandwich Islands, but the passengers and some of the crew thought, with me, that we were never far enough to the eastward.—There was now nothing before us but to steer either for California or go again to the southward. I disapproved of steering for the coast on account of the strong gales and winter season there, together with the improbability of procuring supplies. We therefore agreed to go to the southward, making as much easterly as possible in hope of falling in with some whalers on the line, or finding some one of the islands a few degrees to the north of the line, and disappointed of these, eventually find the Navigators. I then took account of our provisions, and apportioned it as follows :

Beef 115 lbs., beans 26 quarts, divided into 30 days provision for 11 men, which gave 3¾ lbs. of beef and nearly 1 quart of beans per day. We also found 2 lbs. of rice, 1 of arrow root, 17 of flour and 8 of oatmeal, which we divided between 8 females and children, giving nearly 2 ounces per day each. Our allowance of water was one pint per day to each person.

On the 13th of November, we hauled our wind and steered southeast, going two points free, hoping in less than 30 days to find the Navigators. Our distress was great for want of water, but in a few days our gracious Father sent a great quantity of rain. We filled up our casks, and had abundance during the remainder of the voyage.

We recrossed the equator on the morning of the 28th of November. Our longitude

was of course unknown, but according to my account, in 166 west.

We had considerable mental suffering now in consequence of disagreement among the men, and I was obliged to watch day and night that the vessel's course might not be changed. The sailing master used to me the most insulting and threatening language. On the 4th of December, he called me down into his berth, and informed me that by his reckoning, we were 990 miles from the Navigators, and we had better shape our course for Tahiti, and that we should make another reduction in our allowance of food. I agreed to the latter, but as my reckoning placed me in 11 deg. 21 m. south latitude, and 166 deg. 56 m. west longitude, I would not alter our course. We had not seen an island or vessel of any kind, and we were now worn down with want and many with despair. All the children suffered very much except the infant. Mrs. T. was exceeding weak, but in good spirits. She was very wonderfully supported both in mind and body.

On the 7th of December—3 days after my sailing master's advice to me—at daylight in the morning, the man from the masthead called out land ho! on the lee bow. You may depend it was a heart-cheering sound to us. The land proved to be the eastern part of the Navigator Islands. In the afternoon, we got some provision on board, and the next day arrived at the island of Upolu. Mr. Pritchard came on board and received us with his usual kindness. Arrangements were soon made for us all to go on shore, and our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, soon had their house full of skeletons. My eldest daughter was very kindly invited by the lady of the American Consul, under whose care she soon recovered her strength.

When we arrived at the Navigators, an epidemic, called by the Samoans farmi, was raging all over the island. Europeans and natives alike suffered. There was perhaps scarcely a healthy person on the island.—Both my family and the crew, from their debilitated condition, soon caught the disease. Mrs. T. and the younger children suffered severely; but while the natives were dying all around us, we all recovered through the care and kindness of our truly christian friends.

I got men to work and refitted the vessel, and on the 16th day of January, we bid adieu to our friends, and re-embarked. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, sailed once more for the Sandwich Islands. On the 12th of March we sighted Hawaii, and on the 16th were safely anchored in Honolulu.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

W. H. Tibbey.

Honor.—It is a shame for a man to desire honor because of his noble progenitors, and not to deserve it by his own virtue.—*St. Chrysostom.*

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 15, 1847.

☞ It is a well known principle that the middle and lower classes in society are powerfully influenced for weal or wo, by those moving in the higher or fashionable circles. When drunkenness, licentiousness and infidelity find patrons and advocates among the honored and influential, then their pernicious influence will be most disastrous among those accustomed to look up to others for example. The reverse is equally true. When temperance, virtue and religion are practiced and advocated by those moving in the higher walks of life, an influence will be shed around, "falling like the gentle dew upon the young and tender grass." How solemn and responsible the duty of those whom wealth, learning, talents, office, birth, or any circumstance has rendered influential among their fellow men. The Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston, may have uttered a great many heterodox sentiments, but the following is certainly not one of them. We commend it to the serious consideration of our readers:—

"There is scarcely anything in nature more astonishing to a reflecting mind, than the influence of one man's thought and feeling over another, and on thousands of his fellows. *There are few voices in the world, but many echoes, and so the history of the world is chiefly the rise and progress of the thoughts and feelings of a few great men.* Let a man's outward position be what it may—that of a slave or a king, or an apparent idler in a busy metropolis—if he have more wisdom, love and religion, than any of his fellow mortals, their mind, heart, and soul, are put in motion, even against their will, and they cannot stand where they stood before, though they close their eyes ever so stiffly."

But we are in danger of omitting to mention the point we had in mind when we sat down to write, which was, to express our gratification in view of the happy change now taking place in the mode of celebrating public, literary and national festivals in the United States. The inauguration of Mr. Everett—late minister to England—as President of Harvard University, took place without the aid of Champaigne and Cognac.—This is a new leaf—a bright page in the history of that venerable institution of the Pilgrims. Long enough have revelry and debauchery been associated with literature and science.

The last 4th of July was celebrated with an unusual demonstration of interest by the Bostonians. Upon the spacious tents spread over the "Common," were such mottoes as the following:—

1. Cold Water from Long Pond—Free.
2. This is the drink which nature to us brings,
   And sends it gushing from ten thousand springs,
   To slake our thirst, our parching lips to cool,
   Refresh our spirits and rejoice the soul.
3. O be thy drink the cooling water clear,
   Through all the seasons of the circling year.
4. Here a cup of water take,
   Neither head nor heart will ache;
   When you reach your home at night,
   Head and heart will both be bright.

The demand for water was great, and from 4½ A. M. to 4 P. M., the tents were thronged—at this hour some of them failed in their supply, while others held on till past 6 o'clock. The quantity used was about *three thousand gallons.* It is estimated that over thirty thousand persons partook of this delightful beverage. The water was *pure, sparkling,* and much gratification was evinced by all who tried it.

"I have broken Sabbaths Enough!"—Those who have been our readers for years past, are well acquainted with our sentiments upon the subject of Sabbath whaling. It is not our object now to assert them anew, only so far as they find expression in the following lines, copied from a letter lately received from the master of an American whale ship. "The —— takes no whales on the Sabbath, nor looks for any. I have broken Sabbaths enough. The Lord help me that I break no more." Are there not others ready to unite in this noble sentiment and adopt this truly christian principle? Could owners, masters and officers be persuaded to adopt this principle, most honestly do we believe it would promote good discipline on ship-board, make the ship's company far happier, by no means protract the voyages, and above all, benefit in a high degree the moral and religious character of all concerned.

Naval.—U. S. Frigate Constitution, Captain Percival, arrived at Boston Sept. 27, completing her cruise round the world, via Rio, Cochin, China, Sandwich Islands, Mazatlan, Valparaiso, and Rio. From the last port she convoyed 6 merchant vessels. The Constitution was absent from the United States from 29th May, 1844, to 27th Sept., 1846—2 years and 4 months.

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

Navigator of Alexander Barclay, $1 00
Capt. Smith, Metacom, 5 00

DIED.

At U. S. hospital, Honolulu, April 4, Mr. Amon S. Taber, carpenter of the Am. whale ship William Tell. He has been gradually failing with consumption for several months. The ship arrived the day of his death, and he died a few hours after being landed.

In Honolulu, April 4, Maria, wife of Mr. John Wheeler.

In Honolulu, April 7, Mr. John Glandthorp, a German, blacksmith. He left Europe on board the whaleship Bremen, of Bremen, and had left her for the Gustav, of Bremen, from which ship he was discharged in this port last autumn.

PASSENGERS.

In the Eng. ship Athol—Mrs. Coffin captain's lady, and two children.

In the Haw. bark Don Quixotc for China—Theodore Shillaber, Esq.

In the Haw. schr Queen Kalama, for Tahiti and Valparaiso—J. B. Marpillero, Esq.

In Bremen ship CLEMENTINE—Mr. Lewis Anthon and lady and Mr. Hoffmire.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

March 19.—Eng ship Athol, Coffin, St. John, 19 months, 750 sperm.

March 27.—Brem whale ship Hansa, Husing, Bremen, 10 months, 80 whale.

Am whale ship Nile, Case, New York, 17 months, 160 sperm 1200 whale.

30.—Brem whale ship Alexander Barclay, 50 sperm.

April 4.—Am whale ship Wm. Tell, Glover, Sag Harbor, 6 months, 200 sperm and 250 whale. Reports having spoken Nov. 28th, lat 16 40 S, lon 36 12 W, barque President, Hicks, 80 sperm; Jan. 1, lat 52 30 S, lon 57 46 W, John & Edward, Christian, 1000 bbls oil, bound home; 2d, lat 53 18 S, lon 58 46 W, George, Gaspar, Havre, 2200 bbls; 9th, lat 56 37 S, lon 69 31 W., Richmond, Swift, 3400 bbls; Feb. 7, lat 34 30 S. lon 85 20 W, Golconda, Howland, 41 months, 1800 sperm; March 7th, lat 3 27 S, lon 116 09 W, Robin Hood, Pendleton, 1100 whale, 200 sperm; 27th, lat 10 14 N, lon 137 16 W, Canada, 700 whale and 450 sperm, including four whales they had alongside; 28th, lat 11 43 N, lon 139 22 W, Ab Barker, 1050 whale, 450 sperm, bound to Maui; April 2, lat 20 22 N, lon 154 26 W, Bingham, Schofield, 500 whale, bound to Maui.

5.—Brem whale ship Clementine, Hashagn, Bremen, 5 mos. Clean.

7.—Am whale ship Gen. Scott, Sistare, New London, 21 months, 900 whale, 180 sperm (out side).

8.—Fr whale ship Nil, Neve, Havre, 7 months, 40 sperm, 530 whale.

April 10.—Eng. brig Texian, Allen, 128 ds from Liverpool, to Starkey, Janion & Co.

14.—H. B. Co.'s brig Mary Dare, Cooper, 157 ds from London, to Pelly & Allen.

IN THE OFFING—Benjamin W. Morgan, Alice, Abraham Barker, Vesper, Bingham, William Thompson, Roscoe and Catharine.

SAILED.

March 27.—Haw. schr Queen Kalama, Solhaume, for Tahiti.

28.—Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Lindsey, China.

29.—Magnolia, Simmons, to cruise.

30.—Chilian brig Argo, Jurnvitch, China.

April 1.—Am ship California, Fisher, New Bedford, to cruise.

Am ship Ontario, Green, Sag Harbor, to cruise.

Brem ship Hansa, Husing, Bremen to Cruise.

3.—Br. brig Laura Ann, Thomas, for China.

April 3.—Brigantine Laura Ann, Thomas, China.

6.—Eng. whale ship Athol, Coffin, St. Jon, N. B., to cruise.

7.—Am. whale ship Sarah Parker, Russell to cruise.

Am whale ship Elizabeth Starbuck, Parker, to cruise.

8.—Am whale ship Samuel Robinson, Turner, to cruise.

Am whale ship Metacom, Smith, to cruise.

Brem whale ship Alexander Barclay, Fish, to cruise.

9.—Am whale ship Gen. Scott, Sistare, to cruise.

Am whale ship Brookline, Jeffries, to cruise.

10.—Am whale ship Romulus, Montgomery, to cruise.

Am whale ship Nile, Case, Greenport, to cruise.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Am. whale ship Hannibal, reported being at Falkland Islands, Dec. 24, 1846, 5 months out, 600 bbls. of oil. Capt. John W. Brown is still in command of the Hannibal. It will be recollected that last voyage he was left at Honolulu quite sick. The Hannibal has as tender the schooner Sarah Lavinia, the same vessel on board which Babe, the pirate, committed the deeds for which he has recently been tried in the United States—murder, piracy, &c.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

March 27.—Fr whale ship Nil, Neve, Havre, 7 months, 40 sperm, 530 whale.

Am whale ship Braganza, Devol, New Bedford, 6 months, clean.

29.—Fr whale ship Angelina, LeCresnier, Havre 9 months, 48 sperm, 508 whale.

Am whale ship Alexander, Reynard, New Bedford, 9 months, 200 sperm, 700 whale.

April 1.—American whale ship Waverly, Crowell, New Bedford, 7 months, 300 whale.

Am whale bark Alice, Woolley, Cold Spring, 7 months, clean.

Am whale ship Rowena, Adams, Fall River, 7 months, clean.

Am whale ship Lancaster, Crowell, New Bedford, 22 mos., 450 sperm, 950 whale, 100 sperm this season.

Am whale bark George, Taber, Stonington, 20 months, 35 sperm, 700 whale.

2.—Am whale ship Fabius, Smith, New Bedford, 20 mos., 50 sperm, 400 whale.

Am whale ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, New Bedford, 8 mos., 150 sperm, 50 whale.

Am. whale ship Wm. Thompson, Ellis, N. Bedford, clean.

Am whale bark Solomon Saltus, Fales, Fall River, 19 mos., 150 sperm, 1050 whale.

3.—Am whale ship South America, Soule, Providence, 5 months, clean.

Am. whale ship Seine, Slocum, New Bedford, 9 months, 75 sperm, 450 whale.

Am whale ship Ab. Barker, Brayton, New Bedford, 18 mos., 150 sperm, 1050 whale, 150 sperm and 450 whale this season.

April 4.—Am. whale ship Mognet, Wilbur, Warren, 19 mos, 220 sperm, 930 whale.

Am. whale ship Edward, Barker, New Bedford, 20 mos, 200 sperm, 1200 whale.

Am. whale ship Condor, Taber, New Bedford, 9 mos, 300 sperm, 1200 whale.

Am. whale ship Vesper, Clarke, New London, 7 mos, 300 sperm.

Am. whale ship Benjamin Morgan, Bellows, New London, 9 mos, 15 sperm, 1000 whale.

Am. whale ship Canada, Reynard, New Bedford, 9 months, 450 sperm, 700 whale.

Am. whale ship Bingham, Scovell, Mystic, 8 mos, 500 whale.

Am. whale ship John Welle, no report.

Bremen whale ship Patriot, Mensing, Bremen, 18 mos, 120 sperm, 80 whale.

Am. whale ship Jeanett, Atkins, New Bedford, 20 mos, 350 sperm, 750 whale.

Am. whale ship Thames, Bishop, Sag Harbor, 7 mos, 60 sperm, 250 whale.

Am. whale ship Cortes, Swift, New Bedford, 4 1-2 mos.

6.—Am. whale ship Isaac Howland, Cory, New Bedford, 22 mos, 50 sperm, 1700 whale, 250 whale season.

Am. whale ship Obed Mitchell, Wing, New Bedford, 17 mos, 175 sperm, 1200 whale.

8.—Am. whale ship George & Susan, Taber, New Bedford, 17 mos, 100 sperm, 1600 whale.

9.—Am. bark Mary Fraser, Smith, New Bedford, 8 months 200 sperm, 50 whale.

GEORGE RISELY,

BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN.

GEORGE RISELY begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner.

Honolulu, March 15, 1847.—tf

NOTICE.

JAMES ROBINSON & CO., having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. a1 6m.

☞ NOTICE TO SEAMEN. ☜

For the information of stranger seamen, visiting the Port of Honolulu, the Seamen's Chaplain would give the following notices, viz :

Religious services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and Sabbath evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Bethel. On every Thursday evening a religious meeting is held in the Vestry Room, under the Bethel, and the Seamen's Concert for Prayer, on the third Monday evening of every month, at the same place.

A weekly temperance meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society is held at the Vestry Room, at which seamen are invited to attend. Should any desire to sign the pledge, they are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study.

All seamen are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they can be supplied, gratuitously, with Bibles and Testaments, (in various languages) religious books, hymn books and tracts ; also, with copies of the Friend. The Chaplain has constantly on hand back volumes of the Friend, neatly bound, which will be furnished to seamen at a *reduced* or *cost price*.

☞ The hours between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., every day, the Chaplain will be found in his Study, and most happy to receive visits from his seafaring friends. Inasmuch as many call at the Bethel, supposing that they will there find the Chaplain, please take notice that the Chaplain's Study is adjoining his dwelling house, in the street near the west end of the Catholic Church. Over the Study gate, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN. tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A person residing in Lorain county, Ohio, thus writes to a gentleman in Honolulu. "I earnestly solicit your assistance in getting some intelligence concerning my brother, John L. Smith. His native place was Washington, N. H., which place he left in 1825, and at Boston shipped on board the whale ship John Jay. We received a letter from him when at Valparaiso, S. A. The captain was soon after sent home in irons, and tried for the murder of his mate, and report says, many of the sailors left the ship at Guayaquil, and my brother was one of them. In 1835, put in at Honolulu, and said that a ship carpenter was there, by the name of John L. Smith, from Boston, and in describing the man, described my brother as near as possible. He is now 38, has a mole on one cheek, and one stiff middle finger."

Signed, Yours &c.,

HIRAM SMITH.

☞ Please forward information to editor of the Friend. tf

WALDO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO,
E. S. BENSON,
A. LANGLOIS. } *Hawaiian Islands.*

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. mh27tf

E. & H. GRIMES.

OFFER for sale the following assortment of New Goods, at low prices, received by late arrivals from Boston, suitable for the Islands, Oregon or California Markets.

Sheetings and shirtings, stripes, tickings,
Am. and Eng. prints, long cloths, balzorines,
Pantaloon and coat stuffs, &c., &c.
Boiled linseed oil, spts. turpentine, blk. varnish,
Seidlitz powders, sup. carb. soda, crm. of tartar,
Bath tubs, white lead, paint brushes,
Black paint, chrome yellow, green paint,
Venetian red, &c., &c., &c.
Superior snuff in bottles, starch, cloves,
Mace, pimento, pepper, Cayenne, salæratus,
Ground ginger, cigars, shot, Stoughton's elixir,
Assorted sauces, fancy soap,
Copper, double and single blocks, mast hoops,
Belaying pins, 1 iron pump, coal tar, pitch,
Rosin, tarred cordage, Manila cordage,
Marlin spikes, caulking irons, ship's scrapers,
Twine, signal and other lanterns,
Horse, shoe, deck, scrub, dust, cloth, hair,
Shaving, house, and other brushes, hand brooms,
Calf boots, men's thick boots, slippers,
Childrens' shoes, valices, bridles, umbrellas,
Superior made, for seamen and native wear,
Blue twilled flannel shirts, plaid shirts, check do,
Trowsers, frock coats, linen trowsers, &c., &c.
Nests tin pails, pint cups, 2 to 8 qt. pans,
Sailors' pots, Britannia tumblers,
Iron shovels, steel do., iron spades,
Iron and brass wire seives, hair do., Hunt's axes,
Brads, copper and iron tacks, scissors, chisels,
Drawing knives, spoke shaves, mortice chisels,
Screw and spring braces with bitts, augurs,
Hammers, gimlets pit saws, files, anvils, vices,
Wrought nails, finishing do., hinges,
Japan tea trays, log glasses, latches,
London pins, gouges, trace and fluke chains,
Rules, assorted cut nails, bread trays,
Iron spoons, gridirons, razor straps, &c., &c.

ALSO.—A complete assortment of STATIONERY. jy 23

NEW GOODS.

BEEF and pork, casks, barrels, shooks, whale boats, spades, lances, whale irons, peas, beans, sad irons, arrow root, cross cut and pit saws, coffee, vinegar, dried apples, whale lines, bedsteads, work tables, chairs, sarsaparilla syrup, rice, soap, 1 hand cart, syrup, molasses, sugar, &c., &c.

The above for sale by
jy 23 E. & H. GRIMES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership at this place, under the firm of R. VIDA & VON PFISTER, for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the store on the beach, next to that occupied by Mr. Peter Corney.

F. RODRIGUEZ DE VIDA,
E. H. VON PFISTER.

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1847. f 27 tf

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c., usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. f 27tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to
jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
White Lead ; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil ; Prussian Blue ;
Spt's. Turpentine ; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish ; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow ; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes ; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WANTED.—Four Journeymen Tailors. Men of steady habits and masters of their business. None others need apply.
March 15. HENDERSON & CAMPBELL.

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 300do Salmon, for sale by (o 15 tf) C. BREWER & CO.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

ALSO—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the Hawaiian Cascade.

EVERETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

A. P. EVERETT, JAMES J. JARVES. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe. My1tf

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

Genefal Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., MAY 1, 1847. [No. IX.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Sermon, preached at the funeral of the U. S. Consul, Mr. Blackler, at Tahiti, by the Rev. R. Thompson.

Introductory letter to the Editor.

PAPEETE, S. I., Sept. 8, 1846.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Turning over some papers the other day, I found the following "Fragments of a funeral sermon preached in the Bethel Chapel, at Papeete, in November, 1844, on occasion of the death of the late American Consul for the Society Islands, R. Blackler, Esq., of Boston." At the re-request of some of Mr. Blackler's friends, who wished to keep an outline of the sermon as a memento of his death, I wrote the following on Monday morning. It has ever since lain in my desk. I send it to you, to show that in the Bethel Chapel we stand upon the ground of our common christianity, and know nothing of national distinctions. I have sometimes supposed, when I have seen several American ships in port, and but few of their sailors in chapel, that many have not attended service as the preacher was an English and not an American minister.

Will you, my dear brother, by an article in your useful paper, aid in disabusing their minds of such an unworthy prejudice. Allow me to offer you a few words as to the character of our Bethel Chapel. It was built about fifteen years ago, by the voluntary subscriptions of the residents, and captains of whalers then frequenting the port. The missionary of the station officiates every Sabbath at 11 o'clock. The doctrines of the gospel are preached in their own simplicity, without any sectarian bias. Our only desire is to see souls prepared for heaven, and regard it as a matter of indifference by whatever name they are called, so long as their lives show that they bear the image of Christ. Our congregation is occasionally composed of men of different nations and different creeds—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and sometimes even Roman Catholics. We preach to all, always more anxious to see a change of heart than a change of name. We desire only to make them better men and better christians, and when they leave us for another land, they unite again each with the denomination to which they belong. Clergymen of the Church of England and of the Episcopal Church of America, Presbyterians and Independents, both of England and America, have preached in the Bethel Chapel during the last two years. Thus you see it is based upon the widest principles of christian liberality. Connected with the chapel is a small library for the use of seamen during their stay here, and ships are supplied with tracts for their voyage. I am aware that the phenomenon which Tahiti presents, in having *two Sabbaths*, debars many from the privilege of attending service, but this difficulty will not always exist; at present it is inevitable until the political difficulties of the country are settled.

The following is an outline of the sermon mentioned:—

"Prepare to meet thy God!"—AMOS 4: 12.

In selecting this text, we only give utterance in language to the solemn warning which we so lately received in the providence of God. And while the voice from the tomb yet lingers on the ear, and claims our thoughts, the word of God enforces the demand, adds the living voice to the echoes from the grave, and proclaims aloud, "Prepare to meet thy God."

The warning language of scripture is at all times solemn, for it comes with the authority of heaven. Yet there are times when its claims are listened to with deeper attention. When the hand of death has broken the circle of our friends and carried away one of our number, while the heart yet bleeds at the fresh remembrance of its loss, and the tear yet dims the eye, then the heart is disposed to turn to heaven for that consolation which earth cannot give. There are some however who never turn to heaven for consolation under the trials of life; they too tremble when the king of terrors enters their circle, and hear too with solemnity the warnings of scripture; but it is the solemnity of fear. They hear the warning voice, "Prepare to meet thy God," but the sound disturbs their peace—they fly to the arms of pleasure, and in scenes more congenial with their minds, they try to banish every serious thought. * * * Let us then listen to the call which the events of providence and the voice of God alike urge upon our attention.

The death of our friend reminds us that we too must die. A few days ago he was uniting with us in our enjoyments, and we know not how soon we may be laid beside him. Let us then listen to the solemn warning now addressed to us—enforced, as it has been, by the voice of death in our midst. Death is to us a solemn and an unwelcome thought; we have too many enjoyments here to think of leaving them. Nature smiling in gay luxuriance around us, and pleasure inviting us on every hand—health with all its attendant blessings—friendship with all its endearing ties and social enjoyments, bind us to life, and render dreadful the thought of death. We cling to life, and cannot bear even the idea of leaving "the warm precincts of the cheerful day, nor cast one longing, lingering look behind." If death be dreadful, where can it be more so than in a land like this, where disease, when it seizes upon the frame, makes such rapid strides; where there is often such a short period between the first symptom of disease and the last struggle of expiring nature! No time for repentance, no time to prepare for death, before its cold hand has shut the ear and sealed the eye, and hurried the soul away into the presence of its God! How dreadful is thy hand, O death! Circumstances often combine to embitter death. When the exile on his dying pillow thinks of his distant home and absent friends, it often adds a keener pang to the last struggle. He whose death we now lament keenly felt that pang, and in the interval of returning consciousness gave utterance to his feelings. He died a stranger in a stranger's land, far from his kindred and his country. The hand of friendship, it is true, was ever ready to minister to every want; but still it was the hand of a stranger. No relative was there to soothe the anguish which they could not heal, nor close the dying eye. The presence of relatives around the dying bed, and the thought that our dust may rest with the ashes of our forefathers is a consolation which is denied us here. The remains of our friend lie interred in a foreign land, where affection's tear shall never bedew the spot; and even the frail memorial which marks the grave, may soon be removed, nor tell where his ashes rest. Such thoughts oppress the heart; but this is not what arms death with terror. It is the dread eternity which lies beyond; that bourn from which no traveler returns to tell us of the world of spirits. These are the thoughts which darken the brow of death—the secrets of the grave which we cannot know until we pass through the dark portals of the tomb. But those secrets we yet shall know; each of us must yet feel the power of death; we have yet to pass through the grave, and to enter alone upon that unknown land. We know not how soon we may be required to enter upon that journey. How well then does it become us to listen to the warning which is addressed to us, and "Prepare to meet our God!"

The death of your friend and the text before us, suggest many serious thoughts. At present we select three, to which we shall, very shortly, turn your attention.

We invite you to think upon *the certainty of death*—upon *the consequences of death*—and *the necessity of preparation for death.*

When the voice of pleasure rings in our ears; when the wealth and the honors of the world are before us, and buoyant hope looks

forward to happiness to come; then, the very mention of death appals the heart. But it is otherwise when sorrow and distress oppress the soul; then, calm reflection enables us with less dread to think of death; to contemplate the grave, and try to realize something of the dread realities which lie beyond. Then we feel, however we may dread the thought, that death is certain. And when we think of departed friends; when we remember their last painful struggles, and try in imagination to trace the flight of the spirit to the other world, and there gaze upon the solemn scenes which would then burst upon the view, we feel that we too have yet to pass through all this; for death has received his commission from on high; nor shall his hand be staid till the last of mortality has fallen beneath his stroke, and He shall come whose right it is to reign. Then shall death be swallowed up in victory. No condition, no circumstance in life, can save from his remorseless power; age, wealth and rank fall alike beneath his stroke. The infant finds no shelter in its mother's arms, and the silvery locks of venerable age protect not from the hand of death. Beauty in its richest bloom, and manhood in his strength, become alike the prey of this great destroyer. He enters alike the cottage and the palace; the pomp and glitter of the one cannot allure, nor the poverty of the other repel. Resistless and remorseless he holds on his way. Small though the circle of our society is, in this isolated isle, yet even here the hand of death finds its victim; lately has he been in our midst, and removed from amongst us one of our number; the representative of a mighty nation, a country, which is equalled by few in all the elements of real greatness; the representative of a country destined yet to act a distinguished part on the stage of time; a country whose numerous, noble and benevolent institutions reflect the brightest glory on their land, and gild the future with high and holy anticipations. Oh! if the dark stain of slavery were but wiped from her brow—if color were not regarded as a crime, and the banner of Washington could float alone over the enlightened and the free; then, would America shine forth in all the glory which her future destiny portends.

Whatever be the power or glory of a country, it must fade away before this dread conqueror of the human race. To him all must submit. Our fathers, where are they, and the prophets do they live for ever? One after another they have slept the sleep of death. With noiseless step does this great tyrant of our race move on; we mark not his progress, but let the eye roll back on the past—let memory revisit the scenes of our childhood, and ask, where are those who entered upon life with us? and "echo answers, where!" Then we see what havoc death has made; then we feel how dreadful is his stroke, how certain his approach. Although certain the approach of death, yet how uncertain is the time of his approach. We all know that we must die, but as we know not when, we live as if we were immortal. * * * Although we all think that we have many years to live, and that from each of us death is far away, still we think that our neighbors are not so secure as we.

"All men think all men mortal but themselves."

How strange the infatuation. We tread on the very verge of the grave, and yet we see it not; we look back for the companions of our early life, and we feel that we stand almost alone; still the thought that we too must die, we put far away. The voice of Providence which calls to us from the events of every day, calls unheeded; the word of God, which warns us of our danger, lies neglected! Beware my friends, how far you trifle with such solemn warnings, lest the next warning should be the voice of death himself, thundering in your ears, "Prepare to meet thy God!"

Death is certain in its approach and awful in its consequences. * * * Some of the consequences of death we know. We have seen the form of a friend stretched cold and motionless; we have seen the eye which beamed with affection, glazed and dim; while the tongue which had often instructed and amused, which had often lighted up the social circle with delight, lies forever silent; and the ear sealed even to affection's voice. We know as one of the sad consequences of death, that the frame must moulder away, and return to the dust as it was. But the more awful consequences of death we can only know when the curtain of time is drawn aside, and eternity disclosed. When we stand amid the dread realities of eternity—when we hear the sentence of our judge and enter upon the glories of heaven, or the eternal miseries of hell, then shall we begin to know the consequences of death.

Some may think that the consequences of death are annihilation—that when life leaves the body, the soul perishes like the frail casket which contained it. But it is not so. Can we for one moment conceive that the wise and the holy, the generous and the good—the noble-minded which have adorned society, and blest mankind—can these excellent ones of the earth, whose names descend to posterity, and whose virtues are every where revered—can they have passed away forever? Can they have sunk in the shades of annihilation? Can those stars have set forever? Ah, no! they have set, but they will rise again, and rise with a brighter radiance—rise glorious in immortality.

Death is dreadful; but there is a hope beyond death. A land of pure delight, of holy enjoyment and perfect love, stretches beyond the confines of the grave. A land which bears on it all the bright impress of immortality, and where those whom death has separated here shall meet again; where the friendships of this world, transplanted to a happier soil and a purer clime, shall bloom in everlasting blessedness. A land where bliss is perfect and eternal, and where "sighs and farewells are a sound unknown." * * *

The voice of Providence in the death of your friend, has already warned us, and the voice of God in the holy scriptures, now warns us to "prepare to meet our God!" Oh, let not the warning be in vain! If we neglect these warnings, we may be left to trifle on, until we read our sentenees at the flames of hell. * * *

Let me urge upon you the necessity of preparation for death. You know that it is certain. Think of the awful consequences of death to those who are unprepared to meet their God! Prepare to meet thy God is the most solemn warning which could be addressed to us. Oh, see that it be not addressed to us in vain! Once let the sentence be pronounced, and your doom is eternal! O, think that that awful sentence may be pronounced even while you are on earth, even while you are committing sin. He that being often reproved and hardeneth his neck shall suddenly fall into destruction, and that without remedy. If you persevere in sin, the sentence may go forth, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, *let him alone!*" O, if the sentence should have been pronounced against you—*he is attached to his sins, let him alone!* What then will become of your soul?

Preparation for death consists in having our sins forgiven, and our natures sanctified by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Without this there can be no preparation for death. Outward ceremonies and attention to forms are of no avail if the heart is not changed. Let each of us seek that new heart so that we may be ready for the awful summons, "prepare to meet thy God." If we live prepared for death, we live as the heirs of immortality, waiting for the coming of our Lord. Then,

"Though corruption may this frame consume,
The immortal spirit in the skies will bloom."

New York Correspondence.

New York, Sept. 19, 1846.

Dear Brother,—The drum! it has no music for me, made to drown the shrieks and groans of the murdered in battle. But its associations at the present moment are worse than its noise Not many yards from me it is drumming up, or drilling recruits for the Mexican war. War with Mexico! Yes, war. And why? Many answers are given, but none so satisfactory that our ministers and christians can enter the pulpits and closets and pray for the success of our arms. Not a single prayer have I as yet heard that the Almighty would give us the victory. A sad position this—to be where we cannot ask Him to give us prosperity. We have succeeded in shooting a few dozen of the Mex-

icans and in spending a few millions of dollars; and I think we shall succeed in getting a *name*—enviable or otherwise—among the nations; and if we do not get the *stern rebukes* of the God of nations, it will be owing to his wonderful forbearance. War, with all its appendages, I am happy in assuring you, is less popular than a few years ago. No man who advocates war can long retain his popularity. It is indeed matter of rejoicing that the candle of such soon goes out to be rekindled no more. We had some war spirits in our last congress; men who doubtless intended to make political capital by crying havoc, and letting slip the dogs of war; but they took the shortest cut to political bankruptcy and the cordial dislike of the moral and religious community.

A cloud still hangs in our southwest horizon, so that we cannot predict what shall be the end of these hostilities; but should they, as in the case of the British forcing opium on China, be the means of introducing a pure christianity into benighted Mexico, no thanks to the originators and instigators of the war; but all to Him who bringeth good out of evil and causeth the worth of man to praise him.

The voice of the civilized world calls for peace. Pecuniary and commercial interests require it, and christianity demands it. May the God of peace grant it. At one time there were serious fears entertained of war with England, for the rabbit pasture called Oregon. Good sense however prevailed, and more of it on the eastern than on the western side of the Atlantic, so that the clouds passed serenely away.

Very truly yours, J. S.

For the Friend.

Public Opinion.

Mr. Editor,—Is it true that "the progress of public opinion is always onward, and in the right direction?" and if it is true, how are we to account for the change to the worse that passed over the Athenians, the Spartans, the Romans, and other nations? There was a time when—in the words of Tytler—"A virtuous but rigid severity of manners was the characteristic of the Romans. The private life of the citizens was frugal, temperate and laborious, and it reflected its influence on their public character." A few hundred years pass, and the character of the nation is changed. Sallust asserts that "licentiousness, gaming and other refined gratifications prevailed. All regard to chastity was relinquished. Sea and land were ransacked for dainties to gratify the palate." Similar is the testimony of Seneca: "All things are filled with crimes and vices. The love of sinning increases daily, and shame is continually diminished. Laying aside respect for what is good and just, lust rushes on whithersoever it will. Crimes are no longer concealed; they come forth before our eyes."

Now is it possible that this change could have taken place in the morals of the Romans without a corresponding change in the public opinion of the Romans?

These thoughts have been suggested by a few sentences in the excellent address on Public Opinion, published in the Friend of April 1. A Reader.

What is a Novel?—"It is a little gallant history, which must contain a great deal of love, and not exceed one or two small volumes. The subject must be a love affair. The lovers are to meet with many difficulties and obstacles, to oppose the accomplishment of their wishes, but at last overcome them all; and the conclusion or catastrophe must leave them happy.

A novel is a kind of abbreviation of a romance; for a romance generally consists of twelve volumes, all filled with insipid love nonsense, and most incredible adventures. The subject of a romance is sometimes a story entirely fictitious; at other times, a true story, but generally so changed and altered, that one cannot know it. For example; in Grand Cyrus, Clelia, and Cleopatra, three celebrated romances, there is some true history; but so blended with falsities and silly love adventures, that they confuse and corrupt the mind instead of informing and instructing it. The greatest heroes of antiquity are those represented in woods and forests, whining, insipid love tales to their inhuman fair one, who answers them in the same style. In short, the reading of romances is a most frivolous occupation, and time merely thrown away."—[Chesterfield's Letters.

The absent minded man.—I never will converse with an absent man; one may as well talk to a deaf one. It is, in truth, a practical blunder, to address ourselves to a man, who, we see plainly, neither hears, minds nor understands us. Moreover, I aver that no man is, in any degree, fit for either business or conversation, who cannot, and does not, direct and command his attention to the present object, be that what it will.—[Ibid.

Lord Chesterfield's opinion of Swearing.—You may sometimes hear some people, in good company, interlard their discourse with oaths, by way of embellishment, as they think; but you must observe, too, that those who do so are never those who contribute, in any degree, to give that company the denomination of good company. They are always subalterns, or people of low education; for that practice, besides that it has no one temptation to plead, is as silly and as illiberal as it is wicked.

Praiseworthy.—Captain Land, of the ship Rainbow, famous for its quick passages to and from Canton, offered to his crew on the last return voyage, as we learn from the Tribune, a premium of $80 if they made the trip within a given time. The noble fellows worked the ship home far within the required time, and thus divided the captain's gift—$40 to the Mariners' Industrial Society, $25 to the Floating Church of our Saviour, and the remainder to the Bible Society. In regard to the first of these donations the following acknowledgment has been made:—

The treasurer of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of forty dollars, from the crew of the ship Rainbow, Capt. Land, which sum they decide should be appropriated to the benefit of the poor families of seamen.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Etchings of a Whaling Cruise; to which is added a Brief History of the Whale Fishery. By J. Ross Browne. Harper & Brothers; pp. 580, 8vo.

This work tells with great spirit the exciting and eventful life in a whale ship.—Some of its scenes are full of interest, and all are very readable. The author was an educated young man, who went into the forecastle of a whaler for his health and the novelty of the thing; and from the tenor of his complaints we should suppose got enough of it. The tale he tells of the morals and usages of these whale ships is adapted to excite both indignation and inquiry. The work will therefore not only please, but instruct and edify, and cannot help doing something to excite sympathy for the condition and sufferings of the large class of whalemen. It is handsomely illustrated from drawings by Mr. Browne, and every way well executed.—[N. Y. Evangelist.

Whale Ships.—The ship McLellan arrived at New London on the 10th from Davis's Straits with (one fish) 150 bbls. oil. The McLellan is the first ship ever sent from the United States to the Greenland whale fishery. She sailed April 8th, and has consequently been absent about 5 months. The captain states that the ice in the north part of the Straits has remained firm and close all the season, not allowing the ships to cross to Lancaster Sound. Have been to lat. 74 N. Left the latitude of 65 N. Aug. 22. Has not seen a whale since the 11th May. The English ships took what fish they have early in the season. Had the McLellan sailed in March, she could have probably made a very successful voyage.

Responsibility of Drunkards.—It is a maxim in legal practice, that those who presume to commit crimes when drunk, must submit to punishment when sober.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1847.

World's Evangelical Alliance.

THE NINETEENTH OF AUGUST, 1846, will hereafter be referred to as a memorable day in the history of Protestant Christianity. For years the minds of enlightened and evangelical christians have been tending to UNION upon the great and essential truths of religion. The benevolent enterprises of the age are among the powerful agencies which have been at work to melt down the icy barriers which kept christians asunder, making enemies of those who ought to be bound together by the strongest cords of fraternal love and christian affection. The minds of even great and good men have viewed as utopian the union of the different sects and denominations of the Protestant world. That the plans of the most sanguine advocates for christian union have been more than realized we think clearly manifest by the meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance, held in the city of London on the 19th of August, 1846. Would that our limits afforded the space for spreading before our readers a report of the meeting as it appears in the columns of the New York Observer of Sept. 26. As one of the incipient movements for this great gathering, seven ecclesiastical bodies of Presbyterians in Scotland sent a circular to the different churches of England, Wales and Ireland to meet in a general convention in Liverpool, in October, 1845.—Measures were then taken for the meeting on the 19th of August in London. The honor of suggesting the idea of assembling delegates to represent the entire range of evangelical christians throughout the world, was made by the Rev. Dr. Patton of New York. "There was found, when the day arrived," writes an eye witness,*

"In London a vast concourse of believers of every name. It was a sublime spectacle to behold thus associated, representatives from all nations: the European, the Asiatic, the African, the American, the Jewish, and the Polynesian; of all orders and ranks of men, the nobleman and the plebeian; the duke, the earl and the baron, the philosopher, the statesman, the merchant, the mechanic; the Justice of the Queen's bench, the physician and the officers of the army and the navy; men who offered the Lord's Prayer in English, in Irish, Welsh, French, German, Dutch, and many other languages; more than twenty branches of the christian family, the Church of England with every kind of nonconformity and dissent; the established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with all the varieties of secession; the Wesleyan, the Baptist, the Independent, the French Reformed, the German Reformed, the Calvinist, the Lutheran, the Moravian, and the converted son of Abraham; the representatives of Cambridge and of Oxford, of the colleges and theological seminaries of dissenters, of the Church Missionary Society, of the London Missionary Society, of the Baptist Missionary; in short, a gathering of christian disciples from all the prominent nations under heaven, and representing all the interests of learning, of religion, of mankind.

On the 19th, the conference assembled in the large hall of Free Masons tavern, Great Queen street, memorable by the meetings there of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"It was in this hall, and under these circumstances, that this conference assembled; not a political body, not an ecclesiastical body, not at the call of courts or cardinals, but a voluntary gathering of the children of God;—men of venerable years, the fathers whose name and praise is in all the churches, men honored in the pursuits of literature and science; the young man in his vigor; the toil-worn missionary,—all, all with one mind and heart, to seek for union and love, and the divine blessing, mingling in unbroken harmony their devotions and their songs, and constituting as fitting an emblem of heaven as any scene the earth has ever witnessed before.

"The silence was broken by the voice of the venerable father Bunting—the patriarch, the honored and beloved of all, nominating the Rev. Dr. Bickersteth to preside over the devotional excercises. The hundredth psalm, old version, was then given out and sung standing.

'All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with mirth, his praise forth tell,
Come ye before him and rejoice.'

"Dr. B. then read the 133d Psalm:

'Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity,' &c.

"He then read the 17th chapter of the gospel according to John. Never before have I heard this chapter read, or read it, when there seemed such depth of meaning in it. The last ten verses, particularly, seemed to fall upon the ear almost with the emphasis and power of a new revelation.

"'Neither pray I,' seemed the Saviour, in the very midst of us, to say to each of his disciples, 'for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me, through their word: that they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us: THAT THE WORLD MAY BELIEVE THAT THOU HAST SENT ME.'

"Rev. John Angell James engaged in prayer. It were quite impossible to convey a just idea of the sweetness and fervor of devotion that pervaded all hearts. The voice of a speaker never seemed so much to me as not his own, but the embodiment of the utterance of the emotions and desires of all hearts.

"Dr. Bickersteth then read the 62d hymn of Watts:

'Come, let us join our cheerful songs,
With angels round the throne;
Ten thousand thousand are their tongues,
But all their joys are one.

"The devotional exercises were closed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, when the chairman addressed the conference on the great object for which it was convened. He alluded to the memorable conference at Liverpool, in which the key-note of all hearts was Love. To-day he would suggest another sentiment, Praise.

"He called on all to render heartfelt and hearty *thanks* to God for his goodness. He cited Scripture examples in which God had often interposed the richest and most signal blessings, at the very moment that his people were offering up their *thanks*.

"One of the secretaries, Dr. Steane, then stated the order of proceeding: the first of which was the nomination and unanimous election to the chairmanship of the conference, of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart.

"Sir Culling is apparently about 40 years of age, of middle stature, fine figure, erect and commanding in attitude, of great dignity of manners, and with a countenance indicating much intelligence, decision, firmness and amiability. Altogether, he is one of the most courteous, skilful and interesting presiding officers I have ever seen in the chair of a deliberative assembly.

"On taking the chair, a low murmur of applause ran through the assembly. He addressed the conference in a few happy remarks. With an air and grace that won at once the hearts of all who had never seen him before, he acknowledged the honor to which he was raised. He had no occasion to say, as he did, that he was overwhelmed with emotions. Every line of his countenance, the beam of the eye, and the peculiar modulation of the voice, told more emphatically than words could do, the emotions that were swelling within. With unaffected simplicity he said he placed himself in the hands of Christ, and he hoped that in this hour, when we were attempting the first experiment to bind together the great interests of truth and love and bear them round the globe—when we were indeed a spectacle to Christ, to angels and good men—that we might so discharge the responsibilities rest-

* Rev. G. D. Abbott, correspondent of New York Observer.

ing upon us, that the NINETEENTH OF AUGUST, 1846, would long be remembered by coming generations."

The meeting of delegates thus auspiciously opened, continued its sessions more than a week. It was agreed to form an Evangelical Alliance. It was however to be distinctly understood that this alliance was not to be viewed as a new sect or denomination. Those forming the alliance were to be regarded as acting in their individual capacity.

"The parties composing the alliance shall be such persons only as hold and maintain, what are usually understood to be evangelical views, in regard to matters of doctrine understated, viz:—

1. The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.
2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of Persons therein.
4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
5. The incarnation of the Son of God, (and) his work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his mediatorial intercession and reign.
6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
7. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
9. The Divine institution of the Christian Ministry, and the (authority) obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper."

We must here close our quotations and remarks. We cannot however without subscribing our full assent to the nine points forming the doctrinal basis, upon which more than 1200 delegates, from the four quarters of the globe, most unanimously agreed to form an Evangelical Alliance. We cannot refrain from adding a few more remarks, and one additional quotation.

The subject of slavery came up for discussion, and for a time seemed so to divide the convention, that there was a prospect of *disunion* instead of *union*. The American delegates, while they were ready to denounce the system as most abominable, yet would not *un*church and denominate as man-stealers all who might, in God's providence, have their lot cast in a slaveholding state or country. Writes the same individual, whose remarks we have before quoted,

"The whole subject of slavery is left out of the constitution of the Alliance, and remains, with other evils with which the world is filled, to be relieved and ultimately removed, in God's appointed way, by the progress of the principles of the gospel of Christ. The plan of general organization is somewhat modified, and the way left entirely open for the American churches to form a corresponding alliance for our own continent, under the most happy auspices. We shall be agreed with the whole evangelical world in the unity of the FAITH OF OUR ALLIANCE. Thus has closed the most interesting and important assembly in the christian era.

During this discussion we were greatly indebted to the calm and clear reasoning, and the christian spirit exhibited in the addresses and the private influence of Dr. Beecher, Dr. Skinner, Dr. Dewitt, Dr. Cox, Dr. Patton, Dr. Peck, Dr. Olin, Dr. Emory, Dr. Erskine Mason, Dr. Schmucker, Dr. Baird, Dr. Smyth, Rev. E. N. Kirk, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Thomas Brainard, Rev. E. P. Humphrey and Rev. Mr. Adger, missionary from Smyrna, R. T. Haines, Charles Butler, Daniel Safford, and Sidney E. Morse, Esquires. Our country is indebted to these men, and others who ought to be named, for a great service.

The closing scene was an affecting one. The final hymns, the touching address of good old Father Bunting, the prayers, the solemn accents of the closing words of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, 'I pronounce this conference dissolved,' will never be forgotten by those who heard them. The lingering of American and British brethren to bid adieus, and the cordial shake of the hand, by those who had differed in opinion, and the farewell, '*God bless you, brother,*' long years will not efface from the memory. And I should not envy a heart that, notwithstanding all, was not endeared to British Christians, by the scenes of the conference of August, 1846.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING AT SEA.—The ship Rainbow, which recently arrived at this port from China, was absent only six months and a half; being the quickest voyage on record. When she left this port, the Chaplain of the Floating Church accompanied her to sea, and when outside of Sandy Hook, prayers were offered that all might be guarded from danger, and from the evils to which those are exposed who go down to the sea in ships. Two amiable, intelligent and right minded young ladies, (says the New York Evangelist,) beguiled the tedium of the passage by editing a weekly paper, which was printed in the forecastle and distributed throughout the ship. The Sabbath was strictly observed on the voyage in and out, and on the homeward passage a handsome sum was raised for religious purposes, the Floating Chapel and its excellent and pious clergyman not being forgotten.—[N. Y. paper.

WRECK OF THE BRIG RIENZI, OF BOSTON, (U. S.,) AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—We have received a detailed account of the loss of the brig Rienzi, of Boston, together with 16 lives, in the storms to which the Great Western was exposed on her passage from Liverpool. The account is copied from the log book of the ship Minerva, and states that on Saturday, the 26th of September, in latitude 37 30, longitude 48 30, at five o'clock P. M., they made a wreck on the larboard bow. The wind being light they approached her very slowly, and at a quarter past six lost sight of her altogether, previously taking her bearing; sent the boat to see if there were any persons on board, providing the boat with a compass, signal lanthorn and a bucket of fresh water; the boat was manned by the first officer and four men, who, after pulling for about an hour in the direction of the wreck, smelt something to windward similar to the carcase of a whale, pulled directly to windward and soon discovered the wreck; they then made a signal to the ship and she hove to under the lee of the wreck. As they neared the wreck, heard cries of distress and succeeded in rescuing the following named survivors: James S. Dyer, second officer; George Buntin, Appleton Lathe, Lloyd Brown, and George L. Howe, seamen. The poor fellows were mere skeletons, one being delirious, and would probably have died during the night if he had not been relieved. They were taken on board and their wants administered to. The following particulars of the disaster we have from Mr. Dyer, 2d officer of the Rienzi. She sailed on the 3d of April last from Provincetown, on a whaling voyage. On the 15th of September experienced a severe gale from S. S. W.; at about 11, P. M., the fore spencer was blown away; the gale increasing, at about 1, A. M., on the 16th, the balanced reefed mainsail, under which sail the brig was lying to, was entirely blown away; the gale still increasing every moment, and the brig laying almost on her beam ends, cut away the boats to ease her. Mr. Small then ordered the topmast to be cut off as the only means of saving the vessel; the rigging was accordingly cut, and a man sent aloft to saw off the mast, but on going aloft lost the saw overboard and was returning with a hatchet, when the brig was knocked down, the hatches burst off, and the vesssel immediately filled with water. She remained in that situation 20 minutes, when she wore round and righted, completely dismasted, with nothing remaining on deck, and a perfect wreck. Mr. Small, his mate, a young son about 16 years of age, together with two boatsteerers, shipkeeper and steward, were drowned in the cabin. Some of the crew were drowned in the forecastle, and others were washed overboard. Two boys, George Mann and Geo. Campbell, died the night previous to the rescue of the survivors.—[N. Y. paper, Oct. 14.

The Great Britain's Disaster.

Late English and American papers contain repeated allusions to the disaster attending this vessel, 12 hours after leaving Liverpool, on the 22d of September. She was stranded on the coast of Ireland, but most providentially all lives were saved. In a late number of the London Pictorial Times we see the captain's account, wherein he assigns as a reason the omission of a notice of St. John's light, in the chart of 1846, and complains that the chart was not an 'admiralty' chart. The same paper reports that the Great Western steam ship Company exculpate Captain Hosken from blame. Notwithstanding these statements, the public mind in England and America, is not satisfied, and the cry is abroad for an investigation more thorough. In the mean time scientific men are devising plans to "get her off." We copy the following from a late American paper.

"A letter has been written to this country by a gentleman of great distinction, who was one of the passengers of the Great Britain at the time of her disaster, stating that if the officers of the steamer had been temperance men, the accident would never have occurred. This statement, which is publicly made, will create, as it should, a powerful sensation, and will demand the strictest possible investigation. We have seen and conversed with a clergyman who has resided within ten miles of the spot where the vessel went ashore, and from the published statement of the nature of the disaster, he gives it as his opinion that nothing but carelessness unknown in navigation could have allowed its occurrence. He is perfectly familiar with the locality, and thinks the officers must have been under some unexplained hallucination.

In our London papers we find hints to the same effect, and we trust that the public will demand the investigation of this subject, and *that so thoroughly* that the whole truth will be elicited. It is due to the passengers then on board, and due to those who may travel hereafter that the occasion of this strange disaster should be ascertained.

And this is a good connection in which to remark that no man who indulges in the use of intoxicating drinks is fit to be trusted with any responsible situation on a steamboat or railroad. If a rule were adopted on this principle, we know several men who would soon be obliged to seek a livelihood in some business where the lives and limbs of others would not be endangered by their excesses.

It is also worthy of consideration that on any occasion of public interest, when crowds throng these conveyances, the agents and officers are under stronger temptations to indulge, and consequently they are unfitted for the accurate performance of duty at the very moment when their clearest powers of observation and caution are demanded.

☞ "The Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany," published in London and conducted with marked ability, by P. L. Simmonds, Esq., has copied from our columns Mr. Wyllie's Notes, without any abridgment, even to the engraving of the "Bethel" and the "map" of the harbor. Considering the elevated character of this ably conducted monthly of 150 pages, it is certainly a most complimentary tribute to the author. Those Notes published in a volume of octavo size and good type would fill more than 120 pages. The great amount of useful reading which those Notes contain is highly calculated to diffuse abroad correct information respecting the islands.

A few copies remain unsold at the Study of the Chaplain. Price, $1 single copy; $1,50 two copies.

King's Speech.

At the opening of the Hawaiian Legislature, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo.

[TRANSLATION.]

Nobles and Representatives:

I have ordered you again to assemble to deliberate together, for the benefit of my subjects and of foreigners who reside under my jurisdiction.

I have ordered my ministers to lay before you, in detail, the reports of their several departments.

I am happy to say that peace and order prevail throughout my islands; and that the cause of education, religion and morality, is steadily advancing.

It pains me to tell you that in some districts, there has been a scarcity of food, arising in some places from drought, in others, from the trespass of cattle, in others, from an unusual concourse of ships, and in others, from neglect of cultivation.

I recommend to your most serious consideration, to devise means to promote the agriculture of the islands, and profitable industry among all classes of their inhabitants. It is my wish that my subjects should possess lands upon a secure title; enabling them to live in abundance and comfort, and to bring up their children free from the vices that prevail in the seaports.

I hope the Land Commissioners will settle all disputed titles to land, upon principles uniform and equitable, and that you will consider the best means of equitably dividing such lands as may be held by several proprietors, or of enabling one of the proprietors to buy out the others, so as to remove the existing shackles to transfers of land—so as that those who own land, without the means of cultivating it, may be enabled to sell it to others who have the means, and so as that the buyers may not be afterwards molested by claims of others than the seller.

What my native subjects are greatly in want of, to become farmers, is capital, with which to buy cattle, fence in the land and cultivate it properly. I recommend you to consider the best means of inducing foreigners to furnish capital for carrying on agricultural operations, that thus, the exports of the country may be increased; and also for you to consider whether it be not expedient that the income derived from the sale of lands, should be loaned on good security, to such naturalized foreigners and natives, as will use it in developing the resources of the islands.

I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of establishing a new and more efficient system of police and prison regulations; and also the propriety of re-organizing the military force, and establishing volunteer companies to be available in the seaports, when required, to suppress disturbances created by foreign sailors, and whether it would be desirable to establish a city magistracy in those seaports.

I recommend you to consider the question whether the law requiring foreigners to take the oath of allegiance before they marry native females, can be repealed with safety to the interests of such females, and of general morality.

It is my wish that no other restriction be put on foreigners in such cases, except such as are necessary to prevent hasty and unsafe marriages, and to prevent husbands from abandoning their wives.

I am glad to announce to you, that it has pleased HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, to solemnly ratify the Treaty of 26th March, 1846, in a manner which places the independence of my Kingdom and its friendly relations with Great Britain upon the securest basis.

I have appointed plenipotentiaries to negotiate a treaty with the Commissioner of the United States, with which Republic, I am glad to say, my relations continue to be of a character corresponding to the friendly assurances and recommendations of the PRESIDENT.

My relations with FRANCE continue to be of the most friendly kind; as an evidence of which, I would mention the mediation of the French Consul, in a suit instituted against my Government; and the efforts he has made to bring it to an amicable termination.

I have made a treaty with HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF DENMARK, through His Chamberlain, Capt. Steen Bille; which, I hope, His Majesty will be pleased to ratify. I consider it eminently calculated to promote harmony, and mutually advantageous relations between the two kingdoms.

With all other nations, what relations subsist, are of the most friendly kind.

I earnestly recommend that all the judges and magistrates of the kingdom, under their responsibility to me, extend the same protection to foreigners, that they do to my native subjects; and that all foreigners, without distinction be allowed to enjoy the same rights and privileges as are allowed to the subjects of the most favored nation.

I have appointed the Hon. William Lee, as an additional judge in Honolulu. I wish you to consider all ameliorations required in the laws, or their administration, so that the law may be equally and justly applied.

I recommend to your consideration whether there be any means of supporting schools, which would be less onerous than the present labor tax; and whether some method cannot be adopted for the protection of the poorer classes from oppression under a misapprehension or misapplication of the laws.

Finally, I especially recommend to you the great interests of education and religion, with a view to extend them to all classes, and to maintain on a just and equal footing, the rights of all, whether they be rights of conscience or rights of property.

May the Almighty enlighten your councils, and guide you in the paths of truth and justice, and may all that you say or do, redound to His glory and the best interests of my people.

MOTIVES.—The two great movers of the human mind are, the desire of good and the fear of evil.

Donations.

FOR CHAPLAINCY, LAHAINA,

Feb. 24.	M. Pierre,	$2 00
Mar. 2.	Mr. Burns, steward of hospital,	2 00
" 3.	Mr. Cook,	1 00
" 3.	Mr. Lane,	50
" 18.	Mr. Baine,	50
" 19.	John A. Peck,	25
" 25.	George Stavery, ship Oscar,	50
" 27.	Mr. Lake, 1st officer of Copia,	2 00
April 1.	Mr. Babcock, ship Charles Drew,	1 00
	Total,	$9 75

FOR THE FRIEND.

Feb. 20.	Mr. T. Cook,	$0 50
Mar. 25.	Mr. Tibbetts,	25
" 27.	Mr. Pierce,	1 00
		$1 75

DIED.

At her late residence in this town, on the morning of the 23d inst., after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. Hannah Holmes Jones, aged 46 years.

The funeral exercises took place on the 26th, attended by a large assembly. Services at the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's church, were principally conducted in the native language, concluded by a prayer in English. The procession being reformed, accompanied her remains to the family vault.

In Honolulu, April 22, James Gaines alias Cheazy, of Bristol, England. He was a ship carpenter by trade, and had resided near 20 years upon the islands.

PASSENGERS.

In brig EUPHEMIA, from San Francisco—Messrs. W. H. Davis and C. E. Pickett.

In ship BETSEY WILLIAMS, (arr. at Lahaina)—Messrs. Alfred W. Bush and Benjamin F. Bolles, of New London,

Per schooner PROVIDENCE, from Tahiti.—Mr. and Mrs. McAlear, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington and Mr. Pratt.

Per MARY ANN for California.—Captain John Paty and Master Allan Brinsmade.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

April 18.—Haw. brig Euphemia, Rossum, 20 days from San Francisco, to Messrs. E. &. H. Grimes. Left at San Francisco, U. S. Ships Independence and Cyane; transports Lexington, Thomas Perkins, Loo Choo and Susan Drew; store ships Xylon and Mount Vernon; ship Tasso and bark Moscow. The Mount Vernon and Xylon to sail in a few weeks for this place.

19th.—Am. whale ship Hannibal, Canning, Sag Harbor, 18 months, 350 whale.

22.—Fr. whale ship Gen. Teste, Morin, Havre, 5 months, no report.

April 29.—Fr. schr. Providence, Sajhur, 31 days from Tahiti.

SAILED.

15.—Fr whale ship Ville de Rheims, Ballou, to cruise.

17.—Am. schr Santa Cruz, for Monterey,

April 19.—Am bark J. E. Donnell, Hussey, New Bedford, to cruise

20.—Brem. whale ship Clementine, to cruise.

April 20.—Haw. brig Mary Ann, Southworth, for California.

24.—Am whale ship Wm. Tell, Glover, Sag Harbor, to cruise.

26.—Eng. brig Texian Alleyne, for Mazatlan.

MEMORANDA.

DISASTER.—The whale ship William Thompson, Ellis, of New Bedford, sailed from here the 17th April for North West Coast, put into Waimea, Kauai, on the 19th in distress, being on fire in the fore hold. The fire was first discovered at 10 1-2, P. M., on the 18th, the ship being then 45 miles N. W. from Kauai. The captain immediately ordered the hatches to be battened down, and stood for Kauai. When within a few miles of the island he dispatched two boats ashore with his papers, chronometer, &c. On getting at the anchorage on the day following, the fire had increased and extended towards the main hatch way. Holes were bored in the deck and water poured down—this making the matter worse, the holes were stopped, sails unbent and placed over the deck and kept wet. On the 20th, the fire having increased, the captain made another attempt to put it out by water, but the heat and smoke prevented all access to the burning part. Everything was made tight again, with the hope of smothering the fire; but by evening little hope of saving the ship was entertained. On the 21st the fire appeared to be subdued, and the captain reported it out, but a later report from Waimea reports it as not wholly extinguished. The damage is not yet ascertained. The fire was confined chiefly to the starboard side from the fore to the main hatch. The decks are nearly burnt through, the beams destroyed, and sides much charred—a large quantity of junk, staves, lumber, gear of all descriptions, with sundry dry goods belonging to the captain, are supposed to be ruined. There was but 50 bbls. sperm on board, which are supposed to be uninjured. Captain Ellis intends coming here to repair.

The fire was the work of incendiaries. Three of the crew are confined in the fort, on suspicion—one, Lyman Lockman, a young man of 20 years of age, shipped from the New York house of refuge, being supposed to be the principal, and Silver and Nicholls, accessaries.

The ship has been fired twice before by desperadoes on board, since she left New Bedford, Nov. last. Two men were sent to the United States for trial, from Pernambnco, charged with this offence. The authors of the second attempt, on the line in the Pacific, were undiscovered.

Such a succession of diabolical outrages is very remarkable, and manifests most reckless depravity.

The William Thompson is a fine ship and Captain Ellis a gentleman, who stands high in his profession. We cannot imagine a motive for such iniquities.

☞ Recent letters from Tahiti inform us that the Montreal, Captain Doane, arrived there March 29, from Boston, via Rio. Jan. 7, where she put in to land Mr. Hill, a passenger, who was dangerously ill. Mrs. Hooper and two children, Miss Morse, Messrs. Williams, Chamberlain, Christie, and Brown are passengers. Mr. Chamberlain is in much better health than when he left Honolulu in 1845. The Montreal lands two passengers and 100 tons of freight at Tahiti, besides making sales of much of her cargo which is in demand. She was expected to leave for this about 15th April.

NEW SCHOONER.—Mr. Torbert's new schooner, "Chance," 54 tons, launched recently at Hanaaula, Maui, arrived here last week. She is a fine looking craft, and will make an excellent addition to our coasters.

☞ Captain Marston, of the ship George, reports French whale ship Larmatine ashore at Waitatuck, Society Islands.

☞ Heard from in January, Br. whale bark Indian, Maughn, 70 bbls. sperm since leaving Oahu—bound to London.

☞ The late gale caused several of the Maui fleet to drag their anchors. The Canada dragged afoul of the Edward, and did her boats and davits some damage. The South America, Soule, lost a boat's crew of fine green hands, who are supposed to have pulled out to sea during the evening, having gone ashore after the first officer. They were immediately missed and three boats dispatched to cruise for them, but as no traces of them were discovered, it is supposed they perished. It was blowing hard at the time.

☞ The Cortes, of New Bedford, Captain Swift, fell in with an English brig in distress in the latitude of the Cape de Verde Islands. She belonged to Dublin, and was bound to Halifax. Captain Swift took the officers and crew and what goods could be saved, when she was abandoned. The crew were landed at the Cape de Verde Islands.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

April 16.—Am whale ship Orozimbo, Norton, New Bedford, 17 months, 80 sperm, 1920 whale, 800 whale this season.

Am whale ship Nimrod, Sherman, New Bedford, 22 months, 300 sperm, 1300 whale, 90 sperm and 40 whale this season

17.—Am whale bark Cherokee, Cleaveland, New Bedford, 8 months, 120 sperm, 100 whale.

Am. whale ship Betsey Williams, Hall, Stonington, 5 mos, 75 sperm.

Fr bark Eliza, Malherbe, Havre, 6 months, no report.

Fr whale ship Gen. Teste, Morin, Havre, 5 mons., no report.

18.—Am whale ship Trident, Stetson, New Bedford, 5 mos., 100 sperm.

20.—Am whale ship George, Marston, Fair Haven, 7 months, 200 sperm, 50 whale.

Am. whale ship Portsmouth, Munroe, Warren, 14, months, 1100 whale.

Am whale ship Uncas, Gelett, New Bedford, no report.

Am whale ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 7 months, 600 sperm. 50 whale.

Am whale ship Josephine, Hodges, Sag Harbor, no report.

April 20.—Am whale ship Bowditch, 5 months, clean.

Am whale bark Ann, Edwards, Sag Habor, 7 months, 40 sperm, 180 whale.

21.—Fr, ship Ferdinand, Postel, Havre, no report.

24.—Am. whale ship Armata, Fitch, New London, 9 months, 450 whale.

25.—Leonidas, Swift, off and on.

List of Letters at the Counting Room of Messrs. Makee & Anthon.

	A
Arey, Benjamin J.	Allen, U. P.
Allyn, S. J.	Andrews, W. jr.
Akin, J.	
	B
Briggs, E.	Boomer, John
Brayton, John E.	Braley, S. J.
Bottum, John	Bailey, E. W.
Bennett, George	Barker, J. S.
Briggs, L. J.	Bailey, Joseph
Bower, E.	Beetle, H. W.
Boomer, Jas. H.	Butts, Francis A.
Butts. James H.	Benjamin, George G.
Brown, Wm. R.	Brewster, Charles O.
Barker, Alex. R.	Borroughs, S.
Barrett, John	Bowen, Martin
	C
Coleman, Henry B.	Case, Charles C.
Crowell, J. A.	Coffin, D. U,
Chappell, Wm. M.	Clark, A. A.
Congdon, Isaac	Chester, B.
Collins, B. W.	Coffin, U.
Crowell, Leonard	Crowell, Amos K.
Clempton, T. A.	Chumplin, Henry
Cook, J. C.	Coffin, Thomas
Corey, Andrew J.	Cushman, Benjamin
Chase, Ariel,	Churchill, Gust.
	D
——— Davolt,	Daggett, Wm.
Destin, George	Downs, C. C.
Davenport, J. V.	Davis, Jonathan
Davis, Wm. E.	Delano, Ephraim
Davis, Aaron,	Danberry, Asher S.
	E
Ellbridge, Ephraim E.	Elldredge, T.
Edwards, R. M.	Eldridge Chas. L.
	F
Fish, Aiza	Fitch, Daniel
	G
Gibbs, Benjamin	Gifford, Charles
Garvin, John G.	Gifford, James H.
Grinnell, Charles D.	Gifford, James N.
Gray, James	Gray, S. L.
	H
Hathaway, Stephen	Hammond, John C.
Hendricks, G.	Helmes, F.
Hendrick, Henry	Howland, E. J. 2
Hutchins, Robert C.	Heath, Wm. H.
Haynes, Gardner	Halm, Joseph H.
Hall, J. E.	Hackfeld, H.
Haynes, Wm. C.	Harding, Chas. D.
Hams, George	Hiller, Levy
Hanley, George W.	Hoxie, Ab.
Holt, Henry W.	Hammond, J. F
Horsfield, Wm.	Hendrick, John

[Remainder in our next.]

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

**Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

FOR SALE.

HEAVY and light Canvas, do do Duck, seine Twine, hemp Cordage, assorted Blocks, ships Spars, &c., &c.

ALSO—150 bbls American Beef, for sale by

o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

FLOUR.

40 BBLS. superfine Flour, just received and for sale by R. VIDA & VON PFISTER.

a 24 3t

☞ NOTICE TO SEAMEN. ☜

For the information of stranger seamen, visiting the Port of Honolulu, the Seamen's Chaplain would give the following notices, viz:

Religious services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and Sabbath evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Bethel. On every Thursday evening a religious meeting is held in the Vestry Room, under the Bethel, and the Seamen's Concert for Prayer, on the third Monday evening of every month, at the same place.

A weekly temperance meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society is held at the Vestry Room, at which seamen are invited to attend. Should any desire to sign the pledge, they are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study.

All seamen are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they can be supplied, gratuitously, with Bibles and Testaments, (in various languages) religious books, hymn books and tracts; also, with copies of the Friend. The Chaplain has constantly on hand back volumes of the Friend, neatly bound, which will be furnished to seamen at a *reduced* or *cost price.*

☞ The hours between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., every day, the Chaplain will be found in his Study, and most happy to receive visits from his seafaring friends. Inasmuch as many call at the Bethel, supposing that they will there find the Chaplain, please take notice that the Chaplain's Study is adjoining his dwelling house, in the street near the west end of the Catholic Church. Over the Study gate, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN. tf.

GEORGE RISELY,

BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN.

GEORGE RISELY begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner.

Honolulu, March 15, 1847.—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership at this place, under the firm of R. VIDA & VON PFISTER, for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the store on the beach, next to that occupied by Mr. Peter Corney.

F. RODRIGUEZ DE VIDA,
E. H. VON PFISTER.

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1847. f 27 tf

NOTICE.

JAMES ROBINSON & CO,, having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. a1 6m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to
jy 9 J. T. GOWER.

Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

NEW GOODS.

25 Cases American, English and French Prints,
30 bales brown drills, 30 do do Shirting,
12 cases indigo blue Drills, 8 do 4-4 do do,
4 " 5-4 do Sheeting, 6 do 4-4 do do,
6 " Tickings, 2 bales Osnaburgs,
5 " satin Jeans, 5 do blue Drills,
6 " Longcloths, 2 do twilled Stripes,
10 " cotton Threads, 1 do Tk. red Cotton,
2 " silk choppa Hdkfs, 4 do fancy ctn. do,
1 " Furnitures, 1 bale 3-4 linen Duck,
1 " 8-4 do Damask,
1 " bleached linen Sheeting, 38 in.,
1 " 3-4 do do Dowlas, 10 dz. striped Shirts,
1 " brown cotton 1-2 Hose,
10 " palm leaf Hats, &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
White Lead; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil; Prussian Blue;
Spt's. Turpentine; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my 23 tf.

WANTED.—Four Journeymen Tailors. Men of steady habits and masters of their business. None others need apply.
March 15. HENDERSON & CAMPBELL.

LUMBER, &c.

110 M. feet fir, spruce and hemlock Lumber; 175,000 Shingles; 300do Salmon, for sale by (o 15 tf) C. BREWER & CO.

HARDWARE.

SHEATHING Copper, copper Nails, boat do, cut do, window Weights, iron Rivits, steel pointed crow Bars, round, square and flat Iron, sheet Lead, sad Irons, iron Ware, &c., &c., for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c., usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. f 27tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

BOILED linseed Oil, spirits Turpentine, yellow Ochre, chrome Green, black Paint, white Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., for sale by
o 15 tf C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

SUPER Flannels, do Broadcloths, do white Muslins, lace cambric, crimson Damask, do and green merinos; Hoisery, white and mixed; linen and kid Gloves; twilled stripe Shirts; silk, cotton and gingham Cravats; linen cambric Handkerchiefs, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
o 15 tf

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol I of the HawaiianCascade.

EVERETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

A. P. EVERETT, JAMES J. JARVES. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B.—Money advanced on favorable terms on Bills on the United States and Europe. My1tf

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

Particular attention paid to fine watch repairing.

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

OFFER for sale on liberal terms, beef, pork, molasses, sugar, cordage, canvas, coffee and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. f 27 tf

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., MAY 15, 1847. [No. X.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Gallipagos Islands.---No. 2.

A SAILOR'S EPISTLE HOME.

ALBERMARLE ISLAND, Jan. 5, 1847.

Notes of a Terrapin Hunt.

For three days the crew of our ship had been ashore on Chatham Island and brought back with them two or three boat loads of the most desirable animals which abound on these islands. They always came back nearly exhausted, and their feet and hands were well torn with briers. Clothes which were whole in the morning were rags at night, and new shoes were all gone save possibly a small portion of upper leather.—Hats were shocking bad, and the appearance of all betokened hard service. I should here remark, that for four days, we had been anchored off Chatham Island, one of the largest of the Gallipagos group. Our ship lay about two miles from a sand beach, which had been selected, as affording a good place to land. At. 10 A. M. we lowered a boat and pulled ashore, the surf was somewhat heavy, breaking over a reef, but we found the landing very good. Having hauled our boat up alongside the three boats already on shore, our party, consisting of Capt. A., Mr. M., 3d mate, the shipkeeper and self, started, just taking a drink of water from the boat kegs on shore. We had provided ourselves with a few oranges and a small flask of lime juice mixed with water. The path took us immediately into thick bushes, many of which were cotton bushes here growing wild, which, saving in the path, were very thick; other bushes were covered with long sharp briars and were entwined all around, so that to force your way through them subjected you to having your hands and ancles torn. A small bush bore red berries which we tasted, but so bitter were they, that our mouths were hours recovering their natural taste. The path soon became very rough and was covered with bits of lava, broken and very destructive from the sharp edges to feet and shoes. Ahead of us was a lofty mountain, and on our right hand another, barren and rough in the extreme. The first two miles went off pretty well, Capt. A. being naturally a fast traveller, led the way followed closely by us, indian file. Mr. M. took with him a tin horn, and as we passed along would blow a blast, hoping soon to fall in with some of our shipmates on the road to the boats. Presently shouts answered our horn, and the chief and second mates of our ship met us, the former had one large terrapin, the second two of smaller size, slung to their backs, behind them was Jackson with a still larger one. They cheered us heartily. We stopped a moment and were directed by them which path to pursue, as our path forked just ahead. They looked very much fatigued and pointed to a still more distant mountain which they had crossed and found terrapin in abundance. They had with them part of a bottle of water and did not need any assistance. Passing along half a mile towards the mountain we met Jim Hall, a kanaka; under a cabbage tree lay Jim with a terrapin of large size and a small one, a heavy load for one man. The tree afforded him some shade, but he was evidently much exhausted. Mr. M. gave him an orange which he ate with much satisfaction. The cabbage tree is a curious shrub growing about 15 feet in height, the leaves are like the prickly pear, of oval shape and about one foot in circumference, of light green color. The trunk is in some cases as large as a man's body, and when cut appears like a cabbage stalk, the outer bark like a pitch pine tree. There is much juice in the leaves, and they afford excellent food for the terrapin. As a substitute for water nothing could be more valuable to this singular animal, for their island home being sometimes for months without rain and no springs of fresh water being found, nature has kindly provided them with this tree, which answers well for food and water. The sun was blazing down upon us and before we were half way to the ground I almost regretted having started. Every moment the road grew more rough and the sharp pieces of lava made serious inroads into the soles and sides of our shoes. We in the course of an hour reached the base of the mountain for which we were steering, rugged indeed was the side presented to us, it rose very nearly perpendicular to the height of fifteen hundred feet, huge masses of calcined lava seemed to form its foundation, and no doubt it had been a volcano, but our time would not permit us ascend to its summit. Just here we met two other of our kanakas, they were boys but each bore his terrapin; one, a very small lad of 12 years, had one of considerable size, and he held it up to our captain with much satisfaction. They had part of a bottle of water with them. On questioning them as to the best spot on which to find terrapin, they offered to go and show us plenty, but we declined, as they had already brought down a load before. After rounding the base of the mountain, we concluded to divide our party, the "old man," as the masters of whale ships are always called, and myself taking the right hand, and Mr. M. and the shipkeeper the left. We were on terrapin ground and now to find them. We looked among bushes and rocks, but could see none; presently we heard Mr. M. shouting "Town O!" which is a signal when a terrapin is found. We did not join them as they were some distance from them. After looking in vain for some time for the game we were in search of, we travelled on and reached the top of a smaller mountain, its sides were quite smooth, but covered with bushes.—Having descended on the other side, we reached a valley abounding with rough stones, the passage across, which was very difficult. Bushes full of thorns we met at every step, and if you took hold of them to keep you from slipping from the stones, your hands would be severely lacerated. The ground now rising, led us to a huge crater more than a mile in circumference, and in depth several hundred feet. It presented a singular and grand spectacle, its vast size, the sides and bottom overgrown with trees and bushes, the rough lava, the awful stillness around, all was grand and sublime.—We were amazed as we stood upon the edge of this mighty work of Him whose skill formed the mountain and the seas. Our heads swam as we looked down its awful depth, the reflection striking us, should we fall, hope would no longer be a virtue.—From top to bottom it was a straight line, all around was immense blocks of lava, all black as coal. A short distance from this we came to another crater of smaller size, it was overgrown, as the first mentioned, with trees and bushes, and could not have been burning for many years. It was, if possible, still more rough, and we did not dare look at its depth, as the top overhung the opening in part, and one look satisfied us. On the edge of this crater, we each ate an orange, our thirst was very great, but we would not yet taste our water. No terrapin appeared about, and we concluded to descend into another valley of great extent. Having passed this and ascended a rising, we saw a line of cabbage trees, under one we saw a very large male terrapin, far above our ability to carry, and on looking a little further we found under almost every tree one of the same kind. These huge creatures here sat unconcerned, and it was our impression that there they had been for the last five hundred years. When disturbed, they draw in their feet, drop their lower shell on the ground and make a hissing noise not unlike a snake; they do not offer to bite, neither will they run. Some of them were eating cabbage leaves, which had fallen from the trees. Here, again, how wonderful are the arrangements of Him who provides food

but few facilities for obtaining food, neither being able to climb trees or to kill other animals, so slow is their motion. Under these trees, which afford them comfortable shade, they rest, watching the fall of a leaf, and when it falls they eat it; if one should not fall for a month, why he could remain without eating, but from paths leading from tree to tree, no doubt they move from one to another. We now went a little further and found two of about the right size. With two bits of canvass, as straps, we fastened their legs and placed them on our backs, precisely as a soldier does his knapsack, the strings passing under our arms. The weight of each was about fifty to sixty pounds. We now having secured our prizes each took a swallow of water. At the first start we found but little difficulty, the path being quite smooth, but soon we came to stones and bushes, and the weight on our backs made us stagger, as we jumped from one rock to another. We lost our way and struck into the thickest range of bushes we had yet met with. It was now three o'clock, the sun blazed down like what—nothing like the sun on the line—our mouths were parched, and each step we took, only led us from better to worse. Every few minutes we would lose sight of each other in the bushes and have to halloo in order not to get lost. We walked about half a mile and then took off our load and rested—again all ready—sharp stones grew more thick, and we were disheartened at losing the path—we altered our course in hopes of meeting a better one, but none could we find—again we rested—I wished the terrapin were all in Jerico, for with or without them, we had at least ten miles to travel before we could reach the beach. Here we concluded to eat our last two oranges, and you cannot imagine our disappointment when on feeling for them, to find that I had lost them from my pocket.—It appears a small matter but I can assure you that their value to us at that time, was very, very great.

Occasionally we would get a glimpse of the ocean and our ship in the distance, and never did I in my boyish days so long to get home as I now did to be safe on board the good craft. Just now Capt. A. slipped and fell from one rock to another below him, bruising his knee, he recovered himself without any further injury. We could find no traces of a path, and we were about to leave our terrapin behind, but the reflection that all our shipmates would laugh at us, induced us to press on, and if we did fail, to try at least to fall in with some of them and let them see that we had at least tried to do our duty. Here I should remark, that from the time we had landed, until we left in our boats to go on board, we had been followed by a host of large flies of a blueish green color, who, without cessation, would light upon our faces and hands, and particularly the lips, their bite was sharp and it was only by constant brushing that we could partially keep them away. I have seen flies before, but never any that would for so many miles follow a traveller. Often we passed the spots in the sand where the terrapin deposits its eggs, they were nicely covered over and there left for the sun to complete the work of incubation. In size they were a little larger than a goose egg, perfectly round, and the shell the same as that of the fowl.—How long they remain before hatching, I could not ascertain, or how long before the animal reaches maturity. We now retraced a part of our steps, and struck into a path more clear of bushes and clinkers, and found quite a good path. Here we ventured to take another swallow of water. After another hour's travel, we met the cooper, one boatsteerer and the steward, so intent were they in pursuit of game, that though we passed within a few feet them and they did not notice us until we "sung out" to them. They had been twice to the boats, each time with terrapin, and told us that we had gone in the wrong direction, that they should soon return to the boats, for their terrapin ground was close by. The cooper gave us a draught of water, each of his party having a full bottle with them. We now started in good spirits and soon fell in with the chief mate, who had brought for us a small keg of water at a cross road, and was waiting for us to come up. He kindly offered to take either of our terrapin for us, and we allowed him to take one from us by turns. We had but five miles to travel, and after winding around the base of the mountain first spoken of, the path was excellent in comparison to that which we had passed over. From his water keg I drank freely, never did water taste so good, lips were parched, tongue dry and swollen. We soon reached the beach and with some satisfaction lay down our terrapin; they were pronounced of good size, and an old sailor patted me on the shoulder and said well done. The ensign was flying at the mizzen peak of our ship, and looking out seaward, we saw a small brig standing close in shore. As this was just in the midst of the Mexican war, and privateers might be about, the old man gave orders to launch the boats and go aboard. She proved to be a Columbia schooner who visited these islands to take terrapin oil to the Spanish main.—Our boats brought off that day thirty-seven terrapin, which, with those on board, made one hundred and thirty collected in four days. Some of these were of large size and were carried by three men, some so small that one man could carry two.

It is a happy provision of nature that these animals are placed on these islands; they furnish a most excellent recruit for ships cruising in this part of the Pacific Ocean, and when it is remembered that they may be kept on ship board for six or nine months without food or water—it will be seen that they are almost invaluable. Aye! says the old man, if we only had these in New York to-day, what a beautiful sum they would fetch—and how well they would fill the bellies of some of the hungry men at Washington—and how for four months have we lived on terrapin soup every other day, morning noon and night—sea pies made savory with good things—who would not go a whaling. The next morning we weighed anchor and stood along to a settlement about a day's sail from where we took our terrapin, and purchased fifty more of large size. The residents here are about twenty in number—the chief man is named Williams, an Englishman; his colony is composed of Spaniards and Americans, and two slaves. He visited our ship and received trade for his terrapin, cloth, etc., charging us from 50 to 75 cts. each for them. He has two or three hundred of them always on hand for such ships as may call on him. After a delay of a few hours we stood away for another cruising ground. CAMILLAS.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1846.

DEAR BROTHER,—As a native of New England, I know you are interested in what pertains to her mountains and her morals, her meadows and her merchandise, her streams and her schools, her rocks and her reputation. A chapter then of observations made in a recent tour through all her States, but one, may be the most palatable dish I can spread before you. New England forever! Her mountains and hills were never prouder or crowned to their very summits with richer wheat and clover, than the present year. Her streams are vieing with each other to see which shall drive the most machinery, and turn out the greatest quantity of Yankee notions. Some of her manufactories have been held in check by recent tariff regulations, but her expansive ingenuity and enterprise will not suffer them to be idle. If her mills cannot make cloth they will *grind out* something. Like Burns' text,—

> But how the subject theme may gang,
> Let time and chance determine;
> Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
> Perhaps turn out a sermon.

Sang or sermon, there will be some productive result. General prosperity attends all her departments of business. Some portions of the land, however, seem to be stationary. Neither the farms, nor the villages indicate any advance made for the last 20 years. While in other places the reverse is true, the wilderness is converted into the fruitful field, and the beautiful villages smile where but recently stood the blackened stumps. From these stationary portions, the young and enterprising have gone, some in search of the salt sea, and others of the

shining silver. The railroads now running in every direction, will render her productive soil more valuable; and if a judicious financial policy is pursued, will make her streams, and forests, and hills of granite, tributary to her general prosperity.

The general absence of revivals of religion, and a consequent want of a healthful moral influence excited by the church, has lifted the gates for iniquity to come in like a flood. Repeatedly have I been shocked of late in overhearing in such groups as gather around the country post office, or tavern, or stable, the language of blasphemy and obscenity. Groups of boys and young men from the outskirts of society are drawn from feelings of socialty and want of employment, and readily learn to smoke and swear. Larger or smaller circles of this description hang about most of our large villages and swarm in our cities. Drinking is less common with such, as with all classes, than formerly. Here are schooled the Sabbath breakers, and the candidates for *hempen* orders, and the inmates of our prisons.—Much have we to make us sad, and much to cheer, when viewing the young of New England. Strong as is vice, virtue must have the ascendancy. Much as is the Sabbath desecrated, I believe it is gaining in a proper sanctified observance. And still inclined as many are to mingle strong drink, the principles and the practice of temperance are sure of victory complete and permanent.—The benevolent spirit of New England expands every year, and this is one of her brightest features and surest indications of future prosperity. God will not forget her labors of love—she will find in his smiles, and in her full basket and store, that it is infinitely more blessed to give than receive.—Thus have I generalised, without even a word about your native village and hills. Thus—they stand *as*, and *where* they used to, and I am affectionately yours.

J. S.

For the Friend.

Missionary Intelligence.

Native Schools—Temperance Celebrations.

Waimea, Hawaii, March 25, 1847.

Dear Brother Damon,—A thought from some source or other, has sprung up in my mind, to give you some account of a tour which I have lately made through my field. If you deem any portion of it as worthy of a place in "The Friend," you have the liberty to publish it. I will speak separately of the several objects to which my time and attention were devoted.

1 *The Children's Schools.*—The whole of these is 21; whole number of pupils, 984. There never was a time, perhaps, when native schools were more prosperous; but then they are native schools, and their prosperity must be understood in a native or comparative sense. They will by no means compare with common schools in the United States, but may very well compare with other similar schools on these islands. I found that much attention had been given by the pupils, i. e., that kind of attention which consists in reading over chapters for the sake of committing them to memory. And in the line of committing the schools have certainly done well. According to my estimate about 45,000 verses of scripture have been committed to memory by the different schools, during the year 1846. Many pupils are reported by their teachers as having made advances in mental and written arithmetic.—Doubtless they understand something of branches—a great wonder if they did not. But here allow me to correct a mistake some how or other set afloat in this ocean. The Hawaiians are by no means natural arithmeticians. Perhaps more artificial arithmeticians cannot found on the globe. What knowledge of figures they obtain, has, to speak rather bluntly, to be beaten into them by main force. The effort of communicating arithmetical instruction to a Hawaiian might not abruptly be compared with that of administering medicine to an obstinate child, which is done by pouring it down his throat. I speak from a fifteen years' experience.—But then, medicine poured down, produces, if it stays down, the same effects as if taken in the natural way. So Hawaiians well enjoy the benefits of their arithmetical knowledge, though obtained in artificial way, provided it "stays where it is put." Another thing I observed in the schools was the aspect of civilization obvious in the clothing of the pupils. All the girls appeared in English dresses of some kind, and in some schools there was quite a display of bonnets. Most of the boys also dashed out in their white and blue and striped shirts and pantaloons of various descriptions. Jackets, and frock coats, were by no means wanting.—Hats and caps were also numerous, though many were destitute.

Another thing may be stated in relation to the schools: all the schools may be regarded as constituting so many temperance and anti-tobacco societies.

The children, as a matter of course, are all temperance children—intoxicating drinks being prohibited by law—tobacco is not prohibited—many parents are great smokers. The children once followed their example, but now the anti-tobacco societies in the schools have delivered them from the filthy and pernicious practice, to which they were once addicted A pupil in the school is ashamed to be seen smoking. All the pupils large and small, have pledged themselves that they will not smoke or use tobacco in any way. And I was happy to learn that but few had violated their pledges; and on the part of this few the pledge was renewed.

2. *Temperance Celebrations.*—During my tour I attended 14 temperance celebrations. These celebrations consisted of processions, meetings and festivals. The children of the schools, and all the adults connected with temperance societies, united in these exercises. Many of the societies appeared with their temperance badges attached to their arms or hats and bonnets, with long feather brushes and flags of various descriptions, waving in Hawaiian splendor, as they performed their temperance evolutions. The different temperance companies, all decently and many fantastically dressed, presented in them, while marching beneath their gay and flying banners, quite a military appearance. The indescribable music of a Hawaiian drum, in some instances, cheered on the marching temperance army.

Any thing to wake up Hawaiian stupidity, and break up Hawaiian stagnation.

But the festivals deserve a word—they were observed in booths and groves, &c.—great preparations had been made—tables had been procured, and some altogether, and many partially furnished with plates, knives and forks, spoons, bowls, tumblers, &c. A far greater number were seated by tables at these festivals than on any preceding occasion of this kind. But what is deserving of particular attention is, these tables are not to disappear at the end of the feast and the guests return to the floor as formerly, but the eating on tables is to be a permanent thing. About 200 have made this resolution. So there is a little hope yet of Hawaiians becoming civilized. I had long been laboring to get the people up from the floor from among the dirt, and fleas and dogs and cats, and what not, and eat on tables like human and civilized beings; but I did not seem to accomplish any thing by efforts, and was about giving up in utter despair, but my courage can now take a new start.

But one thing more on the subject of temperance. I do not know that a single drop of rum or any distilled liquor has been drank by a native in my field during the past year. There may have been some instances of drinking ava, but none amounting to intoxication to my knowledge.

The foreigners too, seem to have partaken of the sobriety of the natives. So you see we live in quite a temperance atmosphere.

There are other points in my tour that I might mention; but I will relate but one more, and that is my wonderful deliverance from threatening death. While sailing on the ocean and attempting to land at a certain place, the canoe was buried beneath the raging surf, and all on board plunged into the deep. Unable to swim, especially in such oceanic Niagara, I began at once to sink, but was grasped in a few moments by a thoughtful fellow sailor and brought up above the foaming and dashing waves, but I

had but just breathed again as it were, when another wave came with great violence and turned the canoe over and plunged me beneath it; I was now separated from my former deliverer, and thought that perhaps I must struggle and gasp and die beneath the dark rolling billows of the deep; but my deliverer again grasped me and I was finally borne safely to the shore, a monument of God's preserving mercy.

Yours most sincerely,
L. LYONS.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 15, 1847.

American Board.

The Annual Meeting of the A. B. C. F. Missions was held in September, 1846, at New Haven, Ct. There was a large attendance of members. Besides 80 corporate members, there were about 400 honorary members present.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

John Scudder, M. D.,	Madras,
Rev. F. D. W. Ward,	"
" Samuel Hutchings,	"
" E. Doty,	Amoy, China,
S. Wells Williams,	Canton, "
Rev. J. F. Lanneau,	Beirut, Syria,
" Eli Smith,	" "
" Hiram Bingham,	Sandwich Islands,
Levi Chamberlain,	" "

The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford. Text 1 Sam. 7. 12. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

"He commenced by giving a succint history of the rise and progress of the Board, from the time when *thirty-six* years ago it consisted of *five* men who met in a private parlor of a Connecticut pastor to transact its annual business, and by exhibiting the present as compared with the past he drew a strong reason for saying in the words of the text, hitherto hath the Lord helped us, and in the name of the Lord we will go forward. He passed rapidly over the field of the Board's labors to show that those fields have been vastly enlarged, and that the barriers in the way of progress have been broken down, so that God has opened every door, until five hundred millions of heathen are now accessible. The world is like the Roman Empire at the propagation of primitive christianity when roads had been cut into all parts of the empire so that the gospel was readily carried by its ministers in every direction. The communications by Commerce are great aids to the missionary work, and here a deserved tribute was paid to Sir Stratford Canning, British minister at Constantinople, for his generous and noble protection of the truth."

The receipts of the Board for the year closing July 31, 1846, were	$263,072 55
Expenditures for the same time,	257,605 23
Showing an excess of receipts of	4,4468 32
On the 1st of August, 1845, there was a balance in Treasury of	17,295 89
Showing a balance on hand, August 1, 1846, of	$51,764 21

Of the receipts thus reported, $93,436 were from legacies, and $40,000 the bequest of one deceased friend, the late Mr. Waldo, of Massachusetts.

In addition to this amount, the Board has received from the American Bible Society, $4,000

From the American Tract Society, $7,500

Out of 350 Missionaries and their assistants, laboring in foreign lands, the following persons have died, viz: Rev. Samuel Whitney, Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Pohlman, Mrs. Bissell, and Rev. David Abeel.

The Board is now sustaining 26 missions, embracing 93 stations; 134 missionaries, including 10 physicians; 73 churches, connected with which, are 24,824 members; 7 seminaries for native preachers, and 487 pupils; 34 boarding schools and 1,874 pupils; 15 printing establishments, including 32 presses, 40 fonts of type and materials to print in 27 languages. Who can contemplate these mighty agencies for good and not feel it to be a privilege to cooperate in so good, great, and noble undertaking, as making known the everlasting gospel to the ignorant and destitute?

We are indebted to the New York Observer, of September 12, for the forgoing particulars.

Annual Report of the American Board of Commissioners for For. Missions, Boston, 1846.

Since preparing a sketch of the meeting of the American Board, to be found in another portion of our columns, we have received the above mentioned document. It is a well printed and neatly executed pamphlet of 256 octavo pages. From the perusal of this report the philanthropist and christian may glean abundant evidence that the limits of christianity are gradually enlarging and Zion is lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of 'her tent.' Under the ample folds of that tent, are now gathering converts to the gospel, dwelling in every zone, and inhabiting every quarter of the globe. Every successive report of the American Board and other kindred institutions, developes the ennobling ideas, that truth is gaining ground, and that onward progress is the tendency of the XIXth century. The annual reports of our benevolent societies, when carefully prepared, we regard as holding the same relation to the passing age, that the book of the "Acts of the Apostles," does to the first century of the christian era.—Most cordially would we recommend the reading of this report to the *enemies* as well as the *friends* of missions.

Examination of Punahou School

We take great pleasure in recording brief notices of our school examinations. If possible, we always aim to attend. It is a duty quite too much neglected. Good schools are an honor to any community, and well attended examinations tend to make good schools, by encouraging both teachers and scholars. As is well known to many of our readers, the Punahou School is expressly intended for the children of the American Missionaries. The literary department is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Dole, and the domestic of Mr. Rice and Miss Smith. The examination on the 30th ultimo, passed off in a manner alike creditable to instructors and pupils. We noticed, with pleasure, that a sound and thorough acquaintance with the several branches of study, characterized the recitations. Mr. Dole pays particular attention to the department of the languages, and should any of his pupils hereafter pursue a collegiate education, his thorough training will be of invaluable service. A class in Natural Philosophy, under Mr. Rice's instruction, appeared well. If we may be allowed to make a suggestion, we do think the teachers ought to train their pupils to recite with more distinctness and a louder voice. This is a common fault in most schools, and hence, all teachers ought to combine in a common warfare against the evil, which may, and ought to be overcome. The closing exercise of choosing sides to spell, forcibly reminded us of by gone years, when with blithe and merry school mates we attended the district school in happy New

England. We must not fail to express our gratification at the attention paid by Miss Smith to the improvement of the pupils in singing. It is a department hitherto too much neglected. It is now introduced into Boston schools, which may well serve for model-schools to the rest of the world.

At the close of the examination the following original hymn was sung, prepared by Mr. Dole:—

Homeward our young affections turn,
Away, away from school;
Our hearts to be with parents yearn,
Away, away from school.
Our hearts leap up with vigor brave,
To speed away, across the wave
Where parents love can never cool,
Away, away from school,

At Punahou we would not stay
Away, away from home,
For love allures another way,
We start for home, dear home;
And loving hearts with fervor burn
To greet the day of our return,
To see the vessel cut the foam
That bears, that bears us home.

With joy unfeigned, we bid farewell
To all our tasks at school;
Thou shalt not call us more OLD BELL
From sleep or sports, to school.
From writing, drawing, we're away,
From Latin, Greek and Algebra,
And all this doing things by rule,
That vexes us at school.

Drunkenness and Licentiousness.

According to the reasoning and belief of of some persons, man receives on this side the grave the full punishment of his sins. Such an opinion would appear quite plausible, if drunkenness and licentiousness were man's only sins. Look at the poor debauchee! Intemperance and lewdness have obtained a mastery over him. Sometimes one vice and sometimes the other takes the lead. Among the ancient Romans there was a barbarous and offensive custom of compelling a murderer to carry upon his back the dead corpse of his victim, until corruption and decay should remove the loathsome burden. The man of intemperate and licentious habits, by his free act, renders his own body that dreadful badge of guilt. Let no misguided and mad victim of these vices think to escape the certain execution of God's fixed laws, in regard to his physical nature. "Be sure your sin will find you out." Strange as the fact may appear, in all probability, you will become the tale-bearer of your own vile practices. You need not enquire who may have "started reports" about your manner of life. You, doubtless, first proclaimed your own shame. A good clock will not more certainly proclaim the hour, than that such men will herald forth their own deeds, and yet they may foolishly imagine no one knows their conduct, but themselves. Counterfiet coin can be more easily circulated than such men pass *incog.* "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

A Sandwich Islander in China.

About two years ago, a small ship's boat containing six men and a girl, left Honolulu for Maui. During the night, either in consequence of the carelessness of the steersman, or the darkness or mist preventing the stars from being seen, the boat was carried out of her course; and when the day dawned, these unhappy people found themselves out of sight of land, and ignorant which way to steer to regain it. Their boat too was leaky, and their stock of provisions very small; and a speedy death seemed inevitable, when the bark Hopewell of New York, Captain Engle, on her way from Honolulu to Canton, found them and rescued the whole company.

These seven persons were kindly received. They were clothed, partly by those on board, and partly from a small package of cottons which they had in their boat, and brought with them to China. On their arrival at Macao, some of them were received on board ship in the harbor; and one of them soon died ashore, of the small pox, a disease to which the native Hawaiians are particularly subject in China. Among this company was the father of the girl, an old man of fifty, who was too weak to go aboard ship, and was, therefore, with his daughter, received into the house of one of the missionaries, where she could be taught something useful. The Rev. Mr. Mead, a passenger in the Hopewell, had interested himself in the old man, from having learned that he had a certificate of church membership, signed by Mr. Alexander, one of the missionaries in the Islands; and a place was soon found for him and his daughter, from whom he would not consent to be separated, as he desired to be with her to see that she did nothing wrong. He had learned to read, and this was now a source of great satisfaction to him; for except with his daughter he could converse with no one. The Testament and hymn book given him were constantly in his hand. The former he read and re-read with the earnestness and devotion of one who feels he has obtained a great treasure, and he always conducted with utmost propriety. The old man had a peculiarly placid look which attracted the attention of every one; and those who saw him daily, were more and more pleased with the regularity of his religious exercises, as giving evidence of the genuineness of his conversion.

A consumption began to show itself a few months after his arrival, and he was apprised of the nature of his malady, as well as it was possible to do; but the announcement gave him no apparent uneasiness. During a long illness, he exhibited the same gentle spirit; and was in every respect a striking instance of the power of grace, giving those around him no unnecessary trouble, and readily complying with every thing they wished him to do to alleviate his sickness.—He had lived a heathen for half a century, having been born and nurtured amidst its pollutions, and having delighted in its abominations; but he was now "in his right mind," and evidently waiting for the summons of his Saviour. He died in the summer of 1844; and soon after, Mrs. Ball, who had done much to alleviate his sufferings, and had taken the charge of his daughter, was also called away to her rest.—*Mr. S. Wells Williams.*

For the Friend.

United States Hospital.

Honolulu, May, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—It is always gratifying to notice efforts made for the comfort of poor sick mariners, when left helpless on strange shores.

It was with much satisfaction, I lately visited the U. S. Hospital at Honolulu.—The commodious airy apartment forming the wards below, and the neatness and cleanliness of the rooms and furniture, speak well for the managers. I was glad to learn that cleanliness is one of the laws of the institution. It is no less gratifying also to notice that this rule is carried out in the cooking department. Any visiter must be agreeably struck with the neatness and order in the refectory and cooking apartment. The neat bright kettles and pans, arranged all in their places; the clean floor and tables, and every thing just as it should be to provide for invalids, form such a striking contrast with what one so often meets in such establishments, dirty floors, greasy beds and bunks, black greasy dishes, and a cook whose whole appearance indicates as much need of soap and water as grease and dirt can prove, that one is very agreeably impressed on visiting a hospital where neatness and cleanliness prevail.

It is certainly not the object of our government to make their hospitals, boarding establishments; but it is their object to provide a *comfortable home* for their sick and destitute subjects in foreign lands. For this, a liberal provision is made, and no man ought to have the management of a hospital, who will not give due attention to the cleanliness and comfort of the sick, both

in furnishing suitable *cleanly apartments*, and in preparing food of a healthful quality in a suitable manner. Especially ought cleanliness to be insisted on in every department of a hospital. I am glad there is one hospital, at least, at these islands, of which this is true. I refer to the one at Honolulu in charge of Mr. John Ladd.

I do not here speak of the merits of the other two hospitals, viz: the American hospital at Lahaina and the British hospital at Honolulu. Let others visit and examine them all for themselves and draw such comparisons as they deem right.

Yours &c., A VISITER.

The Missing Brig, Wm. Neilson.

This vessel left the port of Honolulu, August 5, 1846, for China, expecting to return as early as Christmas. Fears have been for months entertained respecting her fate, but conjecture has inspired the hope that she was not lost; perhaps, she might be sold or otherwise detained. The "Mary," which left China, March 2d, reports that up to that date no intelligence had been received respecting her. We can with difficulty bring our mind to the conclusion that all on board have perished and not one survives to report the story of her disaster. There is the possibility, that like the brig "Express," the "Wm. Neilson" may have been wrecked on some of the numerous islands in that part of the broad Pacific. It is reported, however, that a succession of terrible gales and typhoons was experienced in that region of the ocean during the months of September, October and November. Ex U. S. Commissioner, Brown, and Capt. Dominis, passensengers, and Capt. Weston commanding the brig, are removed from their families, which will not soon cease to mourn the absent husband and father, while a wide circle of friends and relations will deeply sympathize with the bereaved. No person in our community was more generally esteemed for his many excellencies as a neighbor, friend and citizen, than Capt. Dominis, and his family have met with an irreparable loss.

During Mr. Brown's long residence at the islands, he gained many friends, and his private character, we believe, to have been above reproach. Tbere are many in this quarter of the world who will sympathize with his deeply afflicted family. There are many here, who will also sympathize with the family of Capt. Weston. On a former voyage Mrs. Weston accompanied her husband to our shores, when he commanded the ship Congaree. In addition to the above mentioned individuals, it becomes our duty to record the names of others belonging to the ship's company, viz: Mr. George Brown, Junior, passenger; Mr. Charles Green, a passenger, belonging to Barnstable, Mass. He came to the islands as Capt. Dominis' 1st officer, on board the schooner Swallow. One Chinaman and five Lascar sailors were also passengers.

Belonging to the crew of the brig, were the following: 1st officer, Mr. Hammet, Martha's Vineyard; 2d officer, Mr. Benson, Baltimore, Md. Seamen, Seth T. Peterson and Amhesat Peterson, brothers, belonging to Marshfield, Massachusetts. David Mann and Walter Tybu, both belonging to Hanover, Mass. The names of cook and steward, we are unable to learn. Two seamen, John Pitts and J. Gilbert, were discharged sick at this port, just before the sailing of the vessel.

The vessel, we are informed, was insured, as well as the whole, or a part of the cargo, $22,000 in specie.

In reflecting upon this, and similar events, we are reminded of the words, "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord, for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." Isaiah 55, 8, 9.

Late Intelligence.

California.—By the arrival of the bark Toulon, Crosby, we have received intelligence from Monterey, to April 26. Quiet generally prevails throughout the territory. The horse thieves create the most trouble. General Kearny has appointed General Sutter as sub-agent of Indian Affairs. The Brutus arrived at St. Francisco, 17th of April, passage 5 months, bringing remainder of Col. Stevenson's soldiers. There is a general complaint of want of money, wherewith to make purchases. The issues of government scrip would not currently pass.—The papers speak of improvements now in progress at St. Francisco and Monterey.

U. States.—Intelligence has been received from the United States via California, up to the middle of January. A correspondent at Monterey, thus writes under date of April 26th: "We have a late messenger from the U. S., who left Washington Jan. 14, Pensacola 23d, via Panama and Callao. He came in the 'Preble,' so that we have the President's Message, and lots of 'Public Documents,' and begin to see how we look as reflected in the prints at home." Another correspondent at Monterey thus speaks of the late news from United States: "The war spirit still seems to be up in the country, and no prospect of a speedy peace. Commodore Morris has succeeded to the command of the Gulf Squadron, 24 sail, and General Scott commands land forces in place of Gen. Taylor.

Mexico.—Nothing of importance has transpired since the battle of Monterey. We copy the following from the Californian of April 3:

"U. S. Army at Saltillo and marching on San Luis Potosi, Dec. 12th. U. S. Army at Tampico, with a Division at San Vicente enroute to capture the Mines of Huesteca and Toluca, December 8th. U. S. Army near Chihuahua, early in Dec. U. S. Army marching on Durango, Dec. 1. U. S. Squadron Blockading Vera Cruz, and Gulf coast, Dec. 28th. The U. S. Frigate Brandywine and Sloop Boston, lost at Turk's Island, in December, also U. S. Brig Somers, and a Pilot Boat, while cruising off Vera Cruz."

Donations.

For The Friend.

Capt. Breyton, A. Barker,	$3 00
Mr. Horton,	1 00
Capt. Barker, (besides purchase,)	1 25
" Wilbur " "	1 25
" Glover " "	6 00
Mr. Simmons,	1 00
Mr. Pierce,	1 00
Mr. Phillips,	50

For Chaplaincy.

Capt. Thomas, "Laura Ann,"	5 00
Dr. McDonnald,	1 00
Mr. Mitchell, 1st officer, English bark Columbia,	2 00
Mr. Buck, 2d officer, Columbia,	2 00

For Chaplaincy, Lahaina.

Capt. Gillett, "Uncas,"	5 00

C. FORBES.

For Hawaiian Bible Society.

Lieutenant W. L. Maury, U. S. S. Warren,	8 00
By the native church at Kaluaaha, Molokai, to constitute the Rev. H. R. Hitchcock and Rev. C. B. Andrews Life Members,	20 00

DIED.

In Concord, Oct. 16, Eli Russell, son of Mr. Eli Jones, of this place, aged 3 years and 4 months.

January 26th, in consequence of a fall from the fore topsail yard, John Wardworth, seaman, belonging to American Bark Cherokee. He belonged in Albany, N. Y., where it is believed he has a mother still residing.

At Lahaina, Richard Proctor, April 27th; aged 28. Native of Colne, Lancastershire, England. He left the bark Prussia, at Lahaina, two and a half years ago.

At Lahaina, April 21, Wm. Jones of New Hampshire, aged 24, steward of ship George, Capt. Marston, New Bedford. Came ashore on liberty, declaring to his shipmates that he would never go aboard again. Hired a horse and rode some 5 or 6 miles from the village in company with another, where they remained until dark and were taken by the police. Soon after his apprehension he was observed by the natives to take from his pocket a phial, which contained 3 or 4 rolls nearly the size of cigars, afterwards proved to be opium rolled in paper. One of these he commenced eating, paper and all. The natives suspected nothing; bnt in a short time he called for water and drank largely twice, after which, he lived 2 or 3 hours in much distress. On examination, after death, his stomach was found to contain large masses of opium rolled in paper just as he had swallowed it, which had not had time to dissolve, besides much in solution, probably, in all, more than half an ounce, enough to have killed 20 men. These rolls were still in the phial. Truly, he died as the fool dieth, for "no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." How shall he who murders himself from any false notion of the unbearable ills of life, appear before his God?—[Communicated.

Buried at Lahaina, April 21, Capt. Edwards, of ship Ann, Sag Harbor.

Drowned, December 1846, Joseph Simons, of Boston, ship Benj. Rush, by the boat being stove with a stroke from the flukes of a whale, on the coast of Chile.

On board the Thames. Capt. Bishop, a native of these islands, on the passage out, Sept. 10, 1846.

April ——, Frank, a Portugese seaman, belonging to the Magnet, drowned at Hilo.

Lost overboard, Dec. 7, 1846, Robert Dager, aged 21, of Philadelphia, of the ship Chas. Drew, Capt. Coffin. Same ship, January 7, 1847, Chas. Grover, of Newburgh, Orange County, New York, aged 18 years.

On board the Jennette, Capt. Atkins, a native. January, 1847, same ship, in March, of New Bedford.

At sea, a native of Mangier.

In the U. S. Hospital, at Lahaina, March 28, 1847, Henry Williams, 17 years and 7 months of age, from Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where his parents reside. He left the ship Sarah, only 6 months from home, sick with dropsy, of which he died, said to be caused by hard usage on board. Poor lad! like many a sailor youth, he found an untimely grave in a strange land.

March 31, 1847, Manual Joze, of St. Jago, aged 27 years.

In this town, on the 1st inst., Dr. Richard Ford, a British subject, aged 52 years.

PASSENGERS.

In the Toulon from San Francisco—Benjamin F. Stark, jun., and George S. Kenway.

Per Montreal from Boston—Messrs. Levi Chamberlain, Edward W. Brown, John G. Christie, David Flitner, N. L. Williams, Mrs. Hooper, 2 children, and Miss Morse. From Tahiti—S. S. Lincoln, wife and 2 children, Geo. K. Chapman, and Andrew Johnson.

Per Columbia from San Francisco—A. Johnstone, Esq.

Per Mary from China—Edward A. Suwerkrop, Esq., Royal Danish Consul.

In schooner Providence, for California—Mr. and Mrs. McAlear, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington and Mr. Pratt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

May 1.—Am. whaleship Wm. Thompson, Ellis, N. B., from Kauai, to repair.

3.—Am. merchant ship Montreal, Doane, from Boston, via Rio and Tahiti.

5.—H. B. Co.'s bark Columbia, from Columbia River, via San Francisco, lumber and flour to Pelly & Allen.

Eng. schr. Mary, Mohran, 64 ds fm Hong Kong, mdz. to H. Skinner & Co.

May 1.—H. B. Co.'s brig Mary Dare, Cooper, for Columbia River.

5.—Am. whale ship Hannibal, Canning, S. H., to cruise.

May 14.—Am. whale ship Phillip Tabb, Jolls, Warren, 20 months, 500 whale, 25 sperm. Left here in March—met a typhoon in 39 N., 153 E., 11th April—shipped a heavy sea that shattered the vessel terribly—leaked from 8000 to 40,000 strokes per day—put back to repair—touched at Lahaina the 13th inst.; will have to be discharged, and possibly condemned, as she is 33 years old. Saw whales in lat. 31 51, long. 167 7, in April. March 15th, spoke bark Globe, West, of Mystic, nothing this season. Left at Lahaina, 13th, bark Clement, Lane, New London, from New Zealand, and ship Rosseau, of New Bedford.

14. Am. merhcant bark Toulon, Crosby, Columbia River via San Francisco and Monterey,

SAILED.

May 11.—Am. whale ship Uncas, Gillett, N. B., to cruise.

MEMORANDA.

☞ The brig Henry, Kilborn, hence, arrived off Columbia River in 17 days, but in consequence of bad weather, scarcity of water and provisions, put into Victoria. Her passengers went across the country to the river. She arrived up the river March 12th, having lost both anchors and chains, and narrowly escaped going ashore on her passage up. Had discharged and was loading for this place.

The Columbia left bark Toulon, Crosby, brig Palace and H. B. M.'s S. Modeste—the Toulon to sail the next day for San Francisco, and the Modeste about the 15th of April for this place.

The U. S. S. Independence sailed from San Francisco April 11th, for Monterey. It is believed the whole squadron has gone south to blockade the ports of Mexico.

The Columbia left at San Francisco transports Loo Choo, Susan Drew and Thomas Perkins, to sail shortly for China. The two latter may be expected to touch here. The Mount Vernon and Xylon were at Monterey, shortly to sail for the islands.

The schooner Gen. Kearney, hence, arrived April 3d, and sailed the 11th for the leeward coast.

The schooner Currency Lass, hence, arrived April 9th, discharged, and sailed the 16th for Bodega to load with lumber.

The schooner Com. Shubrick, hence, arrived April 14th, and was expected to go up the Sacramento River to dispose of her cargo.

The brig Edouard Marie, hence, arrived at Tahiti in 28 days, and sailed for Valparaiso.

The Montreal left at Papeete, 1 French frigate, 2 steamers, 1 brig, and H. B. M.'s S. Grampus.

Hong Kong.—The ship Brooklyn, Richardson, hence, arrived Dec. 21—had sailed for New York.

The ship Mariposa, Spaulding, hence, arrived, and sailed Feb. 6th for the continent. Sold for $16,000.

Ship Angelo, Hastings, hence, arrived Feb. 2d, and sailed the 16th for Whampoa to load for Singapore and other ports, thence back to China.

Ship Gen Harrison, Kennedy, hence, arrived Feb. 28.

Eng. schooner Sarah Ann, Dunnett, from Tahiti, arrived Feb. 19.

Danish brig Napoleon, from Tahiti, arrived Feb. 21.

Columbian brig Rocafuerte, loading at Hong Kong for Mazatlan, Feb. 27.

The whale ship William Thompson has arrived from Kauai, and is undergoing repairs. The damage sustained by the fire is estimated from $5,000 to $8,000.

Nov. 23, sailed from Isle of Wight, John Wesley, Bush for Polynesian Islands.

At Monterey, April 27. U. S. Ships Columbus, Preble, Warren and Lexington, Transports, Xylon, Mt. Vernon, Loo Choo, and Thomas Perkins The Xylon and Mt. Vernon, for this place in a few days. The Brutus Transport, arrived at San Francisco, April 17, from New York in Nov., with troops, stores &c. The Currency Lass was loading at Bodega with lumber for the Bay, but it was doubtful whether she could land her cargo, as Com. Biddle had decided to enforce strictly the law prohibiting the coasting trade to foreign vessels. Vessels from New York now clear coastwise for Oregon.

The Cowlitz, Henry and an English Brig, were at the River when the Toulon left.

A CARD.

Koloa, April 26, 1847.

Dear Brother Damon,—Permit me through "The Friend," to acknowledge my obligations to the foreign residents of Koloa, for their liberal donation of $119 00, to replace my Library, which was destroyed by the late flood at this place. May that blessing which cometh from above, and addeth no sorrow, descend upon those who have thus manifested their sympathy towards me in my time of affliction.

JOHN F. POGUE.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE third term of the Select School will commence on Monday, May 24th; Tuition per quarter of 11 weeks.

For higher branches,	$10 00
" Common "	8 00
" Beginners,	6 00
" Incidental expenses,	25
" Furnishing desks,	75

JAS. E. WILCOX.

References. Rev. Samuel C. Damon and J. B. De Fiennes.

Honolulu, May 15, 1847.—tf.

$500 REWARD.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of His Majesty's Government, that a secret *Lodge* or *Society* of rogues has existed and still exists at Honolulu, banded togother by an oath of fidelity under a desperate leader, (said to be about forty-five years of age, and once a man-of-war's man) and whose object is to get possession by stratagem of His Majesty's yacht, Kamehameha III., or some other fast sailing vessel, to cruise in these seas for purposes not yet disclosed, but believed to be piratical, and whose presence in this kingdom is dangerous to persons and property, the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, will be paid from His Majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons who will give information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the whole or part of said *Secret Lodge or Society*.

It is believed that they have in their possession a new figure head, and a stern board to supply the place of the crown on the stern of the Kamehameha III. They have also sets of false papers and flags to be used as required. One set is Mexican. They designed to take the Kamehameha III., by taking passage in her for Maui, with their arms concealed in their chests, and to overpower the crew on the passage and put them ashore on Lanai. These particulars may aid in their detection, and put all persons on their guard against their attempts.

Honolulu House, May 1, 1847. tf

NAUTICAL ACADEMY.

MR. M. PAGE, late Master of the Schooner Mary Ann, having opened an Academy under the Bethel, has taken this opportunity of informing the public that he will instruct in the several branches of Trigonometry, Geometry, Navigation, Astronomy, &c. &c. He will also instruct in Reading, Writing, Geography, and the various branches consistent with a sound education.

Hours of adults, from seven until nine o'clock P. M. Hours for the attendance of the half whites, from 2 until 4 P. M.

N. B. Application under the Bethel at the above named hours will be strictly attended to.

my. 15 tf.

NOTICE.

JAMES ROBINSON & CO,, having opned their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. a1 6m.

PER MONTEAL, 16 cases 4-4 indigo blue Sheetting, 4 case twilled stripe Shirts, 2 cases Sheathing Copper, 11 bbls. long nine Cigars, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.

my 15

PER MONTREAL, an assortment of Counter and Platform Scales, of superior quality, to weigh from 36 to 2000 lbs., for sale by

my 15 C. BREWER & CO.

PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST received per Montreal, 10 cases assorted Palm Leaf Hats, 173 dozen, for sale by

my 15 C. BREWER & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AN invoice of superior Boots, colr'd and Gaiter Shoes, per Montreal, for sale by

my 15 C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per ship "Montreal," an invoice of goods consisting in part of—Boxes window glass, crates nappies and soup plates, cases blue prints, do. blue drills, do. denims, do. satin Jeans, do. Orleans fancies, bales brown drill—30 inch, do. do. do. 40 inch, do. do. shirtings, sheet iron, putty, glue, &c. &c.

my 15 C. BREWER & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and in store, for sale by EVERETT & CO.,
25 bales brown Drillings, 16 do. Denims,
1 case Orleans Fancies, 1 do. blue Plaids,
15 bales Manchester Sheetings, 10 do. Shirtings,
10 bales Methuen Tick, 2 cases blue Drills,
18 cases Prints, assorted patterns,
3 cases bleached Shirting, 1 do. Gambroons,
4×4 white Linen, 10×4 linen Sheetings,
Heavy blue Cottons, striped Prints,
Diaper, damask table cloths, assorted sizes;
Napkins, balzarines and lawns, green barrage,
Gothic chintz, red silk umbrellas,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, linen thread,
Ladies bleached and unbleached hose,
Childrens' " mix'd "
Marseilles quilts, colored agate buttons, gilt do.,
Ladies kid gloves, do. open worked lace do.,
Gents Lisle " Pencil leads, razor strops,
Wafers, hooks and eyes, playing cards,
Men's thick boots, calf pegged shoes, do. brogans,
Heeled pumps, goat sewed brogans,
50 boxes sperm candles, 4's, 5's, 6's,
Assorted pickles, lemon syrup, tomato ketchup,
" sauces, ground pimento, ground pepper,
Whole, half and quarter boxes raisins,
Superior tobacco, saleratus, shot, assorted,
Cold water, butter and sweet crackers in tins,
A small assortment of jewelry, Chinese cement,
6 gold edge and lined tea setts, rolls house paper,
Rolls of border, paper window curtains, ass'd pat.
White lead, spirits turpentine, yellow ochre,
Blue paint, mastic varnish, bright do, Rosin,
Paint brushes, pitch, marline, houseline,
Hemp and Manila cordage, assorted sizes,
Spunyarn, deep sea lines, double & single blocks,
Lignumvitæ pins, sheives, assorted, hanks,
Belaying pins, hand pumps, hickory fids,
Tin pails and pans, Britannia cups and tumblers,
Assortment of brushes, stone filterers and jars,
Copper bolts composition spikes, topsail sheets,
Japan tea trays, London pins, brads, tacks,
Finishing nails, clout do., trunk do.,
Wrought and cut nails, assorted sizes,
Cooper's Adzes, carpenters do., Pincers,
Plane Irons, ship scrapers, marline spikes,
Caulking irons, hinges, steel shovels,
Iron and brass wire seives, spokeshaves,
Thermometers, mortice chisels, curtain fixtures,
Cups and saucers, covered chambers, foot baths,
Slop jars, pitchers, plates assorted sizes,
Ewers and basins, side boards, iron chests,
Hair mattresses, double and single, glassware,
Stand, solar and hanging lamps. my8 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,

BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN.

GEORGE RISELY begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner.

Honolulu, March 15, 1847.—tf

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c., usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. f 27tf

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.

For the information of stranger seamen, visiting the Port of Honolulu, the Seamen's Chaplain would give the following notices, viz :

Religious services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and Sabbath evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Bethel. On every Thursday evening a religious meeting is held in the Vestry Room, under the Bethel, and the Seamen's Concert for Prayer, on the third Monday evening of every month, at the same place.

A weekly temperance meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society is held at the Vestry Room, at which seamen are invited to attend. Should any desire to sign the pledge, they are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study.

All seamen are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they can be supplied, gratuitously, with Bibles and Testaments, (in various languages) religious books, hymn books and tracts ; also, with copies of the Friend. The Chaplain has constantly on hand back volumes of the Friend, neatly bound, which will be furnished to seamen at a *reduced* or *cost price*.

☞ The hours between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., every day, the Chaplain will be found in his Study, and most happy to receive visits from his seafaring friends. Inasmuch as many call at the Bethel, supposing that they will there find the Chaplain, please take notice that the Chaplain's Study is adjoining his dwelling house, in the street near the west end of the Catholic Church. Over the Study gate, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN. tf.

I. H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER & GLAZIER, has lately received and offers for sale,
White Lead ; Venetian Red,
Assorted Green Paints; Whiting;
Linseed Oil ; Prussian Blue ;
Spt's. Turpentine ; Terra de Sienne,
Copal Varnish ; Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown; lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Chrome Yellow ; Gold and Silver Leaf,
Paint, sash and tar Brushes ; Gum copal,
Sand Paper, pumice stone, window Glass,
Putty, &c. &c.

*** House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.

my 23 tf.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to
jy 9 J. T. GOWER.
Makawao, Maui, Jan. 9, 1846.—1y

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

OFFER for sale on liberal terms, beef, pork, molasses, sugar, cordage, canvas, coffee and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery. f 27 tf

WANTED.—Four Journeymen Tailors. Men of steady habits and masters of their business. None others need apply.
March 15. HENDERSON & CAMPBELL.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Sale at the Polynesian Office.

C. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Hawaiian Islands.*

N. B.—Wanted, Government or Whalers' Bills, on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT, JAMES J. JARVES. } *Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.*

N. B. Wanted, bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

HAS for sale an assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.*

Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.

GEORGE M. MOORE,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whale ships supplied with the best recruits on the most favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market. Jan. 28.—1y.

FOR SALE.

AT the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, Vols. II III and IV of the Friend, neatly bound. Vol. I of the HawaiianCascade..

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., JUNE 1, 1847. [No. XI.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. I.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been more or less thrown into contact with this class of men for two years past, and perhaps a few suggestions upon the above topic, which have often occurred to me, may not be unprofitable to your readers. Though applicable to sea-faring men in general, they have particular reference to *whalemen.*

A sailor wants—

1. *A fair understanding as to the voyage before entering upon it.* This he does not always get. It may sometimes be his own fault. The buoyancy of youth brightens the dark horizon, smooths the rough seas, amplifies the narrow accommodations, and softens the hard words and the hard fare incident to the life he covets, and little does he think and less does he care as to where, with whom, and how long his home is to be upon the ocean wave. Without a tear he turns his back upon the dull scenes of his childhood, and with the blue deep in his eye, merrily shakes off the habiliments of the landsman, and with tarpaulin and trowsers welcomes mast head, windlass and helm. He makes few inquiries, and gets or cares but for little knowledge of what is before him. This is both his fault and his misfortune. His fondness for sea life must amount to a passion if stern usage and hard work do not dash his hopes and sadden his heart. But he has no one to blame. His own imagination blinded his eyes and thrust him into his prison. Be his bed hard, his fare coarse, his labor perilous, his thoughtlessness incurred them, and he must bear them; the fault is his own. He must abide his time, as patiently and cheerily as may be—meanwhile dreaming of his praying mother, and sighing for his home.—Had he known where he was to make his bed, with whom and how he was to eat, what perils and escapes of wrecks and flukes he was to meet, he would have thought old ocean a deceiver, and the oil of her monsters easier *bought* than *obtained.* Perhaps his disappointment will wear upon him and sicken him of his adopted element; if so, Jack will become landsman again, having learned one valuable lesson, to "*look* before you *leap.*"

Some do "look." They have before hardened their hands to the same work, and their ears, and perhaps their tongues, if not their hearts to sea profanity, and often to obscenity. Though in one sense it is often "in the *dark,*" yet they know where they are to "leap." They know the "dark hole" under the bows of the ship; they have sat down to their "grub" on the deck or on their chests, or under the lee of the bulwarks; they have dodged to escape the fragments of their shivered boat, and heard the "whiff" of the descending fluke that hurried their less fortunate shipmate into eternity. They have tugged long at the dying whale, which perhaps, at length sunk from their reach, leaving them through sudden fogs and with much weariness, and with no prize to repay them, to toil back all day, over a "chopt sea," to their lost vessel, and perhaps an ordinary supper. All this they know, and they will have it again. Perhaps they have no better home on land, or having a better, still love the exposures and excitements of the worse. They enter the lists again, and if not trampled on by their superiors, these sturdy fellows will fill the ship with little trouble to her officers, only anxious of promotion, or content at their voyage's end, to draw their well earned "shares." They have got what they expected, a sailor's berth and a whaleman's toil, rigid rule and a full ship. They have generally no ground of complaint.

But there is a class who *have.* It would be foolishly credulous to believe every tale of abuse that reaches our ears, yet if the word of officers and men can be at all relied on, there is on the part of those who ship men, a *gross amount of deception* practised in the whaling fleet. Flattering and often false representations are made of the ship, its accommodations, character of the master and officers, shortness and profitableness of the voyage, &c. &c., thus creating expectations which the first day at sea dooms to disappointment and chagrin. Perhaps it is his first voyage to sea. No matter what cause led him to the enlisting office. There or from the owners or the master he receives such replies to his inquiries as induce him cheerfully to give in his name. He takes the boat or car to the place of departure. He is provided at the shipping establisnment with a chest and clothes suitable to his new life. He looks at his bill, then looks again, but he tries to suppress the growing conviction that it is *rather* extravagant. But the Master seems obliging, and the officers are familiar and pleasant, the ship is newly painted and in trim, and a merry song reaches his ear from her jovial "tars;" the sky is fair and the wind favorable, so he looks at the stars and stripes waving at the stern, and gladly hears the clanking of the cable that is to go down again in distant waters, and bind him to a strange soil. All ready, he is taken aboard. A strange kind of sensation creeps over him as he stands upon the deck and recognizes himself a "raw hand." But he has hardly looked *down* where he saw his chest go, and wondered why it should be thrust into *such* a hole, when a stern voice from the starboard quarter orders his trembling limbs aloft.—He thinks that *somebody's* voice has very *much changed* in tone, but "loose the jib," and "shake out the fore-topsail," startles him to do *something* and go *somewhere.* He is naturally awkward in his first attempt aloft, and a louder voice hurls an *oath* after him that nearly brings him to the deck. "What," thinks he, "*it was a law of the ship that no profane language should be used on board!*" Perhaps *another oath* from the consistent master, or under officer, breaks for a while his reflections, while he exerts himself to his utmost at his work, to save them another curse and his own feelings further pain. Sails unfurled and anchor hauled in and made fast, the ship fills away and sails quietly out to open sea. The halyards properly adjusted, and the decks clear, he begins to think of where he is to lodge, and with whom he is to associate. The lewd song and the profane words of those about him, send the cold chills over his frame, and he shrinks inwardly from their companionship. He asks himself "are these the 'likely chaps' I was told would be my shipmates?" The most unpleasant anticipations begin now to cloud his brow. He ventures at length to ask for his berth, and he is pointed where he saw his chest go down. He approaches and looks down. "But I was told," he says to himself, "that the accommodations were every way comfortable." He undertakes his descent, and the first step sickens him; but he "plucks up," and through bilge stench and tobacco fumes, his ears meanwhile pained with oaths and ribald songs, he makes his way to the *place* for which he has exchanged his own soft bed and cheerful lodgings. He throws himself in, but not to rest. He listens to the loose talk of older tars, and realizes that he must be like them or be alone,—go along with their muddy current, or make head against it if he can. He learns that he is bound for *three* years instead of *two*—that the ship is *old and leaky* instead of *new*—that he is to have *no Sabbath*—that the *books are not for foremast hands!* He shrinks from the prospect before him, and he would give all the oil of all oceans could he be freed from his prison. In short, he finds himself *grossly deceived.* Naturally enough his heart resents the injury. What wonder that dissatisfaction exists among this class of seamen, and what else can be expected but that they should seek their discharge or discharge themselves at the first port they enter? Though this is not the class to give the most trouble, yet who can blame them if they should make some. Sailors are often unreasonable,

as well as their officers, and it is generally a dissatisfied and worthless set that desert and give most offence to their superiors, yet who will not say, but that the deceived class I have mentioned above, are the injured party. Justice would respond "Amen" should they *demand* a discharge, and make the guilty party smart for their deception.

It is to be regretted that offices for enlisting whalemen are ever opened in cities distant from the places of departure. But the number of seamen required in this service created the necessity. But no plea of necessity can justify deception. Better leave the king of the deep undisturbed in his dominions, and their own purse to a lighter burden, or to emptiness, than man their ships by means so detestable. Let young men know *where* they are bound, *who* they are going with, what *treatment and accommodations* they may expect, that *hard work and dangers* are their lot, nor *overrate* their *shares*, nor *underrate the duration of their voyage*. In a word, *be honest*, and honesty here, as every where else, would be found the best policy. One great source of discontent would thus be removed and a great favor conferred both upon officers and crews.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

Missionary Department.

For the Friend.

Biographical Notice of Mrs. Andrews.

Mrs. Parnelly P. Andrews was born June 12th, 1807, in Woodbury, Connecticut.

Of her early years the writer of this communication knows but little. From early childhood, she seems to have possessed an ardent thirst for knowledge, and to have been distinguished for her diligence in acquiring it.

When fourteen years of age she became hopefully pious. The following extract of a letter to a young friend, contains a brief account of her conversion:

"I have, sometimes, an almost overcoming desire to see you and tell you what I once could not. When you left this place, you were thought to be in a decline; but I am happy to hear of your recovery, and I think it calls for your gratitude to Him, who has prevented wasting sickness from laying you low in the dust, in the morning of life. But probably you will think it strange to hear the once thoughtless P. telling of gratitude to God. It is strange, and possibly you may take it for jesting; but believe me, my friend, there has been an unspeakable change in my views and feelings since I saw you; a change which I can ascribe to nothing but the grace of God. He saw me madly rushing into remediless ruin, and he pitied me. Like the troubled sea, I could not rest. Yet I was insensible of danger. I thought not of the wrath to come, when suddenly the glittering sword of Divine vengeance was shown me, hanging directly over my head. The thunders of Sinai sounded in my ears. The flames of destruction seemed to be kindling on every side. I desired a place of refuge, yet for a long time I lingered. I could not bear the thought of forsaking all and spending the remainder of my days in gloom and dejection; for such was my idea of a religious life. At length, after a long contest, overcome by the love of God to sinners, my stubborn heart was brought to bow. The blood of Jesus Christ was applied, as I trust, to cleanse my soul from guilt. (I John, 1: 7). Light was diffused through my path. My joy was great. Unspeakable love glowed in my heart."

Soon after her conversion she commenced a journal, which, while it indicates a maturity of mind unusual in one of her years, discloses what is of far greater value, a heart deeply imbued with the spirit of her Divine Master. It betokens also a watchful jealousy of the workings of the mind and an intense longing for conformity to the will of God, and for increasing resemblance to His character.

On the first sabbath of January, 1822, in the fifteenth year of her age, she united with the church in Woodbury, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. R. Andrews. This was a season, to which she loved to look back, and especially when revolving seasons brought its anniversary. The act of publicly professing her attachment to the Savior and to His cause, had been a joyful one, for love constrained her. At the time, she felt that she should never regret the act. The Savior had required it, and He had connected with it an act of His which would consummate her felicity among the redeemed. "Whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father." (Mat. 10: 32). It was an act like true repentance, not to be repented of. (II Cor. 7: 10).

Having lost the use of her left arm by a fall on the ice, she entered with zeal upon a course of study, in order to fit herself for the responsible duties of a teacher. If she thirsted for knowledge, it was because she considered knowledge an instrument of usefulness.

Nor was she less diligent in cultivating an acquaintance with the Bible. She loved the word of God; she hid it in her heart; she pondered it. It was a lamp to her feet and a light to her way. In this most important of all studies, she enjoyed the privilege of Bible class instruction under the care of her excellent pastor. One of the exercises was to prepare written answers, accompanied with reflections, to a series of questions upon portions of the sacred scriptures. These exercises have been preserved, and they show how familiar the writer was with the word of God, and they indicate progress in heavenly knowledge. The quotations are numerous and appropriate, and the reflections show that her heart was in the study. She was growing in grace as well as in knowledge.

She early forsook the society of the gay and frivolous, and would never mingle in those large circles, where the children of God are so often led into temptation. In pursuing this course she was not actuated by feelings of misanthropy. She had found access to the fountain of living waters, and, in consequence, had lost her relish for the streams of time. Having tasted spiritual joys she thirsted not for earthly pleasures.

When 18 or 19 years of age, she commenced teaching, in which employment she continued until summoned in the fall of 1835, to attend her dying mother, and scarcely had she performed the last offices of filial affection for her mother, when her father was seized with a violent inflammation of the lungs, which ended his days. Thus was she bereft of both her parents in the short space of one month.

Though weighed down, at times, with the consideration of her responsibilities as teacher,—with the reflection that she was helping to form characters for eternity, yet she delighted in her employment, and was successful in an unusual degree in imparting instruction, and in acquiring the affection of her pupils. When far removed she maintained a constant correspondence with many of them, from whom she often received valuable tokens of their affection for her, and of their interest in the cause of missions.

The following extract from her correspondence of 1830, portrays some of her feelings, and shows that she had at heart the best interests, both intellectual and spiritual, of her pupils.

"Ever dear Friend:—After the busy yet pleasing employment of the day, I seat myself at the side of Ellen, (who is practising in the most delightful exercise of writing composition,) for the novelty of writing a letter. Our school consists of 21 scholars. Next week the number will probably be increased to 25, and we can admit no more, consistent with the *best interests* of all concerned; and those interests I shall consult in preference to my own. I could take passable care of 35, but I can never be satisfied with that. To see parents at the expense of sending their children to school, and furnishing them with facilities for acquiring a good education, and then not have them improve, is painful in the extreme. I prefer self-sacrifice.

Did you ever feel upon your spirit an almost insupportable weight of responsibility, in view of having charge of immortal beings? I verily thought, this morning, upon entering the school-room, that I should sink under the burden. The idea of contributing in any degree to the formation of characters for eternity, overwhelmed me. I felt incompetent to the task before me, and it was only

by silently, though tremblingly seeking strength from the Almighty, that I could proceed with the duties of the day. In such seasons of sensible weakness, how precious is the privilege of prayer! And after having obtained the mercies sought, how evanescent appears the world and all its vanities! And how the soul pants to wing its flight to its only satisfying portion, the glorious source of perfect happiness!"

From the time of her conversion, she manifested a deep interest in the cause of missions. In a letter to a friend she says, "When I first gave my heart to the Savior, my mind was immediately directed to the condition of the heathen. The love of Christ seemed so great, that I wished all to share it. The idea that so many millions had never heard of that love, affected me, although then a mere child." At that time she made known her feelings to her friends, and requested to receive such an education as would prepare her for the missionary work. Efforts made by individuals to dissuade her, only increased her attachment to the good cause. Years passed, but her interest was undiminished.—Whenever she thought of the poor, perishing heathen, she was unhappy. The woes of of six hundred millions sitting in midnight darkness were before her, and allowed her no longer to stifle convictions of what seemed duty.

She consulted with her pastor, but while the subject was under consideration, she was visited with dangerous sickness, during which she says, "A horror of great darkness filled me with anguish. I felt that I had neglected duty, and then, with eternity in full prospect, I promised that, if my life should be spared, and Providence should prepare the way, I would forsake all for Christ."

A few years pass, and Providence opens the way for her to become a missionary of the cross. Late in 1836 she was united in marriage to Dr. S. L. Andrews, and bade a last adieu to friends and native land. And will she not repent of her decision, and wish herself back among the scenes and the friends of her youth? No. She had counted the cost. To a friend who proposed questions of this kind, she replied:

"Long have I pondered the momentous question;—
Have thought intensely, and in earnest sought
Divine direction;—and in view of all,
Have said to ills and dangers, welcome
For the sake of Christ. Welcome the trying hour,
When that most bitter, bitter word, FAREWELL,
Shall make me feel that I am living now
For my dear Savior,—and for him shall leave
My native land, committing life to him
And every interest; hoping thus to be
A humble instrument in the great work
Of bringing back to its allegiance
This rebel world. And when the last, loud trump,
Shall wake my slumb'ring ashes from the tomb
In a far, heathen land, I fondly hope
To hear the plaudit of my Judge, in view
Of *this important act;* I hope to meet
On Zion's plains above, all the dear friends
I loved on earth, and with them celebrate
The praises of our King and Savior, God."

On missionary ground, she was ardently desirous of being engaged in her loved employment of teaching, and occasionally and for short periods, her desires were gratified. But the professional duties of Dr. A., the only physician for the six stations on the island of Hawaii, called for frequent and protracted visits, in which she usually accompanied him. Thus, in consequence of her peculiar circumstances, much of her missionary labor was performed in the sick room.—When she did not accompany her husband in his visits to other stations, she, in a manner, performed his duties as physician, and manifested much judgment and skill in the healing art.

Once and again was she bereaved of a beloved child, the first a little less, and the second a little more than a year old, but she did not murmur. She felt that she needed purifying, and she would rather be subjected to such a furnace, than not to have the process going on. In those hours of inexpressible solicitude and anguish, when with a mother's love, she was watching a dying child, was manifested the strength of her faith and of her confidence in the goodness and wisdom of her Heavenly Father. If at such a time, with the Hebrew Prophet, you had made the inquiry, "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?" You might have read on her countenance the answer, "It is well." The Savior once said to Paul, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and she could testify that His grace was sufficient for her in every trial. Two or three weeks after her first bereavement, she writes, "I can see that I needed this very affliction. My Father knew it. His holy will be done." Thus meekly did she receive the chastisement of her Heavenly Father, believing with child-like confidence, that "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

And soon after her second bereavement, when her husband was confined to his bed by an attack of dysentery, she manifested the same cheerful resignation, notwithstanding that her anxieties for him must have been greatly aggravated by reflecting that her little Lucy had died of the same disease. During his sickness, also a native boy died in his house, of inflammation of the bowels; a circumstance which tended to increase her solicitude. Yet when his case was most alarming, and during all his subsequent illness, even when for weeks and months together, he was subject almost daily to seasons of the deepest depression, she manifested the serenity of one whose trust is in the Lord.

But she was approaching the end of her course. Her last illness was brief. After danger was apprehended, only a few hours were allowed her to set her house in order. When informed that death was near, she received the tidings with calmness; said that her trust was in the Savior; committed her children to the care of Mrs. Thurston; disposed of some articles as tokens of affection; commended herself and all dear friends to her Heavenly Father, and her work on earth was done. As a mother, she had ever been most deeply solicitous to train up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Two preceeded her to the world of light and two survive. May those who survive give their young affections to God that they may be prepared to join their mother and sisters in heaven. In the conjugal relation she was equally faithful, ever kind and affectionate; but the summons came and she departed. Paul had a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better than a continuance here. Mrs. A. is now, we doubt not, with the Savior, and she must be unspeakably happy. Blessed are all they who so live that the Christian's death and the Christian's eternity will be theirs.

Origin of the Polynesian Tribes.

In the July number of the North American Review, 1846, there is an interesting article reviewing "Ethnography and Philology," by Horatio Hale, Philologist of the U. S. Exploring expedition.

Upon the following extract from Mr. Hale's work, the reviewer offers some remarks, which will be found below.

"As the examination of the customs and idioms of the Polynesian tribes leaves no room to doubt that they form, in fact, but a single nation, and as the similarity of their dialects warrants the supposition that no great length of time has elapsed since their dispersion, we are naturally led to inquire whether it may not be possible, by the comparison of their idioms and traditions, and by other indications, to determine, with at least some degree of probability, the original point from which their separation took place, and the manner in which it was effected."

"By this point our author means, in the present inquiry, the island or group in the Pacific which was first inhabited, and which bore to the rest the relation of the mother country to the colonies.

"Mr. Hale pursues the investigation with great care and ingenuity. He examines the grammar and vocabulary of the various dialects, and finds many forms in those of the western groups which are entirely wanting in the eastern tongues; others, which are complete in the former, are found defective in the latter, and perverted from what seems evidently their original meaning. A similar examination of the religious characteristics shows that in the west a simple mythology and spiritual worship exist, which are perverted, as we advance towards the east, into a debasing and cruel idolatry. The fashion of tattooing also, which, in Samoa and Tonga, is intended to answer the purposes of decency, has degenerated elsewhere into a mode of ornament.

"At one of the Hervey Islands there is a tradition among the inhabitants that their an-

cestor ascended from a region beneath, called *Avaiki*; a similar tradition prevails among the Marquesans, who give to the region the name of *Havaiki*. This name is evidently connected with the *Hawai'i* of the Sandwich Islands; and all these terms are the precise forms which the name of the largest of the Navigator Islands (Savai'i) would assume in the different dialects. Mr. Hale thinks, that by following this clue, the different tribes of Polynesia may all be referred back to their original seat. In fact, the dialectical changes which this name would undergo, according to the rules laid down in the comparative grammar, are:—

"1. Original form,	Savaiki.
2. Samoan dialect,	Savai'i.
3. Tahitian,	Havai'i.
4. Sandwich Island,	Hawai'i.
5. Rarotongan and Mangarevan,	Avaiki.
6. Nukuhivan,	Havaiki.
7. New Zealand,	Hawaiki."

"This name, therefore, our author considers, with strong reason, to be the keyword of the Polynesian migrations."

Communications.

The following commucication was received some weeks since, and should have appeared at an earlier date, but it was accidentally mislaid. EDITOR.

YERBA BUENA, California, February 6, 1847.

The town of Yerba Buena, situated in the Bay of San Francisco, in all probability will be the principal seat of business in California, as the majority of the mercantile gentlemen on the coast have located themselves at that place. The little town of Francisca, however, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, will also in course of time, be one of the principal cities of California. Lately, great preparations have been made in Yerba Buena for a large city; a gentleman at present is busily engaged in surveying the place, and laying out streets, and there would be a very rapid increase of buildings, were it not for the scarcity of lumber. Two vessels, however, the Moscow, Capt. Phelps, and schooner Juanita, Capt. Youngs, sailed a week or two since for Bodega, for cargoes of that much required article.

Owing to the number of families who have lately come into Yerba Buena, some have been obliged to occupy sheds that were formerly henroosts for the Californians. The majority of the residents are Mormons, who I am happy to say seem to be a most industrious people.

There has been a great deal of rain this season in California, which has given much encouragement to the farmers, as they anticipate great crops.

In a few months we are in hopes of having a wharf built off the town for the convenience of boats and vessels discharging their cargoes, as at present you can only work by the tides, which undonbtedly causes much detention to the vessel, loss on the part of the owners, and the danger of damaging goods in landing.

The Californians mostly reside on the opposite side of the bay, on their ranchos, but frequently come to Yerba Buena, bringing potatoes, onions, butter, and such other articles as they have for trade; at present, however, all kinds of vegetables are very scarce and much needed, owing principally to the great consumption of the U. States' forces. But now as the war is at an end, things seem to revive. The Californians have again resumed their much admired dances, and all things seem to go on as formerly "*con mucho amistad.*"

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1846.

REV. S. C. DAMON:

My dear Sir:—Since your "New York Correspondent" last wrote you, our political waters have been seriously disturbed. The last session of Congress was one of great interest, and its acts affect deeply most of the business pursuits of the land. The party in power succeeded in carrying through what are called the sub-treasury plan of finance, the modification of the tariff of 1842, the warehouseing system, and the loan bill.—Some of the best minds and hearts in the nation opposed these measures; and some predicted the most calamitous results to all the departments of business. All protection to home industry, said they, is gone by the board; the principles of fair, reciprocal trade are abolished; and all motive to start and prosecute any honorable business is annihilated. And such for a time seemed to be the result. The manufacturers looked like a fleet of Cape Ann fishermen hesitating whether they shall put to sea in the teeth of a threatened northeaster. The mechanics laid down their tools and began to "cipher;" and the independent farmers even, began to aver, that if the manufacturers and mechanics are thus reined in, they will have no money to pay us for the productions of the earth, and we may as well shut up shop too. These sombre apprehensions, I am happy to say, are not, and will not be fully realized. Some of the Departments of business must of necessity be injured; but there is too much mental elasticity and genius and indomitable perseverance in this land to have any legislation, however bad, completely ruin us. And I may add, that strong as is the power of party, *self-interest* is mightier, and will rectify mad legislation rather than run into universal bankruptcy.

The French newspapers are scolding us soundly for our tariff restrictions; just as they scold you; and we are quite willing they should scold themselves into a good humor in respect to the taxes laid upon their luxuries. We can do without them; and in respect to many of them, it would be an immense gain to our morals to have them kept at home or sunk in the ocean. Pity that the tax on brandy had not been 1000 instead of 100 per cent. At present our trade with Great Britain is in our favor. We send to her more goods than we receive in return, so that a considerable cash balance is credited to us. The abolition of her corn laws is an immense boon to her poor as well as a blessing to the farming interests of the United States. This year the "bread stuffs" of this land are immense. Not only the valleys but the hills are covered over with corn. Money is plenty. Industry is amply rewarded. Wherever it is possible every rail road is stretched and the speed thereon increased. New rail roads are projected to day and completed to morrow. The rates for fare and freight have been considerably diminished. A road from this city to Boston has been projected and chartered, and the books are now open for subscriptions to the stock. I do not believe the books at the termini of the rout will be open a week before all the stock will be taken. Shortly we may breakfast in one city at 6 and dine in the other at 1 o'clock!

Our lightning communications are in full operation and are extending. My paper, left at my door at sunrise, brings me intelligence from Baltimore, Buffalo, and Boston of *last evening!* What are we coming to! or rather what is coming to us! Would 'nt you like to live in the 20th century, and witness the improvements in the arts and sciences in their influence on the character and destiny of man! And especially to mark the influence of all these improvements in facilitating the progress of the gospel! Such will doubtless be the results as to make both angels and men rejoice. The world belongs to God—not to Cæsar—and his promises secure to it a golden age of social and moral improvement. Blessed the man who understands and appreciates the privilege of the living, and right-acting now. Better live now than in the millenium. There is more work to be done, more self denial to be practised, and a proportionately greater reward to be gained.—Let us not then be weary in well-doing. Pull away at the ropes on your side of the globe, and we will pull on our side, and with divine assistance our success will be great and our reward blessed. As ever, Yours, J. S.

Sailor's Correspondence.

SHIP CITIZEN, NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, April 18th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—I will, with your leave, as I have an hour of leisure time, while away a part of it by giving you a narration of our passage from America to the Sandwich Isl-

ands. It was on the morning of the 19th of September, bidding adieu to friends and home, with a fair wind and pleasant weather, we sailed from Sag Harbor to encounter the dangers of a whaling voyage.

The first land we made was the Cape de Verds; on the morning of the 14th of Oct. we passed between the islands of St. Vincent and St. Antonio. It being just at sunrise, their lofty hills and pleasant valleys gave to one's eye a most beautiful and picturesque appearance. We sailed on without incident of importance, crossed the equator on the 22d, in longitude 17° 23′, and much to our gratification by being made sons of Neptune without the old monarch's paying us a visit, and the initiation usually practised on such an occasion. Oct. 29th, losing what oil we had on board for ship's use, we lowered and took two out of a school of blackfish, which made about five barrels of oil, and on Thursday, Nov. 26th, in latitude 42° 25′ S., longitude 52° 20′ W., we took our first whale. We lowered away and fastened; he run, rolled about, and lashed the waters to a foam; but with well-experienced officers, and willing hands we soon conquered the great monster of the deep, and secured him along side.—We cruised about two months in nearly the same latitude, and in the short space of a month and ten days, we took five hundred and forty barrels of sperm oil, and at the close of a month and twenty seven days, we had six hundred barrels of sperm oil, and one right whale. Our cruise being up, we sailed again on our course. Saturday the 7th of February, we rounded Cape Horn. We had not a very serious time, but long and tedious, with head winds and blustering weather. After rounding the Horn, we laid our course for the Islands of Juan Fernandez.

We made the island on the 4th of March, and went ashore to get some fruit, but to our sad disappointment, fruit was not ripe, we came on board, set things to rights and made straight wake for the Sandwich Islands, nothing more of importance transpiring on our passage. Yours very respectfully,

AMBROSE M. GARD,
From the Forecastle.

☞ A slave master of Jamaica, when in the act of applying the lacerating whip to a poor slave, said to him, "What can Jesus Christ do for you now?" "Him teach me to forgive you, massa," was the reply.

☞ There is a law in Holland which obliges the government to bring up, at its own charge, the seventh child of every family in which there are already six living.

☞ Believe about a sixteenth part of what you hear, and possibly you may be near the truth. If you believe a quarter, you are green; if a half, you are soft; if the whole, you are a fool.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 1, 1847.

"At a late temperance meeting in Norwich, Conn., Cha's W. Rockwell, Esq. stated as a fact illustrative of the progress of the temperance cause, and of the homage done to that cause by men who did not, personally practise upon its principles, that one of the standing regulations of the Tremont House, the most fashionable Hotel in Boston, was, that every person in and about the establishment, in the capacity of waiter, servant, &c. was required as one of the first and indispensable conditions of his receiving employment there, to "sign a pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate."

The above extract is copied from a late American paper. Such tributes to the beneficial effects of temperance principles are abundant. We could, for example, mention names of masters and owners of ships, who will not allow their sailors to taste a drop of intoxicating liquors during the passage from port to port, yet those very masters and owners are engaged in a domoralizing spirit-traffic that is perpetuating drunkenness over the world. For ourself, we could, with Hudibras, as soon see the difference between the "south and south-west side of a hair," as perceive why selling rum by the hogshead was any more respectable than dealing it out by "the glass!" Yet the world makes a difference. If it be low business to mix a glass of grog for a poor drunkard, it ought to be considered lower to sell enough to make a hundred topers. Yet this is what large spirit dealers are doing, and they can no more escape from the moral guilt connected with their business, than the guilty and unfortunate drunkard can escape the awful consequences of his intemperance. Ere long it will so appear to their minds, however much the golden profits may now dazzle their moral vision.

Oregon.

By the brig Henry, we have received a full file of the Spectator, from No. 1, Vol. I, to No. 6, Vol. II. The editors have our kind acknowledgements for the favor. We have always taken a lively interest in the rising prospects of Oregon. There may be obstacles to the advancement of the people there which those abroad may be unable to appreciate, but from all we are able to gather, an industrious and thriving population will ere long people that region. We are glad to see that the interests of education are by no means neglected, while public roads and other public undertakings are in progress. The establishment of a pilotage at the mouth of the Columbia River is all important. The person appointed for that business, we have heard spoken of as well qualified. See Pilotage regulations in another column.

Dr. Cox and the Theatre.

"Rev. Dr. Cox writing from the World's Temperance Convention, in London, having adverted to the fact that it was held in the theatre, Covent Garden, takes the occasion to say:—

"This is the only time I have entered the *theatre* in Europe, and it will probably be the last. Some men, I chance to know, are very free and cruel in charging the clergy indiscriminately with visiting the theatre, the opera, and other such places of criminal amusement when abroad; but if a very few have in part authorized the calumny, and deserved the censure, I still believe it to be applicable only in rare cases; and none of my friends and companions in travel have I ever known guilty in the matter at all. For myself, I went to such a place for amusement, and as others go, last in the city of New York, in January, 1812, and never since have I gone or desired to go, in a single instance—and this I write for some special reasons."

"What those "special reasons" are, the Reverend gentleman does not say."—*N. Y. Express.*

We cannot confidently assert what those "special reasons" were, but we *guess*, that the Doctor had been reported as having visited the theatre, when on his European tours. Right glad are we to hear his denial of the charge, for even as far off as the Sandwich Islands, have we heard the Doctor's example quoted as authority for visiting such places. Often have we heard the charge brought against American Clergymen, that when abroad they laid aside their puritan principles. It may be true in individual instances, but as a general thing, we believe it false. Among the scores of Evangelical American Clergymen in London, attending the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance and World's Temperance Convention, we do not believe one was found inside of a theatre, or opera house, unless under such circumstances as described by Dr. Cox in the above extract.

Typee,

A Peep at Polynesian Life; by Herman Melville. The publishers, Wiley & Putnam of New York, have issued a second edition of this work, *revised* by the author.—"Several passages wholly unconnected with the adventure, have been rejected as irrelevant. Such for example as those referring to Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands." If the author had erased other passages, we think he would have shown good judgment and exhibited "a sober second thought." Such a course would certainly have led him to suppress some of those glaring facts respecting his habits of gross and shameless familiarity not to say unblushing licentiousness, with a tribe of debased and filthy savages of Marquesas. In chapter XIII, *revised* edition, he refers to an annointing process, performed every evening, when the girls gathered about him on the mats. "I used," he remarks, "to hail with delight the daily recurrence of this luxurious operation, in which I forgot all my troubles, and buried for the time every feeling of sorrow!" In Chapter XVII, revised edition, there is the following remark, "Bathing in company with troops of girls formed one of my chief amusements!!"—Scores, aye, hundreds of passages might be quoted, showing that the writer sunk lower than the debased people among whom he took up his temporary abode.

On the islands of Polynesia, are scattered multitudes of young men from Europe and America, who are living in the same condition of Rosseau-society, and it only needs the pen of a Melville to make such a life worthy of praise!

It surely is not strange that such a man could find but little to praise and much to blame in the efforts of his missionary countrymen. At some future time, we may make additional quotations and remarks upon this book.

☞ A correspondent at Monterey writes thus, under date of April 27. "Mr. Wheelwright, the able originator and manager of the Steam Company in the Pacific, has gone from Lima to the U. S., to arrange for the carrying of the mails by steam from California to Panama." May success attend the enterprize.

Mexican Church Property.— The question has been seriously discussed in Mexico, of raising $20,000,000 by the "hypothecation" of Church property. According to the latest reports, a decree had passed the Mexican Congress, to raise $15,000,000 on the property of the Church.

NOTICE.

☞ A Lecture will be delivered at the next meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society, on Friday evening, June 4, by His Honor, William L. Lee. The community are respectfully invited to attend. Per order.

An act for the establishment of a pilotage on the bar of the Columbia River, and from thence to the limit of navigation on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Oregon Territory.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory*, That the Governor, with the advice and consent of four commissioners, to be by him selected and appointed, may examine candidates for the pilotage, and appoint one or more suitable persons to be pilots on the bar of the Columbia river, and to the head of navigation on that and the Willamette Rivers, giving each of the said pilots a branch or warrant for the execution of his office, with authority to appoint deputies in the cases, to be specified in such branch or warrants; provided each pilot shall report his said deputies for the approbation of the Governor.

§ 2. Every such pilot and deputy, shall, before entering upon his office, give bond with sufficient surety, to the Governor of the Territory, in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

§ 3. Every such branch pilot, is authorized and directed, by himself or his deputy, to take charge of any vessels bound into the Columbia river, except vessels of less than one hundred tons burthen, engaged in the coasting trade, the said pilot first showing his branch or warrant to the master of any such vessel, if required; the authority to take charge having effect only from outside or on the bar, to Baker's Bay.

§ 4. The pilot or pilots appointed, shall always keep one decked boat in good repair, and one or more suitable row boats, as may be necessary.

§ 5. The Governor, with the advice of the commissioners, is authorized to determine the fees of pilotage of the pilot or pilots by him appointed, and to specify the same in their respective warrants.

§ 6. If any vessel, while under the charge of a branch or warrant pilot, or his deputy, shall be lost or run aground, or sustain any damage, through the negligence or unskillfulness of such pilot or deputy, such pilot shall be liable, both for himself and his deputy, to pay all damages sustained by any person interested in such vessel or her cargo, and may, moreover, be removed from his office.

§ 7. Any master of a vessel, other than such as are excepted in the third section of this act, who may choose to pilot his own vessel, from outside the Columbia bar to Baker's Bay, across said bar, shall be permitted to do so, but he shall notwithstanding, when bound into the river, pay to such pilot as shall first come on board his vessel, outside of the bar, one-half the pilotage according to the fees specified in his warrant; but in case no pilot shall come on board his vessel outside or on the bar, he shall be exempt from paying any fees for pilotage.

§ 8. It shall be optional with ship masters, to take pilots when outward bound, and no payment shall be demanded, unless a pilot shall have been employed.

§ 9. The Governor and commissioners are authorized to hear and determine all complaints exhibited against the pilots appointed by him, as aforesaid, and their deputies, and to suspend or remove them, and appoint others in their place.

§ 10. Should any ship master omit or refuse to pay the pilotage fees in any instance where, by this law he has become liable, then his consignees shall become liable for the same.

§ 11. The pilot who shall board and bring a vessel into port, shall have the preference to take said vessel out to sea upon her departure, provided the master of said vessel cannot prove misconduct or incompetency on his part.

§ 12. That all penalties, forfeitures, and complaints incurred under this act, shall be tried and determined in any court of record having cognizance of the same.

§ 13. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish a copy of this act in the Oregon Spectator as soon as practicable.

§ 14. This Act to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Attest, A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker.
N. Huber, Clerk.
Approved, Oregon City, 19th Dec. 1846.
GEORGE ABERNETHY.

Donations.

FOR SEAMEN'S CHAPLAINCY.

A Friend, "Montreal,"	$5,00
Mrs. Nye,	5,00
J. R. Jasper, Esq.,	5,00

Deception.—All deception in the course of life, is indeed nothing else but a *lie* reduced to *practice*, and *falsehood* passing from *words* into things.—[South's Sermons.

Whoever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?—[Milton.

DIED.

Lahaina, May 27, 1847.

Dear Brother Damon:—In looking over your last paper, I find an error or two in the reports of deaths. It is stated that Capt. Edwards, of ship Ann, Sag Harbor, was buried at Lahaina. It ought to be, a native Sailor was buried from the ship Ann, Capt. Edwards, of Sag Harbor. Very truly, yours,

C. FORBES.

Died in the U. S. Hospital at Lahaina, May 12th, Manuel Bartholomew, of New London, where his family reside. Mr. B. was a native of Fayal, and his father and brothers still reside there. He was an officer on board the whale ship Black Warrior; got hurt by a whale, and left the ship at Lahaina, August 1846, since which time he has had severe attacks of raising blood, and died suddenly during one of the attacks.

In the Hospital at Lahaina, May 26, Elisha M. Harrington, aged 21, of Chenango, New York. It is thought his mother resides in Rochester, N. Y. He left the whale ship Uncas, in April last, sick of consumption, and rapidly sunk into the grave.

At the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Sept. 24th, of billious fever, Rev. Charles Henry Alden, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. He was for many years a very successful teacher in Philadelphia. About five years since he accepted a chaplaincy in the navy and devoted himself wholly to the duties of his office. He preached Christ crucified, and labored diligently to do good to those whose spiritual interests he was appointed to watch over. In his last sickness he manifested an entire resignation to the will of God, and a confident hope of eternal life, through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Died on the 8th————at Bergen Hill, New Jersey, William C. Wetmore, Commander U. S. Navy, aged 49. Mr. W. entered the naval service at the age of thirteen years, and took part, at that early period of his life, in much active service.—He was in Com. Chauncey's flag ship in his several engagements on Lake Ontario, and took an active part with the naval service at the battle of Little York, where Gen. Pike fell. The services of this gentleman have been very strongly marked by personal bravery—a strict disciplinarian—one of the best navigators of his grade in the service—he was the possessor of all that constitutes an accomplished officer.

PASSENGERS.

In the Francesca for Francisco—Don Osio, lady, five children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and two children, Messrs. Thomas Douglas, Ridley, Mitchener and Storer.

In the S. S. for Tahiti—Mr. Robert Boyd, Ahsing and five others.

In the Xylon from San Francisco—Mrs. Millington, Messrs. C. F. Lafrenz, Wm. McCloud and Geo. Cupper.

In bark Clement from New Zealand, at Lahaina—Mr. Robert Brankes, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Margaret Rowen.

In the Columbia for Oregon—Benjamin Stark, Jr.

In the Montreal for Hongkong—Mrs. Nye and child, Mr. Eli Jones and Mr. Brown.

In the Xylon for Manila Mrs. Millington.

Per Sarah Ann from China—Capt. Hackford and 2 Chinamen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

May 20.—Am. ship Xylon, Millington, 20 ds. fm. Monterey.

21.—Am. ship Mt. Vernon, Given, 22 ds. fm. Monterey.

22.—Am. brig Henry, Bray, 20 days from Columbia River.

Am. ship Eliza L. B. Jenney, Allen, Fairhaven, 5 1-2 mos., 200 bbls. sperm. March 9, spoke ship Herald, Stewart, New Bedford, 21 mos., 1050 bbls. sperm oil; 21, spoke ship Lydia of Fairhaven, Robinson, 22 mos., 200 bbls. whale, 160 sperm.

Whalers Rousseau and Clement from Lahaina touched and sailed this week for the N. W.

May 23—Eng. schr. Sarah Ann, Dunnett, 60 ds. fm. China, mdz. to Makee & Anthon.

24—Am. whale ship Monmouth, Hale, Coldspring, 14 mos., 125 sperm, 125 whale.

26—Fr. whale ship Espadon, Ratau, Nantz, 4 1-2 mos., 60 sperm, 60 whale.

SAILED.

May 17.—Am. brig Francesca, Lemoine, for San Francisco.

20.—Hawaiian schr. S. S., Morar, Tahiti.

May 22—Am. ship Wm. Thompson, Ellis, North West.

23—H. B. Co.'s bark Columbia, Duncan, for Oregon.

25—Am. ship Montreal, Doane, for Hongkong.

26—Am. ship Xylon, Millington, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Am. bark Toulon, Crosby, for Oregon.

MEMORANDA

Whaleship Jane, Capt. Eddy, of Warren, R. I.—This vessel left here Oct. 15, 1845, with 2900 bbls. of oil, for the U. S. Nov. 18, she was spoken off the Society Islands. Since then up to Dec., 1846 nothing had been heard of her by her owners. From Mr. Vida, of the firm of Vida & Von Pfister of this town, we learn that late in Dec., 1845, or Jan., 1846, he does not recollect which month, the Jane anchored below Point Vincente, near Talcahuana, for potatoes. The officer of the port ordered her to Talcahuana that he might secure his anchorage dues, &c. Capt. Eddy refused to go, and sailed immediately for the Island of St. Mary's—farther down the coast—and anchored at high tide close in. Mr. Vida boarded her to purchase oil, and at the captain's invitation, staid all night. When the tide fell, the ship thumped heavily, unshipped her rudder, knocked in her round house and began to leak. Mr. Vida advised the captain to put into Talcahuana and ascertain damages. He refused to do this, saying that if the leak should prove bad, he could put into Chiloe. The next day he got under weigh and stood out to sea. Since then, nothing has been heard of the ship, and the probability is that she foundered.

We learn that two American whaleships have been seized by the Chilean authorities at Chiloe for sailing through and anchoring in some of the passages between the main land and islands, which is an infringement of the laws of Chile, prohibiting the use of such to foreign vessels. The crews were put ashore, and the case referred for decision to head quarters. Result not known.

Monterey.—Arrived, April 17, Hawaiian schr. Com. Shubrick, VonPfister, hence—advertised for sale.

The coasting trade was still open to neutrals. The Danish schooner Matilda and Peruvian bark Guipuzcoana, were upon the coast; the latter sailed 24th April, for San Francisco; Am. brig Elizabeth, King, for do.

☞ The whaleship Philip Tabb, injured in a typhoon of April 11th, has been condemned.

☞ The Henry left at Columbia River H. B. M.'s ship Modeste, to sail for these islands in a few days. H. B. Co.'s vessels Cadborough and Cowlitz. The American schooner Com. Stockton (late Pallas) had sailed for California.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

April 25.—Am. bark Philetus, Hathaway, Stonington, 20 mos., 325 sperm, 500 whale, 225 sperm and 350 whale season.

May 9.—Am ship Rousseau, Smith, New Bedford, 20 mos., 750 sperm, 50 whale, 50 sperm season.

12.—Am. bark Clement, Lane, New London, 10 mos., 60 sp., 250 whale.

May 14—Am. ship Mechanic, Potter, Newport, 6 months 70 sperm.

21—Fr. ship Espadon, Ratau, Nantz, 4 1-2 months, 60 sp., 60 whale.

PORT OF HILO.

During the year 1846, there arrived at the port of Hilo, Hawaii, as follows:

Whale ships,	67	Frigates,	2	} Total	
Schooners and Brigs,	34	Sloops of War,	2	} 105.	
Since Feb. 1847, the following whalers have arrived:					
Globe, Daggett, New Bedford,	16 mos.	50 spm.	1250 whale.		
Elizabeth Frith, Sag Harbor,	15	do	100	do	
Asia, Mason, Havre,	8	do	no oil.		
Florida, Cox, New Bedford,	19	do	300 spm.	1200	do.
Champion, Merry, Edgartown,	19	do		1100	do.
George, Taber, Stonington,	18	do		700	do.
Waverly, Crowel, N. Bedford,	5	do		300	do.
Lancaster, Crowell do	21	do	400 spm.	1000	do.
Emily Morgan, Ewer, do	6	do	100 do	100	do.
Edward, Barker, do	20	do	200 do	1200	do.
Fabius, Smith, do	7	do	50 do	450	do.
Sol. Saltus, Fales, Fall River,	19	do	150 do	1050	do.
Rowena, Adams, do	9	do	50 do.		

SUNDRIES.

PER "MONTREAL," 16 cases 4 × 4 indigo blue Sheetting, 4 cases twilled stripe Shirts, 2 cases Sheathing Copper, 11 bbls. long nine Cigars, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
my22. tf.

PALM LEAF HATS.

JUST received per "Montreal," 10 cases assorted Palm Leaf Hats—173 dozen—for sale by (m22 tf.) C. BREWER & CO.

FORCING PUMP.

ONE 3 inch Forcing Pump, complete, with pipe and hose—suitable for a dwelling house. For sale by EVERETT & CO.
my22 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:
15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10 × 4 Linen Sheeting, 4 × 4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12 × 4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16 × 4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.
my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER

OFFER for sale on reasonable terms, for cash, barter or bills of exchange on the U. States, England and France, the following articles:
Beef, pork, biscuit, molasses, loaf sugar, coffee,
Tea, rice, tobacco, segars, Epsom salts,
Vinegar, assorted pickles, in bottles, pepper,
Preserved meats and fish, sperm candles,
White and brown soap, sweet oil, linseed oil,
Spirits turpentine, black paint, white lead,
Green paint, verdigris, double and single blocks,
Russia and English canvas, twine, cordage,
Earthen ware, glass ware, files, copper tacks,
Cut and wro't nails, knives and forks, tumblers,
Log lines, signal halyards, lanterns, stationery,
Manila hats, slop clothing, camp ovens,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
my22 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:
Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.
Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

JUST received, and for sale by EVERETT & CO.,
Plates, assorted sizes, Ewers and Basins,
Cups and Saucers, Foot Baths, Slop Jars,
Covered Dishes, Brush and Soap Trays,
Do. Pitchers, Tumblers in Casks, Decanters,
Hanging and Stand Lamps, Shade do.,
my29. tf.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF OREGON TERRITORY.

AN ACT to prevent Desertion, and for the recovery of deserting or absconding Seamen.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory,* That when it shall be made to appear to any Justice of the Peace, by the affidavit of any person, that any person has deserted or absconded from the service of any master or captain of a vessel claiming the services of such deserting or absconding person, upon contract or agreement made and entered into, either in this or a foreign country, the said Justice of the Peace shall immediately issue his warrant for the apprehension of such deserting or absconding person, and cause the accused to be brought before him, or some other Justice of the Peace of the county in which the original writ issued.

§ 2. The officer having the warrant, or any other person who may be duly authorized to serve said warrant, may arrest said accused deserting or absconding person in any county in this Territory, and bring him forthwith before the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrat, or some other Justice of the Peace of the same county.

§ 3. Upon the trial of the case, if it shall appear that the master or captain of said vessel is entitled to the further services of said deserting or absconding person, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace, or the court trying the same, to cause said deserting or absconding person to be delivered up to the master or captain of said vessel, and all costs shall be adjudged against said deserting or absconding person, and a certificate of the same shall be delivered to the said master or captain, who shall thereupon pay the same.

§ 4. Any person who shall entice a seaman to leave his ship, or who shall knowingly harbor, secrete, employ, or in anywise assist a deserting or absconding seaman, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred, nor less than 25 dollars for each offence; and all fines collected under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid into the county treasury, and be recovered either by indictment or action of debt, in the name of the county.

§ 5. That every ship master or captain, on the desertion of any of his crew, shall be bound in the penal sum of fifty dollars, to give immediate information of the same to the proper authority.

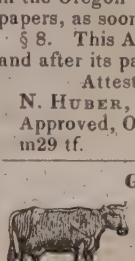
§ 6. That if the mate or first officer under the captain or master, and a majority of the crew of any vessel or ship lying in any port of Oregon Territory, shall discover that said ship or vessel is too leaky, or otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores, to proceed to sea, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master or captain shall, upon the request of the mate, (or other officer,) and such majority, forthwith apply to the presiding Judge of the county court, either in term time or vacation, and thereupon, said Judge is hereby authorized and required to issue his precept, directed to three persons, the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such vessel or ship and to examine the same in respect to the defects or insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to the said Judge in writing under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any, or in what respect, the said ship or vessel is unfit to proceed to sea, and what addition of men, provisions or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle, or apparel will be necessary, and upon such report the said Judge shall adjudge and determine and endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed to sea or not, and the master or captain, and crew, shall in all things conform to the said judgment. If the complaint of the mate and majority of said crew, shall upon said report and judgment, be deemed just and well founded, the master or captain of said ship or vessel shall pay all costs of such view report, and judgment, and be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by said judge, but if the complaint of the said crew shall appear upon the said report and judgment to have been without foundation, then the said master or captain, or the owner or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall deduct the cost and reasonable damages for the detention (to be ascertained by said Judge) out of the wages coming due to the said complaing mate and seamen or mariners.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Secretary to cause a copy of this Act to be published in the Oregon Spectator, and the Sandwich Islands papers, as soon as practicable.

§ 8. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Attest, A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker.
N. Huber, Clerk.
Approved, Oregon City, 19th Dec., 1846.
GEO. ABERNETHY.
m29 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

ISRAEL H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, offers for sale on reasonable terms a general assortment of Paints and Oils, consisting of

White Lead, Venetian Red, Prussian Blue;
Terra de Sienne, assorted Green Paints;
Chrome Yellow, Whiting, Yellow Ochre;
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish;
Gum Copal, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronze;
Paint, Sash and Tar Brushes, Pumice Stone;
Sand Paper, Window Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

☞ House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my1 1y

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per ship "Montreal," an invoice of GOODS consisting in part of

Crates Nappies and Soup plates, Window Glass,
Cases blue Prints, blue Drills and Denims,
Cases Satin Jeans and Orleans Fancies,
Bales brown Drill, 30 and 40 inches wide,
Shirtings, sheet iron, putty, glue, &c.
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh Bread, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

C. BREWER & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
Charles Brewer, J. F. B. Marshall, Francis Johnson. } Hawaiian Islands.

Wanted—Government or Whaler's Bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. Everett, Jas. J. Jarves. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

GEORGE M. MOORE,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII, H. I.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AN invoice of superior Boots, colored and Gaiter Shoes, per Montreal, for sale by
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

SCALES.

PER "MONTREAL," an assortment of Counter and Platform Scales, of superior quality, to weigh from 36 to 2000 lbs., for sale by
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., JUNE 15, 1847. [No. XII.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. II.

2. *Seamen need better government.* In the minds of some masters, government admits of but three degrees of comparison, *stern, arbitrary, and cruel;* perhaps I should add a fourth, *brutal.* Beyond or aside from this, goes neither their knowledge or their practice. They can seldom give an order without an oath, and almost never without harshness, if not severity. For a trivial offence, which most likely he himself provoked, the offender is lashed to the shrouds and flogged, as one would be ashamed to flog his brute. And even where discipline is not carried to this excess, it is almost universally carried *too far.* However many exceptions there may be, it is a fact that seamen are not governed like reasonable men. They are ordered about more like slaves than men, and that often by those much their inferiors either in family rank, in morals, or intelligence, whose "little brief authority" depends on no other character but their ability to kill a whale and sail a ship. And what may we naturally expect as the result of such treatment? Just what we find. A swearing master hands down his oaths to his officers and crew. A stern order begets a surly reply. Flogging stirs up mutiny. Tyranny drives to recklessness, and threats to boldness in transgression. Trampled on, men will grumble and desert; frowned on at every step, they will inwardly curse their superiors, and defy their authority. Abused for every mistake, or every little fault made a crime, they will be eye-servants, and slight their work, or be provoked to deeds more worthy of punishment. Human nature must be changed, or unreasonable, despotic, or cruel government will every where and always engender discontent and trouble. The more closely confined the combustibles, the more extensive and terrific the disaster.—Our wonder is that such a degree and amount of misrule has not been more prolific of mutiny. "I am God Almighty on board of my ship," was perhaps never seriously upon the blasphemous lips of but *one* man, but the despotism that called forth the shocking expression has often scowled upon the brow, flashed from the angry eye, and forked in rage from the quivering tongue of many an ocean tyrant. But the bleeding backs and crushed spirits of the victims of cruelty will be swift witnesses against their oppressors in the day when God shall "make inquisition for blood."

What an insignificant *thing* is a tyrannical sea captain. A hundred feet by twelve bounds his domain. See his frame, often shaken by his own fears, or by the convulsiveness of his own passions. Hear his hoarse voice, lost in the next wave that breaks upon his quivering ship, or that may be choked in death by the next fly he brushes impatiently from his hardened face. Witness his pride over a few feet of plank and tar, which the next sea may unbolt, or yon lightning cloud consume in flame. With what a step he paces the quarter deck, that at best supports a wicked man, and at night or day shelters a thorny pillow. How his eye scans the frail rigging that may snap in the first blast that dismasts or founders his boasted craft. How imperious his demeanor, how stern his orders, how unmanly his treatment of men whom he must meet at a higher than an earthly tribunal, to feel in his turn justice without mercy, frowns and "stripes" without a remedy. How proud of his authority, when he cannot decently exercise it, much less govern his own spirit.—How little reason has such a man to claim affinity with his race. Of all men he has the least reason to be proud. Could he see himself as others see him, he would be glad of a smaller craft, could he only hide his littleness on a broader ocean, nor care much if disaster or his good fortune should strand him far from the gaze and contempt of mankind. There have been and are unreasonable and tyrannical men. Many have more blood upon their skirts and more unpitied victims to bar against them the door of mercy. But they had objects seemingly more worthy of human ambition. They had a kingdom to usurp, or a foe to crush. Perhaps a world under their feet would make them weep, like Alexander, for other worlds to conquer. But think of *lording it on a whale ship!* Four mates and thirty men to show off to, or keep under by hard words and twisted flax! An *ass* might well whirl his long ears in triumph, could he accomplish such a feat, but MAN on such a pinnacle should get down quick on the other side, and *hang* his for shame!

And yet for this petty tyranny we hear the plea of *necessity.* If so, that very tyranny has created it, and the further exercise of it will increase the demand. The drunkard pleads the same necessity for his cups. He quenches his passion by the very indulgence that afterwards adds fresh fuel to the flame. Iron rule was once thought the only guaranty for national stability, and every crowned head was a despot. But the burden was too great even for slavery to bear. Revolutions have bathed the sword of the oppressed in the blood of some tyrants; philanthropy and the advancing spirit of liberty have softened the hearts and changed the minds of others. Just in proportion as kings have sheathed the sword, and with the balance in one hand and the olive in the other, addressed and treated their subjects as men and sons, providing for their comfort, their education and their salvation, just so far have mankind been conciliated towards good rulers, and advanced in every important relation and interest of life. It is human nature, the fruit of good seed, the worthy and legitimate child of a worthy parent. But the sons of the ocean will always be bastards or deformed, should they always cower under oaths and stripes. But good rule and a just appreciation of men's rights have long been on the advance.—They have been slow in their march on the ocean. But their messengers are abroad over the waters. They have softened many a hoarse voice. They have taken the scourge from the hand of the changed master, and therewith chased from his decks forever the demons of tyranny and cruelty. They have made a beginning, and in time Christian philanthropy and sound reason will create a public sentiment that will complete the good work.

Necessary to be a despot, or nothing, on board ship? Then fear is the only element of true government, and the rod the only inducement to filial obedience. Prove this libel who can. Ten thousand experiences have disproved it. Men must so long have been the objects of misrule and oppression as to have become insensible to the law of love, who in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, will not feel the force of kindness. A gentle word touches a gentle chord, and in true harmony begets gentle behavior. There have been ship masters in this ocean who might have thrown wide open the door of discharge, and not found a man willing to leave them. There have been others, who must keep their crew on board, or otherwise put them in security, or lose them all. Most find trouble enough on entering port with applications for discharge. Why is it? Not always, I confess, owing to wrong government. In most cases, however, I apprehend it is. What a fruitful source, then, of discontent to the crew and vexation and expense to the master. And with how little satisfaction must those upon whom the blame really rests review a voyage, at the close of which their decks show scarce a man that entered it with them, and whose Consuls' and constables' fees have almost swallowed up the shares that deserters have forfeited. On the other hand, that man has cause of self congratulation who returns home with the crew

he brought out, and, on discharging them there, all paid and in good condition, receives the thanks and respectful salutations of those who would wish no better master at sea or better friend on shore. This may be, and any other state of feeling ought to be the exception. But how rare! How unreasonably, how injuriously, how needlessly, how shamefully rare!

It may not be easy to determine the amount of power that should be vested in a master or under officer. But be it ever so absolute, the abuse of it is always reprehensible and mean. Good discipline should be enforced, but insolent and oppressive exercise of authority deserves never to be tolerated. When this and some associated evils are removed, we may hope that the means employed to elevate seamen will meet with more success. Under the old despotism of the Chiefs of these Islanders, the gospel would have run a short and crippled course. Christianity has been working out their deliverance and their lessening yoke has always reacted in promoting the blessings of christianity. Missionaries may be sent among other oppressed nations, even among the slaves of the U. S., but who is so visionary as to expect their emancipation from sin, while the blight and death grasp of slavery is upon them? While Nero or Hildebrand lives and reigns, safety, truth and freedom die. I am making no comparisons; I contend only for principle. Liberty in connection with judicious and humane government is essential to the best being and progress of any class or people in temporal or religious matters, on land or at sea, from the throne of an empire to the deck of a whale ship.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

A Sailor's opinion of Ship Discipline.

Rev. S. C. Damon,

Dear Sir,—Since I have been in the Pacific, (about two years) the perusal of your "Friend" has afforded me oftentimes sincere pleasure; and I rejoice at the decided stand you have taken with regard to Temperance, being at the same time no less pleased with the course lately pursued by the Hawaiian Government, concerning the same matter; a course worthy of imitation by older, and as will be claimed, more enlightened governments. In addition to the amusement afforded to numerous seamen, readers of your sheet, no small credit attaches to you, for the instruction also afforded, thus combining the two great desiderata for a good newspaper, the *utile* with the *dulce*. Being well convinced of your having the interests of the sailor for the foundation of your labors, I venture to forward you a few articles, requesting you to give them an insertion, should you consider them admissible, and not trenching too much upon the space devoted to more important matters. I am induced to make this request, knowing as I do that your paper is much noticed by the editors in the U. S. with whom you exchange, and that any articles you may insert concerning the subjects upon which I write, will cause suitable enquiries to be made by those interested in the U. S., and thus, evils of which I am about to complain, may be obviated.

Much has been done for the benefit of seamen within the past few years; for their religious instructions in the providing suitable residences for them when on shore, whilst the exertions to promote temperance among them merit all praise. But a *great deal more* remains to be done; and some part of that which does remain is of *equal*, if not greater value to the true temporal welfare of the sailor than any of the reforms above adverted to, seeing that they are the *causes* which have rendered so many *reforms* necessary. Amongst these, not the least is the manner in which seamen are yet treated by masters and officers of ships.

That what has already been done for seamen, has to a certain extent, elevated them in the moral scale, cannot be denied; and this has brought with it a corresponding increase of self-respect,—a better knowledge of those unalienable rights, to which every human being is an heir,—and an increased sensitiveness to brutal treatment which the mass were formerly unconscious of, comparatively; while no concomitant amelioration of usages,—of provision for the increased comfort of the seamen; or the least moderation of the brutal and tyrannical system of punishments, has taken place. A reform *was* and *is* needed in another quarter, and it does seem to me, that while philanthropists have exerted themselves, to reform the degraded mariner; that their eager haste has not permitted them to perceive, "That in order to morally elevate the SLAVE the MASTER *must be changed corporeally or mentally.*"

For my part, I have been convinced from an acquaintance of twenty years with seamen, both on sea and land, that the moral degradation under which they labor, is as much owing to the treatment they receive whilst at sea, as to any other cause whatever. It is not to be expected that men to whom the most blasphemous and outrageous language, often accompanied with blows and kicks whilst at sea, is of daily occurrence, with but little or no chance of redress for the same at the termination of the voyage, will think otherwise, than that they are of small consideration amongst their fellow men. Degrade a man in his own eyes, and what is he? A mere nonentity, retaining nothing save the human form. That this species of abuse prevails to a much greater extent than most landsmen are able to imagine, I know, and in order to prove it, I have but to refer you to seamen themselves. Ask, Mr. Editor, of the seamen who call upon you at each season of the visit of the whaling fleet. Enquire *minutely*, for many are *afraid* to tell you the truth, lest their report should get to the ears of their captain, and when their ships again left the port, full well they know what the results would be. I am positively knowing to one instance where a young man went to you for the express purpose of informing you of a certain case of ill treatment of a very serious nature, but his heart failed him. I asked why did you not tell Mr. D? He replied, "The old man might find me out, and then I should have been murdered next season." He was not far from the truth. I should like, with your approbation, to give an account of some cases of the above nature, of which I have been a witness, suppressing names, however. This I imagine would have a favorable effect in this way; those who have been guilty of the offence would know the allusion, and for fear that a repetition of their crime would bring to light the real name of the parties, they would be more circumspect, for many dread "*public opinion*" more than they do *law*, in fact this is the case with all, for the punishments inflicted by laws are often evaded, but the force of public opinion is not to be resisted or escaped from. I have heard a captain of a ship make this remark, (he heard that one of his crew would publish his conduct in a newspaper) "He can take the law of me if he likes, but if he *publishes me*, I will shoot him so help me God." This is the best illustration of my purpose, and should you acquiesce in my offer, I will prepare statements for your next paper, which, in my humble opinion, will go farther towards reforming certain captains in these respects, than all the laws enacted since those of Oleron.

Yours &c.,

R. de Cruce.

Temperance Friend.

Miss Claret and Miss Ropes.

A new way of promoting Temperance at sea.

The captain of a ship had laid in a basket of claret for his own table. After being some time at sea, as he was overhauling his cabin, he thought more bottles were missing than he could remember of having used.—While reflecting upon the subject, the idea occurred to him that probably the cabin boy was the cause of the deficiency. To ascertain the truth of his suspicions, he concealed himself in a state room, and waited until the time for preparing dinner. The boy soon came in, and having arranged the table, went to the basket, took out a bottle, and said, "Jean von Dorster, born in Rotterdam, intends marriage with Miss Rosina Claret, born in Burgundy. Notice is hereby given for the first, second, and third times; if no

man appears to forbid the bans, the ceremony will immediately take place." The roguish fellow thereupon placed the bottle to his mouth, drained it, and cast it out of the window. The captain said nothing, but after dinner went upon deck, provided himself with a good rope's end, and called the boy to him.

"Jean," said he "I've got something interesting to tell you; I'm agoing to have you married."

"S—o," ejaculated Jean, casting an anxious glance at the rope's end, "have me married, captain?"

"Yes. Now listen and see that it is done according to law."

The captain elevated his voice so as to be heard all over the ship, and cried "Know all men that Jean von Dorsten, born in Rotterdam, intends marriage with Miss Barbara Ropes, born in Russia. Notice is hereby given for the first, second, and third times; if no man appears to forbid the bans, the ceremony will immediately take place."

Hereupon the jolly sailor raised his arm to perform this interesting ceremony, but before it descended, Jean proclaimed in a loud voice, "I forbid the bans."

"What, you rascal," said the captain, "did you not drink my claret?"

"Yes; but if you know it, you also know that I did it all according to law. If you had forbidden the bans as I do now, I should not have touched it."

The captain could not repress a hearty laugh. At length he answered, "This time I'll let you go, but remember, if you ever cast you eyes on Miss Claret again, you shall be wedded to Miss Ropes in such a style, that you'll not forget the ceremony to your dying day."

Sabbath Friend.

The American and Foreign Sabbath Union held its Third Annual Meeting at the Old South Chapel, Boston, May 22, 1846. President, Thomas S. Williams, Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut. Justin Edwards, Secretary; John Tappan, Moses Grant, Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Howard, Jacob Sleeper, Executive Committee.

The following, among other Resolutions, were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That as the Sabbath was *not* made or given to men for secular business, travelling or amusement, they have *no right* to employ it in that way.

Resolved, That as God has commanded men to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," all men *have a right* to the rest and privileges of that day, and no man can be deprived of that right, or induced not to exercise it, without great injury to him, and through him, to the community.

Resolved, That men, who on the Sabbath, prosecute their worldly business, or oblige others to do it, and devote the day to secular, and not sacred employments, debase the public mind, corrupt the public morals, and violate the rights both of God and of man.

A Sabbath Keeping Sea Captain.—Captain H—— of Boston, took charge of the brig L—— for the first time, as master of a vessel, on condition that he should not sail from port on the sabbath. His voyage was from New York. One of the owners being at that port, requested him to sail on the sabbath, giving as a reason that a fast sailing ship at Boston, bound to the same place, would probably sail on that morning; and should that vessel reach her place of destination before the L——, it would make, probably, a difference in their profits of some thousands of dollars. The captain insisted that the condition on which he took charge of the brig should be observed, and refused to sail on that day, notwithstanding it was predicted that the wind, which was then fair, would be ahead on Monday. Monday came and found the captain in port, but with a steamboat along side, early in the morning, ready to tow him to sea. The wind, as predicted, was directly ahead. The steamboat was discharged at the mouth of the harbor, and there our captain lay until Wednesday afternoon, with the wind blowing a complete gale, directly 'in his teeth.' The wind having abated, the vessel was got under way and beat out over the round shoals until she got an offing. The wind then favored, and for fourteen days all sails were set, making all the time a rapid advance towards the port of destination. She arrived in port fourteen days before the fast sailing ship which sailed with a fair wind from Boston on sabbath morning. Capt. H——'s brig had discharged, and was receiving her return cargo before the other vessel had arrived. She sailed from port and reached Boston, discharged her cargo and received another, and had been gone *fourteen* days before the other arrived! Capt. H——'s voyage was eminently a profitable one for the owners, and they made him a valuable present, saying as they handed it to him, "Captain H——, we will not ask you again to sail on the Sabbath."—[3d An. Rep. A. & F. Sabbath Union.

A Good Test.—We heard a story the other day which is too good to be lost.—Farmer Dickens, for so we call him, one of the neighboring York county farmers, alike noted for his shrewdness, and pretty girls, was visited by Jo Jenkins, under pretence of trading oxen, while his real object was to secure one of Farmer Dicken's daughters.—Finding no way to accomplish his real object without a direct appeal to the old man, he vetured to pop the question, and received in return a most decided negative. Jo was not shrewd enough to manage for *his* girls. Jo nothing daunted, pushed his trade in oxen, and in the end, the old man found himself "essentially shaved." At Jo's next appearanc at Farmer D.'s all was changed, the old man at once declaring that he might go ahead, for if he was shrewd enough to cheat him he could risk him with the gals. Jo went ahead, gained the object of his desires. and the old man's conclusions have been found correct.

☞ Much trouble is known to arise when scores and hundreds of English and American sailors are allowed liberty on shore where intoxicating drinks are sold. Time and again has it been so at these Islands. At Tahiti the same is experienced under the revenue laws of the French. The report has reached us, that the commander of the English vessel of war Grampus, would not give his men liberty on shore at Papiete, but for that purpose had gone to one of the other islands. His conduct is worthy of imitation. It is also reported that about Christmas last, some English sailors and French soldiers had a *fracas*, where several lives were lost on both sides. Sincerely we hope the report may not be true, but it certainly would be no more than would be expected, where the angry passions of hundreds are infariated by rum and brandy. The makers, venders, and advocates of ardent spirits, have much to answer for, and it will be no difficult matter to make manifest their guilt.

Judge Lee's Address.—The members of the Oahu Temperance Society and others enjoyed a rich intellectual treat in listening to Judge Lee on the evening of the 4th inst. His subject, *Decision of Character*, was ably discussed, and made most happily applicable to the practical duties of those pledged to the principles of total abstinence. The Society requested a copy for publication, and when published we shall furnish extracts, at least, for our readers. Truly the O. T. Society would not have existed in vain, if it had accomplished merely the calling forth of the monthly lectures. That upon Public Opinion, has already been published while that upon Virtue would have done credit to a University Professor of Moral Philosophy.—The humorous and instructive lecture of our worthy Vice President would read well if some Hogarth should accompany it with pencil illustrations!

Mr. Robertson is expected to deliver the next lecture on the first Friday Evening of July.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 15, 1847.

☞ The reader of to-day's paper, will find two communications upon the subject of discipline upon ship board. One is from a landsman, the other from one whose home has been in the forecastle. The writers send their articles entirely without the knowledge of each other. We have thought both ought to appear at the same time. We are however, unwilling to send them forth without offering a few remarks upon the subject which these writers have discussed. The tendency of both articles is to give the impression that in the minds of their respective authors, there is the belief that on board whale ships there exists much cruel, tyrannical and even brutal treatment. We are not going to deny that there is ground for the charge, for such is our own belief. Too much have we heard, and seen, not to be of that opinion. Our correspondents, however, as we believe, have taken a one-sided view of the subject. What they declare to be true in regard to whale ships in general, is only true of a part. They make the exceptions the foundation of a general charge against the whaling fleet.—There are doubtless ships to which their remarks will fully apply. We have known masters who merit every expression of censure which our correspondents utter, and we have known others, and their number is not a few, who are entirely free from the exercise of a cruel, tyrannical, and brutal discipline. This is true if the tenants of the forecastle bear good testimony, and those who are acquainted with Jack, will not charge him with lightly passing over the sins of those who live "abaft the mainmast."

The impression we would have our readers obtain, is not a one-sided, exaggerated and distorted view of the subject but that which corresponds with the truth. Let justice be done to masters and officers. They have many trials and vexations in the discharge of their duties, which would appal a landsman. They undoubtedly have to deal with, and govern many turbulent and refractory spirits, while circumstances bring many of a very different class under their rule.—The truth upon this subject as upon most others, lies midway between the extremes. It is hard to keep always "the golden mean."

As we have asserted, not a few masters will escape the censures of our worthy correspondents. In a late New York paper, we have met with the letter of one such, which we shall quote below with the remarks of the editor. It has never been our privilege to become acquainted with the captain of the "Crescent," but we have met with scores of ship masters in the whaling fleet whose characters are not altogether unlike the one referred to in the subjoined extract. If propriety would allow, we would gladly speak out their names. More than once, twice or thrice have we met them. They are men whom sailors respect and esteem. Jack says of them, "they are as good masters as ever walked the deck of a ship." Would that their number was larger. It is, we believe, increasing. This should encourage the friends of the sailor.

We copy the following from a late number of the New York Commercial Advertiser, whose editor ranks high in the profession of newspaper conductors.

A Delightful Letter.—There are two kinds of excellence in letter-writing. One is produced by vivid powers of description or by witty thoughts and graceful turns of expression; this kind of excellence is seen in the letters of Madame de Sevigne and Horace Walpole. The other manifests itself in the earnest, truthful utterance of pure, generous and noble sentiments, and of this, we think, an admirable specimen is given in the letter which we are permitted to copy, and which, in our poor judgment, does so much honor to the writer, that no addition could be made by the warmest language of eulogium. We veritably consider it one of the most beautiful epistolary compositions we ever read, albeit the writer is only the skipper of a whale ship, and undoubtedly never had the remotest suspicion that he was writing for the public eye. But we must tell how it comes to be published.

It is pretty generally known, we suppose, that adventurous young men even of those who have received a good education and belong to families in comfortable circumstances are very apt to indulge a roving disposition, by making a cruise in a whaler; one reason of which is, that probably, and perhaps the principal, that voyages of this kind, by their length seem to offer the greatest advantages to green hands, and present also the most tempting inducements to a truant fancy in the remoteness and comparative novelty of the regions to be visited. But whatever the cause, the fact is notorious; and there are, no doubt, at this moment, hundreds of young men, possessing the qualifications for very different employment, engaged in the not very savory business of harpooning, cutting up and trying out, far away among the watery wastes of the Pacific.

Now there has recently been published a volume of stirring and rather painful interest, narrating the experience of such a young man as we have described, on board a whaling ship which sailed from the port of New Bedford. This unlucky youngster had the misfortune to go sowing his wild oats under very unfavorable circumstances; and he describes his prolonged cruise as little better than a sort of living Purgatory. The book has been extensively read; and has very naturally excited much painful feeling among the relatives and friends of numerous young whalers of the amateur class referred to.—Supposing the true account of one whaleship to be a true account of all, parents who have sons far from home on voyages of this nature are filled with anxiety as well for the moral as the physical well-being of their truants; and as they read Mr. Browne's narrative their hearts are oppressed with sorrow and with fear.

But on board whale-ships as on board other vessels, the situation of the crew is greatly influenced by the character of the master, and it does not by any means follow that the masters of all whale-ships are such cruel tyrants as he who walked the quarter-deck of the vessel to which Mr. Browne has given the name of Styx.

Happening recently to visit an old friend, a widow, who has a son on board a whaler, the conversation naturally turned upon his condition and prospects; and we, having obtained some knowledge of Mr. Browne's revelations, were induced to express a hope that the young man had found a better commander. Our friend, in response to this, produced the letter in question, which she had received from her son's captain; and we were so pleased with it as to ask a copy for publication, feeling confident that it would be welcome to many other parents. Such is the history of the following letter:—

"Ship Crescent, at Sea,
Off Western Islands, Aug. 5th, 1846.

"Dear Madam,—In your letter of the 3d of July, you requested me to write you in particular about the vessel, and what disposition I had made of Frederick, but my time was so taken up I was unable so to do, but a beloved mother, I doubt not, has written you, ere this, all particulars about every thing you desired to know. Yet, dear madam, I feel it a duty I owe both you and your family (although perfect strangers to me) to write a few lines from this port about your son. He is before the mast at present, but should any vacancy occur during the voyage

I will promote him, for I feel more interest in him now than I formerly did, on your account; for, although he is a little wild, he has a feeling heart, and is willing to take my advice, which I always endeavor to give for his good.

He is very ambitious, full of perseverance, and entirely fearless. He will no doubt rise rapidly should he feel disposed to continue in the business. I regretted very much that I could not take him as a boatsteerer with me, but he is rather light and young, so that I think it for his benefit to go the voyage as a seaman; he is in my boat, and I shall always study his interests as though they were my own in all things. I am very sorry to say that I am not a professor of religion, yet it is something which I revere, for I have a praying *wife* and *mother*; and a *father* who I doubt not is in Heaven. I, too, like Frederick, had a good home, and all that was desirable to make me happy and contented, but could not rest without going to sea, which, at the best, is a hard life. To be deprived of society and sanctuary privileges at times seems more than I can bear, yet there is a sweet consolation in knowing that the once despised seamen now have numberless prayers offered up for them in their wanderings over treacherous oceans, and very many to care for their spiritual and temporal welfare.

I have at times, since you wrote me how your son was situated, felt almost condemned for inviting him to go with me,* but if he is determined to go to sea, I know he is better off than he would be any where else, for I do feel much for you. A parent's feelings I well know, and at your age it must be doubly trying to have him from you, yet I doubt not that God, "who holds the winds in his fists, and the seas in the hollow of his hand," will hear and answer your prayers in behalf of your fatherless boy, and you will yet see him all that a pious mother could wish.

I have as good a vessel as floats the ocean; my officers are excellent men, having my choice among a number, and the crew are the most moral set of seamen I ever saw. I have not heard an oath uttered since we sailed, or an unpleasant word spoken on board the ship. Should you feel anxious to know occasionally about the ship, you can inquire of my mother. I shall, dear madam, write you again from the Sandwich Islands, or wherever I shall recruit ship. My voyage will extend around the world, going by the Cape of Good Hope, and returning by the way of Cape Horn. Accept my sincere thanks for the interest you manifested for myself and crew on a perilous voyage, and believe me when I ask an interest in your prayers, and the prayers of all the people of God, that we may not only return laden with the riches of the ocean, but happy in the love of a Saviour. Respectfully yours,

LEROY R. WESTFALL.

P. S. It was impossible for me to write to you before I sailed, my mind was so distracted with the cares of such a voyage, and leaving all that I hold dear on earth, perhaps forever. L. R. W.

*He had made one voyage with the writer of this letter when he was mate of the ship.

New Work.

ETCHINGS OF A WHALING CRUISE, *with notes of a sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar, to which is appended a brief history of the Whale Fishery, its past and present condition. By* J. ROSS BROWNE. *Illustrated by numerous engravings on steel and wood.*— HARPER & BROTHERS, *Publishers. New York*, 1846.

In our last number we noticed a new work, entitled "*Typee*, or a peep at Polynesian Life," by H. Melville, who served in the forecastle of an American whale ship.— Another work has come to hand written by a person who served in the same capacity. We are extremely glad to meet with this production just at the present moment, and in connexion with the numerous criticisms which we find in the late American papers. An allusion to the work will be found in the remarks which we quote in to day's paper from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Our readers may be gratified in obtaining an answer to the question, Who is J. Ross Browne, the author? From the book and a gentleman at our elbow, we learn that he is a Kentuckian by birth. At the age of nineteen he visits the city of Washington and becomes a popular stenographic reporter in the U. S. Senate, during the session of 1841–42. After the close of the session, in company with a young clerk from one of the public offices in Washington, he starts to see the world and visit "foreign parts."— From his own account of setting out on such an adventure with only $10,00 and falling in with a shipping agent in New York, whose *stories* he so readily believed, we must think that "*greenness*" is a characteristic not exclusively belonging to those who may have been born east of Hudson River! Having doffed his "long togs" and shipped in a whaler, he sails from New Bedford in July, 1842. The Barque "Styx," (alias Bruce,) touched on her outward bound passage, at the Western Islands, thence proceeded round Cape of Good Hope, touched at the islands of Madagascar, Johanna, and Zanzibar, where our author was discharged in May 1843. He remained on the Island until the following August when he sailed in a Salem Brig for the U. S., touching at St. Helena and arriving at Salem in October. The period embraced in the narrative is about one year and four months. Soon after his return to the U. S. he again visisted Washington and resumed his duties as a reporter, and according to the report of a gentleman recently from Washington, he is still engaged in that business, in which he has the reputation of being remarkably expert and successful. He now in Washington, goes by the name of the "whaler."

Having answered quite summarily, Who is J. Ross Browne? We now will offer a few remarks upon the work which he has written. It is a book we have read with much interest. Its style is simple and graphic.— The narrative is truthful. Having listened for the hundredth time to the verbal narratives of whalemen, we think that our author has portrayed a whaleman's life as it appeared to his own mind. In the preface of the work, he declares it to be his design "to present to the public a faithful delineation of the life of a whaleman." This we believe he has endeavored to do, and perhaps has done, so far as it is possible for one with his tastes, views, feelings and habits. It is most manifest that the writer's former associations and future plans not a little unfitted him for doing exact justice to all parties. He thoroughly detested the business, and hence all its hardships and annoyances were magnified. Perhaps an adventurous and enterprising whaleman would find full as much to disgust and ruffle his mind in reporting the long-winded and prosy speeches of Congressmen, as did our author in submitting to the discipline and trying out the oil on board the Styx. Every man must be allowed to be the best just judge of his own profession.

The picture which he has drawn is not such as would give a landsman a very favorable opinion of the business of looking out for and catching whales. His book will be read, and its reading we hope will do good; still like Dana's "two years before the mast," it will tend to make more young men desir-

ous of leaving home for the dangers of the sea, than it will deter from seeking employment in the whaling business. The reader of this work, however, must not imagine that all whale ships are like the Styx, and he ought to keep in mind that the master of the Styx must indeed, have been a paragon of excellence always to have kept his temper in dealing with such a crew as our author describes as tenanting the forecastle of said vessel. He relates but one case of *genuine* flogging that occurred while he was on board, and of that instance he has made all that was possible, having given an engraving of the scene. While we are most thoroughly and heartily opposed to the flogging system, yet we must think if ever two sailors deserved flogging, it was in the case described by our author. "Bully" and "Jack," were guilty of violating a law of the ship, and of most inhumanly attempting to fight and flog each other in the forecastle. For this offence they were both "seized up" and "flogged." The captain distinctly remarking, "Remember, now, this is for fighting." Would that every time a sailor is flogged, the master and officers had as plausible grounds.

In reading the narrative, these two causes seem to have been the principal occasion of the unhappiness and misery on board the Styx,—1st, Captain and officers did not sufficiently respect themselves, to refrain from using the most abusive, vulgar and profane language in addressing the men; and 2nd, some of the men, according to our author's own account, were any thing but promising characters, being *brutes, thieves and liars*, except a few clever chaps!

One point has been painfully manifest to us in the perusal of the book,—there was no sabbath on board the Styx. It is stated that the barque left New Bedford on the sabbath, but after that, the author in no way alludes to the Holy Day. Perhaps the real cause of this was the fact, that whale ships generally account all days alike. Profane language is quite too frequently introduced into the narration; we suppose the author thought it necessary for the sake of making it more truthful! As he takes upon himself to speak so confidently in regard to the whaling business, *we regret*, although *he may not*, that he did not serve longer and on board more than one whale ship. Had he done so, we think he would have modified some of his views and softened some of his expressions. As it is, the book is interesting and will be read.—Would that its perusal might deter from leaving home some of those who are seeking *a home* on the deep, but who will be inevitably disappointed.

Our limits will not allow us at present to give extracts from the work, but we shall hope to do so at some future time. Some of the author's sketches are excellent and his narrative of a residence in Zanzibar is quite instructive.

Our author concludes with some very noble sentiments. "I have a loathsome contempt for the shuffling arguments urged in support of tyranny." Sentiments like this are frequently to be met with in perusing the work. We hope the next time the author feels the need of relaxation from the arduous duties of a reporter in the U. S. Senate, that he will make a "land cruise" through his native State and other slave States, and then publish to the world a volume from his graphic pen, entitled, "Etchings of a rambling tour, with notes of a sojourn on a Mississippi plantation; to which is added a brief history of Slavery in the U. States, its past and present condition. Illustrated by numerous engravings on steel and wood." We express this hope because Mr. Browne on more than one occasion, evinces that there is a conviction in his bosom, that while he denounces the tyranny on board whale ships, some of his readers may with justice refer him to the "peculiar institutions of the South." Vide page 499. Not that we would utter the slightest note of apology in justification of bad treatment on board merchant or whale ships, still we should like to ask Mr. Browne if there is not a thousand times worse system of flogging on the Southern plantations, than exists in the American naval, merchant, and whaling service? Pardon us, Mr. B. for asking the question, should your eye ever glance on these hastily penned paragraphs. It is naturally suggested by your own train of remarks.

In conclusion we would acknowledge the compliment which is made in the appendix of the work to the "Honolulu Friend," and feel gratified if our humble efforts as editor, with the aid of our contributors, are calculated to diffuse abroad useful information respecting the Sandwich Islands, Seamen, or subjects in general. The Appendix of this work contains much well selected matter, upon the history and present condition of the whale fishery.

Native Schools.—On Tuesday, June 1st, an examination of native schools took place at the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's church. About 400 children and youth of both sexes were present, with their respective teachers. A more well dressed and well-behaved company of native children we have never beheld.—These schools are under the superintendence of a young Hawaiian who also teaches the Station-School, or select school for boys. This school appeared remarkable well in Arithmetic, and the rudiments of Geometry. Their teacher, we are informed, was a graduate of Lahainaluna, having been there educated by Mr. Hunnewell, of Charlestown, Mass., and formerly a resident at the Islands.

It was highly gratifying to witness the presence of His Majesty and the interest he manifested in the welfare of his young subjects. An address was made to the scholars by the Minister of Instruction, followed by some remarks by His Majesty. Judge Turrill, U. S. Consul, also made an appropriate address which was interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. He expressed great delight in witnessing the present prosperous condition of the schools, especially as it was connected with the early labors of one at this station, with whom he was associated as a fellow student and college classmate† in years gone past.

We are rejoiced to learn that the interests of education receive so much attention, and we sincerely hope that attention may be increased rather than diminished. Good schools are a nation's best defence and glory. Capital judiciously expended in the instruction of the young, returns the very highest rate of interest.

---

† The Rev. Mr. Bingham, the Predecessor of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

Rev. E. Bond, Kohala, Hawaii, $10,00.

FOR SEAMEN'S CHAPLAINCY.

Capt. Hackfield, $5,00

☞ The publication of the Friend for July 1, will be delayed a few days in consequence of the Editor's absence.

☞ During the absence of the Chaplain, Public Services may be expected every sabbath morning. The sabbath school continues as usual.

DIED.

In Honolulu, June 3d, William Thompson, belonging to the North of England. He has resided many years upon the Islands and left a wife and two children.

In New London, Conn., Capt. Benjamin Stark, 62 years.

In Fairhaven, Mass., ——, 1846, William Henry, aged 2 years and some months, only son of Captain William Whitfield.—[N. Bedford Reporter.

PASSENGERS.

In the General Kearney from California—Messrs. G. L. Gray, George P. Ryan, Herman Ehrenberg and Jacob Frankfurt.

In the Euphemia for California—H. Grimes, Esq., lady and child, Rev. C. S. Lyman, Messrs. Griffin and Furbush.

In the Mt. Vernon for Columbia River—Mr. Boardman.

In the Henry for Columbia—Messrs. Lawton and Post.

In the Janette, from Tahiti, Mrs. Dring and Miss Dring.

In the Sarah Ann for Tahiti, Capts. Hackford and Moore, and Mr. Painter.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

June 3.—Schr. Gen. Kearney, Menzies, 21 ds. fm. San Pedro.

4.—Eng. bark Janette, Dring, 30 ds fm. Tahiti. Reports Hawaiian schooner Swallow at Tahiti, May 3d, bound for Valparaiso. In port, Uranie frigate, Heroine sloop, 1 Am. whaler, and 1 Dutch and Hamburg ship. H. B. M.'s ship Grampus sailed, April 28, destination unknown. H. B. M.'s ship Juno had sailed for Navigator's.

June 6.—Schr. Carrency Lass, McLean, 28 days from Bodega, with lumber, to Dickson & Hay.

SAILED.

May 30.—Am. bark Toulon, Crosby, for Columbia River.

June 2.—Am. brig Henry, Bray, for Columbia River.

3.—Am. ship Mt. Vernon, Given, for Columbia River

4.—Hawaiian brig Euphemia, Rossum, for California.

June 12.—British bark Janette, Dring, for Columbia River.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Touched at Koloa, Kauai, May 20, American whale ship Richmond, Winters, Coldspring, 9 mos., 550 whale, 150 sperm. Last from Hobart Town, has on board a runaway from that place, who secreted himself and was not discovered until the ship was at sea. Supposed to be a convict and talks of procuring his discharge at Oahu, on the return of the ship from the North West.

San Francisco.—Transport bark Whiton, Gilson, 148 days from New York, arrived April 21th, with passengers for the Oregon.

Brig Prima Sera, Stenner, arrived same date from San Pedro.

May 1st. Brig Elizabeth, King, from Monterey.

5th Brig Com. Stockton, Young, from Oregon

Ship Barnstable, Hall, from San Pedro.

May 1st. Sailed ship Thos. H. Perkins, for China.

April 27. Ship Susan Drew, for China.

In May, ship Loo Choo, direct for Boston.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE Members of the Lodge "Le Progres de l' Oceanie," will assemble at the Masonic Hall on Thursday morning, the 24th June, current, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, at 9 o'clock A. M., and from thence proceed to the Bethel Church, where a sermon will be delivered at 1-2 past 9 o'clock, by the Rev. Lorrin Andrews, Chaplain for the occasion.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of R. C. JANION, W. M.

James Bastian, Sec'y. June 15.

LOST.

ON the 7th inst., a Certificate of Naturalization, and "Pass," from H. B. M.'s Consul General belonging to the subscriber. The finder, by restoring one or both will be suitably rewarded.

JOSEPH WRITCH,

Honolulu, June 8.—3t Blacksmith.

BOAT FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME WELL BUILT GIG, 19 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, with Oars, Rudder and Cushion, all complete. Enquire at the office of the Polynesian. June 14—tf

PRESERVED MEATS AND SOUPS.

A FRESH assortment just received, and for sale by the undersigned, among which are

Green Peas and Gravy, Carrots and Gravy,
Roast Beef, Salmon, Harricot Mutton,
Stewed Veal and Green Peas, Roast Fowl,
Calves Head, Mashed Turnips, Roast Mutton,
Ox Tail Soup, Mock Turtle do., &c., &c., &c.

jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

RICE.

CAROLINA RICE—5,000 lbs. superior, received per Montreal, and for sale by

jun12 tf. S. H. WILLIAMS.

SPERM CANDLES.

30 BOXES Sperm Candles, for sale by

R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

jun12. tf.

CANVASS.

ENGLISH CANVASS—100 bolts, No. 1 to 5, for sale by

jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

CORDAGE.

8 COILS Towline, 20 do. Hemp, assorted sizes, Spunyarn, Marline, &c., for sale by

jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

FLOUR.

100 BARRELS superior Flour, "Haxall brand," just received from the United States and for sale by S. H. WILLIAMS.

jun5. tf.

TOPSAIL CHAINS.

TOPSAIL CHAINS, 3-8, 1-2 and 5-8, for sale by EVERETT & CO.

jun5 tf.

LEATHER.

50 SIDES Sole and Rigging Leather, for sale by EVERETT & CO.

jun5 tf.

TEA!

A FEW Boxes superior TEA, fer sale at retail by

jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

RICE.

1000 Lbs. best quality American Rice, for sale by

jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Chile Flour, just received and for sale by

jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

SHIP'S WINDLASS.

ONE patent Ship's Windlass, for sale by

R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

jun12. tf.

PUMPS.

TWO good Pumps for sale low by

R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

jun12. tf.

DENIMS!

10 BALES and two cases superior heavy Denims, for sale by

my22 tf. WALDO & CO

$500 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of H. H. M.'s Government, that a secret *Lodge* or *Society* of rogues has existed and still exists at Honolulu, banded togother by an oath of fidelity under a desperate leader, (said to be about forty-five years of age, and once a man-of-war's man) and whose object is to get possession by stratagem of His Majesty's yacht, Kamehameha III., or some other fast sailing vessel, to cruise in these seas for purposes not yet disclosed, but believed to be piratical, and whose presence in this kingdom is dangerous to persons and property, the above Reward of Five Hundred Dollars, will be paid from His Majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons who will give information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the whole or part of said *Secret Lodge or Society*.

It is believed that they have in their possession a new figure head, and a stern board to supply the place of the crown on the stern of the Kamehameha III. They have also sets of false papers and flags to be used as required. One set is Mexican. They designed to take the Kamehameha III., by taking passage in her for Maui, with their arms concealed in their chests, and to overpower the crew on the passage and put them ashore on Lanai. These particulars may aid in their detection, and put all persons on their guard against their attempts.

Honolulu House, May 1, 1847. tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:

15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10×4 Linen Sheeting, 4×4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12×4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16×4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.

Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

JUST received, and for sale by EVERETT & CO.,

Plates, assorted sizes, Ewers and Basins,
Cups and Saucers, Foot Baths, Slop Jars,
Covered Dishes, Brush and Soap Trays,
Do. Pitchers, Tumblers in Casks, Decanters,
Hanging and Stand Lamps, Shade do.,

my29. tf.

CRACKERS.

100 TINS Cold Water, Butter and Sugar Crackers, just received, and for sale by

my22 tf. WALDO & CO.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF OREGON TERRITORY.

AN ACT to prevent Desertion, and for the recovery of deserting or absconding Seamen.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory*, That when it shall be made to appear to any Justice of the Peace, by the affidavit of any person, that any person has deserted or absconded from the service of any master or captain of a vessel claiming the services of such deserting or absconding person, upon contract or agreement made and entered into, either in this or a foreign country, the said Justice of the Peace shall immediately issue his warrant for the apprehension of such deserting or absconding person, and cause the accused to be brought before him, or some other Justice of the Peace of the county in which the original writ issued.

§ 2. The officer having the warrant, or any other person who may be duly authorized to serve said warrant, may arrest said accused deserting or absconding person in any county in this Territory, and bring him forthwith before the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrat, or some other Justice of the Peace of the same county.

§ 3. Upon the trial of the case, if it shall appear that the master or captain of said vessel is entitled to the further services of said deserting or absconding person, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace, or the court trying the same, to cause said deserting or absconding person to be delivered up to the master or captain of said vessel, and all costs shall be adjudged against said deserting or absconding person, and a certificate of the same shall be delivered to the said master or captain, who shall thereupon pay the same.

§ 4. Any person who shall entice a seaman to leave his ship, or who shall knowingly harbor, secrete, employ, or in anywise assist a deserting or absconding seaman, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred, nor less than 25 dollars for each offence; and all fines collected under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid into the county treasury, and be recovered either by indictment or action of debt, in the name of the county.

§ 5. That every ship master or captain, on the desertion of any of his crew, shall be bound in the penal sum of fifty dollars, to give immediate information of the same to the proper authority.

§ 6. That if the mate or first officer under the captain or master, and a majority of the crew of any vessel or ship lying in any port of Oregon Territory, shall discover that said ship or vessel is too leaky, or otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores, to proceed to sea, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master or captain shall, upon the request of the mate, (or other officer,) and such majority, forthwith apply to the presiding Judge of the county court, either in term time or vacation, and thereupon, said Judge is hereby authorized and required to issue his precept, directed to three persons, the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such vessel or ship and to examine the same in respect to the defects or insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to the said Judge in writing under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any, or in what respect, the said ship or vessel is unfit to proceed to sea, and what addition of men, provisions or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle, or apparel will be necessary, and upon such report the said Judge shall adjudge and determine and endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed to sea or not, and the master or captain, and crew, shall in all things conform to the said judgment. If the complaint of the mate and majority of said crew, shall upon said report and judgment, be deemed just and well founded, the master or captain of said ship or vessel shall pay all costs of such view report, and judgment, and be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by said judge, but if the complaint of the said crew shall appear upon the said report and judgment to have been without foundation, then the said master or captain, or the owner or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall deduct the cost and reasonable damages for the detention (to be ascertained by said Judge) out of the wages coming due to the said complaing mate and seamen or mariners.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Secretary to cause a copy of this Act to be published in the Oregon Spectator, and the Sandwich Islands papers, as soon as practicable.

§ 8. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Attest, A. L. LOVEJOY, Speaker.
N. HUBER, Clerk.

Approved, Oregon City, 19th Dec., 1846.
m29 tf. GEO. ABERNETHY.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

C. BREWER & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
WANTED—Government or Whaler's Bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on the most favorable terms.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

RODRIGUEZ VIDA & VON PFISTER,
DEALERS IN
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
(Office at the Counting Room of Everett & Co.)

S. H. WILLIAMS,
General Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,
Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1.50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., JULY 16, 1847. [No. XIII.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. III.

Seamen need *better fare.*

I regret the necessity of this article;—but the neccssity exists. Poor food and short allowance have often added to the severity of the sailor's hardships. Often grossly deceived, oftener badly governed, not unfrequently overworked, he is, in many instances, sparingly fed. Many a day of excessive and unremitted labor has closed with only an ordinary supper. And how many a sailor has set down where he could to a dish his sharpened appetite alone enabled him to eat, and which two such allowances of wholesome food would hardly have satisfied. How cruel! How insufferably mean! And with what indignant shame do we hear of owners and agents for the sake of a few dollars, supplying their ships with second and third, and even *fourth* rates of food! "Good enough for foremast hands," is the plain language of their cupidity; *they* would hardly throw it to their dogs! This is certainly a bitter growth from the "root of all evil," and must yield poisonous, if not deadly fruit—a most uninviting dessert upon the tables of those thus enabled to fare "sumptuously every day."

And we cannot give just expression to our indignation at the base and impolitic conduct of some masters, who, for gain, or to avoid calling upon their owners, sell in our ports their best stores, and on the North West feed their men with an inferior article and in stinted measure. Some, to their credit be it said, go to the same beef and pork barrels with their men, and eat the same bread upon their tables. The steward draws alike and from the same containers for forecastle and cabin. A thousand oaths and envious glances and angry words are thus avoided. We would not insist on the cabin table being limited in variety to what would be good and wholesome and sufficient for foremast hands, but every reasonable and generous man can see why the provisions for the latter should be of the best quality and as healthful and good in its kind as that of the former. Should the owners or the masters and officers see fit to supply the cabin with richer viands and a variety of delicacies, neither asked nor expected for others, no man can intermeddle there with or condemn. Such a course is at their option. But to do it at the expense of their men, or at the same time furnish them with provisions of an inferior quality, or stint them in the use of good, is, in the fullest sense unmanly and unjust. It is one of the lowest forms of selfishness. It is below the penuriousness of the miser—*his* cupidity preys upon *himself.* The slave-holder is less infatuated, for experience has taught him what humanity had not prompted, that wholesome food and enough of it is wealth to him as well as comfort and content to his slaves.—We would go the extent of delicacies rather than diminish from the goodness and sufficiendy of substantial food. And a kind and provident master would look well to his men on occasions of extra toil, and order for them on their return from dangers and fatigue the best repast the ship could afford, and we are not sure but the *wisest* captain would even on occasions of great or unexpected success, keep "*thanksgiving*" *with his crew.* And when weeks and perhaps months have passed without "raising" a whale, and disappointment and discontent are setting on the brow and soiling the worse feelings of the heart, a thoughtful man might with great pleasure to himself and best effects upon his men, thus and with trifling expense, divert his mind and theirs from a common despondency, and perhaps a common calamity. And what if in *ordinary* times the master and officers should remember that foremast hands have *some* feelings in common with their own, that subjection to sea discipline and sea fare has not obliterated all the social and better feelings of their hearts. And what if following their gentler and more generous impulses, they should even then sometimes treat their men to an extra dish. This they might do and at their own tables, too, and in perfect consistency with their position and authority. Such a thing would do more than a thousand empty words or quarter deck declamations, to convince men of the sympathy, kindness and attachment of their masters and officers for them. I verily believe that such a course or something like it, would do much to soften the feelings and allay the jealousies and animosities so common at sea. The objection that such treatment would be making too much of sailors, and elevate them above their business, betrays two things; 1st, that if true, they have been too long the subjects of a short sighted and degrading policy, and therefore more urgently need habituation to a more generous and humane one; and 2nd, if *not* true, that the objector is either himself the guilty party, seeking extenuation of his fault, or pitiably ignorant of human nature, and the best means of securing the esteem, the obedience, the services, and the blessings of those under his authority. And more than all, we should lament if the course recommended did *not* make sailors feel like men, and elevate them socially and humanely far above their present position. And we should be equally surprised, if masters pursuing this course did not experience the *double* blessing of those who bless others and find their own position and authority correspondingly elevated.

But "it would add to the expenses of the voyage." A trifle; and if much, it would be money well expended, an investment with compound interest. Good food and enough of it, with an occasional extra, or, at the option of a prudent master, a social board, would be a cheap purchase of kind feeling and contentment. Vastly *less* expensive is it than *musty* bread or *strong* meat. "*Fourth rate*" is the *dearest* rate. Owners pay a *heavy duty* on such trash in the shape of protracted voyages, consul's fees, and deserved curses. Such unfeeling men merit the thorny pillow they sometimes get, and the reverse of fortune with which the God of the sea as well as of the land not unfrequently visits them.

"Such food is *good enough* for men who *fared much worse* on shore!" I will not attempt to look down far enough to reach the dark source of such a plea. It is certainly from the "*pit.*" A mind capable of producing it is too small for mental dissection, or we would exhibit its monstrosities. But it defies the most potent magnifier, the strongest light throwing only an ill shaped blur upon the canvas of reflection. The "father of lies" never degraded the species more than by making man the author of such a sentiment, and never so disgraced himself or betrayed his necessities, as when employing *such* an agent to accomplish even his vile purposes. It deserves no reply and shall have none. We despatch it back to its "own place," dark, contracted, empty, foul place—the *author's heart*

"But what shall I do," (says a master,) "I found my ship stored as it is. I was provisioned for *so* long a time. It must answer and it must last. To throw away my supplies, would ruin the voyage." Do? *Do for your men as you would do for yourself.* The displeasure of owners, nor the risk of your office, or your "*lay*" would bring *you* down to such fare. There would be money enough and ports enough where to expend it should you find your own table spread with the "cheap" viands. The insult you compel your men to bear, and perhaps blame them for resenting, *you* would not bear for a moment. Do? *Identify yourself with your injured men* and be their friend. Do them *justice.* Provision them well at the first port you can make. Free yourself from the blame if you are innocent, and cast it indignantly on them on whom it rests. But you will risk

your office! Choose between a title *dis*honorably sustained, and a good name *most honorably won;* the displeasure of a few men unworthy of your confidence and the approval of your own conscience and the commendation of all good men. But you must not draw upon your humanity and thus wantonly endanger your character, and the peace of the voyage. Draw to the full extent of your necessities. It will be a good lesson to owners. It is what they deserve. It will in the end be an advantage to yourself, for no humane or just act ever lost its reward. And just judgments never fail to reach the contemptible being that pursues his selfish ends regardless of or in defiance of the reputation, the happiness, and the rights of others.

It is too bad that poor food or short allowance should ever be found in the catalogue of sailors' abuses. Disaster or famine may bring the necessity upon them: then they know well how to bear it. But that the cupidity of man should coolly devise such despicable means to amass wealth, may well call forth the withering rebuke of every friend of his fellows. That masters or owners can have the effrontery to lift up their heads branded with this stigma, is almost as great a wonder as that their insulted species can tolerate their existence. But for the down trodden and abused sailor, we would have passed them by in contempt. We set up a way-mark to caution the unwary to avoid and hasten from them, and would that we might bear with us from their evil contact every injured son of the ocean.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

New York Correspondence.

New York, Sept. 16, 1846.

Dear Sir,—In the U. S. Catholic Magazine for August last, is the following statement, viz:—"In 1840, there was but one Catholic chapel in the Sandwich Islands; now there are ninety Catholic churches, one hundred and ten schools, and upwards of fourteen thousand Catholics."

This Magazine is the official organ of the Archbishop; hence its statements receive the greater credit. But at least one Protestant calls in question these statistics, and wishes to know more about the these 90 churches 110 schools, and 14,000 Catholics! Are there in the Sandwich Islands one half or even one quarter as many Roman Catholic churches, schools and members? If so, there has been a prodigious gain since 1840. And now that I am on this subject, I will add that Romanism in the United States is not the formidable foe it was twenty years ago. It is becoming *Americanized.* It cannot, under the influences here every where felt, raise up the ignorant and bigoted subjects of priestly despotism. Under American institutions the mind cannot be chained, nor can the conscience be silenced. Freedom of opinion and of conscience is as dear to Romanists as to others, as soon as they understand it; and that freedom they will enjoy. The young in the Roman families cannot be the bigoted Romanists of the old world.

I was last evening conversing with a gentleman who is wholly devoted to the work of spiritually benefitting the Roman Catholics. He told me of a whole community in Vermont, not only reclaimed from their errors, but truly converted to the Lord. The priest has been over from Canada once and again, and coaxed and threatened, and finally excommunicated the poor heretics; but they stand strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. I believe that a score are thus emancipated where one leaves Protestantism for the thraldom of the mother of abominations. A few of the high church Episcopalians on both sides of the water have of late gone down to holy water, and images, and religious nonsense; and we are glad of it. Because, if such is their darkness, and such the spirit of their devotion, there is no hope of reclaiming them to a spiritual and rational religion; and by thus going their influence to do mischief is gone. They can exert very little in the Roman church and absolutely none upon Protestants. A few of our young ministers have lately tried it, and they find that overboard in a deceitful sea, is no desirable berth.

I rejoice to find a spirit of kindness towards Romanists and all men gaining ground. This will do more towards prostrating sectarian walls than any thing else.

With good will to every body, yours.

J. S.

In reply to our correspondent, respecting the increase of Catholicism at the Sandwich Islands, we insert the following paragraphs from the 3d edition of Jarves' "History of the Hawaiian Islands," just published.

"Romanism has gained considerably in numbers since its entire toleration, but without affecting the Protestant churches materially. The latter perhaps were never more sound and flourishing than at present, while the former have made many converts among the class ever adverse to the principles and restraints of their American teachers. Over these, its influence has undoubtedly been usefully extended. The Protestants report 270 churches and school-houses, used as places of worship. The Romanists 104, with a total population attending them, or supposed to be under their influence, of nearly 14,000. By a similar computation, more than 80,000 Protestants would be found on the islands, but in these gross computations great allowance should be made for those alike indifferent to religious rites of any kind, and who are equally fair subjects for the religious zeal of both. The national religion, as understood in the sense of that received by the rulers, the most intelligent of the people and the vast majority of all classes, is Protestantism in the form of a mild Presbyterianism, as practiced in New England churches. From all that has yet appeared, although the Romanists will undoubtedly become a respectable and even flourishing sect, yet the system and creed first implanted in the nation seems likely to continue and strengthen, subject only to such modifications as Protestantism itself is undergoing elsewhere.

"The Romanists have shown a creditable zeal for education and have enrolled 2,800 pupils, besides 600 children who do not attend school. In 1846 they commenced a high school at Koolau, Oahu. The Rev. Abbe Maigret has a select school at Honolulu, embracing several hundred scholars, who manifest a tolerable proficiency in the common branches of education. The French priests in the commencement of their career pursue a widely different policy from the American missionaries in regard to the economy of their operations. Which is the better adapted for solely religious objects it would be difficult to determine. The Frenchman in his clerical celibacy can well afford to be economic; but he does more; rejecting the softening influences of domestic life, he equally disdains its comforts and refinements, and putting himself upon a par with the native whom he has come to instruct, partakes of his coarse fare, sleeps on his coarse mats, and in his philanthropic tours, makes himself, so far as the mere fellowship of life is concerned, one of them. It would appear to be his policy to gain his neophytes' confidence by descending to nearly their level. Hardship and frugality with him are essential to his cause, and he cheerfully submits to a mode of living and a solitary routine of services which would appall his Protestant brother, accustomed as he is from childhood to rely upon the amenities of the social circle, and whose faith embraces the promise of the things of this life as well as those of the life to come. The Romanist loses sight of himself in the one great object of aggrandizing the holy mother church and bringing the entire world under her ecclesiastical sway. He is but a unit in a vast body, whose centre lies elsewhere. Educated to passive intellectual obedience and physical self-denial, if to these he adds a holy zeal and perfect faith, he makes a most effective religious agent, and there is nothing snrprising in his contempt of the common pursuits and desires of mankind. Neither is it strange that the Protestant missionary should cling to those ties which, by education and faith, with him constitute a part of his religion. The family he brings with him to his field of labor, serves to teach others to be faithful husbands and affectionate fathers. He desires to give a practical example to the heathen, of a well directed Christian household, as a manifestation of those bless-

ings which here attend religion and virtue. His desire is not to go down to the native, but to raise the native up to him. To him there is more of true religion in practicing the duties and refinements of domestic life than in denying them. Thus by their very creeds the Romanist and Protestant commence their work at extremes. The one as it were without scrip or coat, without wife or child, inured to toil, and educated to repress the natural emotions of the heart, throws himself boldly into the field of warfare without counting its cost; bound by no ties except those of his order, having no hopes except of ecclesiastical advancement here, or spiritual reward hereafter, he becomes an efficient, uncompromising soldier of the cross, to be deterred by no obstacles, to be appalled at no danger, and to shrink from no means of compassing his object. The other counting himself a disciple of Jesus, takes his instructions direct from His word; recognizes no medium between himself and heaven; esteems it gospel-wise to provide both scrip and coat, purse and wife; carries with him to combat with the principle of evil, all the aids to good that flow from the virtuous relations of life and intimate connection with his fellow-men. The Romanist brings an adoring multitude before the decorated altars of his church and enkindles emotion by appeals to their visible senses, directing their sympathies through the pictured sufferings of holy men to the cause for which they died. The Protestant sanctifies the domestic affections by lighting up an altar of purity in the heart. He desires to make the world within to correspond with the world without, and both to perform their mission of love from the Father. Intellectually we may admire the stern, self-denying discipline of the disciple of Rome, but mind and soul unite in proclaiming that best suited for man which, while it leads him to a rational use of the gifts of this life, best prepares him for the enjoyments of that to come."

Lord Chesterfield on Lying.

"It is the man who tells, or who acts a lie, that is guilty, and not he who honestly and sincerely believes the lie. I really know nothing more criminal, more mean and more ridiculous, than lying. It is the production either of malice, cowardice, or vanity; and generally misses of its aim in every one of these views; for lies are always detected, sooner or later. If I tell a malicious lie in order to effect any man's fortune or character, I may indeed injure him for some time; but I shall be sure to be the greatest sufferer myself at last; for as soon as ever I am detected—and detected I most certainly shall be,—I am blasted for the infamous attempt; and whatever is said afterwards, to the disadvantage of that person, however, true, passes for calumny. If I lie, or equivocate—for it is the same thing—in order to excuse myself for something that I have said or done, and to avoid the danger or the shame that I apprehend from it, I discover at once my fear, as well as my falsehood; and only increase instead of avoiding the danger and the shame; I show myself to be the lowest and the meanest of mankind, and am sure to be always treated as such. Fear, instead of avoiding, invites danger; for concealed cowards will insult known ones. If one has the misfortune to be in the wrong, there is something noble in frankly owning it; it is the only way of atoning for it, and the only way of being forgiven. Equivocating, evading, shuffling, in order to remove a present danger, or inconveniency, is something so mean, and betrays so much fear, that whoever practises them always deserves to be, and often will be kicked.

"There is another sort of lies, inoffensive enough in themselves, but wonderfully ridiculous; I mean those lies which a mistaken vanity suggests, that defeat the very end for which they are calculated, and terminate in the humiliation and confusion of their author, who is sure to be detected. These are chiefly narrative and historical lies, all intended to do infinite honor to their author. He is always the hero of his own romances; he has been in dangers, from which nobody but himself ever escaped; he has seen with his own eyes whatever other people have heard, or read of. He is soon discovered, and as soon becomes the object of universal contempt and ridicule.

"Remember then, as long as you live, that nothing but strict truth can carry you through the world, with either your conscience, or your honor unwounded. It is not only your duty, but your interest: as a proof of which, you may always observe, that the greatest fools are the greatest liars. For my own part, I judge of every man's truth by his degree of understanding."—[Letters to his Son.

Good Government.—What is the object of all Government? The object of all government is roast mutton, potatoes, a stout constable, an honest justice, a clear highway, a free school. What trash to be bawling in the streets about the Green Isle, the Isle of the Ocean! the best anthem of Erin go Bragh! A better anthem would be Erin go bread and cheese, Erin go cabins that keep out the rain, Erin go pantaloons without holes in them.—[Sidney Smith.

☞ Preserved Fish, Esq., a distinguished merchant of New York, died a few days since. His romantic name is said to have originated in his being found near Sandy hook, afloat in a basket, when an infant.—The captain of a Liverpool packet-ship rescued him—christened him *Preserved Fish*—and adopted and educated him. Mr. Fish has left a very large property.

Sabbath Friend.

Sailing on the Sabbath.

At the close of a meeting at Aberdeen, Scotland, when the Rev. Mr. Longmuir, of the mariner's church, made an address, the Chairman, Wm. Chapman, Esq., related the following touching anecdote.—[Richmond Observer.

A few years ago he was owner of a fine vessel which sailed from this port. Her captain had been brought up by him, from his youth, and, when sufficiently qualified, had been sent to sea as captain of this vessel, with orders never to sail from port on the Lord's day. For a long time these orders were faithfully obeyed. The captain—honest and industrious in his business—became highly respected by his employer. On one occasion all was ready to go to sea. The season was fine, and the captain had resolved to take his wife and child with him on the voyage. They were on board. Adverse winds sprung up, and the vessel was detained for several days. On the Lord's day morning the scene was changed; the wind was fair, and many vessels that had been wind-bound were getting under weigh.—Alas! the temptation was too strong for him, and he yielded to it. Within a little more than twelve hours after their crossing the bar at Shields, every one on board that vessel was lost. None were left to explain the circumstances which brought about this melancholy event; but it was supposed that the vessel had struck upon a sand bank, and that the captain, having lost the moral courage and self-possession, arising from a conscience at peace with God, had quitted his vessel, and, with all on board, had taken to a small boat, which was overturned in the surf, when the whole were called to appear in an eternal world. The vessel shortly afterwards floated with the rising tide, and came on shore apparently just as the crew had left it—the cabin dry, and a Canary bird hanging in its cage, full of life and vigor, singing as if all was well, and its shipmates occupying their accustomed places.

Spinning it Out.—In the street of Leicester, one day, Dean Swift was accosted by a drunken weaver, who, staggering against his reverence, said, "I've been spinning it out." "Yes," said the Dean, "I see you have, and you are reeling it home."

The Love of Freedom.—None can love freedom heartily, but good men; the rest love not freedom, but license, which never hath more scope or more indulgence than under tyrants. Hence it is that tyrants are not oft offended by, nor stand much in doubt of bad men, as being all naturally servile; but in whom virtue and true worth most is eminent, them they fear in earnest, as by right their masters.—[Milton.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 16, 1847.

☞ In consequence of the Friend not being published on the 1st of July, it will appear during the remainder of the year, on every second Thursday, instead of the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Fourth of July.

As a matter of curiosity, it would be no uninteresting subject of inquiry, to consider the untold number of methods adopted by American citizens, and others, to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. At home, a variety of benevolent, literary, mechanical, political and religious societies, improve the occasion for public festivities. In by-gone years the day was almost universally characterized by much of most criminal excess in the use of intoxicating drinks. On no day of the year is there now to be witnessed a more happy and salutary triumph of Temperance principles. This is cheering and animating to the true patriot. Some would still revel in drunkenness to evince their love of liberty, but their "glory" becomes their "shame." Such persons, by their influence and example, not only disgrace themselves, but aid in perpetuating the direst of curses upon their country and the world.

It may not be of great importance to inform the world how we passed the anniversary of our country's independence, still, upon reflection, having no occasion to be ashamed of the manner we spent the day, we proceed to offer thereon a few remarks. We enjoyed the kind hospitalities of our missionary friends at the station of Kaluaaha, on Molokai.—Besides the members of the American Mission families, the Island contained not another American citizen, or white person, to our knowledge. Only two foreigners have taken up their residence upon the Island, and they left to spend the day at Lahaina. On the afternoon of Monday, July 5th, occurred the missionary monthly concert of prayer in the native church. Previous to the meeting the natives, adults and children, brought to the missionary's study their various monthly contributions. We would here remark that the missionaries, Messrs. Hitchcock and Andrews, have rather discouraged, than encouraged their people from bringing cash, but preferred that they would bring the products of the soil or of their hands. They have pursued this course, principally, that they might encourage industry among the people. It was interesting to witness the variety of Hawaiian wealth that was poured into the Lord's treasury. The men usually brought a stick of wood valued at 6 1-4 cents; the women and children brought mats, rope, twine, taro, eggs, fowls, potatoes, &c. The entire contributions, reckoned at Molokai price current, amounted to about $8,00. Additional contributions, we learned, would be brought during the month by persons living at a distance. This method of collection, subjects the missionary to far more trouble than would a collection in money, but it is, doubtless, far better for the people. He is very particular to record each donor's name, the article given and its value. Subsequently, he must find a market for the various donations. The following extract from a late American paper, will inform our readers respecting the disposition which has been made of some of the funds contributed by the christian people of Molokai:—

"At the Anniversary meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Foreign Mission Society, held a few days since, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, in the course of some remarks, made the following remarkable statement:

Twenty odd years ago two vessels sailed from this country—each with a company of missionaries. They continued the same track to the Equator, when they separated; one went Eastward, around the Cape of Good Hope, and landed her missionaries at Ceylon, among an ancient, proud and superstitious people, where they have preached Christ with great success. The other vessel proceeded Westward around Cape Horn, and thence Northward, and landed her missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, among an ignorant, savage and deeply degraded race. There they began to make known the Gospel. Now, said Dr. A., I have just received a letter from the Sandwich Islands, with a draft from the Church of Molokai, the contributions of the natives, derived from the sale of mats, of $100—to be paid to the Ceylon mission for the education of pious natives there for the ministry. Is not this indeed a wonder? Christians of the Sandwich Islands, twenty years ago in thickest darkness, now raising funds to educate the youth of Ceylon!"

We are happy to add, that this same people recently voted the sum of $20,00 for the benefit of their fellow Polynesians, the Tahitians, who have been called to pass through so much trouble. This amount is now in our possession to be forwarded by the earliest opportunity, accompanied by a well executed letter in the native language, written by a member of Mr. Hitchcock's church, and addressed to the native christians at Tahiti.

Religious services at the meeting house followed, "laying down the contributions." Knowing, as we do, (Mark 12, 43,) that it is not the gift, but the motive prompting the gift, which renders it acceptable to God, we could not but conjecture that some poor Hawaiian that afternoon might have cast in more than a score of "princely donations," which are trumpeted round the world. An audience of 200 assembled to pray for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and that the people of all lands might come into the possession of a purer, holier, and more rational liberty than is now enjoyed by the most favored nation on earth. We are happy to add our testimony touching the favorable reports which have gone abroad respecting the condition of the natives on Molokai.

On our return to Lahaina, we learned with unfeigned delight that our country's Independence had been observed in a most becoming and proper manner, by the friends of Temperance, at the U. S. Hospital. We requested one of the guests to furnish an account for our columns. He has done so in the following interesting communication.

4th of July Celebration.

Lahainia, July 9th, 147.

Mr. Editor :—As every advance in the cause of temperance is gain to the community, some of your readers may be interested to know whether a fourth of July can be celebrated at Lahaina, on cold water principles. A number of Americans at Lahaina, connected with our temperance society, knowing the fourth of July would be observed, felt desirous to observe it so as not to disgrace their country and characters. Knowing the revelry and intoxication so often indulged in on that occasion, and indeed by many deemed essential to a fourth of July celebration, they resolved to have a temperance dinner.

Early on the morning of the 5th, (the 4th being sabbath) the American hospital was gracefully adorned with our colors at one end of the veranda, and the temperance banner, with the motto, "*Pure water alone for me,*" at the other end. Along the front, in large letters on white canvas running the whole length of the building, was read

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

Over the whole stood the noble Eagle, with

"*E pluribus unum.*"

The device was truly American and revived many an association of bygone days.

At two o'clock a respectable company sat down to a public dinner on the beautiful green plot in the yard, all screened from the sun by awnings. There too, at the head of the table, hung the banner, "*Pure water alone for me.*"

The dinner was every way worthy a *fourth of July.* There was all the party could wish to tempt them to a *social* repast. But nothing to tempt to revelry, neither brandy, rum, wine nor gin, nor any intoxicating beverage, not even the beer bottle, so common in Lahaina. Nothing but pure water from the fountain and plenty of good milk.

A certain enemy to cold water dinners, deeming some extra stimulus necessary, as an *act of benevolence,* offered the managers a *barrel of beer gratuitously,* that the occasion might not violate Lahaina usages. But the beer was not permitted by the company to enter the yard and the benevolence of the donor was *lost.* All passed off with good cheer. Two short addresses on the nature of true liberty, were delivered, and the company withdrew from the tables in *cheerful, healthful mood.* No bloated faces—no black eyes—no one jostling against his neighbor—no one overturned by the wall or knocked down by a post—no garrulous, belligerent squad of red noses, vociferating their loyalty around the nozzle of a beer barrel. No one disputing the claims of a certain quadruped for his post in the gutter, but like men in conscious independence, each could walk erect, and felt himself a man, testifying to the healthful blessings of pure cold water. At night the whole building was illuminated, when the eagle and motto appeared with fine effect. Multitudes of natives and foreigners assembled, but there was no call for *kaikos* there. The crowd was large, but no noise, no revelry, no one carried neck and heels to the fort. All was peace and quiet, and only the cheers for independence arose on the balmy evening air.

Such a celebration does honor to the Lahaina temperance society, and to those Americans who thus united to show their independence.

May the U. S. Hospital at Lahaina, never have occasion to be ashamed of any who claim independence.

The natives appeared to enjoy the festivity almost equally with the Americans themselves. The social freedom and hilarity with which Hawaiians enter into public festivities on temperance principles, whether the celebration be one of their own, or as on this occasion, one of foreigners, is much to their praise. How rarely we see an Hawaiian intoxicated. Even when you can count scores of reeling foreigners among them from all countries, Americans, English, French, Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Africans, Chinese and Indians, on almost any public occasion, you will look almost in vain, and be surprised to see a drunken native. May those who come here from lands boasting of their civilization, take lessons of the Hawaiians on this point, and may pure temperance principles soon bless every man who boasts that "*he 's no heathen.*"

Very truly yours, &c. ———

☞ If there is any one subject upon which men exhibit down-right madness, it seems to be in regard to spirit drinking.—The eyes of ship-owners and underwriters are now about half open—would that some of the frequent disasters occasioned by drunkenness might serve to make them *wide awake.* Who, after reading the following, would ever be willing to trust himself on board a vessel commanded and manned by *drunkards?*

"Gen. Flourney, of Kentucky, in his account of the accident which befel the Brittannia, in her passage out in July, says:—

" 'You may have heard something of my having been regularly shipwrecked, in the steam-ship Brittania, but you could not hear the particulars; *that* is impossible. All that I can now say is, that when the ship struck, and for half an hour afterwards, I would not have given a button for the life of every human creature on board. The captain himself was as pale as a sheet, and so was every body else, drunk and sober; the *drunker* the *paler.* Fellows with a quart of whisky in them, shook like an aspen. The ship had foundered, and was still thumping on the rocks; the water rushed in tremendously. The life boats were all let down in a moment for us to quit the ship before it should sink. The cannon were fired as loud and as fast as possible, with the hope that it might be heard in some direction. The shrieking of the ladies was truly heart-rending, and altogether indescribable. It was such as I never heard before and hope never to hear again. The ship did not quite sink, and of course nobody was drowned. The fog was very thick I agree, but the *whisky* was more to blame than anything else.'

If we have American steamers for the Atlantic, we trust that the officers and seamen will all be teetotallers."

Washington's Psalm.—The Rev. Mr. Waldo, an old revolutionary veteran from Connecticut, who attended the celebration at Westfield on the 4th of July, made himself quite interesting at the dinner table. He is now nearly ninety years old, but is in the vigour of a green old age, and was able to preach two sermons last Sabbath.

In his remarks he referred to the allusion made by the orator to Washington, and observed that he never heard even the name of that glorious chieftan and good man, "without feeling the cold chills through his whole system."

He remarked that there was a single incident that came within his personal knowledge, which he believed was not generally known. It was that Washington, on the day that he assumed the command of the American army at Cambridge, read and caused to be sung the 101st Psalm, a portion of which we publish:

If I am raised to bear the sword,
I'll take my cousel from thy word;
Thy justice and thy heavenly grace
Shall be the pattern of my ways.

No sons of slander, rage and strife,
Shall be companions of my life;
The haughty look, the heart of pride,
Within my doors shall ne'er abide.

I'll search the land and raise the just
To posts of honor, wealth and trust;
The men that work thy holy will,
Shall be my friends and favorites still.

In vain shall sinners hope to rise
By flattering or malicious lies;
Nor while the innocent I guard,
Shall bold offenders e'er be spared.

The impious crew, (that factious band,)
Shall hide their heads or quit the land;
And all that break the public rest,
While I have power, shall be suppressed.

This psalm the reverend worthy deacon read off to the company in true primitive style, a line at a time, which was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," that tune being, as the old veteran said, "*just the thing for it.*"—[Massachusetts paper.

☞If our readers do not find suffiicient reading matter upon the subject of temperance in our colums, we would earnestly recommend the perusal of the Oahu Fountain.

☞Copies of Judge Lee's and Mr. Marshall's Addresses, before the Oahu Temperance Society, can be obtained at the Chaplain's study.

☞The Counting-House of Messrs. C. Brewer & Co. was in extreme danger of being destroyed by fire on the 5th instant.—The alarm was given just in time to prevent destruction of a great quantity of valuable papers and other property.

☞In a sermon preached at Newark, N. Jersey, by the Pastor of the Free Presbyterian church, on occasion of the death of the Rev. Mr. Torrey, who died in the Baltimore gaol, we find it stated that Mr. Torrey had been instrumental in assisting about 400 slaves to escape from their masters.—The statement is also made, that since the anti-slavery movement commenced at the North, more than 20,000 slaves had escaped to the Northern States and to Canada.

Erratum.—In our last number, it stated that the Superintendent of Schools, in the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's district was educated at Lahainaluna, by Mr. Hunnewell of Charlestown. We have been informed by the Rev. Mr. Alexander of Lahainaluna, that the young man educated by Mr. Hunnewell, is now a licensed preacher and a most promising young man, living at the west end of the island of Oahu.

An Englishman's Opinion of the American Navy.—A shrewd writer in the London United Service Journal, says, "There is no doubt that we, (the English,) have three powerful rivals in France, Russia, and the United States; but of these three, the Americans are the most important ones, on account of their origin, their courage, and their even greater activity and enterprise than our own." The writer then proceeds to show that our Navy, though numerically inferior to that of France, and even to that of Russia, is intrinsically superior to either, and contains the germ of a great and powerful fleet. We have the raw material, the workmen, and a sufficient merchant navy to arm as men of war, whenever called on to do so. Our Navy is a thing of life; it is procreative; that of the French and Russians resembles a huge and costly machine, which once destroyed, is not easily replaced.—[Am. Paper.

Education most effectual in rfforming mankind.—There are several ways of reforming men; by the laws of the civil magistrate, and by the preaching of ministers; but the most likely and hopeful reformation of the world must begin with children.—Wholesome laws and good sermons are but slow ways. The most compendious way is a good education; this may be an effectual prevention of evil, whereas all after ways are but remedies.—[Tillotson's Sermons.

Names.—A man that should call every thing by its right name, would hardly pass through the streets without being knocked down as a common enemy.—[Halifax.

English Sovereigns.

COPIED FROM LYMAN D. OTIS' MNEMONICAL CHART.

NAMES.	AC'SIN.	R'GN.	AGE.
Egbert	827	11	
Ethelwolf	838	19	
Ethelbald	857	3	
Ethelbert	860	6	
Ethelred	866	6	
Alfred	871	29	52
Elder Edward	900	25	
Athelstan	925	16	
Edmund	941	5	
Edred	946	10	
Edwy	955	4	20
Edgar	959	17	32
Martyr Edward	975	4	16
Ethelred II	979	38	51
Ironside Edmund	1016	1	
Canute, a Dane	1017	19	
Harold	1036	3	
Hardicanute	1039	2	
Confessor Edward	1041	25	
Harold II	1066	¼	
William the Conqueror	1066	21	60
William the Bachelor	1087	13	43
Henry I	1100	35	67
Stephen	1135	19	49
Henry II	1154	35	55
Richard I	1189	10	43
John	1199	18	50
Henry III	1216	56	65
Edward I	1272	35	67
Edward II	1307	20	43
Edward III	1327	50	65
Richard II	1377	22	33
Henry IV	1399	13	46
Henry V	1413	9	33
Henry VI	1422	39	50
Edward IV.	1461	22	41
Edward V	1483	¼	12
Richard III	1483	2	42
Henry VII	1485	24	52
Henry VIII	1509	38	55
Edward VI	1547	6	15
Mary	1553	5	42
Elizabeth	1558	44	69
James I	1603	22	58
Charles I	1625	24	48
Charles II	1660	25	55
James II	1685	4	67
William of Orange	1689	13	52
Anne	1702	12	49
George I	1714	13	67
George II	1727	33	77
George III	1760	59	82
George IV	1820	10	68
William IV	1830	7	72
Victoria	1837	Born in	1819

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

A Friend, Lahaina, $5,00

DIED.

In Honolulu, July 13, Robert Farmer, aged 19, formerly an apprentice in the Polynesian office.

In Honolulu, July 10, Mr Amos Ford, blacksmith, belonging to Boston, Mass. He has resided on these Islands since 1833.

In Honolulu, May last, Mr. D. C. Higgason, painter, belonging to Richmond, Va. U. S. A.

At Lahaina, 2d instant, Katharine Bruce, youngest daughter of Henry S. Swinton, aged 10 months.

At Waimea, Kauai, June 22, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, aged 64 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

NOTICE TO WHALERS.

Honolulu is a free port to Whalers of all nations, the only charges being $2 for buoys and $1 for clearance—tonnage dues and pilotage being abolished by the law of 15th June, 1847. For further particulars see the Commercial Regulations on the last page.

ARRIVED.

June 23.—H. F. M.'s S. La Sarcelle, Capt. Leborgne, 12 guns, from Mazatlan via Hilo and Lahaina. Left at Mazatlan, H. B. M.'s S. Constance, Capt. Walker, and U. S. S. Independence and Cyane, Commodore Shubrick, the latter blockading.

June 27.—H. B. M.'s Ship Modeste, Capt Bailey, 14 days fm Columbia River. She was detained five weeks in Baker's Bay, waiting a chance to get out.

SAILED.

June 23.—Fr. schr. Currency Lass, McLean for Tahiti.

July 4.—H. B. M.'s S. Modeste, Capt. Bailey, for Valparaiso via Tahiti.

July 11.—H. F. M.'s S. Sarcelle, Capt. Leborgne, for Tahiti.

MEMORANDA.

The Hudson's Bay Co.,s bark Columbia, hence, arrived at Columbia River in 17 days.

Loss of another Whaling Brig and three lives.—The Clement, at Boston, from Charleston, fell in with on the 9th inst. lat. 38 22, long. 72 35, brig Maracaibo, of Plymouth, and took off Capt. Colinwood and 18 of the crew. The M sailed from Plymouth, 12th ult. on a whaling cruise, on 19th lat. 35, lon. 63, during a heavy gale from SSE. she was thrown on her beam ends. She was then got rouud before the wind, and scudded under fore topmast staysail. The vessel was then lightened by throwing overboard the tryworks, line tubs, &c. and the boats were cut away. At 4 o'clock P. M. a sea broke over her stern, knocking her down and washing overboard Wm Tripp of Tiverton, 2nd officer, and David Sylva, of Fayal, seaman. Geo. S. Ellis, seaman, was also drowned at the same time in the forecastle. The brig remained on her beam ends about 20 minutes, when her masts went by the board and she righted full of water. All hands then lashed themselves to the wreck, and remained in that position 96 hours, their only subsistence being a barrel of sugar which was wet with salt water. On the 23d, the weather moderating, they battened down the main hatch, and on the 24th rigged jury masts, and hove over provisions, wood and water, to lighten the brig. On tne 25th spoke ship Newton, of and from New Bedford for the Pacific, by which they were supplied with spars, rigging and quadrant, giving in return some beef and a tow line—all their nautical instruments, &c., having been destroyed. On the 28th, lat. 39, lon. 63 30, they experienced another gale, which carried away their fore jury mast, which however was got up again the same day and sail made. On the 29th and 30th they experienced heavy gales, but from that time to the 9th inst. the wind was variable —[N. Bedford Whalemen's Shipping List, Oct. 20.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

July 3d—L. C. Richmond, Wood, New Bedford, 30 mos out, 1300 sp. 500 wh, 450 sp, this season.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BY L. D. OTIS, A MNEMONICAL AND STATISTICAL CHART of the Hawaiian Islands, United States and Great Britain.

☞ This chart embraces much valuable information, besides presenting the elementary principles of the Science of Mnemonics.

Price 50 cents in sheet form, and $1 when mounted. tf—July 16

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

FIRST.

Be it Resolved, by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled,

That, in order to encourage the visits of Whale ships of all nations to the ports of entry for such vessels now open by the existing laws, or hereafter to be declared open, they and each of them on and after the promulgation hereof in the Polynesian newspaper, be exempted from all anchorage fees, and tonnage dues, imposed by the existing tariff upon vessels exclusively engaged in the whale fishery; in all cases so long as said vessels shall not exceed in their trade or barter in foreign goods the amount of two hundred dollars *ad valorem* allowed by law to be landed from them free of duty, provided brandy, wine and other liquors which have an intoxicating effect, be entirely excluded from that trade or barter, any vessel trading or bartering in which shall wholly forfeit the advantage of this Resolution.

SECOND.

And be it further resolved, that from and after the promulgation hereof as aforesaid, the harbor or roadstead of Kealakeakua, on the Island of Hawaii, shall be, and is hereby created a port of entry and departure for whale ships, in accordance with the existing laws applicable to such vessels, at the other ports already opened to whale ships.

THIRD.

And be it further resolved, that the Minister of Finance be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any monies in the exchequer, the drafts of the Collector General of Customs in favor of any duly appointed pilot, employed at the port of Honolulu, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each whale ship which shall have been promptly and faithfully piloted by him in and out of the port of Honolulu, in lieu of the one dollar per foot allowed by law to be charged for the pilotage of whale ships.

FOURTH.

And be it further resolved, that the Minister of Finance be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the pilots appointed for Lahaina, Hanalei and Hilo, out of any monies in the exchequer, such gross sums per annum as may be recommended by the Board of Finance, in lieu of the charge which they are authorized to make for the pilotage of whale ships.

FIFTH.

And be it further resolved, that the joint resolution of 3d April, 1846, relative to brandies, wines and other spirituous liquors shall be understood and is hereby interpreted to mean as follows:

The permits to trade or barter given to vessels engaged in the whale fishery, do not and shall not include the trade, sale, landing or disposal of spirituous liquors, but all such traffic on the part of said vessels shall be and is hereby construed to constitute them merchantmen, and shall subject them within the meaning of said joint resolution to the payment of twenty cents per ton, tonnage dues, as well at the anchorage of Lahaina, and the roadstead of Honolulu, as at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu; and to all other legal liabilities.

SIXTH.

And be it further resolved, that from and after the promulgation hereof as aforesaid, so much of chapter second of the first part of the Act to Organize the Executive Departments, passed on the 27th day of April, 1846, entitled, "Of the Internal Commerce," as applies to the price or consideration to be paid to the Minister of the Interior for Licenses granted, shall be, and the same is hereby amended as follows, viz:

1st. Licenses for the wholesale vending of goods, wares and merchandise, at any place within this kingdom, to the sum of seventy-five dollars, instead of twenty-five dollars.

2nd. Licenses for the wholesale vending of spirituous liquors, in like manner to the sum of fifty dollars, instead of twenty-five dollars.

3d. Licenses for the retail vending of goods, wares and merchandize, in like manner to the sum of forty dollars, instead of twenty-five dollars.

4th. Licenses for the keeping of Hotels, in like manner to the sum of fifty dollars, instead of forty dollars.

5th. Licenses for the keeping of victualling houses and houses of entertainment, in like manner to the sum of forty dollars, instead of twenty-five dollars.

6th. Licenses for the keeping of Billiard Tables, in like manner to the sum of fifty dollars, instead of twenty-five dollars.

7th. Licenses for the keeping of Bowling Alleys, within the precincts of any town or village, fifty dollars, instead of twenty-five dollars.

8th. Licenses for public auctioneers in the town of Honolulu, in like manner to one thousand dollars, instead of five hudred dollars.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to act retrospectively upon the prices or considerations already paid for the use, exercise and enjoyment of the licenses now in existence, and already obtained, until the expiration of the full limit thereof by the existing laws.

SEVENTH.

And be it further resolved, that the Collector General is authorized and directed on the first day of July of each year, to collect from the owners of all hulks the charges exacted by law, providedhowever, that these charges shall not be exacted in cases where such hulks are intended to be broken up within a period of four months from their entering into the harbor.

EIGHTH.

And be it further resolved, that from and after the promulgation hereof as aforesaid, no clearance shall be given by any Collector of Customs, to any foreign vessels at any port in this kingdom where there is or shall be a Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial Agent, or Vice Commercial Agent of the nation to which such vessel belongs, until the master or Commander of such vessel shall produce to said Collector a certificate under the seal of his Consulate, that all legal charges and demands in his office against said vessel have been paid, and that he knows of no reason why said vessel should not immediately depart.—

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE third term of the Select School will commence on Monday, May 24th. Tuition per quarter of 11 weeks.

For higher branches,	$10 00
" Common "	8 00
" Beginners,	6 00
" Incidental expenses,	25
" Furnishing desks,	75

JAS. E. WILCOX.

References. Rev. Samuel C. Damon and J. B. De Fiennes. my22 tf.

BOAT FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME WELL BUILT GIG, 19 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, with Oars, Rudder and Cushion, all complete. Enquire at the office of the Polynesian. June 14—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AN invoice of superior Boots, colored and Gaiter Shoes, per Montreal, for sale by my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED!

HISTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. *Third Edition.*—For sale at this Office. Price, $1,00 in paper, $1,25 in sheep.

—ALSO—

A few copies of the second edition, with Steel Engravings and Maps. Price, $1,50.

Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands, Steel Engravings, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1,50. m29 tf.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

LOST.

ON the 7th inst., a Certificate of Naturalization, and "Pass," from H. B. M.'s Consul General belonging to the subscriber. The finder, by restoring one or both will be suitably rewarded.

JOSEPH WRITCH,
Honolulu, June 8.—3t Blacksmith.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

SUNDRIES.

PER "MONTREAL," 16 cases 4 × 4 indigo blue Sheetting, 4 cases twilled stripe Shirts, 2 cases Sheathing Copper, 11 bbls. long nine Cigars, for sale by C. BREWER & CO. my22. tf.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Mukawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS

OFFERS for sale the following list of Merchandise remaining from the cargo of ship "Montreal," from Boston:
6 cases two blue Merrimack prints,
1 do blue cottons, 48 packs Bruisgin's sail cloth,
1 bale heavy Raven's duck, 5 do. common do.,
1 bale Flems for pantaloons, 1 bale Russia diaper,
170 do. sewing twine, 20 bales new Russia oakum,
1 case of brushes ass't., 300 do sole leather ass't.,
75 barrels Haxall flour superior,
10 do. Hope Mills, 5000 do Canadian Rice sup.,
75 barrels mess beef, 75 do. prime pork,
70 whole and 70 half boxes brown soap,
40 casks Sicily Maderia wine,
40 baskets champagne, 24 cases claret,
14 do. muscat, 12 do. olive oil,
3 platform scales, 1,000, 1,200 and 1,700 lbs.,
1 case sheet iron bake pans, 13 crates crockery,
90 boxes ass't. window glass, 12 cans linseed oil,
800 lbs. window weights, 48 groce tea spoons,
200 pieces paper hangings,
An assortment of stationery,
Paints, hardware, and groceries. july9 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:
15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10-4 Linen Sheeting, 4-4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12-4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16-4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.
my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER

OFFER for sale on reasonable terms, for cash, barter or bills of exchange on the U. States, England and France, the following articles:
Beef, pork, biscuit, molasses, loaf sugar, coffee,
Tea, rice, tobacco, segars, Epsom salts,
Vinegar, assorted pickles, in bottles, pepper,
Preserved meats and fish, sperm candles,
White and brown soap, sweet oil, linseed oil,
Spirits turpentine, black paint, white lead,
Green paint, verdigris, double and single blocks,
Russia and English canvas, twine, cordage,
Earthen ware, glass ware, files, copper tacks,
Cut and wro't nails, knives and forks, tumblers,
Log lines, signal halyards, lanterns, stationery,
Manila hats, slop clothing, camp ovens,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
my22 tf.

CORDAGE.

JUST received, by late arrivals, and for sale by the subscribers:
8 Coils Shrouding, 30 do. Hemp, assorted sizes,
Coils Spunyarn, Houseline, Marline,
Deep Sea Lines, 25 coils Manila Cordage.
jun5 tf. EVERETT & CO.

FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Chile Flour, just received and for sale by
jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

DRIED APPLES.

A SUPERIOR Article, for sale by
jun19tf WALDO & CO.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:
Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.
Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

HARDWARE.

EVERETT & CO. have just received per late arrivals, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following articles of Hardware:
Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes, Hatchets,
Spoke Shaves, Broad Axes, Steel Shovels,
Marline Spikes, Caulking Irons, Plane Irons,
Iron Wire Seives, London Pins, Tin Pans & Pails,
Stone Filterers, Jars and Jugs, Copper Bolt,
Composition Spikes, Floor, Dust & Scrub Brushes,
Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,500 lbs. Shot, assorted sizes,
Silver Spoons and Plated Table Forks,
Double and Single Blocks, Sheives, Pins,
Belaying Pins, Hanks, Mast Hoops, Hand Pumps,
Ship's Lanterns, Pitch, Rosin, &c. my29 tf.

PRESERVED MEATS AND SOUPS.

A FRESH assortment just received, and for sale by the undersigned, among which are
Green Peas and Gravy, Carrots and Gravy,
Roast Beef, Salmon, Harricot Mutton,
Stewed Veal and Green Peas, Roast Fowl,
Calves Head, Mashed Turnips, Roast Mutton,
Ox Tail Soup, Mock Turtle do., &c., &c., &c.
jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

GROCERIES.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:
Tapioca, Black Pepper, Assorted Sauces,
White Wine Vinegar, Lemon Syrup, Starch,
Assorted Pickles, Tomato Ketchup,
Superior Nectar Leaf Tobacco,
50 Boxes Sperm Candles, 4's, 5's, and 6's.
my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per ship "Montreal," an invoice of GOODS consisting in part of
Crates Nappies and Soup plates, Window Glass,
Cases blue Prints, blue Drills and Denims,
Cases Satin Jeans and Orleans Fancies,
Bales brown Drill, 30 and 40 inches wide,
Shirtings, sheet iron, putty, glue, &c.
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

CHRONOMETER.

A Superior English Chronometer, French's Manufacture, in perfect order; for sale low by
jun19tf WALDO & CO.

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

SCALES.

PER "MONTREAL," an assortment of Counter and Platform Scales, of superior quality, to weigh from 36 to 2000 lbs., for sale by
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

C. BREWER & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
WANTED—Government or Whaler's Bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
(Office at the Counting Room of Everett & Co.)

S. H. WILLIAMS,
General Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

WALDO & CO,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
MAUI AND OAHU,
G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.
Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.
Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$2,50
Two copies, "	4,00
Three " "	5,00
Five " "	7,00
Ten " "	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., JULY 29, 1847. [No. XIV.

The Seamen's Friend.

Wreck of the Steamer Atlantic.

CAPT. CULLUM'S (U. S. ENGINEERS) NARRATIVE; LIST OF PERSONS SAVED AND LOST; VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY; THE BELL OF THE ATLANTIC, OR "LINES," BY MISS F. M. CAULKINS, OF NEW LONDON.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Nov. 30th, 1846.

Exhausted in body and mind, and with a heart too full of mingled feelings of gratitude to God for my deliverance from the perils of the deep, and sadness for those whom it has pleased Him, in His inscrutable wisdom to take away, I have not been able sufficiently to compose myself, to give any suitable account of the loss of the ill-starred Atlantic, with her heroic commander, many passengers, and part of her crew.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th, we left Boston at the usual hour, (five o'clock) with about *one hundred* passengers; but, in consequence of the North East storm and drifted snow, we did not reach Allyn's Point till midnight, when it was still blowing violently from the N. E. Going on board the Atlantic, I shook hands with Capt. Dustan at the gangway plank, when he remarked, "Captain, I fear we sha 'nt be able to leave you at New London," (one of my stations) "tonight." I replied that I was going through to New York. "That 's lucky," said he, as I passed on board.

Before reaching New London, the wind changed to the west, and stars began to appear. Though blowing hard, the wind was off shore, which enabled the boat to land after considerable difficulty, at New London, where I would have stopped had not important public business called me to New York.

When outside New London light, I found it was blowing a gale from about W. N. W., which made a heavy sea in that direction, and somewhat opposed to that produced by the N. E. wind which had been blowing all day. Our course being S. S. W. for some miles after leaving the Thames river, we had to run nearly in the trough of these two cross seas, and were exposed to the violence of both, striking the boat alternately, on her starboard bow and larboard quarter. Though wrestling hard with the waves, I had no serious apprehensions of danger, as I knew the boat was very strong, and had a powerful engine. One of these sources of safety, however, soon proved fallacious, as the steam pipe burst nine minutes after leaving the light, and before we had reached the light boat on Bartlett's reef. A heavy sea struck the boat, and an explosion sharp and loud ensued. I rushed to the deck, when another sea struck her on the other side, and a second explosion took place, filling the lower and saloon deck with steam, at the same time extinguishing the lights. Not knowing what had burst, I returned to the cabin, closing the door after me to keep out the steam, and was ready to save myself from inhaling it, by throwing myself on the floor and wrapping a blanket around my head.

Scarcely had we recovered from our first alarm, when the chambermaid passed through the cabin, telling us that the boat was on fire and asking us to go on deck to assist in extinguishing it. We all, of course, ran to the stairs, but Stetson, the 2nd captain, meeting us, said, "Keep cool, gentlemen, you may depend upon our doing every thing for your safety, and that we shall be the last to leave the boat—keep cool." I stepped up to him and said that I was disposed to keep perfect cool, but if I could render any assistance, I wished to do so. He said we could do nothing, and again begged that we would keep cool. Lieut. Norton, myself, and one or two others, obeyed him, but many persisted in going on deck. I afterwards learned that the boat had been on fire, but that it was immediately extinguished. the alarm was greatly heightened by the throwing out of the fire from the furnace, as the wind, sweeping it by the vessel in sheets of flame, gave her the appearance of being a prey to the devouring element.

As soon as the steam had partially lifted, I went above to learn the condition of things. Most of the passengers whom I met said the steam chest had burst. This was a mistake, as I afterwards ascertained by a personal inspection of the engine. It was not the steam chest which had burst, but the vertical steam pipe, (about 18 inches in diameter,) connecting with the steam chest, and into which the two inclined steam pipes from the boilers on the guards, lead. The seas striking first under one guard and then under the other, lifted the boilers as much as the yielding of the timbers would permit, which acting upon the vertical steam pipe, by means of the long levers furnished by the inclined steam pipes, caused the vertical one to burst, or rather to be wrenched off about three feet below its top, or midway between the saloon and hurricane decks. It is common to have the vertical steam pipe made with a slip joint to guard against such accidents. But the Atlantic's steam pipe had no such provision.

At the time of my going on deck I found the wind still blowing violently from the W. N. W., but with our anchors we could probably ride the storm till morning; when I had no doubt the New Haven would come out to our assistance. Morning came, however, but with it came no assistance. The noble vessel still rode o'er the raging sea, seeming to defy the powers of the howling tempest and the breaking waves, whose cresting tops dashed high over her. During the night I judged we had drifted about three miles; yet as we were still four from Fisher's Island, and had escaped all danger of being thrown on the rocky reefs of Black and South East Ledges, by passing a little south of them. I had no serious alarm for our safety, as I thought that at 12 o'clock on Thursday the wind would certainly abate. The gale, however, continued with undiminished fury. All fires were extinguished, the stoves removed, and the vessel lightened of about forty tons of coal. About 9 A. M., we saw the New Haven come to the mouth of the harbor, but she dared not venture further into the boiling sea.

The morning hours grew long and weary, the cold was intense and hunger began to gnaw. Fortunately a basket of soda crackers was brought, and thankful were we for this sad and meagre thanksgiving feast.

By ten A. M., we had drifted within half a mile of the rocky shore, against which the lofty waves dashed their foaming crests in majestic grandeur. It was a sight as sublime as terrible. Every moment we expected would be our last. Hope now began to wane. The pilot house, chimney tops, saloon, bulk heads, and everything moveable which could hold wind, had been cut away. Every one supplied themselves with life-preservers, of which the boat had an abundance. A *scrag anchor*, made of cast iron grate bars (nine feet long), tied separately, at short intervals, after the manner of a boy's kite tail, was thrown overboard. This made three anchors, as Capt. Dustan himself told me.—Subsequently I was told that, besides the scrag, we had out one anchor weighing 1360 lbs., and two kedges, one of about 500 and the other 700 lbs.

Soon after 10 A. M., the Massachusetts came near us, and seeing our position and signal of distress, she checked her headway. All hearts beat light for a moment, to be cast down the next, as she passed on her way to Stonington without offering us any assistance.

About 11 A. M. the Mohegan was seen coming, and again our hopes were raised to be as cruelly disappointed. She did not approach near enough to be within hailing distance. Soon after the Mohegan left us, I had a long conversation with Capt. Dustan. I asked him if it would not have been possible for the Massachusetts to have dropped

under our stern, and throw us a line, with which she could have towed us, stern foremost, before the wind, into Stonington. He replied, "he did not think it could be done." The Mohegan, he said, knew our danger, and would be out again to render us assistance as soon as the wind abated. I am not a sailor, and do not esteem myself a competent judge of what either of the steamers could have done; but I give it as the opinion of Lieut. Maynard, an experienced sailor of our gallant navy—who was on board; and one of the best whaling captains of N. London who ever sailed a ship—that an anchor could have been dropped ahead of us, and a cable floated to us by means of a buoy.—With another anchor, like our best, we would have probably ridden out the storm. "I would give," said Dustan to me, "$1000 for another anchor today."

All hope from human aid now vanished, and our only trust was in God, and to him went up devout prayers for our deliverance. All the passengers, numbering according to my own and the estimation of many others of that sad company, about *one hundred* souls, were assembled in the cabin. A portion of scripture was read by Dr. Armstrong, followed by a prayer that, as when our Savior went down in a ship, with His disciples, and a storm arose, He would now rebuke the wind and the raging of the water, and that they should cease and be calm. A gentleman from Cincinnati addressed us with the voice of prayer, and told us of his conversion and present reliance on Jesus who came once to save the world. Prayer is ever solemn, but never did those present find a more awakening echo within their own bosoms.—A few frail planks and cables separated us from eternity. A few moments and all might be summoned at the bar of God. I feel sure that not one left that cabin without a purer heart and more virtuous resolves.

From 12 M. to 5 P.M., the howling storm and tempestuous sea, ceased not their wrath. The gale had become a hurricane. Onward towards the dread breakers we still drifted. Calm resignation set on every brow. Our noble captain, like a guardian spirit, moved undismayed wherever danger threatened.—The queenly steamer proudly breasted the foaming billows. Though exposed to the fury of the tempest for a day and a night, not a seam had opened, and not a cable had parted. The sun went down, and with it set the last rays of hope. * * * * * * Daylight had gone and the moon had ceased to lend her cheering rays. Darkness had spread her funeral pall, and the sublimity of horror was at its height; yet not even the whisper of fear was uttered. The parting farewell of friends had been spoken, the adieus to the loved ones at home had been breathed in our hearts, and the silent prayer to God, "Thy will be done," had gone up on high. Oh! it was a fearful and solemn scene, which would sink deep even into an adamantine heart.

At half past four on Friday morning, the 28th, a tremendous sea struck her, which made every joint and timber in her entire extent tremble and groan as in her death struggle. The cable of our large anchor which had held on so faithfully for a day and two nights, parted, and, immediately after, those of the kedges and scrag snapped like threads.

* * * * * * *

At the time she struck, I was standing with surgeon Hassler, Lieuts. Norton, Maynard, and Stewart on the starboard side, immediately aft the triangular skylights, which light the after cabin, or about twenty feet forward of the after gangway. Hassler, Norton and myself took hold of a post which supported the saloon deck. Hassler had the lower hold, which he considered the best, as he thought it would part above, Norton the next and I the highest. Supposing from the appearance of the shore, that the captain would bring her head around to the north when she struck, we hae chosen the starboard as the safer side, which proved, however, to be the least so. The third sea broke the post off at the bottom, and the strong undertow carried away poor Norton and Hassler violently against the store rooms along the waist of the boat, by which they were probably so much stunned and injured and injured as to leave them at the mercy of the next sea which swept them overboard. I, fortunately, by clasping the post tight and lifting my feet escaped the fury of the undertow. * * * * The third time I reached the rock I obtained a more secure hold, and resisted the undertow. The ten remaining feet I passed over among sunken rocks, with much difficulty, and was thrown by a sea on my face. Here, with my face down, I became entangled with my life preservers and clothes, and though on the edge of the shore, was nearer drowning than ever. Though completely exhausted, my presence of mind did not desert me. With my icy fingers I succeeded in unbuttoning my overcoat and getting at my knife with which I cut away my life preservers, and thus relieved myself from my perilous situation. On shore I first gave thanks to God for my deliverance, and with the little strength I had left, I clambered up a steep rock behind which I laid down to die. I was so much exhausted that I was indifferent to life. Soon after, two of the deck hands ran past me which seemed to give me new energy, and I endeavored to follow them. Though they were much in advance of me, I with feebler steps, wandered about in the piercing wind for two miles, when I reached the house of Mr. Winthrop with my outer clothes frozen stiff. Though within a house I could not come near the fire, around which the first comers were collected. Fortunately an Irishman, who had worked at Fort Trumbull under my superintendence, recognized me, and gave me and also Lieut. Stewart a shirt and a bed. He said I had been kind to him. I trust I had, and this kindness was requited with more than ten fold interest.

The escape of others was no less miraculous, and to record the perils of each would fill volumes. Most of those who were saved were on the larboard guard, from which they jumped and swam ashore. I regret that I do not know the names of several who again periled their own lives in saving others.—among them was a brave fireman, William Edwards. Stetson, the 2nd captain, was very active; Gould, the express-man, rendered valuable aid; and Monroe, the conductor, did good service, But no one was more self-sacrificing than Lieut Maynard, who, up to his middle in water, stood braving the waves till after daylight, and with heroic constancy, maintained his post of danger till scarce one was left upon the wreck, and not until he was relieved by one of the Islanders.

Over the horrors of that awful scene of death and woe I would draw a veil. The thought of the sufferings of that melancholy night oppresses my brain—the howling tempest still chills my veins—the earthquake roar of breakers yet stuns my senses—the crashing of falling timbers still makes me shudder—the fearful grinding on the rocks yet grates on my ear—the death shrieks of women and children as they sank in their cabin coffin, into their watery grave, still rends my heart—and the solemn knell of that slow tolling bell, as it pealed the sad requiem of the many noble and loving hearts, will forever ring in my memory.

To those noble and brave men of Mystic, Captain T. Elliot, C. H. Mallory, G. Gates, Ira Clift, E. Spicer, Joseph Potter, Jr., and Messrs. John Crocker, W. Burrows, E. Daboll, Charles Murphy, Geo. Crary, and others, who in the smack Planet ventured out in that tempestuous sea on Thursday to rescue us, I would return my most heartfelt thanks and sincere wishes that heaven may own and prosper them. Capt. J. Holmes and the crew of the sloop Leeds, I would also warmly thank.

To the citizens of New London generally, I feel under a debt of gratitude for their kindly sympathy, which I have more than once experienced.

It was my intention to have added a list of the saved, but as it has been already published, and my time is extremely limited, I must omit it in this hurried and oft interrupted narrative. I cannot, however, omit saying that everything was done for our comfort and safety by the noble and gallant Dustan which he thought was in his power to accomplish. Generous man!—thy brave heart has ceased to beat—that eye, where was enthroned the majesty of command, is set in death—those lips, which spoke the words of kindness, are still—and thy noble

form lies low. Would that I could write thy fitting eulogium!

And to you, Hassler and Norton, my unfortunate companions in peril, I would offer a fitting tribute to your worth, but sad memories crowd my brain—and my pen is still.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED.

Joel R Andrews, N. London, Nathaniel Atwood, Eastham, Mass., Richard Atwood, Orleans, Mass., Seabury Brewster, N. Y., E. V. Booth, Boston. T. F. Baldwin, Cincinnati, Capt. George W. Cullum, United States Engineers, C. C. Comstock, N. London, Chas Cadnedy, N. Y., Thomas Gooding, John C. Gardner, Boston, Peter Hanna, Portland, F. Herrick, Boston, Calvin Houghton, Bradford, Vt., Wm. Leverett, Plymouth, N. H., Lieut. E. Maynard, U. S. N., Varnum Marsh, N.Y., Ed. Madden, Boston, Chas. Mitchel Norwich, C. C. Orr, Louisville, Ky., Chas Patridge, N. Y., C. Peterson, Boston, G. W. Rogers, N. London, Nahum Rice, N.J., William Rhodes, Brooklyn, N.Y., Lieut. S. C. Stewart, U. S. Engineers, Hiram Tarbox, Lisbom, Conn., Thos Truesdall, N.Y., Robert Vine, West Newbury, Mass., Henry Van Wart, Birmingham, Eng., Jacob Walton, West Newbury, Mass., James Wilson, Boston.

LIST OF PASSRNGERS LOST.

C. H. Hassler, Surgeon, U.S.N., Lieut. Allen H. Norton, U. S. A., John Walton, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Vine, and three children of Mr. Walton, West Newbury, Mass Moses B. Kimball, N. Y., Samuel E. Cassiday, Phila., A. T. Collamore, Boston, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, N. Y., Charles French, Orlando Pitts, Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson and child, Danvers, Mass., Wm. Burbank, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Weston, Phila., W. B. Solace, Bridgport, Vt., Mr. and Mr. Ames, Wilmantic, Robert E. Hope, Brooklyn, Miss Mary Jordan, Boston. H. H. Cunningham, N. Y., Archibald Austin, Thos Symes, Westport, Mr. Tinkham, Mr. Putnam, Miss Smart, Dr. Toorney.

The following persons belonging to the boat, so far as we can ascertain, with others not known to us, were lost, viz:—Capt. I. K. Dustan, Michael Dougherty, Lawrence Kelley, Thomas Gedney, Mary Ann Hilton, Sarah Johnson, and Saray Ruby.

The above list of those who were saved, was taken from the N. London Democrat, and is believed to be correct. The list of those who were lost, contains all the names as far as ascertained.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW LONDON Co. SS. }
Norwich, Nov. 28, 1846. }

We, the undersigned, a jury of inquest, under oath to make diligent enquiry and a thorough examination into what manner the several persons before us, being 18 in number, came to their death—having made such examination, do say that the death of said individuals, most of them to us unknown, was caused by bruises or by drowning at the time and in consequence of the stranding of the steamer Atlantic on the westerly end of Fisher's Island, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th inst., and that in our opinion the primary cause of said disaster was the bursting of the steam chest of the engine of the said boat about 2 o'clock on the night of the 26th inst.

(Signed) John Breed, Thos. Robinson, Wm. W. Coit, James L. Day, Rob't Johnson, John D. Ford, Ebenezer Fuller, Samuel Mowry, Charles Coit, Livingston H. Smith, Jedediah Spalding, D. E. Sykes.

THE BELL OF THE ATLANTIC.

BY MISS F. M. CAULKINS.

[When the steamer struck the shore, the dashing of the waves against her frame, caused the bell to toll. The tone of this bell is uncommonly shrill and clear, and heard at such a time must have seemed like a peel from another world. It has been frequently heard since the consummation of the catastrophe and is still sending forth at intervals, its solemn and piercing sound.]

Storm-spirits ye did well,
To swing the funeral bell,
That sad night:
Noting down with iron pen,
When the struggling souls of men,
Took their flight.

Mid the raging tumult round,
How the shrill entrancing sound,
Fills the air!
Overmastering the gale,
Childhood's shriek, woman's wail,
Man's despair.

From eternity's dark land,
On whose cold brink they stand,
Hark! it rolls;
Pealing forth the notes of woe,
Ringing loud, ringing slow,
For the souls.

Ah! 'tis not the broken deck,
Man, Man's the only wreck,
Worth a tear;
Oh ye seas! what a prize,
What a costly sacrifice,
Ye took here!

Yet they perished not in vain:
From their peril, from their pain,
Let us turn.
To the lessons they unrolled,
Worth an argosy of gold,
But to learn.

For the sons of God were there,
Men of faith, men of prayer
Unsurpassed.
And the love of Christ had power;
'T was an anchor in that hour,
Holding fast.

There was *one** whose face was seen,
Like a shining and serene
Crystal sea.
Sublimed, as if the soul,
Had already passed the goal,
And was free.

There was *one* † of manly brow,
"*We are nearer Jesus now*,"
Was his cry:
Then the rushing surge swept o'er
And the loosened seraph bore
To the sky.

One calmly said, § "Of old
My Savior's voice controlled
All my woe:
And if through the raging sea,
He now says, *Follow me*,
I will go."

No thought amid the strife,
Of his own death or life,
Had the Chief;‡
The burden on his breast,
Was the lives of all the rest,
And their grief.

They dropped into the wave,
Some found in it a grave,
Some an ark:
Down, down into the deep,
As they fall, as they leap,
Hark! oh hark!

Now the loud and silvery bell,
Like an anthem seemed to swell,
Shrill and sweet:
And a group of angels came,
With their bosoms all in flame,
Friends to meet.

They caught the jewel's bright,
As they burst forth in light,
From the clay;
And the souls and seraphim,
In a sweet thanksgiving hymn,
Passed away.

Yet still upon the deck,
Mid the breakers and the wreck
Swings the bell;
Now an anthem floats around,
Now a low and dirge-like sound,
And a knell.

Above the thundering breeze,
And the heavy booming seas,
To and fro;
Like a requiem in the air,
Like a presence, it is there,
Swinging slow.

* Dr. Armstrong. The serene and heavenly expression of his countenance during the whole of that trying Thursday, has been mentioned by several of the survivers.

† This gentleman, (whose name was not known to the passenger who related the circumstance), was heard several times expressing his confidence in God, and encouraging others to trust in Him. He was in the Saloon, and was heard to utter the words quoted above, just as the sea broke over, and dashed the saloon from the deck, crushing or drowning all who were in it.

§ A gentleman from Ohio; name not known.

‡ The noble self-forgetfulness of Capt. Dustan cannot be too highly praised, since it seemed to spring from a high sense of the responsibility of his post, and his duty as a man and a Christian. Calm, gentle, self-possessed, assisting and counselling others, or toiling for their safety, without rest or refreshment during their protracted peril, he was probably too much exhausted and benumbed to struggle with the waves and secure his own safety.

Missionary Friend.

NEW PROTESTANT MISSION TO AUSTRALIA.—By the brig Eveline of Newburyport, arrived the Rev. John Geddie, lady, and two children, and Mr. Issac Archibald and lady; sent forth by the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia. They are destined for the New Caledonia group, but are expecting to remain for a season at the Samoan or Navigator Islands. It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn, that the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia is composed of 1 Synod, 3 Presbyteries, and about 60 congregations, with 30 settled Ministers. Several of these congregations have hitherto aided the cause of foreign Missions by contributing to the funds of the London Missionary Society, American Board, and United Secession Church of Scotland. About three years since a Board of Foreign Missions was appointed by the Synod. Their first object was to carrespond with other foreign missionary societies, and select a suitable field of labor. An appeal was made to the respective congregations for pecuniary support, which was most cordially responded to far beyond the expectations of the most ardent friends of the cause. An effort was then made to obtain the suitable men for the work. The Rev. Mr. Geddie having been a settled pastor for eight years on Prince Edward's Island, resigned his charge and offered his services as a foreign missionary. He was accepted, and spent one year in studying medicine, and otherwise preparing himself for his future labors. Shortly before Mr. Geddie left, the services of Mr. Archibald were also accepted as a lay missionary.

We are happy to learn that these missionaries are going to their field with the cordial approbation of the London Missionary Society, which supports the mission at the Samoan group. Their funds and supplies are to be transmitted through the agency of the London M. Society. At some future time we may furnish our readers with some interesting information respecting the New Caledonia group of Islands. We only add that Messrs. G. and A. remain here until an opportunity offers for the Society or Navigator Islands.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. IV.

Seamen need better *accommodations.*

Accommodations! there are *none!* There is a *place*, and it has a *name*, and most appropriately are seamen said to "*turn*" in and "*turn* out" again. One would think but little else but *turning* could be done there, and that turning *out* would be the most agreeable motion that could be thought of in so uninviting a place. "Forecastle." We have read of many castles, and the nearest resemblance we can find to the one just mentioned is Bunyan's castle of "Giant Despair."—Indeed it is much *smaller* than the pilgrim's prison, and perhaps *darker.* At all events the old tyrant has shut up many an unfortunate pilgrim there. Indeed it hardly admits of a conjecture but that the grisly "giant" disappointed in that instance of his victims, *went to sea*, like many a despairing man before and since his day. And who can doubt where he took up his abode? No one who has had the curiosity to look down the bows of a ship, or the courage to venture within that gloomy "castle." Few landsmen I presume, have made out to get down there, and get back again, but have blessed their better lot on shore, however humble, and pitied those who from preference or necessity embodied there a roving, a disappointed, an indignant, or contented spirit. Sympathy goes out unbidden for the decieved sailor who to his chagrin finds himself in such unwholesome and degrading quarters—while we pity the man whose ungovernable restlessness, or insatiable love of gain, or ambition of advance to favor and office, makes him at home and contented even for *one* voyage in the forecastle of an ordinary whaleship. And we should despair of elevating a man who could so servilely put his neck to the degradation as to feel no indignance at the insult, or feel happy there. His berth, and in most cases, the discipline to which he is subjected, and often the gross deception practised upon him at the outset—all together, and even separately, make us wonder that a foremast hand ever ventures a second time to sea. In all these respects, and especially those of government and accommodations there is too little regard paid to the sailor as a *human being.* And perhaps the two are wisely and inseparably connected together. The sufferance of one without the other would, perhaps, make its endurance less tolerable, or the banishment of the one would speedily draw after it its associate evil. Certain it is they have a common origin. They should share a common fate.

The fault of the evil we now deprecate lies far back. Much as masters and officers have to answer for, we will, for the most part, exonerate them here. We will take the discomforts, the injured bodies, the hardened hearts, and the numerous curses occasioned or fostered by the unfitness of their abode, and cast the burden upon the conscience of the guilty. Let *owners and ship builders* bear it. Let them acknowledge the deformed and sickly and depraved offspring of their avarice and littleness, and be ashamed of the unworthy progeny. Let them henceforth remember that *men* are to live and lodge before the mast, that officers are not all who have feeling and whose comfort is to be consulted. Sometimes they have their own superiors in the cheerless house of the sailor,—men who would be above the meanness of subjecting even *them* to such degradation. Let them *respect these*, if the common principles of humanity will not move them to regard the common sailor, and for the sake of a worthy class study more the comfort, the health and the morals of all. Make henceforth forecastles more suitable to the beings who are to tenant them. It is hardly possible, and still more improbable, that the occupants of such a place will feel or act with as much manliness and propriety as if better housed and better lodged. If their magnanimity do not resent it, their *degradations will degrade them.* But we are told "*They get used to it!*" Yes; and that is the *worst* of it. There would be more hope of this class of men if they yielded less readily to their circumstances. There would then be less fear that their abuses would be perpetuated. It is among the worst of all effects of any wrong, that it habituates and reconciles the injured to that wrong. Still more hopeless is the poor victim who is brought down to contentedness, and actual preference of wrong to right. "Used to it!"—and so a man might get used to *slavery* till he preferred bondage to freedom. Habit makes even excruciating pain more and more tolerable. Oft repeated scourging scarifies the sufferer to a toughness proof against ordinary stripes. Long confinement will make a man's cell his home even preferable to the freedom and fair fields of his boyish sports. Who does not feel that these effects are the clearest exhibition of the dreadful nature of their several causes? And who would plead, that men get used to slavery, to scourging, to pain, and to imprisonment, as an extenuation of the injury, or as a shield from deserved reproach? Again the little, whining voice of self-interest tells us, "*No more room can be afforded for sailors!*" True, while avarice occupies so large a place in the hearts of ship owners. True, while the cupidity of man swallows up every better feeling of his heart, and an undue haste to be rich, blinds his mind and sears his conscience alike to the claims of humanity and the demands of justice. Even then, if policy prompts it, there can be more room for masters and officers. And if prospects of gain were more flattering, there could be "more room" for *bone and oil*, and *less*, if possible, for the sailor. It is more *profitable* to owners to receive the rich avails of a *full* cargo, than to enlarge at the expense of a little *oil* room, the contracted lodgings of the crowded men. Bone and oil will *sell;* but the bone and muscle that grappled the monster and barrelled up his wealth, must be *paid. That* is the difference;—and as if grudging the poor sailor his well-earned pittance, they *make him pay his own wages!* The space which should have been made into his cabin for his comfort, *is left in the hold* for him to fill with oil! This is two-fold robbery. But "It is *just as well: they only go there to sleep.*" No wonder! Who would wish to do any thing else *there?* And it would be hard enough for you or me to do *that!* But would they not go there for other purposes, were there the least attraction or comfort there in any thing else? What does it argue for a man's home that he repairs thither only for sleep? And what does it say for the wisdom or goodness of that parent or guardian, or master, who, with ability to the contrary, provides a home for his dependents whose sole attraction, or hard necessity, is the time passed there in unconsciousness of their unworthy shelter? What wonder there is so little taste for reading—such a taste cannot with comfort be indulged. And where it exists there seems a necessity that it be for trash—there is no retirement, no suitable place for reflection or deep thought. Reading that requires but little reflection, or that is of an astounding or exciting character is all that the accommodations of foremast hands will ordinarily admit of. Hence, too, may ordinarily be traced the careless and lounging habits so characteristic of sailors. Did they enjoy a light and roomy cabin, they might often be tempted below to inform their minds. But storms and cold and fatigue alone drive them there. It is too dark to read at midday, and if at night, a smoky lamp scarce flickers its doubtful light upon their cheerless berths. The impossibility creates indifference, the prolific source of mental poverty and imbecility. But "We 'turned in' once, it is *their turn now!*" And did you like it? Is it not rather a recollection of past imprisonment that moves a retaliating spirit within you, and, by a singular misdirection, avenges itself upon your successors? An unenviable disposition, surely, that can wish for others the misfortunes or abuses that fell to your own lot: the best proof of the dreadful effects of such degradation upon the intellect and heart. The plea is worse than childish, its weakness and inconsistency proving the author but the wreck of a man, possessed only of a shattered judgment and a perverse heart. He is probably the contempt and dread of his crew, discovering the fact that the forecastle may be the worst of all schools for training up officers and masters. Some having felt the yoke, may righteously determine to *lighten*, if not altogether remove the burden; some, and perhaps most, have borne

it only to know *how to impose its weight upon others.* Such have profited ill by past trials. Severer tests may separate their dross: there is more reason to fear they would consume both good and bad together.

But "*It will do them good; it will inure them to hardships!*" Thank you! You have yielded the point! You could not have meant thus to own yourself a *hard* master. And you are so *benevolent* in the exercise of your severity. Really, you are doing them a *kindness* to crowd and degrade them. It is for their good, and the more you contract their quarters, and the further into the dark you compel them to give themselves up to indolence or rest, the more useful and humane your course! Admirable logic! and as wonderful philanthropy! Few could be guilty of the one—though many perpetrate the latter.

"*They are more easily governed if made thus to feel their inferior rank!*" True, if they are in training for the mines of Siberia, or the galley of the Turk. If kept there, with the iron heel of oppression upon them, they will, ere long, sink to the level of their titled superior. Lower they could hardly reach. But enough. We have kept our readers too long in the forecastle. But the sailor has been there longer, and I fear will not soon get out. We are sorry for those there who respect themselves, but we sigh most over the *sick* who inhale the nausea, and look sadly out upon the cheerlessness of their gloomy home. But bad as it is, there is encouragement in the fact that the sailor's home is larger and better than it once was. We will hope that he will yet find room and comfort, and the light and the air of heaven, a *kind master* and *true happiness* upon his chosen element.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

☞ Honor be to all honest conditions of human life, and to that of honest poverty among the rest. Let the poor only turn their misfortunes to the improvement of themselves; let them not presume to think that suffering authorizes them to commit crimes or to foster hatred; and they cannot be wholly unhappy. Never, however, under any circumstances, ought we to be severe in our judgment of them. Have deep compassion upon the really poor, although they are often goaded by suffering and impatience even to rage. Consider how hard a thing it is to suffer extreme want on the highway or in the hovel, while within a few steps of the wretched man beholds his fellow-creatures, splendidly arrayed and daintily fed, pass by him. Forgive him if he have the weakness to regard you with malice, and relieve his wants, because he is a man.—[Coleridge.

It is common to men to err; but it is only a fool who perseveres in his error; a wise man alters his opinion, a fool never.

Extracts from late American Papers.

Naval.—Foster F. Rhodes, Esq., late U. S. Naval Constructor, who died at the Pensacola Navy Yard, 7th ult., was nine years in Constantinople, as Chief Naval Constructor of the Ottoman Porte, and while there, built *twenty-six* sail, which vessels bear the reputation, (as he did) of being second to none in the world. He built the famous "Mesradia," a Turkish frigate, carrying 74 forty-two pounders, (a heavier weight of metal than three-deckers, or ships of the line carry.) He also built the Jamestown, U. S. sloop of war, carrying 22 guns, which has proved herself the fastest in our navy. He was a good Christian, a man of strong common sense, and one of the best Naval Constructors in the world.

The following appointments have been made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate:—

Lieuts. in the navy.—Henry P. Robinson, Isaac N. Brown, R. Delancy Izard, Napoleon Collins, and John L. Worden.

Surgeon in the navy.—Robert W. Woodworth.

Assistant Surgeons.—Randolph Mason of Virginia, and Joshua Huntington.

Pursers.—Edward D. Reynolds, of Illinois, and Levi D. Slamm, of New York.

Deaths in the U. S. Navy.—Since the last session of Congress, December, 1845, the following deaths have occurred in the Navy.

Commodores.—Elliott, Crane, Renshaw, and Nicholson.

Commanders.—Jones and Wetmore.

Lieutenants.—Todd, Keith, Henry, Graham, Bache, (drowned) Beverly, and Morris, (fell at Tobasco.)

Surgeon.—Hassler.

Assistant Surgeon,—Barton.

Pursers.—Rice, Spencer, Breese, and Waldron.

Passed Midshipman.—Jameson.

Midshipmen.—Bartlett, Chenoweth, Pilsbury.

Masters.—Catalano and Dowe.

Gunners.—Barr and Bright.

Carpenter.—Morrison.

Sailmaker.—Reed.

Chief Engineer.—Hebard.

Chief Naval Conssructor.—Humphrey.

Naval Constructor.—Rhodes.

There are numerous resignations. Two Lieutenants, one Assistant Surgeon, one Purser, one Passed Midshipman, two Masters, two Master's Mates, one Teacher of languages, one Gunner, and one Sailmaker, have resigned.

Among the dismissions, we notice Mr. Navy Agent Isaac H. Wright, of Boston, by withdrawal of nomination, June 20, 1846.—Chief Engineer Moss had his commission revoked, and the place of 2d Assistant Engineer offered him, which he has not yet accepted.—[N. London Advocate.

The United States Government has purchased of Wm. W. Goddard, Esq., the new and beautiful ship Crusader, of 550 tons, for about $45,000.—[Boston paper.

Loss of U. S. Ship Boston.—By the arrival at Norfolk of schooner Volant, Captain Mathias from Ragged Isabel, we are in possession of the following particulars of the loss of the Boston, bound to the Gulf of Mexico.

She left New York on the 8th of Nov., and had very pleasant weather until the morning of the 15th, when, during a heavy black squall, accompanied by thick rain, and going then at the rate of nine knots an hour, she struck on an outer reef on the northern part of the island of Eleuthera, (one of the Bahamas), and drove up within fifty yards of the shore, broadside on. Immediately cut away thh masts, and threw overboard shot. When daylight appeared, it brought clear weather. During the squall, the quarter boat was swept away, and swamped. All the officers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, where they have been living in tents for two weeks, when the Volant took off two officers, and ten men, whom she has brought to Norfolk. The officers are passed midshipmen G. W. Temple, and midshipman J. B. Smith. The remainder of the officers and crew were left on the island and expected to sail in few days, for Nassau, N. P., from whence they will take passage for Norfolk. They had already sent two schooners loaded with stores, &c., to Nassau, and expected to ship the balance by the vessel that was to carry them to that place.

The Boston now lies high and dry, and bilged within fifty yards of the shore, stripped of every thing except the guns and water tanks, which it was impossible to get out.

Exploring Expedition.—A memorial has been presented to Congress, signed by a large number of officers who accompanied the exploring expedition, praying that a committee may be appointed to investigate certain grave charges which are brought against them in the narrative of that expedition which has been published under the authority of Congress. Appended to the memorial is an extended statement of the particular points in the narrative which are specially referred to.

Naval examination.—The following young men have passed the examination required, and been admitted into the navy, as acting midshipmen, since the 10th of October:

Beverly Kennon, Inda., Edwin O. Carnes, Ohio, James Bredon, Penn., F. W. Robinson, Mass., J. P. Foster, Tenn., A. J. Dallas, Penn., Augustus Dodge, Ind., Jas. Waters, Mich., K. R. Breese, R. I., P. C. Johnson, Me., O. P. Allen, O., Chas. L. Smith, do., Lewis C. Sawyer, do., John D. Raney, Miss.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 29, 1847.

☞An officer of the U. S. ——, thus writes us from Monterey:—

"I rejoice to learn through the Friend, 'that the cause of Temperance is advancing with you, and that you have the co-operation of some of your most worthy citizens. I read with much pleasure the address of Mr. Marshall, and with such assistance, the cause must prosper.' The prospect is a sad one here to all the friends of Temperance. Grog-shops are springing up in all directions, and 'Jack's' path is literally beset with these stumbling blocks. I fear it will be some time ere "public opinion" will rid the country of such nuisances."

Grog-shops nuisances,—were there ever greater?

Foreign Intelligence.

United States.—By the Eveline we have received Boston papers to the last of January. Later intelligence however has been received. The war spirit was raging, although there was a powerful opposition. Volunteer companies were in the progress of formation. In Massachusetts four companies had been raised; one was commanded by Captain Wright, recently of brig "Somers," lost off Vera Cruz, and formerly Assistant Surgeon on board the sloop-of-war Boston, which visited this port in Feb., 1843. A son of Daniel Webster commands another. Subsequently Captain Wright was appointed Lieuteuant Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment for Mexico. The Hon. Caleb Cushing, formerly Minister to China, was elected Colonel. The demand for American produce in Europe had made freights high and trade good. The following statement will show that great quantities of bread stuffs were exported last year.

Export of Breadstuffs.—More than 4,000,000 bushels of grain were exported from New York city last year to *foreign countries*, besides 1,193,428 bbls. flour, equal to 5,000,000 bushels more, making a total of NINE MILLION BUSHELS, or its equivalent, from a single port. It is at the rate of 25,000 bushels in a day, the year round, Sundays and all. It is more than half a bushel to every white man, woman and child in the nation.—[Bost. Rec.

How much better to feed the starving nations of Europe than to convert the grain into whiskey and gin, to make the nations of the earth drunk.

Boston papers for November, December and January contain full and minute accounts of the loss of the steamer Atlantic. The loss of no vessel since the burning of the Lexington, seems to have so much excited the sympathies of the New England people. Volumes would not contain the published matter upon the subject. We regret that our limits will not allow a more extended publication of particulars. There were many incidents connected with the melancholy affair of most thrilling interest. No one can read these accounts without being most solemnly impressed with the inestimable value of the Christian's hope. It was in the hour of peril and when human strength was unavailing, that the terror stricken passengers gathered around the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, and listened to his words, not knowing but the very next wave might consign them all to a watery grave.

Two new missionaries, Messrs. Cochrain and Kinney, have been appinted by the American Board to the Sandwich Islands.

We extract the following prices current from the Boson Atlas:—

Boston Market, January 20.

Sales of Winter sperm bleached and unbleached,	1 10 a 1 15
Do. Spring and Fall,	1 08 a 1 08
Do. Crude Sperm,	98 a 1 00
Do. Whale refined,	50 a 56
Do. do. crude,	40 a 42
Do. Whalebone,	35 a 40
Do. California hides,	9 a 9
Provisions.	bbl.
Beef—Extra Mess,	$10 50 a 11 00
Do. Mess,	10 00 a 10 50
Pork—Clear,	13 00 a 13 50
Do. Mess,	11 50 a 12 00

Domestics.—The demnad continued good for all descriptions, and prices high.

California.—By the arrival of the Com. Shubrick, we have received the "Californian" and "Star." The Californian has been enlarged and removed from Monterey to San Francisco. From these papers and private correspondence, we learn the following:—Commodore Stockton left San Francisco, a few days since with a parto of some 30 men for the United States, over the Rocky Mountains. Commodore Biddle leaves in a few days for the United States, in the Columbus, via Cape Horn, when Commodore Shubrick becomes commander-in-chief.

The Californian of June 12th, reports almost the entire U. S. squadron at Monterey. For two months not a vessel of war had been seen at San Francisco. Gen. Kearney had left for the U. S. Considerable unpleasant, as well as pleasant feeling existed respecting the future appointment of Col. Fremont as Governor. Public meetings had been held. Col. Fremont is reported to have left for the U. S. with General Kearney.

From the "Star" of May 29, we copy the following letter respecting Mexican affairs:—

Monterey, May 24th, 1847.

Glorious news has been received by the sloop of war Portsmouth, which vessel anchored in this harbor about six hours ago. I thought I would write a line giving you what I believe to be a fair account of the matter.

Gen. Taylor was posted at Saltillo with 7000 men, while Santa Ana was at San Luis Potosi with 18,000.—Gen. Taylor feeling it unsafe to risk a general engagement, marched as though he would do so, but left in a certain pass or gorge in the mountains, his artillery of 26 field pieces and placed them so that they had complete command of the pass.

On the 22d of February, (ominous day!) Santa Anna advanced to meet Taylor, and that old fox retreated to his pass under a galling and destructive fire from Santa Ana, who on the 22d and 23d pressed hard upon Taylor's rear, cutting him up terribly; on the 24th Gen. Taylor gained the pass, closely pursued by the Mexicans, and then ordering the army to lie flat upon the ground, he opened his artillery upon Santa Ana and his now closely pressed and compact army, mowing them down as grass. 5000 were left dead of the Mexicans, and about 6000 scattered, the remaining fled with Santa Ana back to San Luis Potosi. Gen. Taylor lost 2000 men killed in his retreat, so says the Mexican account.

Before the Portsmouth left Mazatlan, the town was illuminated on account of despatches received from Santa Ana, stating that he had cut Taylor all to pieces, and that he was retreating before him; but I presume the candles had not yet burned out before the news of the 24th followed that of the 22d and 23d, placing matters in a far different light, at which there seemed to be an end of rejoicing at Mazatlan.

Gen. Scott had marched on to and taken the city of Vera Cruz, where he had posted himself, intending to starve the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The fleet were much strengthened under Commodore Warrington, who had, or was to reinforce Commodore Conner with the Ohio, ship of the line, and several other sloops of war.

A transport ship was lost with troops for Gen. Scott, at Tuspan Bay, and every soul perished, said to be 500 in all. This is about all the news by the Portsmouth and Dale. The latter arrived yesterday from Panama, with ten or twelve letters at most, and the Portsmouth to-day from Mazatlan.

I have taken what I write you from a public document in the possession of Mr. T. O. Larkin, so that I think there is no doubt of its truth.

Society Islands.—By the schooner "S. S.," formerly "Mary," intelligence has been received down to June 28th. The new Governor had arrived, and the former one had left for France. The Queen and Governor were going round the Island of Tahiti, to visit and see all the people. All was quiet. A very important question had been decided between the English and French Governments respecting the leeward Islands, viz:—Huahine, Borabora, and Raiatea. These were declared independent of the French Protectorate;—hence the demonstration of hostilities at Huahine some 18 months since was altogether premature. Each Island, it is reported, will have a separate flag. It was reported that the English vessels of war, Grampus and Calypso, and French Corvette Arion would sail July 1, for the leeward Islands, to hoist and recognize their respective flags. It was reported that the Huahine flag would be a red stripe between two white; that of Raiatea, two red and three white; and that of Borabara, three red and two white. The Grampus was expected to leave for Valparaiso, and the Calypso to return to Papiete.

DIED.

In Cambridge, 10th ult., Thomas Breeze, Esq., Purser, U. S. N. In early life he was attached to the personal staff of Com. Perry, was in the combat of Lake Erie, and assisted in firing the last gun discharged on board the Lawrence.

At New York Commodore John Nicholson, of the U. S. N., aged 63. He died of apoplexy.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig Eveline from Boston—Rev. John Geddie, lady and two children, Mr. Isaac A. Archibald and lady, Missionaries for Navigator Islands; Mrs. C. A. Goodwin, Captain's lady; Messrs. Hiram Clark and F. Sebastian Jewett, supercargoes.

Per Schooner "S. S." from Tahiti—Mr. A. McGuire, wife and 3 children, and Mrs. J. Stevens.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

NOTICE TO WHALERS.

Honolulu is a free port to Whalers of all nations, the only charges being $2 for buoys and $1 for clearance—tonnage dues and pilotage being abolished by the law of 15th June, 1847.

ARRIVED.

July 18.—Am. brig Eveline, Goodwin, Newburyport, 167 days. Experienced severe weather off Cape Horn; in lat. 13, long. 120 W., Pacific, took a heavy gale from S. W., and lay to 24 hours.

22.—Br. bark Helena, Thornton, from Valparaiso, via Coast of Mexico, 20 days. Reports the Coast closely blockaded by the American squadron; had no communication from the shore. An American brig, with a cargo on English account, had been seized in attempting to run the blockade. Left at Valparaiso, in April, a bark purchased by Capt. Kelly, and the Danish ship King of Denmark, both loading for this port.

23.—Hawaiian schr. S. S., Mohran, 23 days from Tahiti. Left at that port, H. B. M.'s ships Grampus and Calipso, and an English merchant vessel from Sydney.

25th,—Haw'n schr. Com. Shubrick, Von Pfister, Monterey.

MEMORANDA.

☞ The low-decked brig Smith Tuttle, Sylvester, sailed from Newburyport for the Columbia River, Nov. 20th. She had not arrived at the river, June 12, when the Modeste left, which would give her 204 days out. She was a fast sailer and heavily sparred.

☞ The U. S. S. Saratoga, bound for California, reported by us some time since as having arrived at Valparaiso, after a passage of some 90 days from Rio, arrived at Norfolk last Dec., having put back to Rio in distress. We learn that the hurricanes to which the Saratoga was exposed in her endeavors to round Cape Horn, were awful and tremendous, beyond any thing of the kind that had ever been experienced by the oldest seamen on board, and it is almost miraculous that the ship weathered them with the loss she sustained in having all her sails (new) split into ribbons. She shipped a sea which took off all her quarter boats, damaged her spars and started her deck and stern frame. The Saratoga left the Cape on the 5th and arrived on the 26th October, at Rio, whence she sailed for this port on the 6th November.

Yankee Enterprize.—The schooner Indiana, of only eighty-seven tons burthen, cleared at the Custom House on Saturday forenoon, (Boston, Jan. 18,) for a trading voyage to the west coast of Central America, (California.) Among other articles comprising her cargo, are forty-eight Yankee clocks.

SUGAR MILL FOR SALE.

AT Wailuku, Island of Maui, on the 26th August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at public auction, all the remains of the late Sugar Establishment at that place, consisting of Iron Rollers, Earthen Jars, and Wooden Boxes for drying sugar, Iron Pots, Fire Brick, Tools, House Timber, and many other articles.

Inquire of H. SWINTON,
Terms cash. Auctioneer.
july 24. 4t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE present term of the Co-partnership of the subscribers being about to expire by limitation, all persons having demands against the firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and settle before the 31st August next, on which day the firm will be dissolved. C. BREWER & CO.
july17, tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave for the United States, requests all persons having any claims against him to present the same for settlement. JAS. F. B. MARSHALL.
july17.. tf.

FOR ST. FRANCISCO.



THE fast sailing coppered Brig "EVELINA," Goodwin Master, sails on Friday, the 30th, for San Francisco. For passage only, apply to the Master on board, or to
july24. S. H. WILLIAMS.

TO LET.



A ROOM in the premises occupied by the undersigned; it is fitted up with counter and shelves for a retail store, and has a bed-room attached, also a room underneath for storage. Apply to G. RHODES & CO.
july24. tf.

PIANO FORTE.



A Boston made PIANO FORTE nearly new, of superior tone and finish. Has been but a year in use, and will be sold low. Apply to
jun5 tf. JAS. F. B. MARSHALL.

COD FISH.

A FEW Barrels just received, and for sale by the barrel, or at retail, by
july24 3t. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

CHAIRS.

20 DOZEN Chairs for sale by
R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.
july 24. 3t.

FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Chile Flour, just received and for sale by
jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

CANVAS.

ENGLISH CANVAS—100 bolts, No. 1 to 5, for sale by
jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

DENIMS!

10 BALES and two cases superior heavy Denims, for sale by
my22tf. WALDO & CO.

SPERM CANDLES.

30 BOXES Sperm Candles, for sale by
R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.
jun12. tf.

JUST PUBLISHED!

HISTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. *Third Edition.*—For sale at this Office. Price, $1,00 in paper, $1,25 in sheep.

—ALSO—

A few copies of the second edition, with Steel Engravings and Maps. Price, $1,50.

Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands, Steel Engravings, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1,50. m29 tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BY L. D. OTIS, A MNEMONICAL AND STATISTICAL CHART of the Hawaiian Islands, United States and Great Britain.

☞ This chart embraces much valuable information, besides presenting the elementary principles of the Science of Mnemonics.

Price 50 cents in sheet form, and $1 when mounted. tf—July 16

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

JUST received, and for sale by EVERETT & CO.,

Plates, assorted sizes, Ewers and Basins,
Cups and Saucers, Foot Baths, Slop Jars,
Covered Dishes, Brush and Soap Trays,
Do. Pitchers, Tumblers in Casks, Decanters,
Hanging and Stand Lamps, Shade do.,
my29. tf.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per ship "Montreal," an invoice of GOODS consisting in part of

Crates Nappies and Soup Plates, Window Glass,
Cases blue Prints, blue Drills and Denims,
Cases Satin Jeans and Orleans Fancies,
Bales Brown Drill, 30 and 40 inches wide,
Shirtings, Sheet Iron, Putty, Glue, &c.
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

LOST.

ON the 7th inst., a Certificate of Naturalization, and "Pass," from H. B. M.'s Consul General belonging to the subscriber. The finder, by restoring one or both will be suitably rewarded.
JOSEPH WRITCH,
Honolulu, June 8.—3t Blacksmith.

SCALES.

PER "MONTREAL," an assortment of Counter and Platform Scales, of superior quality, to weigh from 36 to 2000 lbs., for sale by
my22 tf. C. BREWER & CO.

RICE.

1000 Lbs. best quality American Rice, for sale by
jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

CHRONOMETER.

A Superior English Chronometer, French's Manufacture, in perfect order; for sale low by
jun19tf WALDO & CO.

CRACKERS.

100 TINS Cold Water, Butter and Sugar Crackers, just received, and for sale by
my22 tf WALDO & CO.

CANVAS.

ENGLISH CANVAS, No. 1 to 5; 70 bolts for sale by
my22 tf. WALDO & CO.

STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS

OFFERS for sale the following list of Merchandise remaining from the cargo of ship "Montreal," from Boston:

6 cases two blue Merrimack prints,
1 do blue cottons, 48 packs Bruisgin's sail cloth,
1 bale heavy Raven's duck, 5 do. common do.,
1 bale Flems for pantaloons, 1 bale Russia diaper,
170 do. sewing twine, 20 bales new Russia oakum,
1 case of brushes ass't., 300 do sole leather ass't.,
75 barrels Haxall flour superior,
10 do. Hope Mills, 5000 do Canadian Rice sup.,
75 barrels mess beef, 75 do. prime pork,
70 whole and 70 half boxes brown soap,
40 casks Sicily Maderia wine,
40 baskets champagne, 24 cases claret,
14 do. muscat, 12 do. olive oil,
3 platform scales, 1,000, 1,200 and 1,700 lbs.,
1 case sheet iron bake pans, 13 crates crockery,
90 boxes ass't. window glass, 12 cans linseed oil,
800 lbs. window weights, 48 groce tea spoons,
200 pieces paper hangings,
An assortment of stationery,
Paints, hardware, and groceries. july9 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:

15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10 × 4 Linen Sheeting, 4 × 4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12 × 4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16 × 4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.
my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

ON hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail by the subscribers,

10 dozen superior Pickles, assorted,
Reading's, John Bull's, Lewis's, and other Sauces,
Superior Pimento, Ground Ginger, Sweet Oil,
Rasberry Syrup, Currie Powder, Capers, &c.
jun12 tf. R. VIDA & VONPFISTER.

SUNDRIES.

PER "MONTREAL," 16 cases 4 × 4 indigo blue Sheetting, 4 cases twilled stripe Shirts, 2 cases Sheathing Copper, 11 bbls. long nine Cigars, for sale by C. BREWER & CO.
my22. tf.

LEATHER.

50 SIDES Sole and Rigging Leather, for sale by EVERETT & CO.
jun5 tf.

CORDAGE.

JUST received, by late arrivals, and for sale by the subscribers:

8 Coils Shrouding, 30 do. Hemp, assorted sizes,
Coils Spunyarn, Houseline, Marline,
Deep Sea Lines, 25 coils Manila Cordage.
jun5 tf. EVERETT & CO.

CANDLES.

35 BOXES superior Sperm Candles, for sale by
my22 tf. WALDO & CO.

DRIED APPLES.

A SUPERIOR Article, for sale by
jun19tf WALDO & CO.

$500 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of H. H. M.'s Government, that a secret *Lodge* or *Society* of rogues has existed and still exists at Honolulu, banded togother by an oath of fidelity under a desperate leader, (said to be about forty-five years of age, and once a man-of-war's man) and whose object is to get possession by stratagem of His Majesty's yacht, Kamehameha III., or some other fast sailing vessel, to cruise in these seas for purposes not yet disclosed, but believed to be piratical, and whose presence in this kingdom is dangerous to persons and property, the above Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be paid from His Majesty's Exchequer, to any person or persons who will give information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the whole or part of said *Secret Lodge or Society*.

It is believed that they have in their possession a new figure head, and a stern board to supply the place of the crown on the stern of the Kamehameha III. They have also sets of false papers and flags to be used as required. One set is Mexican. They designed to take the Kamehameha III., by taking passage in her for Maui, with their arms concealed in their chests, and to overpower the crew on the passage and put them ashore on Lanai. These particulars may aid in their detection, and put all persons on their guard against their attempts.

HONOLULU HOUSE, May 1, 1847. tf

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.
my 22 tf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE third term of the Select School will commence on Monday, May 24th. Tuition per quarter of 11 weeks.

For higher branches,	$10 00
" Common "	8 00
" Beginners,	6 00
" Incidental expenses,	25
" Furnishing desks,	75

JAS. E. WILCOX.

References. Rev. Samuel C. Damon and J. B. De Fiennes. my22 tf.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices, my22 1y.

CAVEAT.

THE public attention is called to the following facts:

1st. That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1841, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, by which Peter A. Brinsmade, William Hooper, or their assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes, until the 24th November, 1842, which right of location, was, on the 13th September, 1842, extended without further consideration to the 24th of November, 1845.

2d. That when there yet remained two years and six months of the term for such location, said Brinsmade, Ladd and Hooper, by their duly empowered Attorney, P. A Brinsmade, sold and transferred all their rights under said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, and by a contract executed at Brussels, on the 17th of May, A. D. 1843, with that Company, divested themselves of the right to locate and enjoy such lands.

3d. That the Belgian Company not having located or demanded the right of locating such lands, from the 17th of May, 1843, to the 24th of November, 1845, the time for such location has completely elapsed, and the said two contracts have become *void* by their own terms.

4th. That said contract of 1841, in accordance with the established custom of these Islands, having been made in duplicate, one being left in the hands of each party thereto, and each duplicate consisting of an English and Hawaiian version, duly signed and sealed, it has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that Ladd & Co., notwithstanding they have sold and delivered the English version of said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, have lately assigned the Hawaiian version of said contract to other parties for purposes unknown to said King and Government.

Therefore, know all men, that in case any person or persons shall hereafter pretend to claim or asesrt any right under either of those void contracts by reason of purchase, transfer or assignment, such person or persons will meet the just and legal opposition of the Hawaiian Government.

And be it further known to all men, that whoever shall purchase said contracts, will purchase them at his or their own peril, and be deemed to have purchased a nullity.

Done by order of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, at the Department of Finance, in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 21st day of May, 1847.

G. P. JUDD,
Minister of Finance and Attorney for the King's Government. my 22 1y.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

***Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.
Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.
Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

C. BREWER & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
WANTED—Government or Whaler's Bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
MAUI AND OAHU,
G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER.
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
(Office at the Counting Room of Everett & Co.)

S. H. WILLIAMS,
General Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., AUGUST 12, 1847. [No. XV.

The Poet's Corner.

SONG OF THE STREAM.

When nature was drooping and dying from thirst,
Forth from the mountain a fountain burst,
And it sent out a stream so pellucid and bright,
That it gladdened the heart and refreshed the sight.

It leaped down the mountain side, flowed round the hill,
Now, foamed a cascade, then a murmuring rill,
And it gave such a charm to the famishing earth,
That it seemed like a being of heavenly birth.

Not content to go silent and speechless along,
It gave voice to its murmurs, and broke forth in song,
Though the verses were rude, all the language was true,
And as I understood it, I'll give it to you.

"I was born in the mountain 'mid fair shady bowers,
Where dwell the sweet songsters, and spring the bright flowers;
But I'll hie me away to the plain below,
Spreading life, joy and beauty, wherever I go.

I will furnish my banks with a carpet of green,
Nothing withered or dry where I flow shall be seen,
But flowers fresh and fair shall spring up by my side,
Whose fragrance so sweet, shall diffuse far and wide.

I will water the roots of the stately tree,
Each leaf shall be nourished and fed by me,
While gracefully o'er me the willow shall bend,
And embrace with affection its ever true friend.

I will visit all dwellings the high and the low,
To man I'm a friend let who will be his foe,
I will not, like the wine cup, steal beauty and wealth,
But will add to his wisdom, his virtue and health.

To each lad and each lass, that shall venture to sip,
I'll give bloom to each cheek and a smile to each lip,
And I'll cause peace to reign 'tween the husband and wife,
Not like wine, gin and brandy, breed envy and strife."

Thus sang the cool stream as it glided along,—
May "Oahu Fountain" re-echo the song,
And send forth pure streams, spreading gladness around,
Till on this isle of the ocean no drunkard is found.

THE BIBLE.

Most wondrous Book! bright candle of the Lord!
Star of eternity! the only star
By which the bark of man could navigate
The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss
Securely; only star which rose on Time,
And on its dark and troubled billows still,
As generation, drifting swiftly by,
Succeeded generation, threw a ray
Of Heaven's own light, and to the hills of God,
The eternal hills, pointed the sinner's eye.
By prophets, seers, and priests, and sacred bards,
Evangelists, apostles, men inspired,
And by the Holy Ghost anointed, set
Apart and consecrated to declare
To earth the counsels of the Eternal One—
This Book, this holiest, this sublimest Book
Was sent. [Pollok.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. V.

Seamen need a *good library* on board ship. They have *mental* as well as bodily wants. They have not only the bone and sinew of other men, they have, also, in proportion to their cultivation, the same intellectual powers and the same capacity of mental elevation and enjoyment. They must be taught as other men, and the same importance attaches to the proper culture of their minds as is plead so wisely and successfully for the merchants, farmers, mechanics and day-laborers of their native land. The sphere of their influence is wider than that of the mass of laboring landsmen, and, for evil, that influence has hitherto been much greater and more lasting. It has entered every port and penetrated far into the interior of every empire. The wings of commerce have encircled the earth, and every where carried their physical and moral contamination. They are to vast multitudes in every clime, the representatives of the nation under whose flag they sail. Entitled to their country's protection wherever they may roam, they may, by ignorance, indiscretion or perverseness, cost more treasure and blood than the life services of all their numerous class could ever redeem. Hence they have a moral and national importance far beyond their individual worth. They are, in a sense, the speaking trumpets and travelling preachers of the world. Their own characters and deeds have often been the darkest message they have conveyed, and the best exemplification of the necessity of useful knowledge and sound religious instruction. New England *gospel* and New England *rum* have frieghted the same ship. The inconsistency and contradiction caught quickly the eye and stung deeply the heart of good men. But how few have discovered and mourned over the same as exhibited in the band of praying missionaries in the cabin, and the profane and licentious crew of the forecastle: intelligence and ignorance—prayer and cursing—the hymn and the ribald song—the sabbath and the day of lewd merriment—Heaven and Hell going together to the conversion of the world! The day will come when the union will be severed, and the shame blotted out. But it will not be till more is done for the sailor. Sermons on shore will not do it. Prayer alone on shore will not do it. Nor will seamen's chapels nor seamen's chaplains, unaided, bring about the desired change. No combination of good influences on land will reform or preserve the sailor *at sea*. Those influences must *follow* him around the world. They must be within his reach and by his side on his own element. They must be brought to bear upon him in his cabin and on deck; at the helm or aloft; on the "lookout" or in pursuit of the whale. Nor will any amount of *physical* reform accomplish the object. If all we have advocated, and much more should be done for seamen, and a fair understanding, good government, wholesome fare, and suitable accommodations should be secured to him, he would indeed feel the impulse and exhibit a change. But if not followed by other and higher reforms the sailor would, in the most important respects, remain the same. These changes in his physical condition would be necessary to the successful introduction of higher and better, and indispensable concomitants to complete reform. But they would *civilize* only, they could not essentially enlighten the mind. Certainly they could not renew the heart. And so intimately are the needed reforms linked together, that an *advance* beyond and above, is necessary to the performance even of physical improvement. Civilization unsustained by intelligence and religion, will exhaust its own energies, and relapse into an indolent and sordid repose, and if not resuscitated, die. The reforms we have been urging at the hands of masters and owners, if not followed by the better deportment corresponding elevation of character, increased intelligence, and rational enjoyment of their men, would only confirm them in their false reasoning and remand the half delivered captive to his prisons. It is therefore as necessary to *advance* as it was to come up to our present position. We have entered the enemy's territory and have taken a few fortresses, but complete victory must be gained at the *gate of the capitol* and in the very heart of the country. Our weapons, like the objects of our warfare, are not "carnal." Our colors are white and our terms of peace, like our badge of victory, *knowledge and godliness*. In council with the reader, I propose in this number, briefly to urge the first term of the treaty. As the best practical means of securing intelligence among seamen, and insist on *a library* adapted to their wants. Further than instruction in navigation, to those who may wish it, by the master or mate, and perhaps in reading to those ignorant of the art, by those kindly disposed, of their own number, we cannot urge the school system of instruction; nor this, only as ship's duties will permit. The impracticability of this mode of imparting and

gaining knowledge, makes the resort to books more necessary. Nor should the fragments of time at the sailor's command be wasted on *trash*. He should not be able to put his hand upon an unworthy book. The space it would occupy on the shelf, or in the mind and heart, had better be empty. *Comical, tragical and fictitious* writings, should, as a general rule, be kept from his perusal. Exceptions should be rare and made with unwonted prudence. The first tends, in the sailor's mind, to excessive and empty joviality. The second raises in his adventurous spirit a careless boldness, and has sometimes stirred him up to treachery and blood. The latter excites an uneasy curiosity or unhappy discontent, and often ends in desertion, and consequent exposure and disgrace. Better, if exceptions to entire exclusion of such works from the ship's library, be never allowed. The influence of such works on the little informed, and the immature in principle, is always questionable. Beside "*truth is stranger than fiction,*" and sobriety better than mirth, and the foul and bloody deeds of reckless men had better remain in the dark book of the judge for future reference in the trials of like criminals, than to be transcribed, and thus the "firebrands arrows and death" of hellish passions let loose on their fiendish errands of arson, murder, mutiny and treason.

Infidel and *licentious* works should of course never disgrace a respectable library. No wise owner would ever put such combustibles in contact with a sailor's magazine. Better far scourge him to excessive toil and fetter him a slave, than thus liberate him on the broad road to ruin. Mercy might rescue him in ignorance and in slavery, but in infidelity and the house of death, infinite love could save neither him, nor yet the *murderer of his soul*. Who would write, or print, or sell, or scatter the leaves of such a Upas, whose deadly influence would collect from the North and South and East and West, and from the ocean's depth and the ship's cabin, so many and such swift witnesses of woe?

But books of *history* are peculiarly appropriate to the library we propose. And the selection might be made with particular reference to the countries lying in the track of the voyage. This circumstance would give additional charms to the best written history of any nation, and often induce the otherwise indifferent sailor to peruse its pages. He will feel at home on a foreign shore if his memory has chronicled any of the events connected with the race who people it. It will be an introduction to the intelligent and the good if he can properly discover to them his knowledge of their national peculiarities, their soil, their wealth, their religious and literary institutions. Or if he had no liberty and no inclination or opportunity on shore, or its clouded hills alone told the land was there as they passed it; the knowledge he had acquired would create self-respect and a thirst for more. In connection with history, books on *natural science* would of course furnish ample amusement and valuable instruction. And these may be obtained in every dress and with every illustration and embellishment to suit the progress, style, age and language of the reader. Entertaining conversation, or simple narrative, or pictorial illustration, or the graver style of scientific research and discussion take the reader on through the various fields of useful knowledge, so various are the styles by which are pleased the equally various tastes of the reader.

Books of *travels*, of *voyages*, of *exploration and discovery*, should be found within the sailor's reach. They contribute to an interesting branch of knowledge, giving not only life sketches of the actual state of the world, but revealing the *progress* of mankind, and the resources and wonders on the surface and in the bowels of the earth. Such knowledge would be interesting to the sailor as he ploughs the deep, or touches here and there in his voyage round the globe.

But, above all, *religious* books should meet the sailor on every shelf of his library. And it is matter of rejoicing that while religious instruction is most needed by this class of men, it is at the same time conveyed to us in all the variety and attractiveness that invite the taste and secure the attention of mankind to others and less important branches of education. Doctrine, history, biography, devotion and practical duty are taught, related, illustrated and enforced in every style from the utmost simplicity to the height of dignity and sublimity. A suitable number and variety of these should tempt the sailor's eye and reach the sailor's heart.—This is but an imperfect sketch of an appropriate library for seamen. Good judgment, with a desire to benefit intellectually and morally this neglected class of men, could hardly fail of making a proper inviting selection. *Common school* books should not be overlooked. A judicious selection of periodicals would not be out of place. And first of all the *Bible* should be there; it should be his own. It needs hardly to be added, that these books should be for all; nor yet that a reasonable measure of time should be allowed for reading. With these facilities the complaint would soon cease that seamen have *no taste* for reading, or a taste only for books of a vile or unprofitable character.—There has been but little chance for the cultivation of a better. It would have been a miracle, if with all their physical wants and abuses, they should, even with the best opportunities have found any other. Nor need the proper use of this means of improvement interfere with the ship's duties. It should not and would not. And it would be a libel on human improvement to suppose that such a course would *make men above an honorable employment or respectful and proper subordination*. Owners, and masters too, would ultimately find such expenditure of time and means for *the interest of all*. While, then, so much is done on land to increase knowledge, and every town and village association, and school district has its library, let a generous portion of the leaves of this great Tree of life be scattered over the broad and peopled ocean. T. DWIGHT HUNT.

The Missionary Friend.

☞ The following tribute to departed worth has been placed at our disposal, and many of our readers will doubtless agree with us in the opinion that it comes from a most unexpected source. We can assure our readers that from long acquaintance with the writer, we have the fullest confidence in the sincerity and truthfulness of his statements. This moral portraiture of the character of one Hawaiian female, induces the belief that the sex is not so destitute of virtue and piety as one might be led to suppose who hears only the broad assertions of many. Our sympathies are strong in favor of the people among whom we dwell, having for years been witness to the ameliorating influence of the christian religion upon their civil, social, domestic and religious condition. While there is much remaining to be accomplished, yet a great and beneficial work has been achieved. Because the picture may present dark shades, they would have been still darker and the picture more hideous had not the mild rays of the sun of righteousness been diffused abroad. Upon the very same principle that some assert the work of missions a failure at the Sandwich Islands, and other once heathen countries, it might be proved that true religion was a stranger to the people of Old, or New England. Their reasoning proves too much, and hence fails to establish the point at issue. The statement of a few single facts being of more importance, in the elucidation of this subject, than the publication of whole sheets of vague assertions, we here conclude our remarks, leaving our readers to draw their own inferences:

HONOLULU, July 19, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—You wished me to pen a few facts illustrating the character of my wife, *Kaili*. I will do so—I scarcely know how to begin. If I give her story in full, it would be tiresome to a stranger—should I but enumerate her good qualities, it would be but so many barren words, producing no better results than if spoken on another occa-

sion, and no satifaction to me. I will be as brief as I consistently can.

I became accidently acquainted with her in the early part of 1843, when she was but a little girl. (She was born June 17, 1832.) In an attempt at conversation with her, she gave me to understand that she was a member of the church. With my then very imperfect knowledge of the native language, and prejudged opinion of this people, I supposed that but a desecrated garment to cover iniquity, but she very soon convinced me that she was not to be trifled with, and with a tone of voice and expression of countenance I shall not soon forget. I have ever respected *such* professions since. Our acquaintance continued for three years, when we were married; through this period I never saw or heard aught to spot her character. In truth her conduct, considering the circumstances of her birth, breeding and poverty, led me to consider her a prodigy of goodness and virtue. This secured my esteem, and what is often the case, when for the other sex—my love—hence our marriage, which I have never for one moment regretted.

Since, *like a husband*, I have known every secret of her heart, and a better one it seems impossible to be. She ever made me secretly ashamed of my own, and wonder, as I do now, that a human one could be so single and pure. Religion, or a sense of her relation to her Maker, as taught in the scriptures, was the predominant feeling of her heart. This *I* know, for never a day passed while we lived together, without some unequivocal manifestation of it; *all* her actions confirmed it; she never boasted of her piety, far from it; she always felt as if she was unworthy. This religious consistency *told* wonderfully upon me; from admiring it alone, I came to love it and sincerely desire it.

This quality, coupled with great natural endowments, acquired for her that ascendency over me, and all of *us*, which she justly deserved; in fact, she got to be the *head*, and her advice was sought in every thing of importance, and we always thought ourselves bettered when we followed it, she was always right. In abilities from circumstances alone, I was her superior, but in moral integrity and all that was good, she was immeasurably above me. Nothing could persuade her into evil, she was firm as a rock. Her unqualified exemption from all bad habits so prevalent among this people, was truly remarkable. She never used tobacco, nor gave her consent to its use in her house. In fact, she persuaded me from it as she did from all other vicious and idle habits which a single and careless man is so apt to contract. Never thought of rum—she never went to the street to see people passs on *any* day—never romped or went to festivals, except a very few religious ones, (school celebrations, &c.) I never heard her chaunt or chatter nonsense with her people—I never knew a silly word or action to escape from her. She detested gewgaws and finery, and would never consent to my getting for her more than what decency or necessity required.

I will relate a circumstance which I now recollect, that will show the cast of her mind more than any thing else I can say: Shortly after the birth of her child, I tried to persuade her to wear jewelry, telling her I was proud of her, and would purchase such as she wished, and that she had well earned them. She replied that God had sent her a jewel that pleased her more than all the *mea lapuwale* I could purchase for her. This reply reminded me of Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchii, and I told her the story. Her esteem and admiration for her was unbounded, and I could get no rest till I had told her much of the noble minded matrons of Rome. Such was the vein of her mind—she loved conversation if the topic was a noble one, if not, she listened to it with little patience. She loved her people as a nation, and ever deplored their condition. She looked back with peculiar horror upon the degradation of her ancestors, and forever wondered that the present generation did not more generally take advantage of the terms now offered them. She could never excuse any one for licentiousness or wickedness of any kind on the plea of ignorance; her reason was a simple and forcible one, viz: There was no Hawaiian but that had had the same advantages of education with her, and that *she always knew better*. I remember many instances of her praying and weeping in secret whenever any affliction overtook her; but when she found out that praying did not displease me, she rather sought me in those moments.

Her mother tells me a characteristic incident of her. A few days before her death, *they* all gathered around her sister, who was very sick, and was not expected to live; while asking one another what they should do, she sat silent for a while, when a flood of tears rained from her eyes, she said, "let us remember God in this our affliction, and he will not forget us."

I was absent at the time of her illness and death, and know no more than what I am told. Her mother tells me that she gathered to her all her beauties in death, and died without a struggle. If such is the death of a christian I can easily believe she met with no other. Her loss to me is irrepairable. Though our sojourn together was one continued sunshine, and never a discordant word between us—though I can have no other than the happiest hopes for *her* future, yet I feel as if I could never still this anguish of my heart; the sun and the world shine and smile no more for me. I only know that God's will has been done and that this affliction has made me a wiser and better man.

Yours affectionately, &c.,
T. METCALF.

To Rev. R. Armstrong.

The 4th of July at Lahaina.

Mr. Editor,—Noticing in your paper of the 16th ult., a communication from Lahaina with the description of the temperance dinner on the 5th ult., I would wish to modify and correct a few statements therein. A conversation arose in a beer shop some time previous to the dinner between some inmates of the hospital and other residents, during which the hint was thrown out that some liberal person might make them a present of beer for the dinner, at which intimation the proprietor of the house kindly offered them a barrel if they would accept it. No answer was returned, but upon applying to the Governor for permission to have the dinner, permission was also asked to have beer upon the occasion, and being expressly prohibited, the answer was returned to the donor of the beer, that it was not acceptable, and thus you will perceive that something otherwise than strict principles prevented the use of the intoxicating beverage, and I greatly fear that the slur endeavored to be conveyed in your former communication, will not have its full effect.

I submit this to you, respectfully asking pure impartially and justice, and sincerely hope that those who on the 5th advocated the principles of total abstinence, will for the future make principle and practice agree, and be conscious that the eyes of some of their fellow-residents in Lahaina are too widely open to be blinded. EQUITY.

For the Friend.

A Short Sermon.

Text—"Out with one's self."

What a misfortune! Nothing suits. It is too hot, or too cold; too wet, or too dry.—Neighbor A. is all wrong. Neighbor B. looks angry. Neighbor C. don't speak.—The milk-man brings chalk mixture. The butcher cheats. The servants steal. The market is miserable. The store-bill is enormous. The house rent is too much, and every thing too dear. At breakfast, the coffee is burnt; at dinner, the soup is cold; at supper the tea is weak. These are minor troubles. The whole world is topsy turvy.—The governments, the religions, the customs, the politics of the earth are all wrong. Every thing and every body displeases, while even "God's ways are not equal." To be "out with one's self," what a calamity, it makes one out with every body else. Every thing looks green, and why? simply because the man looks through green specks. Speak to such a person, and unless you are guarded and adapt your language to his whims, you may be sure to be either bitten or growled at. If your language suit not it will be equally potent with Ithuriel's spear, as described by Milton. "Out with one's self." Hearer, ponder well the text, consider its meaning, study its philosophy, and you will be the wiser man.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 12, 1847.

Ascent of Haleakala.

EDITOR'S JOURNAL.—"June 25th, 1847. Started this morning at 5 o'clock, from the Rev. Mr. Green's station, Makawao. Our path led through fields of fennel, which grows wild and in the most rank luxuriance. I could not but contrast the abundance of this herb, with the stinted growth of the same, as it is reared in the flower gardens of the United States. After riding about two hours we had passed the woody region. During the remainder of our ascent only a few tufts of wild grass, with an occasional shrub, were to be seen. Our guide in several instances pointed to shrubs, saying *tabu*, and we learned that such were sandal-wood.—The ascent was extremely tiresome, although the roughness of the way did not compel us to dismount from our horses. Ere we reached the summit, the clouds were at our feet, and we looked down upon them! The broad side of the mountain was spread out before us, every where strewed with lava-rocks, while above us was the clear blue sky, and the sun, whose rays would have been most scorching had we not been favored with a fresh trade-breeze. At 10 o'clock we reached the cave, about two miles from the summit, where we partook of refreshment. Visitors often spend the night at this spot. It certainly did not hold out many attractions, and I have good reasons for believing it already possessed tenants that would sharply contend for occupancy with any way-faring and luckless wight, who might find himself there benighted. Their praises have recently been celebrated in doggerel rhyme and their services recommended to His Majesty, by a late visitor on our shores:—

"If the King wants troops that wont prove skittish,
But will fight like a bear, both French and British,
And raise the nation, both head, neck and shoulder,
Above all the nations that bully and scold her,
Let a bill at head-quarters be at once got through,
To enroll a Grand Army, as other Kings do;
But with this *improvement*, to enlist if they please,
Instead of *kanakas*, these veteran *Fleas*."

FRIEND, Nov. 1846.

Another hour's toilsome riding, along a zigzag path, brought us to the rim of the enormous crater. The first good view of the immense cavity, many miles in diameter, and thousands of feet deep, richly rewarded us for all our toil and trouble. I find the crater thus described in the 4th volume of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, 254th page: "The crater of Haleakala, if so it may be called, is a deep gorge, open at the north and east, forming a kind of elbow. The bottom of it, as ascertained by the barometor, was 2,783 feet below the summit peak, 2,093 below the wall. Although its sides are steep, yet a descent is practicable at almost any part of it. The inside of the crater was entirely bare of vegetation, and from its bottom arose some large hills of scoria and sand; some of the latter are of an ochre-red color at the summit, with small craters in the center. All bore the appearance of volcanic action; but the natives have no tradition of an eruption. It was said, however, in former times the dread goddess Pele had her habitation here, but was driven out by the sea, and then took up her abode on Hawaii, where she has ever since remained. Can this legend refer to a time when the volcanoes of Maui were in activity. Of the origin of the name Mauna Haleakala, or house of the sun, I could not obtain any information. Some of the residents thought it might be derived from the sun rising from over it to the people of West Maui, which it does at some seasons of the year." The gentlemen of the Exploring Expedition made the highest peak, 10,200 feet above the sea, or a few feet less than two miles. The limit line of wood is 6,500 feet. The crater is at least 8 or 10 miles in diameter, and 5 from the center to either opening. This spacious area contains something like 15 craters of no inconsiderable dimensions, varying from 200 to 600 feet high.

As I sat upon the brink of this most stupendous of nature's work, glancing an eye into its profound depths, from whence immense quantities of lava must have issued forth, or extending my vision across the channel, separating Hawaii and Maui, upon the snow-capped summit of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, lost in the clouds, these words of the Psalmist were most forcibly brought to my mind, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him." It made me feel man's insignificance, although styled "Lord of creation." Mighty indeed do the works of Jehovah appear, when viewed from an eminence, like the summit of Haleakala, in a clear day. I wandered along the crater's brink, alternately looking downward into its fiery depths and outward upon the immense ocean of clouds that effectually concealed from my view the mountains of West Maui. While thus gratifying the soul with scenery, vast and sublime, I chanced to espy the fragment of an old newspaper, which proved to be a number of the Episcopal Recorder, published in Philadelphia. The date I could not learn, but to my surprise, I found the scrap contained sentiments and remarks not unfitting the spot whither the winds had driven it. The following is a quotation:—

"He who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meeted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and hills in a balance. He with whom the nations are as a drop of the bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance, who 'taketh up the isles as a very little thing;' for whom 'Lebanon is not sufficient to burn, nor the beasts thereof sufficient for a burnt offering;' He has given them to me. And what have I given in return? The fragments of my feelings and the mere shreds of the joyous days and peaceful nights He has bestowed on me."

Never was I more favorably situated to appreciate the beauty, force and sublimity, of such language, paraphrased from that most sublime of old Hebrew Poets, Isaiah. I was standing upon one mountain more than 10,000 feet high, at a distance of more than 50 miles, I could see the summits of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, vieing in height with the Andes of South America and the Hamelek of Central Asia. The prophet and poet, Isaiah, represents the Almighty as weighing the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance. Far away stretched the broad Pacific, "majestical, inimitable, vast," yet Jehovah measureth the waters in the hollow of his hand. "The isles," what are they, and how disposed of? Them, He "taketh up as a very little thing." But how doth Israel's God view the nations? They "are as a drop of the bucket, and are counted as *the small dust of the balance*."

It is with good reason that the critics regard Isaiah as among the most, if not the most sublime of either uninspired or inspired poets. It might, with propriety and truth, be

said of him as it was said of a poet of modern times:

He——
——"Soared untrodden heights, and seemed at home
"Where angels bashful look.
"He, from above descending, stooped to touch
"The loftiest thought."

We commenced our descent about half past 12 o'clock, and safely reached the mission station at 5 P. M., having been absent just 12 hours. We had travelled between 25 and 30 miles, and on account of the roughness of the road were compelled to walk our horses nearly the entire distance. Weary and exhausted, we were thrice-glad to be kindly welcomed by our missionary friends. Thus ended a day's excursion excessively fatiguing, but we hope in the end it may prove invigorating to both body and mind."

Fourth Anniversary of the Restoration.

The 31st of July, appears to have become a national holyday among the Hawaiians. So far from discouraging its annual observance, we think it should be rather encouraged. A proper recognition of the day will foster a spirit of patriotism. The late anniversary appears to have been partly festive and partly religious. It was so intended.—All classes of our population were invited to a picnic at His Majesty's summer residence in Nuuanu Valley. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, great numbers resorted thither, besides pedestrians, several thousands on horse back. Says the Polynesian, "one man hired to count them, commenced early in the day and made out 3,600, going up and 4,600 down—another 1,637 following the King, and 362 straggling. His account was only for part of the day.—The Governor's computation is 3,000, besides those that come from Koolau." Suffice it to say, probably a larger company has not been assembled for many years.

Our limits will not allow a detailed account of the animating scenes of the day. A multitude seemed much interested in the spear-exercise and other Hawaiian sports. A sumptuous entertainment was spread for foreigners, while the Hawaiians were served, in a style, that reflected great credit upon His Majesty, the Governor, Paki, John Ii, and others who were directly or indirectly concerned. We can truly remark, that we never witnessed so numerous a gathering, where such perfect order, propriety and regularity were maintained. "There seemed to be a place for every man and every man was in his place." The following summary of the various dishes served up for the occasion will show that the tables must have groaned under the weight of the viands:—

271 hogs, 482 large calabashes of poi, 602 chickens, 3 oxen, 2 barrels salt pork, 2 of bread, 3,125 salt fish, 1,820 fresh do., 12 1-2 barrels luau and cabbage, 4 do. onions, 18 bunches bananas, 55 pine apples, 10 barrels potatoes, 55 ducks, 82 Turkeys, 2,245 cocoanuts, 4,000 heads of kalo, 180 squid, Grapes and other etcetera, sufficient to feast 12,000 people.

We must not fail to notice one circumstance which was something new for this quarter of the globe. "A coach and four" was a new feature in the procession of a Polynesian chieftain. The Royal party rode in the carriage originally presented by Queen Victoria to her sister Queen, Pomare, but which the latter, in her poverty, was obliged to dispose of by sale. We very much doubt whether any King ever rode through the streets of the capital of his kingdom, when greater order and decorum reigned. To the triumph of Temperance principles among the Hawaiians and foreigners, must be attributed much of the good order that was every where apparent throughout the day.

In the evening, His Majesty, chiefs, foreign officers of government, many of the residents, and numbers of the native population assembled for religious service at the King's Chapel. A discourse was preached in native and afterwards repeated in English, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. The singing was good. The sermon of the Mr. Armstrong has already been published in the columns of the Government Organ. We hope it will be read.

Facts about Volcanoes.—They are generally found near the sea or some repository of water. Some stand alone, called central volcanoes, like Hecla, Ætna, and Visuvius, others form a chain, or line, like the volcanoes of South America, or Alutean Islands. There are about 200 active, and many thousand extinct craters upon the globe. "By far the greatest number of active volcanoes are found in the Pacific and Indian oceans, or on the shores of continents washed by them."—Trimmer's Practical Geology, 460 p. The Sandwich Islands, have the honor of containing the largest active, as well as the largest extinct crater on the earth. No active volcanoe on the globe will compare in size, with Kilauea, on Hawaii, while Haleakala, on East Maui, is larger than any other extinct crater. It has been estimated that every century 2,000 eruptions take place in different parts of the globe, or an average of 20 every year. According to recent intelligence, Hecla, in Iceland, is remarkably active, and has been for several months.—The Danish Government has sent scientific men to make observation upon the eruptions.

☞To such of our readers as are interested in the improvement of seamen, we recommend a thorough perusal of the article in the present number upon the "wants" of seamen. The importance of furnishing useful reading to seamen, is but partially appreciated by the community. As a means of doing them good, it will certainly rank next to the preaching of the gospel and Sailor's Homes. From attentive observation, we are almost disposed to give it the first place.—As an auxiliary, it is an agent of great power. Seamen will not be likely to derive benefit from either a preached gospel, or good boarding houses, if while at sea they have no reading, or a *species* worse than none.—Many seamen are inclined to read works of science, more will read history, while not a few need elementary school books. The calls for such books are rapily increasing. By sale and donation, we annually dispose of several hundred spelling books, among seamen. We are often asked why an edition of 2,000 copies of the Friend is issued, when our subscription list numbers only a few hundred. Our answer is, that we desire, to the extent of our limited means, to furnish reading-matter for every sailor visiting the ports of the Sandwich Islands. To meet the constant draft upon our stock of books and periodicals for seamen, we would invite the friends of the cause to forward such books and publications, as they may be willing to dispose of, by donation. We assure them that we shall most gladly scatter them abroad among persons by whom they will be read. "School books," "Travels," "Voyages," "Histories," as well as religious books, are respectfully solicited.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Rev. Mr. Coan, Missionary of the American Board, in a recent letter, writes:

"The number of sailors who visit Hilo, (where he resides,) is annually increasing; but the temperance has made such progress in this port, that sailors search in vain to obtain the maddening poison here, and we have, therefore, been very quiet, notwithstanding the thousands who have thronged our shores during the past year. One midshipman from an English man-of-war, feeling a little afraid to speak the word 'rum,' went from shop to shop among our traders, inquiring, 'Do you keep any thing here?' 'What thing?' asks the grocer; 'any thing to *distract the brain*?' On being answered, 'No,' the poor fellow went off, sadly disappointed, and cursing the port, by calling it a 'wretched dry place,' &c., notwithstanding our abundant rains and our sparkling cold water."

What an example of burning shame to such Bostonians as are sending their rum to heathen countries!

Mr. Coan notices the conduct of the officers in command of several ships-of-war, English and American, which were at Hilo last year, in terms of commendation.

Brother Sleeper of the "Boston Mercantile Journal," thinks that "such Bostonians as are sending their rum to heathen countries," are setting "an example of burning shame!" He expresses our opinion exactly. We hope a better spirit is pervading the mercantile community. Recently we heard of one Boston merchant, who, as he stood upon the wharf and saw the brig E. loose her sails, and "fill away" on her long voyage to our shores, remarked, "if I knew she had a cask of spirits on board, I would order her back and take it from her hold." This man expressed our mind exactly.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.—By the arrival of the Bark Don Quixote, and Brig Argo, intelligence has been received from China, up to about the first of June.—Nothing has yet been heard respecting the missing Brig "Wm. Neilson." We copy the following from the Chinese Resitory, for May:—

"Two French ships of war, the frigate Gloire and the corvette Victorieuse, arrived in the Chinese waters about the end of last month, from Cochinchina, where for sundry insults they destroyed a part of the king's navy. We have not space here for the details.

By the Howqua, from N. Y., the Rev. Messrs Lord, Carpenter, and Wardner, with their wives, arrived at Hongkong on the 28th ult. They come as missionaries to the Chinese. There have also recently arrived three or four Protestant missionaries from Germany.

Died at Serampore, on the 5th of March the widow of the late Dr. Marshman, at the advanced age of seventy; and forty-seven years resident in India. Dr. M. was one of the first missionaries to India."

The Repository for April and May contain a detailed account of the late troubles between the English and Chinese. It appears that the Governor of Hongkong, without notifying the Chinese authorities, ordered the naval commander to spike all the cannon along the river between Hongkong and Canton. His Excellency proceeded to Canton accompanied by 3 Steamers. The naval commander reports that more than 800 large cannon were spiked without opposition.—Several demands were then made upon the Chinese authorities, such as free access to visit the city of Canton, more land for stores, site for a church and burying ground. These were partially acceded to. In two years Canton is to be opened to British subjects. Much excitement existed among the Chinese. A strong opposition exists among the English against the late movements of the Governor. Opposition papers denounce him in the most violent manner. "The end is not yet."

☞ The attention of Parents and Teachers is respectfully called to the selection of Hymns just published, for the use of children. Although the sale must necessarily be quite limited, yet it is hoped a sufficient amount may be realized to cover the actual cost of publication and pay for those copies which may be gratuitously distributed. See advertisement.

Donations.

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Mr. Mitchell, Bk. "Columbia,"	$2 00
A Friend,	2 00
Mr. Gillett, (a sovereign,)	4 50

FOR THE FRIEND.

U. S. S. "Warren,"	$10 00
Capt. Duncan, Bk. Columbia,	3 50
A Friend,	2 00
"Washington Nautical Temperance Society," on board U. S. S. Cyane,	10 00

[From the Polynesian of Aug. 7.]

OPERATIONS AT VERA CRUZ.—The American forces landed under cover of the squadron on the 9th of March. On the 22d, the batteries being completed and the town thoroughly invested, Gen. Scott summoned it to surrender, offering favorable terms. Gen. Morales replied that he should defend it whilst he had a single soldier left. A destructive fire was immediately opened and continued during the night from 24 mortars and 20 Paixhans, beside the artillery.—The town was destroyed in several parts and set on fire, and by a Mexican account, 600 of the inhabitants and 300 of the garrison killed or wounded before Gen. Morales consented to capitulate. The American loss was some 16 men, including Midshipman Shubrick, from the Raritan, who was serving at one of the shore batteries under the charge of Capt. Aulick. On the 27th the following terms were allowed by Gen. Scott. The entire garrison to be prisoners of war, released on parole not to serve again until exchanged. The officers to preserve their side arms and personal effects—the forts and castle to be delivered over to the U. S. troops, with all their materiel, &c.—private property to be respected. On the 28th these conditions were complied with, and Gen. Scott, wishing to give the defenders of Vera Cruz a proof of his esteem for the unfortunate courage they displayed in its defence, granted that one general, 4 chiefs, 8 officers and 16 soldiers, drawn by lot, should be freed from their oaths not to serve again against the U. S. All the Mexican generals spontaneously offered the lot to be first drawn to Gen. Morales. On the 29th 10,000 American troops marched for the interior; 2,000 occupied the city and 1,000 the castle.

During the seige of 80 hours, 130 pieces of artillery of all kinds fired upon the town, keeping constantly six bombs in the air. The marksmanship was said to be wonderfully exact. One bomb followed another directly into the object aimed at; 4000 bombs fell upon the town, besides a much larger number of balls. The castle was surrendered because it was indefensible after the capture of Vera Cruz,—so the Mexican account states. They report their force in the town at 3,500. During a norther which prevailed at the time 15 American merchant vessels were lost.

LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO U. S. S. CYANE.

Capt. Dupont,	E. Vanderhorst, M.,
R. L. Tilgham, 1st Lt.,	Hill Crabb, "
G. W. Harrison, 2d "	A. Allemand, "
E. Higgins, 3d "	E. Sheppard, "
A. McCroe, 4th "	R. F. Lewis, "
C. D. Maxwell, Surg.,	Hunter, Sailmaker,
R. M. Price, Purser,	Dodd, Carpenter,
T. McLanahan, P. M.,	Douglass, Gunner,
	Collins, Boatswain,

ENGLAND,—Parliament has declared the ports of England open to the importation of grain free of duty, suspended the navigation laws, and proposed a reduction of duties on sugar. The misery among the poor continues unabated. The rich classes have opened subscriptions, and deprive themselves of the superfluities of life. The Queen has addressed a letter to all the English clergy, praying them to open subscriptions for the Irish and Scotch sufferers,—large sums had already been collected.

PASSENGERS.

Per Argo, from China, Messrs. T. Cummins and J. Robinson.
Per Don Quixote, from China, T. Shillaber, Esq.
In the Eveline, for San Francisco, Mrs. Goodwin, Messrs. Clark, Jewett and Frankfurt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 2—U. S. S. Cyane, Dupont, from Mazatlan via Hilo.
Aug. 8.—Chilean Brig Argo, Jurnvich, 64 days from China.
Aug. 8.—Hawaiian Bark Don Quixote, Lindsey, 66 days from China.
Aug. 8.—Hawaiian Schr. Kekaunuohi, Treadway, from Pell's Island with seal oil and skins.

SAILED.

Aug. 2—Ham. Bark Hamburg, Tierman to cruise.
4.—Eng. Bark Helena, Thornton, for Mazatlan.
Aug. 2.—Am. Brig Eveline, Goodwin, for San Francisco.
Aug. 9.—Am. Bark Toulon, Crosby, for Oregon.

Just Published.

HYMNS for children, selected from Dr. Watts and others. This is a small book of Hymns, designed to meet the wants of the numerous children speaking the English language on the Islands. Application has often been made to the Seamen's Chaplain for a book of hymns suitable for children to commit to memory. It is hoped this collection will be found to answer that purpose. Many of them are selected from "Watt's Divine and Moral Songs," which have obtained an unrivalled popularity in England and America.

Price $1,00 per dozen—12 1-2 cents single copy.
aug12 tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS in Honolulu who have borrowed books belonging to the Seaman's Chaplain, are requested to return them as soon as convenient.
aug12 tf.

Chinese Repository.

PERSONS desirous of becoming subscribers for the Chinese Repository, can do so by applying to the Seamen's Chaplain.

Subscription price, $3,00 per annum.
aug12 tf.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices.
Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of BUSH, MAKEE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general Ship Chandlery and Commission business at Lahaina, Maui.

ALFRED W. BUSH.
JAMES MAKEE.
J. A. ANTHON.

Lahaina, July 1, 1847. tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE present term of the Co-partnership of the subscribers being about to expire by limitation, all persons having demands against the firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and settle before the 31st August next, on which day the firm will be dissolved. C. BREWER & CO.
july17, tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave for the United States, requests all persons having any claims against him to present the same for settlement. JAS. F. B. MARSHALL.
july17. tf.

STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS

OFFERS for sale the following list of Merchandise remaining from the cargo of ship "Montreal," from Boston:

6 cases two blue Merrimack prints,
1 do blue cottons, 48 packs Bruisgin's sail cloth,
1 bale heavy Raven's duck, 5 do. common do.,
1 bale Flems for pantaloons, 1 bale Russia diaper,
170 do. sewing twine, 20 bales new Russia oakum,
1 case of brushes ass't., 300 do sole leather ass't.,
75 barrels Haxall flour superior,
10 do. Hope Mills, 5000 do Carolina Rice sup.,
75 barrels mess beef, 75 do. prime pork,
70 whole and 70 half boxes brown soap,
40 casks Sicily Maderia wine,
40 baskets champagne, 24 cases claret,
14 do. muscat, 12 do. olive oil,
3 platform scales, 1,000, 1,200 and 1,700 lbs.,
1 case sheet iron bake pans, 13 crates crockery,
90 boxes ass't. window glass, 12 cans linseed oil,
800 lbs. window weights, 48 groce tea spoons,
200 pieces paper hangings,
An assortment of stationery,
Paints, hardware, and groceries. july9 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:

15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10 × 4 Linen Sheeting, 4 × 4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12 × 4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16 × 4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.
my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER

OFFER for sale on reasonable terms, for cash, barter or bills of exchange on the U. States, England and France, the following articles:

Beef, pork, biscuit, molasses, loaf sugar, coffee,
Tea, rice, tobacco, segars, Epsom salts,
Vinegar, assorted pickles, in bottles, pepper,
Preserved meats and fish, sperm candles,
White and brown soap, sweet oil, linseed oil,
Spirits turpentine, black paint, white lead,
Green paint, verdigris, double and single blocks,
Russia and English canvas, twine, cordage,
Earthen ware, glass ware, files, copper tacks,
Cut and wro't nails, knives and forks, tumblers,
Log lines, signal halyards, lanterns, stationery,
Manila hats, slop clothing, camp ovens,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
my22 tf.

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

CAVEAT.

THE public attention is called to the following facts:

1st. That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1841, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, by which Peter A. Brinsmade, William Hooper, or their assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes, until the 24th November, 1842, which right of location, was, on the 13th September, 1842, extended without further consideration to the 24th of November, 1845.

2d. That when there yet remained two years and six months of the term for such location, said Brinsmade, Ladd and Hooper, by their duly empowered Attorney, P. A Brinsmade, sold and transferred all their rights under said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, and by a contract executed at Brussels, on the 17th of May, A. D. 1843, with that Company, divested themselves of the right to locate and enjoy such lands.

3d. That the Belgian Company not having located or demanded the right of locating such lands, from the 17th of May, 1843, to the 24th of November, 1845, the time for such location has completely elapsed, and the said two contracts have become *void* by their own terms.

4th. That said contract of 1841, in accordance with the established custom of these Islands, having been made in duplicate, one being left in the hands of each party thereto, and each duplicate consisting of an English and Hawaiian version, duly signed and sealed, it has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that Ladd & Co., notwithstanding they have sold and delivered the English version of said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, have lately assigned the Hawaiian version of said contract to other parties for purposes unknown to said King and Government.

Therefore, know all men, that in case any person or persons shall hereafter pretend to claim or asesrt any right under either of those void contracts by reason of purchase, transfer or assignment, such person or persons will meet the just and legal opposition of the Hawaiian Government.

And be it further known to all men, that whoever shall purchase said contracts, will purchase them at his or their own peril, and be deemed to have purchased a nullity.

Done by order of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, at the Department of Finance, in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 21st day of May, 1847.

G. P. JUDD,
Minister of Finance and Attorney for the King's Government. my 22 1y.

JUST PUBLISHED!

HISTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. *Third Edition.*—For sale at this Office. Price, $1,00 in paper, $1,25 in sheep.

—ALSO—

A few copies of the second edition, with Steel Engravings and Maps. Price, $1,50.

Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands, Steel Engravings, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1,50. m29 tf.

PIANO FORTE.



A Boston made PIANO FORTE nearly new, of superior tone and finish. Has been but a year in use, and will be sold low. Apply to
jun5 tf. JAS. F. B. MARSHALL.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF OREGON TERRITORY.

AN ACT to prevent Desertion, and for the recovery of deserting or absconding Seamen.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory*, That when it shall be made to appear to any Justice of the Peace, by the affidavit of any person, that any person has deserted or absconded from the service of any master or captain of a vessel claiming the services of such deserting or absconding person, upon contract or agreement made and entered into, either in this or a foreign country, the said Justice of the Peace shall immediately issue his warrant for the apprehension of such deserting or absconding person, and cause the accused to be brought before him, or some other Justice of the Peace of the county in which the original writ issued.

§ 2. The officer having the warrant, or any other person who may be duly authorized to serve said warrant, may arrest said accused deserting or absconding person in any county in this Territory, and bring him forthwith before the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrat, or some other Justice of the Peace of the same county.

§ 3. Upon the trial of the case, if it shall appear that the master or captain of said vessel is entitled to the further services of said deserting or absconding person, it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace, or the court trying the same, to cause said deserting or absconding person to be delivered up to the master or captain of said vessel, and all costs shall be adjudged against said deserting or absconding person, and a certificate of the same shall be delivered to the said master or captain, who shall thereupon pay the same.

§ 4. Any person who shall entice a seaman to leave his ship, or who shall knowingly harbor, secrete, employ, or in anywise assist a deserting or absconding seaman, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred, nor less than 25 dollars for each offence; and all fines collected under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid into the county treasury, and be recovered either by indictment or action of debt, in the name of the county.

§ 5. That every ship master or captain, on the desertion of any of his crew, shall be bound in the penal sum of fifty dollars, to give immediate information of the same to the proper authority.

§ 6. That if the mate or first officer under the captain or master, and a majority of the crew of any vessel or ship lying in any port of Oregon Territory, shall discover that said ship or vessel is too leaky, or otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores, to proceed to sea, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master or captain shall, upon the request of the mate, (or other officer,) and such majority, forthwith apply to the presiding Judge of the county court, either in term time or vacation, and thereupon, said Judge is hereby authorized and required to issue his precept, directed to three persons, the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such vessel or ship and to examine the same in respect to the defects or insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to the said Judge in writing under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any, or in what respect, the said ship or vessel is unfit to proceed to sea, and what addition of men, provisions or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle, or apparel will be necessary, and upon such report the said Judge shall adjudge and determine and endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed to sea or not, and the master or captain, and crew, shall in all things conform to the said judgment. If the complaint of the mate and majority of said crew, shall upon said report and judgment, be deemed just and well founded, the master or captain of said ship or vessel shall pay all costs of such view report, and judgment, and be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by said judge, but if the complaint of the said crew shall appear upon the said report and judgment to have been without foundation, then the said master or captain, or the owner or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall deduct the cost and reasonable damages for the detention (to be ascertained by said Judge) out of the wages coming due to the said complaing mate and seamen or mariners.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Secretary to cause a copy of this Act to be published in the Oregon Spectator, and the Sandwich Islands papers, as soon as practicable.

§ 8. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Attest, A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker.
N. Huber, Clerk.
Approved, Oregon City, 19th Dec., 1846.
m29 tf. GEO. ABERNETHY.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh Bread, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to snit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

R. VIDA & VON PFISTER,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

C. BREWER & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
Charles Brewer, J. F. B. Marshall, Francis Johnson. } Hawaiian Islands.
Wanted—Government or Whaler's Bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. Everett, Jas. J. Jarves. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
offers for sale an assortment of
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

RODRIGUEZ VIDA & VON PFISTER,
DEALERS IN
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER.
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
(Office at the Counting Room of Everett & Co.)

S. H. WILLIAMS,
General Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., AUGUST 26, 1847. [No. XVI.

The Poet's Corner.

From the Polynesian.

☞ The following beautiful lines were written by a young lady in one of the large cities of the United States, and placed within the Holy Bible, which she gave to a wild and thoughtless brother whose irregularities, had, in a degree, compelled him to leave his native land, the society of his friends, his widowed mother, to whom he should have been a support and stay, and last, but not least, the sister who could yet love, and write to and for him as follows, for a long and dreary voyage in a whale ship. I am sorry to say that he did not discover them until some considerable time after he had been to sea.

When the parting bosom bleeds,
When our native land recedes,
While the wild and treach'rous main,
Takes us to her breast again,
Father! view a sailor's woe—
Guide us whereso'er we go.

When the lonely watch we keep,
Silent on the mighty deep,
While the boisterous surges hoarse
Bear us darkly on our course,
Eye that never slumbers! shed
Holy influence on our head.

When the Sabbath's peaceful ray,
O'er the ocean's breast doth play,
Though no throngs assemble there,
No sweet church bell warns to prayer,
Spirit! let Thy presence be,
Sabbath to the mustering sea.

When the raging billows, dark,
Thundering, toss our threatened bark,
Thou, who on the whelming wave,
Did'st the meek disciple save.
Thou, who hear'st us when we pray,
Jesus, Savior! be our stay.

When in foreign lands we roam,
Far from kindred and from home,
Stranger's eyes our conduct viewing,
Heathen bands our steps pursuing,
Let our conversation be
Fitting those who follow Thee.

Should pale Death, with arrow dread,
Make the ocean wave our bed,
Though no eye of love might see,
Where that shrouded grave might be,
Thou who hear'st the surges roll,
Deign to save a sailor's soul.

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. VI.

The sailor needs a *Sabbath* at sea.

He has a *body* and a *soul*. These together constitute him a mortal and immortal being. His body needs the *rest* of the Sabbath; his soul, its salutary *checks* and its divine *instructions*. To enjoy it is alike his privilege and his *right*. God gave it to him, and no man may take it from him. He who *will* not observe it robs God and himself; he who, in addition, deprives his fellow of his day of rest robs God *and his neighbor*. In either case the guilt is fearful, only the latter adds tyranny to folly. Perhaps among no class of men has this robbery been so prevalent as among seamen. Certainly no class of seamen have so obstinately and impiously trampled upon the holy Sabbath as whalemen. And few Sabbath breakers have provoked the Lord of the Sabbath against more light, and with more shallow pretexts in support of the wicked practice. Never was there bolder effrontery before God, or more open defiance of His jealousy than is made on every occasion and on every ocean, by the whaling fleet. And, as if to mock God and add perjury to presumption, there are found among this wicked clan those who bear His name and are sworn to His covenant. What matters "custom," what matters the "expectation of owners," what matters the "command of an officer," what matters an apparent "loss," or a "protracted voyage," or what is blasphemously represented as a "providential assent" in the shape of a school of whales? "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is the unrevoked law of God. It is alike universal and perpetual. The sacred obligation rests upon all men every where. No class of men are excepted. No strength of temptation, no urgency of self-interest, no fear of man, no peculiarity of circumstance can justify its violation, or deliver from its penalty. As sure as the Sabbath sun dawns on the world, so surely and as widely and as unfailingly are its sanctions binding and supreme. "The Sabbath was made for man," makes the day of rest the world's birthright. No more so is the atmosphere we breathe. Its repose, its sacred enjoyments, are ours no less than the rains of heaven. It is as much the slave's as the master's, as much the poor man's as the rich. It is as inalienable as "life," or "liberty," or the "pursuit of happiness." No man may refuse the boon, none take it away. It is as much a duty as to love God or our neighbor, as wrong, as an act of transgression, to violate it as adultery or murder. And God will hold him none the less guiltless for the violation of His holy day, than for the vain use of his holy name. In the great day of reckoning no exceptions will be made in favor of whalemen. The Angel that shall proclaim time to be "no longer," is to put one foot on the sea and one on land. And when the blast of God's trumpet shall startle the hosts of earth from their graves, the sea too shall give up its dead. And when all nations shall await their sentence at the bar of their common Judge, all old ocean's sons will be there. Will the whoremonger escape his sentence? Will the blood of the murdered cry in vain for vengeance? Will the oppressed there let the oppressor go free? Will the blasphemer, or the parricide, or the defamer, or the hypocrite, meet an offended God in peace? No more will the Sabbath breaker—no more will the plea of "necessity," or "peculiarity," or "strong temptation," or fear of man, shield the Sabbath whaler from the punishment due the insult and the robbery. If this be true of an individual in his personal relation to this holy day, what shall we say of the owners, or masters, or officers, who, not only incur this guilt themselves, but oblige their dependents also thus to challenge the displeasure of God? Surely his will be "surer punishment." A man may overtask his own body, and trample on the laws of his Maker, by labor that knows no Sabbath, and his own body and soul will exact their "own with usury" at the bar of premature old age and irretrievable ruin. But to bow others to a similar yoke and alike crime, will add to his own the insupportable burden of their guilt and loss. Would that those whom it concerns could feel this. Then the fear of God and the law of God would be paramount in the hearts and lives of all. If they did not reverence and hallow the Sabbath, they would at least fear openly to violate it. But it is not enough that men be not compelled to desecrate the Sabbath. There should be a disgrace attached to its violation. The ill-gotten gains of Sabbath whaling should be as much abandoned as the "price of blood," for they are the price of souls. And Sabbath whaling, no less than gambling, should be loss of respectability, for it is bold robbery of God and man, a kind of privacy against heaven and earth. But the Sabbath should not only be given to seamen as their right, it should also be urged upon them as their privilege. They need it. The laws of the human constitution require its rest. Facts the world over prove that no less than a

seventh part of time is requisite for bodily repose. It is true both of man and beast. And every reason that can be urged for its observance on land, urge an equal claim at sea. It is as benevolent an institution for the sailor as the landsman; it should bring him as sweet repose. He may sail his ships or prepare for the approaching tempest, but whale on the Sabbath—never. Compel him to any thing beyond the sailing or the safety of the ship, and you break his Sabbath. Unnecessarily leave port on the Sabbath, and he is compelled to unnecessary work and is robbed of his day of rest. Put him on the "lookout," except in case of distress, and you break in upon holy time. The time is his own, or rather it is God's; he is at liberty to use it neither for himself nor for others, only as calls for necessity, or mercy demand his attention or aid.

But the soul of the sailor most requires a Sabbath. Should he not improve it, it would only increase the necessity of its observance. Nor would such a fact afford the least ground for depriving him of the day. The fact that he has not been allowed to observe it, or has not chosen to observe it, if allowed, is a prominent reason among many why sailors as a class are so wanting in principle and so abandoned in practice. From many causes seamen are notoriously reckless and licentious. Their songs, their conversation, their very walk, declare the same truth. The passions he indulged on shore, burn within him far out on the ocean, and kindle into fierce flame in anticipation at the next port of renewed liberty and indulgence. But let the Sabbath be proclaimed on board, let masters and officers be foremost in its observance, let there be quiet and rest, reading and retirement; or let it be merely a day of cessation from work, and let him realize that work is not allowed and why, and who can doubt the restraining effect of such a fact upon his mind. Though he "fears not God" and "restrains prayer," the Sabbath will operate as a powerful check upon his prevailing propensities. The tide of lust will be retarded. The growth of evil will temporarily receive a check, which in its frequent return may stint, and perhaps, in the end kill the monster passion within him. Better thoughts, and of the future, would necessarily come up in his mind, perhaps, to be suppressed; but up they would come again, and while they found a place there would be light in the dark chambers of his soul. This might go out with the setting sun; but the sun of successive Sabbaths would at least break up the midnight of his soul, perhaps bring there twilight and increasing day. But if not made a better man, the outward observance of the Sabbath might keep him from becoming worse. At all events it would tend to retard his downward course to ruin.

But seamen are not all thoughtless or vicious. To some the return of the holy day brings up tender associations of earlier days. Perhaps they used to break it, till at length they fled from it. Still a reverence for it clings to them, and they cannot, without a struggle, shake off its obligations. And how does the recurrence of the day remind them of the Sabbath bell, the faithful sermon, the praying mother, the heedless, prayerless son. If there be no Sabbath whither they have fled, from the sanctuary and the closet of a praying mother, these feelings will subside; scenes at first vivid and painful, grow indistinct and powerless, till at length the habitual Sabbath breaker cares for neither sanctuary nor the day of rest. How such seamen need the Sabbath. Its observance at sea would as it were, shut them into its hallowed influence. They could not escape its reach. It would throw its light so directly across their path, that blindness itself could hardly fail of discovering the pit-falls at their feet, and enemies in ambush along their track. In how many such minds would a train of reflection be awakened, that leading them on through conviction, alarm, despair, repentance, supplication, and faith, would terminate in conversion and eternal life. Such would be the tendency on such minds of a Sabbath at sea. How dangerous to deny the sailor his day of rest.

There are those, too, at sea, who love the Sabbath. If the rules of the ship require them to break it, what a conflict between fear of man and fear of God. If conscience yields, what a loss of peace, what a shock to their religious firmness! How devotion languishes, as breach of religious principle succeeds breach, and defeat treads upon the heels of weakness. How shame lurks in the heart, and mantles the cheek of the self-reproaching, Sabbath breaking disciple. Joy has long since left his troubled spirit. Hope is flickering on the neglected altar, conscience is fleeing before fear, while faith and love, awaiting the issue of the conflict, seem on the wing for flight. Perhaps he will conquer, if so, he will bear the reproach, the scourging, the hunger, the imprisonment that adherence to principle may cost him, but break the Lord's Sabbath he will not. His fall has humbled him, his conflict has strengthened him. But how cruel the necessity that caused him to stumble; how criminal the law that periled his christian hope! How such a sailor, (and there are such,) needs the retirement and devotion of the Sabbath. Give it to him and he would find a "secret" place of prayer, though the sneer, or the merriment, or the profanities of his fellows, should keep him within the peaceful enclosure of his own bosom. Make the Sabbath the law of the ship, and he will soon have companions in its observance.—Before the voyage is closed the Bethel Flag will undoubtedly float over a quiet deck and a praying band both in cabin and forecastle.

Seamen, too, should have all their Sabbaths. What a mockery to meet for prayer and for the reading of a sermon with a man aloft watching for whales, to break up the the devout assembly! What trifling with the Sabbath and with sacred things! One Sabbath praying God to deliver them from temptation and from sin, the next, or in the afternoon of the same day, shouting, rowing, lancing, cutting in, and boiling whale! Serving God when they cannot serve mammon, serving mammon whenever they can! Alas! for religion when subjected to such contempt! Alas for the poor sailor whose only Sabbath is such a mockery! Multiply opportunities and such men would banish the Sabbath from the world. They would do more than the infidel, more than the professed violator of the sacred day, to rob land and sea of rest and heaven.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

Good News for Sailors.—A few weeks since a lady interested in the welfare of seamen, forwarded us a copy of the constitution of the "Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society" of New London, Ct. In glancing an eye over the list of officers for 1845–6, we are glad to see that persons are pledged to the cause from whom much may be expected. The following statement of facts was also forwarded, and we take pleasure in publishing the same, in as much as it will, doubtless, be read by many captains, officers, and seamen, who are attached to New London whale ships now in the Pacific.

Some of these ships will ere long return home "full," when it is to be hoped some of their respective crews will replenish the funds of the "Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society" of New London:

"On the 16th day of April, 1845, a number of ladies residing in this city assembled and formed a society called the "Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society" of New London.

The object of the society is to afford relief to seamen and their families, when in distress, and to promote their moral and religious welfare. To establish a home for the sailor when in health, and to afford him aid and comfort when sick. For these purposes the members of the said society have bound themselves to contribute from time to time, and have now, by their subscriptions, contributions and exertions, accumulated the sum of one thousand dollars, exclusive of what they have disbursed for the relief of sick and suffering seamen. But notwithstanding the exertions they are making and will continue to make, they find themselves unable to afford that relief and to accomplish all, or even half, of what their hearts would dictate, with-

out calling on the charitable for aid; and when the number of seamen sailing from this port, many of them young men well brought up, and all exposed to numerous temptations, are taken into consideration, they feel that their call on the humane and charitable is not made in vain."

New London, October 28, 1846.

For the Friend.

SHORT SERMON—No. II.

BY PARSON COMMON SENSE.

TEXT—"Don't burn your fingers."

This is a figurative and somewhat polite exhortation for the plain and unpolished proverb, "you had better mind you own business." Ears vulgar, no less than ears polite, cannot endure truth in its naked and unadorned state. An able parish minister once selected for his text, 1. Thess. 4, 2, "Study to be quiet and to do your own business." The text, not to say any thing of the sermon, was too applicable to the condition of the people, and he was compelled to seek elsewhere a pulpit. There may be circumstances when there is a moral necessity for a man to burn his fingers, then his scars will become marks of honor. The words of the text, however, have special reference to cases wherein a man unnecessarily burns his fingers. When a person intermeddles with difficulties with which he has no concern, he will be sure to get singed, perhaps scorched, it may be blistered, if not terribly burnt. Let my hearers beware how they meddle with the fires of religious persecution, flames of sinful lust and flashes of unholy anger. Family difficulties, quarrels of neighbors, disputes among friends as well as the wars of enemies, are awfully destructive fires, and will be sure to burn a man's fingers if thrust into them. Beware, also, how you venture near the volcanic fires that rage in the bosoms of newspaper editors and contributors. They often send forth tremendous streams of red-hot lava, scathing, wasting, desolating, destroying. The only way to avoid these streams is to maintain a good character for honesty, sobriety, virtue, integrity, and above all, consistency; the latter is a jewel as indestructible by fire as *asbestos*, and as fireproof as a salamander. Finally, my hearers, if you do not want your fingers burnt, follow this advice, keep to, or get some good and honorable employment, and then on all occasions and in every place, "mind your own business."

TEMPERANCE.—In a late number of the Californian, it was announed that a sailor belonging to the U. S. S. Columbus visited a grog-shop, where he drank so much that it very soon occasioned his death. The name of the grog-shop keeper and poor sailor are now forgotten, but it matters not as regards the principle involved. This circumstance led to the discussion of the following Resolution in the "Oahu Temperance Society:

Resolved, That the retailer of intoxicating liquors, who furnishes spirits to a customer which occasions his death, is morally, and ought to be considered as legally, accessary to that death.

This question was carried without a single dissenting voice. Judge Lee presided on the occasion.

In a late paper it was announced that a rumseller in Rhode Island had been indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter.

TEMPERANCE IN FOREIGN NAVIES.—A late London paper, gives the glad intelligence that the temperance society is having great influence over the sailors of the navy of Sweden and Norway. Out of the 444 men forming the crews of the Norwegian frigate the Freea, and the Swedish sloop the Nordsternen, which have just left Christiana for the Mediteranean, 302, that is more than two-thirds of them, have desired to receive rations of tea or coffee instead of brandy.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.—Yesterday morning, Dr. Morton, Dentist, No. 19, Tremont Row, at the invitation of Dr. Haywood, visited the McLean Hospital, and administered his preparation to produce sleep, to a person about to undergo the operation of the extraction of a tumor from the neck. We learn from a gentleman who conversed with one of our oldest and most respected physicians, who witnessed the operation, that the success of Dr. Morton's experiment was complete. The patient sitting in a chair, with every thing made ready by Dr. Warren, who extracted the tumor, inhaled the preparation for a very brief space of time, when he fell into a quiet slumber, and the surgeon proceeded to extract the tumor. The patient did not manifest the slightest symptoms of suffering, and no muscular action whatever. He appeared to be totally insensible to what was going on, till very near the close of the operation, which was quite protracted, when he drew a long sigh. It is quite as much for the interest of the surgeon as for the patient, that this preparation should be administered, for while it renders the latter insensible to the pain attending severe surgical operations, it affords the former the means of doing his work, from all interruptions on the part of the patient, and gives him facilities for performing operations in the most expeditious manner.—[Boston Journal.

DEPTH OF THE GULF STREAM.—The Savannah Republican says that Lieut. Bache, of the U. S. surveying brig Washington, whose loss at sea has been so much deplored, succeeded, after repeated attempts, in ascertaining at one point the depth of the gulf stream. The length of the line was twelve hundred fathoms, or about *one mile and a third.* This is probably three fourths of a mile deeper than plummet ever sounded before.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN THE PACIFIC.—Less than five years ago the "Friend" made its first appearance. At that time not an English newspaper was published in any part of the Pacific, or upon the western coast of the continents of North and South America. Since that time the "Polynesian" has been revived. Next appeared the "Samoan Reporter," at the Navigator Islands. Oregon has for 18 months been furnishing a "Spectator," of highly respectable appearance. The stars and stripes waved only a few days over California, and some old Spanish type are taught to speak "King's English," although advocating Republican, rather than "kingly" principles, in the columns of the "Californian." Up rises the California "Star." The Sandwich Island "News" follows, and now arrives the "Neighbor," "and who is my Neighbor?" It is a well conducted monthly, published at Valparaiso, Chile. Lastly, sparkling and bright, issues the "Oahu Fountain." It appears then, that in less than five years, 4 weekly, (Polynesian, News, Californian and Star,) 2 semi-monthly, (Friend and Spectator,) 2 monthly, (Neighbor and Fountain,) and 1 semi-annual, English newspapers have made their appearance in the Pacific.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Mail for U. S. via Cape Horn.

The letter bag of Wm. Hamilton, may be found at the new store of G. W. Punchard & Co. Reported to sail Monday, 29th.

☞ The Chaplain will forward letters left in his care by seamen.

GRAPHIC.—A ditch is defined to be "a place in which those who have taken too much wine, are apt to take a little water."

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 26, 1847.

New Book on Mexico.

Recollections of Mexico, by Waddy Thompson, Esq., *late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States at Mexico. Published by Wiley & Putnam, New York and London,* 1846.

As the title of the book indicates, this appears to be a work written not in Mexico, but after the author's return home. This would be a readable book at any time, but it is particularly so at the present. Mr. Thompson left New Orleans in April, 1842, and hence was a resident in Mexico during the years immediately preceding the war. When he arrived in the city of Mexico some of the Santa Fe prisoners were still in confinement, and for their liberation he made successful exertions. His impressions of the habits, customs, morals, and religion of the Mexicans, very much correspond to those of M. Calderon de la Barca, in her work, "Life in Mexico." This lady, being the wife of the Spanish Minister, enjoyed the similar opportunities with Mr. Thompson, for becoming acquainted with most of the leading political characters of the country. Mr. Thompson expresses a more favorable opinion of Santa Ana than that generally entertained by Americans. We shall furnish our readers with a few extracts:—

Mexico and Massachusetts.—Mexico was colonized just one hundred years before Massachusetts. Her first settlers were the noblest spirits of Spain in her Augustan age, the epoch of Cervantes, Cortes, Pizarro, Columbus, Gonzalvo de Cordova, Cardinal Ximenes, and the great and good Isabella. Massachusetts was settled by the poor pilgrims of Plymouth, who carried with them nothing but their own hardy virtues, and indomitable energy. Mexico, with a rich soil, and a climate adapted to the production of every thing which grows out of the earth, and possessing every metal used by man—Massachusetts, with a sterile soil and ungenial climate, and no single article for exportation but ice and rock—How have these blessings, profusely given by Providence, been improved on the one hand, and obstacles overcome on the other? What is now the respective condition of the two countries? In productive industry, wide-spread diffusion of knowledge, public institutions of every kind, general happiness, and continually increasing prosperity; in letters, arts, morals, religion; in every thing which makes a people great, there is not in the world, and there never was in the world, such a commonwealth as Massachusetts. "There she is! look at her!"—and Mexico.

Tortillas.—As you approach the city of Puebla, there are farms of considerable extent on both sides of the road. The grains chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, and Indian corn. The wheat is used for bread by the better classes, and I have never seen better bread any where. The Indian corn is used chiefly, I believe entirely, by the Mexicans in making tortillas. There is not a corn-mill in Mexico. The tortilla is the bread, and the only bread of the great mass of the people. The grain is softened by soaking it in water, it is then ground on a smooth stone, with a long roller made also of stone; and after mixing the due proportion—which is always a very large proportion of chili and some lime, it is spread out in a thin layer and cooked as we do the hoe cake.—Corn is not used at all as food for horses; the only grain used for that purpose is barley, and the only fodder is wheat straw—an article generally regarded by us as of little or no value for food.

Santa Anna.—General Santa Anna, is now fifty-four years of age. He is about five feet ten inches high, with a finely proportioned person. His complexion is of an olive cast, but not indicating any mixture of blood, although I believe he is not of pure Castilian lineage. I do not know that I have ever seen a more striking and finely formed head and face; there is scarcely a feature or a point in either that Spurzheim or Lavater would desire to change. I remember to have heard a distinguished American statesman remark when Santa Anna was in Washington, that he had rarely seen a face indicative in a higher degree of talent, firmness, and benevolence; and when I say as I do, that I think that his face is not an inaccurate index to the volume of his character, I beg the reader not to start and lay down the book before he has read a few incidents which I propose to narrate, and for most of which I vouch, as they have passed under my own observation. I am well aware that I should better satisfy the great mass of readers both in this country and in Mexico, by speaking in a different vein of this now fallen man; but it would be both unjust and ungrateful in me to do so. I trust that I may without impropriety say, that the history of my mission will show that I never stooped to flatter General Santa Anna when at the height of his power, neither can I find it in my heart to traduce him now. He has at different times, at my instance, released from imprisonment more than two hundred Texan prisoners, and has so often afforded me that highest of all happiness, that of making others happy, that I should be gratified to know that in his present fallen state any thing which I may write of him has given him one moment's gratification. I shall not, however, be betrayed by this desire into writing one line which my own deliberate judgment does not approve.

Mr Poinsett had an interview with General Santa Anna in 1822. He saw and judged of him free from the false glare of high position and extended reputation. Santa Anna was then only colonel of a regiment. Mr. Poinsett was particularly struck with his high bearing and polished manners. Mme. Calderon de la Barca bears the same testimony to the grace, ease, naturalness of his manners, and the thoughtfulness and repose which are so striking in his countenance; and on this subject there is no authority so conclusive as that of a well-bred and accomplished lady.

Drones.—In walking the streets of Mexico, it would be very safe to bet that eight out of every ten persons you would meet would be officers, soldiers, priests, friars, or leperos, and it would be difficult to decide which class is the most numerous. All but the last of these classes are not only unproductive, but a charge upon the country. It does not seem to me that the whole productive industry of the country, so far as the Mexicans are concerned, and excluding the profits of the labor and capital of foreigners, would be sufficient to support these drones.

Fruits.—The apples and peaches of Mexico are not good, the latter decidedly inferior. The pears are very fine. They have one species of this fruit which is decidedly the best that I have ever seen; it is nearly the size of a goose-egg, and its flavor as delicious as that of the famous Philadelphia pear. All the fruits of the tropics—the orange, pine-apple, banana, mango, cherimoya, and last and least in size, but most exquisite in flavor, the tuna—are produced in Mexico in great perfection. I have no where eaten a fruit more refreshing and delicious than the tuna. It is the produce of one of the infinite varieties of the cactus, of which I have seen twenty different kinds growing on an acre of land. One of these varieties runs up to the height of thirty or forty feet, in the form of a beautifully-fluted column, and is used to enclose gardens, by planting close together.—That which produces the tuna grows to the height of thirty feet, and covers an area of twenty feet in circumference, with the leaves (if leaves they may called) dropping over each other like the shingles of a house.—These leaves are exactly like those of the prickly pear on our mountains, only larger, generally of twelve or eighteen inches in breadth. The fruit is about the size, and very much the shape, of a duck's egg. The combined flavors of a water-melon, a cucumber, and a lump of sugar candy, will give some idea of this delicious and refreshing fruit, as it melts in the mouth.

Voluntary torture and Clergy.—I have seen, in the church of San Augustin, one or two hundred people assembled at

night; the chapel was darkened, and they took off their clothes and lacerated themselves severely with pieces of hard, twisted cord, made like a cat-o'nine-tails. It was not such a flogging as Sancho gave himself to disenchant Dulcinea, but a real *bona fide* castigation. Of this I have no doubt, for I picked up one of the disciplinas, the instrument used, and it was wet and soaked with blood. I stood at the door as the penitents came out, and recognized amongst them some of the most respectable people in Mexico. No one in his senses can doubt the sincerity of those who will voluntarily inflict such torture upon themselves.

There was an amusng incident connected with this scene of self-castigation. Some mischievous boys (for boys are pretty much the same in Mexico as every where else) had contrived to get into the church, and for fear that the whipping would not be well done, they commenced operations themselves.—They were discovered, perhaps, from the greater severity of their blows than those which the men were inflicting on themselves, and there was a great commotion for a short time. The whipping lasted for ten or fifteen minutes, and the sound was very much like the pattering of hail.

I do not think that the clergy of Mexico, with very few exceptions, are men of as much learning as the Catholic clergy generally are in other countries. The lower orders of the priests and friars are generally entirely uneducated, and, I regret to add, as generally licentious. There is no night in the year that the most revolting spectacles of vice and immorality, on the part of the priests and friars, are not to be seen in the streets of Mexico. I have never seen any class of men who so generally have such a "roue" appearance as the priests and friars whom one constantly meets in the streets. Of the higher orders and more respectable members of the priesthood, I cannot speak with the same confidence; if they are vicious, they are not publicly and indecently so. Very many of them have several nephews and nieces in their houses, or, at least, those who *call them uncle*. The reason given for the injunction of celibacy, that those who are dedicated to the priesthood should not be encumbered with the care of a family, is, I think, in Mexico, much more theoretical than practical.

I cannot close these remarks without saying that there are men who belong to the priesthood of Mexico, whose pure, virtuous, and self-sacrificing lives would make them ornaments of any Christian sect in any age or country,—the Bishop of California for instance, who, after spending the prime of his life in doing the work of his Divine Master, returned to Mexico utterly destitute, and lived on charity. He had all his life been in the receipt of a large income, all of which he had expended in charities.

New Book—*Lectures to Young Men, on various subjects, by* Henry Ward Beecher, *Indianapolis, Indiana. Published by J. P. Jewett & Co., Salem*, 1846.—(*7th thousand.*)

This is a book which has secured a deserved popularity in the United States. The secular, as well as the religious press, cordially 'puffs' it before the reading community. A friend has loaned us probably the only copy that has reached the islands. Much should we rejoice to place a copy in the hands of every young man steppping upon our shores. Its talented author is a Presbyterian clergyman, being the son of Dr. Beecher of Cincinnati, Ohio. Once more the saying may in truth be uttered, "a chip of the old block.' Long has the father stood forth the eloquent and successful advocate of education, temperance, virtue, and evangelical piety, and now his mantle appears to be falling upon another son, for already one son, Edward, has a reputation vieing with that of his illustrious father.

Lecture I, is upon Idleness; its various grades and causes. Lecture II., upon Dishonesty, of which he specifies twelve causes. We shall extract a few paragraphs from each lecture, and at some future time continue our quotations, for the work abounds with much forcible reasoning and many eloquent appeals.

Industry and Idleness.—2. Industry is the parent of thrift. In the overburdened states of Europe, the severest toil often only suffices to make life a wretched vacillation between food and famine; but in America, Industry is prosperity.

Although God has stored the world with an endless variety of riches for man's wants, he has made them all accessible only to Industry. The food we eat, the raiment which covers us, the house which protects, must be secured by diligence. To tempt man yet more to Industry, every product of the earth has a susceptibility of improvement; so that man not only obtains the gifts of nature at the price of labor, but these gifts become more precious when we bestow upon them greater skill and cultivation. The wheat and maize which crown our ample fields, were food fit but for birds, before man perfected them by labor. The fruits of the forest and the hedge, scarcely tempting to the extremest hunger, after skill was dealt with them and transplanted them to the orchard and the garden, allure every sense with the richest colors, odors, and flavors. The world is full of germs which man is set to develop; and there is scarcely an assignable limit, to which the hand of skill and labor may not bear the powers of nature.

The scheming speculations of the last ten years have produced an aversion among the young to the slow accumulations of ordinary Industry, and fired them with a conviction that shrewdness, cunning, and bold ventures, are a more manly way to wealth. There is a swarm of men, bred in the heats of adventurous times, whose thoughts scorn pence and farthings, and who humble themselves to speak of dollars;—*hundreds* and *thousands* are their words. They are men of *great* operations. Forty thousand dollars is a moderate profit of a single speculation.—They mean to own the Bank; and to look down, before they die, upon Astor and Girard. The young farmer becomes almost ashamed to meet his schoolmate, whose stores line whole streets, whose stocks are in every bank and company, and whose increasing money is already well nigh inestimable. But if the butterfly derides the bee in summer, he was never known to do it in the lowering days of autumn.

Every few years, Commerce has its earthquakes, and the tall and toppling warehouses which haste ran up, are first shaken down. The hearts of men fail them for fear; and the suddenly rich, made more suddenly poor, fill the land with their loud laments. But nothing strange has happened. When the whole story of commercial disasters is told, it is only found out that they, who flung together the imaginary millions of commercial speculations, built upon the sand. When times grew dark, and the winds came, and the floods descended and beat upon them both—the rock sustained the one, and the shifting sand let down the other. If a young man has no higher ambition in life than riches, Industry—plain, rugged, browned-faced, homely clad, old-fashioned industry, must be quoted. Young men are pressed with a most unprofitable haste. They wish to reap before they have ploughed or sown. Every thing is driving at such a rate, that they have become giddy. Laborious occupations are avoided. Money is to be earned in genteel leisure, with the help of fine clothes, and by the soft seductions of smooth hair and luxuriant whiskers.

Parents, equally wild, foster the delusion. Shall the promising lad be apprenticed to his uncle, the blacksmith? The sisters think the blacksmith so very smutty; the mother shrinks from the ungentility of his swarthy labor; the father, weighing the matter prudentially deeper, finds that a *whole life* had been spent in earning the uncle's property. These sagacious parents, wishing the tree to bear its fruit before it has blossomed, regard the long delay of industrious trades as a fatal objection to them. The son, then, must be a rich merchant, or a popular law-

yer, or a broker; and these, only as the openings to speculation.

Young business men are often educated in two very unthrifty species of contempt; a contempt for small gains, and a contempt for hard labor. To do one's own errands, to wheel one's own barrow, to be seen with a bundle, bag, or burden, is disreputable.—Men are so sharp now-a-days, that they can compass by their shrewd heads, what their fathers used to do with their heads and hands.

Dishonesty.—12. Commercial speculations are prolific of Dishonesty. Speculation is the risking of capital in enterprises greater than we can control, or in enterprises whose elements are not at all calculable.—All calculations of the future are uncertain; but those which are based upon long experience approximate certainty, while those which are drawn by sagacity from probable events, are notoriously unsafe. Unless however some venture, we shall forever tread an old and dull path; therefore enterprise is allowed to pioneer new ways. The safe enterpriser explores cautiously, ventures at first a little, and increases the venture with the ratio of experience. A speculator looks out upon the new region, as upon a far-away landscape, whose features are softened to beauty by distance; upon a *hope*, he stakes that, which, if its wins, will make him; and if it loses, will ruin him. When the alternatives are victory, or utter destruction, a battle may, sometimes, still be necessary. But commerce has no such alternative; only speculation proceeds upon them.

If the capital is borrowed, it is as dishonest, upon such ventures, to risk, as to lose it. Should a man borrow a noble steed and ride among incitements which he knew would rouse up his fiery spirit to an uncontrolable height, and borne away with wild speed, be plunged over a precipice, his destruction might excite our pity, but could not alter our opinion of his dishonesty. He borrowed property, and endangered it where he knew that it would be uncontrolable.

If the capital be one's own, it can scarcely be risked and lost, without the ruin of other men. No man could blow up his store in a compact street, and destroy only his own. Men of business are, like threads of a fabric, woven together, and subject, to a great extent, to a common fate of prosperity or adversity. I have no right to cut off my hand; I defraud myself, my family, the community, and God; for all these have an interest in that hand. Neither has a man the right to throw away his property. He defrauds himself, his family, the community in which he dwells; for all these have an interest in that property. If waste is dishonest, then every risk, in proportion as it approaches it, is dishonest. To venture, without that foresight which experience gives, is wrong; and if we cannot foresee, then we must not venture.

Scheming speculation demoralizes honesty, and almost necessitates dishonesty. He who puts his own interests to rash ventures, will scarcely do better for others. The Speculator regards the weightiest affair as only a splendid game. Indeed, a Speculator on the exchange, and a Gambler at his table, follow one vocation, only with different instruments. One employs cards or dice, the other property. The one can no more foresee the result of his schemes, than the other, what spots will come up on his dice; the calculations of both are only the chances of luck. Both burn with unhealthy excitement; both are avaricious of gains, but careless of what they win; both depend more upon fortune than skill; they have a common distaste for labor; with each, right and wrong are only the accidents of a game; neither would scruple in any hour to set his whole being on the edge of ruin, and going over, to pull down, if possible, a hundred others.

Foreign Intelligence.

Chile.—The master of the "General Rivera," Captain Bellinger politely furnishes us with a file of the "Neighbor," which contains an excellent summary of news to the 26th of June. The President of Chile in his Message to Congress, reports the increasing prosperity of the Republic. Recommends a National Bank, and reform in custom House. The Government has ordered a "model bridge" from the United States. Public schools are improving. The income of the Government is increasing. A railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago, is in serious contemplation. Our enterprising countryman, Mr. Wheelwright, has projected the supply of Valparaiso with water by aqueduct, which has met the candid approbation of the government.

Peru and Bolivia.—"The President of the latter has, in addition to the former prohibition of commercial intercourse, now forbidden all communication of any sort across the boundary and ordering the return of all public agents from the Peruvian Territory."—[The Neighbor, June 26.

Oregon.—We would acknowledge a file of the Spectator, and are glad to learn that the country is prospering, as may be inferred from the following item from the Spectator of May 13:—

Oregon Exports.—The exports from Oregon during the month of April, 1847, has been as follows: H. B. Company's bark Columbia, 900 barrels of flour; American bark Toulon, 386 barrels flour, 94,000 feet of lumber; Am. brig Commodore Stockton, 450 bbls. flour, 7,000 feet of lumber; Am. brig Henry 70,000 feet of lumber, and 96,000 shingles—showing a sum total of exports of 1,736 barrels of flour, 171,000 feet of lumber, and 96,000 shingles. Independent of this, the Columbia completed her cargo with lumber and shingles, the precise amount of which, we do not know; of lumber, it could not have been much short of 20,000 feet.—The foregoing at least shows that there is something to ship from Oregon. In a few months, when harvest time will have passed, we shall have nearly *ten thousand barrels of flour* for export.

England.—News has been received to middle of May. Lord Cowley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, and formerly English minister at Paris, died April 27. The last heir of Sir Walter Scott has also died.

Ireland.—The famine continues to rage with unabated melancholly results. "An inquest being held on the body of a man who died of starvation, the coroner's jury found a verdict of 'wilful murder', against Lord John Russell."—[The Neighbor.

United States.—In Baltimore public attention has been much drawn to the question, "Will the abolition of slavery tend to the prosperity of the State?" Public meetings have been held, the minds of men are awake, and the affirmative has the decided advantage, it is said.

To our Patrons.

Many of our readers are aware of the manner in which the Friend is supported.—The total amount of receipts from our subscription list, advertisements, sale of bound volumes and donations for the current year has fallen below the expense of publication. The account stands thus:—

Publication of the Friend, 8 months,	$666 00
Total amount of receipts from Jan. 1, 1847, to Aug. 20,	355 87
Expenditures exceeded receipts	$310 13

We have delayed speaking of this increasing debt until our ports should again begin to be visited by the fall shipping. We are confidently hoping that before the close of the year our receipts will fully equal our expenses. Many seamen have hitherto rendered essential aid, by purchasing bound volumes, and thereby obtaining an equivalent for their money.

DONATIONS FOR THE FRIEND.

S. R. Thompson, seaman in Cyane,	$1 00
Thos. Derbyshire, " "	1 00
Mr. Heustis, 2d officer Wm. Hamilton,	1 00

DIED.

In Honolulu, August 24, ISAAC CURTIS, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brewer, aged seven weeks and two days.

PASSENGERS.

IN THE GEN. RIVERA FROM VALPARAISO—Mr. and Mrs. Laurent

IN THE BRUTUS FROM COLUMBIA RIVER—Rev. George Gary and lady.

IN THE PROVIDENCE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—John Ricord, Esq., Capt. Edward VonPfister and John Dickson, Esq.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 13.—Br. brig Mary Dare, Cooper, Columbia River.

15.—Chilean brig General Rivera, Bellenger, 44 days from Valparaiso.

H. B. M.'s S. Juno, Capt. Blake, 32 days from Callao. The Hawaiian brig Keone Ana, Indart, sailed 3 days previous for this port.

Am. merchant ship Brutus, Adams, from Columbia River, to load for New York.

16.—Eng. schr. Sam Slick, Smith, 30 days from Tahiti. Left in port, H. B. M.'s S. Calypso; H. B. M.'s S. Grampus sailed for Valparaiso, 10th July.

17.—Am. whaleship Hydaspe, Taylor, New Bedford, 26 mos., 950 sperm, 200 whale.

18.—Am. whaleship Gen. Scott, Sistare, New London, 250 whale this season.

SAILED.

Aug. 14.—H. B Co.'s bark Columbia, Duncan, Col. River.

21.—Fr. schr. Providence, Mitchell, San Francisco.

Haw. schr. Com. Shubrick, Mohran, San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 15.—Am. whaleship Massachusetts, Cash, N. Bedford, 35 mos., 2100 sp.

16.—Am. whaleship Wm. Hamilton, Fisher, New Bedford, 26 mos., 100 sp., 4100 wh., 1400 season.

19.—Am. whaleship Ann, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 250 sp., 300 wh., 300 whale season.

SPOKEN.

By Capt. Fisher of ship Wm. Hamilton—May 26, Edward Carey, 7 whales; June 2, Fabius, 4 do; 4, California, 1 do; 4, Canada, 3 do.—seen later with 5 large whales alongside; 9, Champion, Edgartown, 4 do; 13, George & Martha, 2 do; 19 Magnet, 3 do; July 18, Covington, 6 do; Portsmouth, 6 do; Bowditch, 4 do; Benjamin Rush, 2400 bbls.—wanted 3 whales; Nimrod, 2200; Canton, 1100; Alexander, 2900—wanted 2 whales; Brooklyn, 3800—full; Tiger of Stonington wanting 2 whales; Menkar—full; Chas. Drew, 1200 this season.

MEMORANDA.

AMERICAN WHALER IN A TYPHOON.—By the Schr. "Sam Slick," from Tahiti, intelligence has been received, that the whale ship "Factor," Hawes, master, put in there in distress, July 5th. On the 16th of June, the Factor experienced a severe typhoon, carrying away larboard bulwarks, rail, two boats, and plankshear. She sprung a-leak badly. At this time she was on her passage from New Zealand to Talcuana. As soon as the weather permitted, she put away for Tahiti.—She had 550 sperm, and 2,200 whale oil—33 months out. A survey had been called, which reported her sea-worthy with slight repairs; but the report did not satisfy the captain and crew, in as much as the vessel was very old. The men had refused to work unless they could be paid wages. When our informant left it was reported that a survey was about to be called from an English sloop of war, in port.

The above particulars are obtained from George Silva, a boatsteerer on board the Factor, who obtained his discharge, and shipped on board the "Sam Slick." The acting 3d mate, Grideon Devoll, also arrived. Four of the crew were coasting about the Society Islands. The remainder of the ship's company still remained attached to the vessel.

☞ The Am. Bark "Georgian," Kelley master, sailed from Valparaiso, for Sandwich Islands via California, May 13. Mrs. Walsh and daughter passengers.

NOTICE TO WHALERS.

Hilo, Byron's Bay, Hawaii, is a free port to whale ships of all nations, the only charge being $1 for clearance; pilotage being abolished by the law of 15th June, 1847.

No grog-shops at this port, consequently but little trouble or desertion among seamen. Wood $6 per cord, and recruits proportionably cheap, making it a desirable port for whale ships to recruit. There is not on record an accident to the shipping at this Bay. Always in readiness an old experienced pilot.

NOTICE.

B. PITMAN, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, respectfully informs the masters of whaleships generally, that he has made arrangements for, and is now prepared to supply them with the best of BEEF at Honolulu and Maui prices.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

FIRE-WOOD AND HEWN TIMBER.

ON hand and for sale by B. PITMAN, 100 cords Wood, 150 sticks Ohia (Hewn) Timber, from 24 to 40 feet in length, and from 5x6 to 8x9 square. Hilo, aug17—28 3m.

TO LET.



A new and commodious House just completed, containing four good sized rooms, with Kitchen and other necessary buildings. It is located in a pleasant and central situation either for a hotel or private dwelling. Rent low.

Apply to BENJ. PITMAN.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

TO LET.

READY furnished Rooms, either by the week, month or year. Apply to

Hilo, aug17—28 3m. BENJ. PITMAN.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND BEEF.

50 BBLS. Molasses, 10,000 lbs. Brown Sugar, 20 bbls. Mess Beef, on hand, and for sale by B. PITMAN.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

Just Published.

HYMNS for children, selected from Dr. Watts and others. This is a small book of Hymns, designed to meet the wants of the numerous children speaking the English language on the Islands. Application has often been made to the Seamen's Chaplain for a book of hymns suitable for children to commit to memory. It is hoped this collection will be found to answer that purpose. Many of them are selected from "Watt's Divine and Moral Songs," which have obtained an unrivalled popularity in England and America.

Price $1,00 per dozen—12 1-2 cents single copy.

aug12 tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE present term of the Co-partnership of the subscribers being about to expire by limitation, all persons having demands against the firm are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and settle before the 31st August next, on which day the firm will be dissolved. C. BREWER & CO.

july17, tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of BUSH, MAKEE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general Ship Chandlery and Commission business at Lahaina, Maui.

ALFRED W. BUSH.
JAMES MAKEE.
J. A. ANTHON.

Lahaina, July 1, 1847. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave for the United States, requests all persons having any claims against him to present the same for settlement. JAS. F. B. MARSHALL.

july17. tf.

Chinese Repository.

PERSONS desirous of becoming subscribers for the Chinese Repository, can do so by applying to the Seamen's Chaplain.

Subscription price, $3,00 per annum.

STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS

OFFERS for sale the following list of Merchandise remaining from the cargo of ship "Montreal," from Boston:

6 cases two blue Merrimack prints,
1 do blue cottons, 48 packs Bruisgin's sail cloth,
1 bale heavy Raven's duck, 5 do. common do.,
1 bale Flems for pantaloons, 1 bale Russia diaper,
170 do. sewing twine, 20 bales new Russia oakum,
1 case of brushes ass't., 300 do sole leather ass't.,
75 barrels Haxall flour superior,
10 do. Hope Mills, 5000 do Carolina Rice sup.,
75 barrels mess beef, 75 do. prime pork,
70 whole and 70 half boxes brown soap,
40 casks Sicily Maderia wine,
40 baskets champagne, 24 cases claret,
14 do. muscat, 12 do. olive oil,
3 platform scales, 1,000, 1,200 and 1,700 lbs.,
1 case sheet iron bake pans, 13 crates crockery,
90 boxes ass't. window glass, 12 cans linseed oil,
800 lbs. window weights, 48 groce tea spoons,
200 pieces paper hangings,
An assortment of stationery,
Paints, hardware, and groceries. july9 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:

15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10 × 4 Linen Sheeting, 4 × 4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12 × 4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16 × 4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

OFFERS for sale on reasonable terms, for cash, barter or bills of exchange on the U. States, England and France, the following articles:

Beef, pork, biscuit, molasses, loaf sugar, coffee,
Tea, rice, tobacco, segars, Epsom salts,
Vinegar, assorted pickles, in bottles, pepper,
Preserved meats and fish, sperm candles,
White and brown soap, sweet oil, linseed oil,
Spirits turpentine, black paint, white lead,
Green paint, verdigris, double and single blocks,
Russia and English canvas, twine, cordage,
Earthen ware, glass ware, files, copper tacks,
Cut and wro't nails, knives and forks, tumblers,
Log lines, signal halyards, lanterns, stationery,
Manila hats, slop clothing, camp ovens,
And a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.

my22 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.

Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, touch when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.
my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

CAVEAT.

THE public attention is called to the following facts:

1st. That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1841, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, by which Peter A. Brinsmade, William Hooper, or their assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes, until the 24th November, 1842, which right of location, was, on the 13th September, 1842, extended without further consideration to the 24th of November, 1845.

2d. That when there yet remained two years and six months of the term for such location, said Brinsmade, Ladd and Hooper, by their duly empowered Attorney, P. A Brinsmade, sold and transferred all their rights under said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, and by a contract executed at Brussels, on the 17th of May, A. D. 1843, with that Company, divested themselves of the right to locate and enjoy such lands.

3d. That the Belgian Company not having located or demanded the right of locating such lands, from the 17th of May, 1843, to the 24th of November, 1845, the time for such location has completely elapsed, and the said two contracts have become *void* by their own terms.

4th. That said contract of 1841, in accordance with the established custom of these Islands, having been made in duplicate, one being left in the hands of each party thereto, and each duplicate consisting of an English and Hawaiian version, duly signed and sealed, it has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that Ladd & Co., notwithstanding they have sold and delivered the English version of said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, have lately assigned the Hawaiian version of said contract to other parties for purposes unknown to said King and Government.

Therefore, know all men, that in case any person or persons shall hereafter pretend to claim or assert any right under either of those void contracts by reason of purchase, transfer or assignment, such person or persons will meet the just and legal opposition of the Hawaiian Government.

And be it further known to all men, that whoever shall purchase said contracts, will purchase them at his or their own peril, and be deemed to have purchased a nullity.

Done by order of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, at the Department of Finance, in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 21st day of May, 1847.

G. P. JUDD,
Minister of Finance and Attorney for the King's Government. my 22 1y.

JUST PUBLISHED!

HISTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. *Third Edition.*—For sale at this Office. Price, $1,00 in paper, $1,25 in sheep.

—ALSO—

A few copies of the second edition, with Steel Engravings and Maps. Price, $1,50.

Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands, Steel Engravings, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1,50. m29 tf.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.
Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.
Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

C. BREWER & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
CHARLES BREWER, J. F. B. MARSHALL, FRANCIS JOHNSON. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
WANTED—Government or Whaler's Bills on the United States, England or France, for which money will be advanced on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
MAUI AND OAHU,
G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
General Commission Merchant,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
LAHAINA, MAUI
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA
DEALER IN
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,
Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,		- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	"	- - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	"	- - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	"	- - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	"	- - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., SEPTEMBER 9, 1847. [No. XVII.

The Seamen's Friend.

An Address to the Commanders of Ships sailing from the Port of New Bedford.

The Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the moral improvement of seamen, have deemed it a matter of high importance, in furthering the designs of their Association, to address Commanders of ships sailing from this port, and to solicit their co-operation in the important work they are now laboring to carry forward among seamen. It may be presumed that most, if not all of you, are acquainted with our object and the measures we have adopted to accomplish it. To save a repetition of these we beg leave to refer you to the annual reports of our society.

We are aware, that in the discharge of the duties of your highly responsible stations you have an arduous and difficult task to perform. Connected as you are with men of all nations and dispositions, collected from all conditions of society, there cannot fail to be among them the elements of discord and mutiny. Hence the necessity of a careful and judicious exercise of that official power, which from the circumstances in which you are placed, is the most absolute of any exercised by any other class of men in the civilized world.

Your responsibilities therefore, are equal to the powers entrusted to you for the security of property, preservation of life, for maintaining good order, and for the prosperity of the voyage. Ship owners commit a vast amount of property into your hands, which requires care, skill and constant employment to manage to advantage. Hundreds of our fellow citizens depend for their subsistence on your fidelity, enterprize and success. No exertions therefore should be omitted to render the voyage successful.—The first grand object is to preserve good order and harmony, and a pleasant state of mutual exertion to secure a voyage. We shall not pretend to lay down rules for your conduct in the discharge of your duty, these must be drawn from experience, observation and immediate exigencies; but we beg leave to make a few suggestions which attentive and long observation satisfies us are important.

We think it would be well for every captain to take the earliest convenient opportunity to state to his crew the general outlines of the course he purposes to pursue, in preserving order and maintaining his authority, and then carefully adhere to it.

A mild, firm, decided and steady course is that which secures the most prompt and cheerful obedience. All abusive words and actions are sure to defeat such results. A single burst of unreasonable passion may frustrate every after exertion. When once the spirit of opposition is excited, it is like a spark thrown into the magazine, which no effort can quench, no power control. Every shipmaster should consider that all ears and eyes are open to his words and actions. His example cannot fail to have a powerful influence over his crew. We hardly need to remark that intemperance and profanity are the common failings of seamen, and that from the first of these, springs most of the serious evils which occur in the course of a voyage. The attention of the community is awakened to this subject. Temperance Societies are furnishing a fund of information and powerful motives to action in this cause. It is ardently to be hoped that every shipmaster may co-operate by example, precept and general influence to bring about a thorough reform among seaman from these degrading vices.

To rebuke men for drinking, profanity, vulgar language and angry passions, when they have occasional examples of indulgence before them, is but too add fuel to a raging flame. No sight can be more humiliating than to behold one vested with unlimited power for good, abusing it for the vile purposes of domineering, cruelty and revenge.

Refractory tempers will be inventive of means to irritate and vex hasty and ungovernable dispositions, and nothing better can be expected from many of our common sailors.

The captain of a ship stands in a very responsible relation to many of his crew as minors, who are directly, or indirectly placed under his care by parents and guardians of youth. Here the parental care and authority devolves upon the master—and it is reasonable to expect that he who takes this charge upon himself, should exercise a parental care over the health, morals, improvement and usefulness of youthful sailors.—Sailors are bound to submit and obey. The laws of our country subject them to the severest punishment for disobedience and mutiny; and the same laws, secure the men from cruelty and abuse. It is not expected that all men should be tractable to learn, ready to obey, or smart and capable to execute your commands. There will be continued calls for close, and discriminate attention, patient enduring, affectionate reproof, kind remonstrance, with prudent and fixed purposes to secure obedience.

Your responsibilities are also great to wards the officers whom you entrust to see your orders obeyed. They should never be permitted to call the men ill names, to taunt and vex them; to strike, kick, and abuse them. Brute force will never produce cheerful obedience to reasonable orders, and no others should be countenanced. The officers are responsible to you for the exercise of their power, and the proper discharge of their duty. The want of agreement between the captain and his officers is often attended with the most disastrous consequences. All collisions between them should be carefully avoided, and mutual consultations and efforts should mark the course of their operations to secure respect and obedience.

Captains of ships are emphatically placed as lights and guides before their men. In them centre the expectations of owners—the repose of wives—the hopes of children—the confidence of parents—the happiness of families—the peace of society—the honor of the nation—and often instrumentally the salvation of souls. Duties corresponding to all these views are to be conscientiously regarded by them.

As the holy scriptures furnish a guide to all good works, from them may be learned the principles and spirit for the performance of all duty. By reading them and recommending their perusal to others, a salutary influence may be diffused among all around you.

May we hope that you will recommend the objects and measures of the Port Society, to your men, that when ashore, they may seek temperance boarding-houses, visit the Seamen's Reading-Room, attend religious services at the Bethel, that they may receive the moral advantages which it is our aim to afford to seamen.

We are happy to believe there are many captains who cordially aim to co-operate with us in our benevolent purposes. Their exertions are worthy of all praise. Happy shall we be if our mutual efforts shall produce such a moral reform in our Whale ships, that instead of being the vehicles of corruption, and a disgrace to our nation in the ports they visit abroad, they may become justly celebrated for the wholesome, moral influence they may carry wherever our flag may wave, or a Whale Ship be known.

Signed in behalf the Society,
SAMUEL RODMAN, President.
WM. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

WORSHIP.—The true worship of God does not consist in words (as many think) but in deeds.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. VII.

Sailors need *safe and pleasant places of resort on shore.*

The good influences begun at sea must be followed up on land. We will suppose the sailor to have reaped the benefit of the reforms we have been advocating. Before entering upon his voyage he was introduced, as far as practicable, into the circumstances of his new life. From its commencement he has experienced kind, though strict discipline. His fare, though plain, has been wholesome, and has been served up in a civilized manner and in generous quantity.—His accommations have been all he could reasonably ask. A good library has employed and instructed him in his leisure moments, while the Sabbath has shed its sacred light and rich blessings upon a quiet ship and sober crew. He has experienced little or none of the privations now so inseparable from sea life. Even with an unrenewed heart, or even insensible to his rare privileges, he has been, and is, a happier and a better man for what he has enjoyed. He has been under the influence of far less evil, and of much more good, than most men, and he has either been kept from going lower, or has been elevated by restraints on the one hand and by helps to virtue and intelligence on the other. But his ship has dropped her anchor in a foreign port, and he is for a season to become landsman again. He is to have "liberty on shore," and what kind of liberties will he take? Where will he go? What will he do? What kind of influences will meet him? Will he find any friends? Are there any places of entertainment and instruction, and will he reach them, past all the snares and pit-falls of the way? Having escaped the corruptions and perils of the sea, is he to become the prey of temptation and vice on land? Who shall look out for him, and what does he need on shore to preserve him? In the first place, let the master, before giving his men liberty on shore, clearly and affectionately admonish them of the dangers every where besetting their way. Let him set before them the folly, as well crime, of the vices so common to their class. He may hold up to them fearful examples of depravity and ruin, to intimidate them; nor should he fail to illustrate the blessings of sobriety and purity, to fortify and preserve them. Then let him, with parental prudence, withhold from them all means of purchasing wicked indulgence. A trifle is all they need, if indeed they need any. A wise master will study more the good of his men than their temporary gratification. Good seamen will appreciate the reasons for such a course, bad men it would be unsafe to indulge to the amount of their wishes. Beside, all would ultimately thank so thoughtful a guardian of their property, when the close of the voyage turned out to them their full wages, unconsumed and unreduced by foolish expenditures in foreign ports. Such a course too would save many a sailor, while it would vastly diminish the power of the wicked to do evil. It would tend greatly to diminish the amount of corruption at recruiting stations, and thus reversely reduce the number and power of the temptations that beset the sailor on shore.

Not far from the landing should be a *reading-room* for seamen. These are often too exclusively for masters and officers. If it be thought best let there be two; but by no means neglect the sailor. Let it be pleasantly located. Crowd him not into a cellar nor oblige him to go aloft; let it be convenient for him to step in and out at his pleasure. He has been months without intelligence from his native land. He has almost a dread to break the silence lest he get painful tidings of home or country. But he has the curiosity of other men. If he have any desire for information he will not wish to be wholly ignorant of the affairs of the world. The ship's library has awakened or cultivated his desire for knowledge, and he will welcome an airy and pleasant room for his reception and entertainment. There he finds files of various papers, political and religious. He glances at the latest dates for the most recent intelligence, and is surprised, delighted, saddened, or, perhaps, distressed at the information he acquires. He runs over the marriages and deaths of the whole file, and finds occasionally a familiar name, and a smile or a sigh betrays emotions corresponding to the nature of the intelligence. He laughs as a witticism touches a humorous vein; he buries his face in sorrow as a mother's or a sister's name darkens the catalogue of the dead. Inexpressible emotions thrill his soul as he learns of a destructive fire in his native town; and, perhaps, his own earnings of years just escaped, or wholly consumed! Hour after hour is whiled away, and he has learned much—much of the world—and something, perhaps, of his native place, possibly of his own family or kindred. He has been instructed, perhaps, saddened, and he feels profited by his day's liberty, and blesses the philanthropy that provided him so pleasant a resort. And right cheerily does he drop into the box, by the door, the "trifle," or, perhaps, more, than he received for his day's expenditure. Yes, a reading-room for sailors, sailors would sustain.

Before his next day's liberty he has, perhaps, heard of the seamen's Chaplain and the seamen's Bethel, both of which should be found in every important port. He determines to visit each at the proper time.—He does, and feels strengthened in all the good resolves he ever made. He receives, perhaps, a good book at the hands of the chaplain, at all events, he has lodged in his heart many a truth of the practical sermon and private advice he heard from his lips.—He is not one merely, he is the representative of a growing class, and perseverance in the use of appropriate means at sea and on shore, would soon swell the small number to a host. Seamen, provided with means of comfort and moral and intellectual improvement at sea, would meet on shore with kindred influences, which would unite to preserve and elevate them.

It is a bright feature of the times that the wants of seamen in this respect have been partially met. Our large ports have chaplains and Bethels. Reading-rooms, too, in many places, throw open their doors to the sailor. It needs only that these be multiplied, and that the religious portion of the community unite in every appropriate means for the sailor's rescue. Let them unite in getting up and sustaining temperance meetings. They have influence over masters, let it always be for the good of the ships' crews. Sailors "on liberty" often call at their houses; let them be welcome. A cup of water and a social talk, if time will allow it, will win upon their confidence and do them good. If other duties are pressing, a paper put in their hands, or a pleasant word and a shake of the hand, will leave pleasant impressions and a kind remembrance. A word may awaken a tender thought of home in the breast of one, and save him. It may take another, the next Sabbath, to the house of God. The paper or tract put into the hand of the third, may prove to him a healing leaf from the "Tree of Life." Even to sit on the chair of the resident, or to stroll in his garden and pluck a flower from the strange soil, or enjoy, for a moment, the mountain or ocean scenery from his piazza, will be a favor. The smallest attentions or privileges will be appreciated. He will not feel banished from the home of civilized and christian families, and necessitated to resort to places of temptation and crime. And how it would strengthen the resolve of the repenting prodigal or the fortunate sailor who has not yet fallen, could he feel assured that the virtuous sailor would have a place among the virtuous on shore that the temperate, the intelligent and religious would unite in bringing him up to their level, and to the enjoyment of their blessings.

Another help, important, though different in its influence, is found in attractive places of public resort, public gardens, rural groves, and pleasant burial grounds. Such sights and walks have a peculiar charm to seamen, and the influence on them must be happy. The change from the unvaried blue of old ocean to the green, and the fragrance, and the shade of a beautiful park, and from the roar and storms of his favorite element to the stillness and mild repose of the last rest-

ing place of the dead must give the rare visiter of these scenes a peculiar pleasure, if not yield him substantial good. If not lost to noble impressions, nature will in these attractive forms engrave important morals upon his heart. The sparkling fountain, the beautiful grove, the frolicsome gambols of happy children, the general gladness of the varied group that daily seek health or recreation there, must upon one, not lost beyond recovery, have a great and healthful moral power. But these walks and retreats are the purchase of years. They grow up in the progress of wealth and refinement, and, however, desirable they would be for the health and morals of seamen here, and throughout this ocean and the world, other and more valuable means must, for a long time to come, work out, unaided, the sailor's redemption.

Places there are, but they are scattered along the road to death. There is the gaming house. Close by is the mad house of intoxication. Farther down, and more crowded still, is "*her* house, the way to hell," going down to the chambers of the pit. The allurements are enticing, and the passions addressed, are the most powerful and habitual in a sailor's mind. "Like an ox to the slaughter," he is led on, thoughtless of his destiny, till he finds himself at the foot of a declivity he has no strength to retrace, with a fire in his bones he cannot destroy. And the roads descending thither are numerous, and the doors of entrance are as varied.—The keepers of eating houses are often ready porters at the treacherous gates.—Bowling alleys are at the entrance, and lead direct to the fatal course. But the house of the "strange woman" lies on the very borders, yes, is within the very entrance of poverty, blasphemy, wretchedness, and death. And to decoy the unwary, some of these roads set off in an opposite direction from that in which they terminate. Winding by imperceptible turns, the deluded victims at length set their face towards forbidden pleasures, and drawn out in hot pursuit, are beguiled into irretrievable ruin. Perhaps they had resisted the vile influence that beset them at sea. The contact with vice in the forecastle was too foul to tempt their embrace, and they leaped ashore glad to shake themselves of the contamination. But a more accomplished and a more honey-tongued tempter adroitly entices them to a healthful recreation. They enter the house of "amusement" and their feet are in the snare. But most seamen take the beaten track to bold gratification. They step ashore and go shamelessly down to the house of infamy.—And masters and officers are often found there, but they reach it by a more genteel entrance. It is in the enclosure and through the doors of ——— & Co.'s mercantile establishment. Or the invitation is in the shape of a ride into the country to spend a night or while away the Sabbath. It is a more pleasant route, but is as direct as the narrow lane down which the sailor spends his strength and earnings. Not far apart the master and his men go down the same abyss. But if the vices of seamen are notorious, equally so are the dangers to which they are exposed. Indeed, their exposures on land exceed those at sea. A more successful system of piracy and corruption there robs them of their wages, and dooms them to poverty and infamy. 'Till these floodgates are closed, and doors to safe retreats and rational enjoyment are opened to seamen as they step on shore, we can entertain no very sanguine hopes of their reformation or salvation.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

For the Friend.

SHORT SERMON—No. III.

BY PARSON COMMON SENSE.

TEXT—"Every tub should stand on its own bottom."

Diogenes once lived in a tub, and the seven wise men of Gotham went to sea in a tub, but who first uttered the words of my text is a matter of uncertainty among the learned. There can be no doubt or uncertainty, however, respecting its meaning.—Men must walk erect, and without leaning upon their neighbors, if they expect to pursue an independent and honorable pathway through life. The merchant must not speculate upon another man's capital; the farmer must not carry forward his agricultural operations by borrowing his neighbor's ploughs and carts, the mechanic must build up a reputation of his own; the scholar must not too frequently quote his old teacher; the sailor, who is a *sailor* must not only "hand, reef, steer, knot and splice," but do any job of work on board ship in a seaman-like manner; no man ought to expect others to carry him, but he should go alone. There is, however, a vast deal of leaning upon other people, and hence, it is no matter of suprise that such multitudes fail in their pursuits, their hopes are blasted, and expectations never realized. The higher a man would build his house the deeper should he lay his foundation. The longer the journey, the more necessity for preparation. That man is knavish, dishonest and base, who is not willing to stand upon his own merits. Some tubs are easily upset, because too high for the bottom, so with some men who boast great things, but achieve no victories.

NOTE.—Observation teaches that sooner or later every man finds his proper level in society.

Late News from the U. States.

The schr. Indiana, Crosby, master, and Higgins, supercargo, arrived on the 6th, 36 days from Central America, bound with a valuable cargo of cochineal, to China. She brought New York papers to 3d June.

The war-spirit was still agitating the country. General Taylor has been nominated for the next President by a convention at Nashville, Tenn. He is gazetted as belonging to the Jeffersonian and Jackson school, in Politics.

Eight English Newspapers are now published by Americans on the MEXICAN territory!

The U. S. S. Frigate Macedonian, was fitting out with supplies for Ireland. From the circumstance that this vessel was taken from the English, during the last war, it was thought that some other vessel should have been selected.

The whale ship 'Sarah Esther,' bound to the Pacific, had been seized by the Brazilian Government, and sold, because she had violated the laws of the port, in landing and selling oil.

Melville, author of "Typee," is coming out with a new work, called "Omoo." Harpers, New York, and Murray, London, publishers.

Most sincerely do we rejoice to notice in the N. Y. Mercury, the appointment of a Seamen's Chaplain, for Lahaina, by the American Seamen's Friend Society. His name Rev. T. E. Taylor. Another Chaplain, the Rev. James Merrill, has been appointed for China.

The Famine continues to oppress poor Ireland. At latest intelligence, it was severer than ever. The demand for American bread-stuffs remains good. Every vessel comes freighted with specie. We noticed one steamer took £200,000, and previous to her sailing, an American house in London, drew £100,000, intended for the same vessel.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The N. Y. Mercury copies from a New Bedford paper, of May 11, the announcement of the arrival of the ship "Charles," Knox, with her valuable cargo of 1,000,000 pounds of whalebone. Thirty-four days after the Charles left this port, Mrs. Beck, a passenger, disappeared in the night. She occupied the after state-room, having a stern window.—When she retired the door was locked. Not making her appearance, as usual, in the morning, on opening the door it was found that she had escaped through the window. Before leaving the Islands she had manifested extreme dejection of spirits on account of her husband's death, who commanded the Atlantic.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

THE GOLDEN MAXIM OF SIR MATHEW HALE.

"A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week of content,
And health for the toils of to-morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whatsoe'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow."

It is no uncommon question, "Why so much stress laid upon an observance of the Sabbath?" We answer, because "the Sabbath was made for man," according to our Saviour's declaration. One seventh part of time was ordained for the high and holy purposes of religion. Man's physical and mental, as well as moral and religious well-being, demands this rest. Hear the politician reason upon the subject. Thus speaks J. Babington M'Cauley, in a recent speech in the British Parliament:—

"The day of rest occurring every week, and the hours of relief gained for every day labors, tend to elevate the whole man, physically, intellectually, and morally, and his elevation again tells on the commercial prosperity of the country in ten thousand ways."

Not only upon the principles of Divine revelation, but upon the principles of reason and undeniable facts, we maintain that the Sabbath breaker is practically, an enemy to himself, his country, his fellow-men, and his God, violating the plainest command of the Bible, and the most obvious laws of his physical, intellectual and moral constitution. The infidel and atheist, ought to shame professing christians into a proper observance of God's holy day. Recently we read an article from the "Boston Investigator, (a most notorious infidel paper,) in which, the writer most strenuously argued for the observance of the Sabbath. Shame, shame, then on those persons who profess to believe the Bible, and yet desecrate the Sabbath, by unnecessary labor or wicked recreation.—"Will a man rob God?" Yes—every Sabbath breaker does it. God never gave the Sabbath to man for labor or pleasure. The command, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," stands unrepealed. The man, whoever he may be, king or subject, ruler or ruled, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, that violates this command, does it at his peril!

☞ The following extract from an American correspondent, exhibits in a pleasing light the good impressions that may be made upon the mind of a stranger, although his sojourn may be of short duration among us.—This is only one of many similar cases that might be mentioned:

"Boston, Nov. 8, 1846. I passed a Sabbath last spring in N———, where more than 30 persons were received into the Old Church. Among them a son of our friend —— ———, is the man, who visited you at the Sandwich Islands. His visit there deeply impressed his mind, and made him feel the reality of a principle of which he was ignorant. After long striving with the spirit, he was brought to see against what love he had turned away, and his soul was melted and subdued. He gave himself to reading and reflection, and then went to the minister, ———, to know what he should do for the Saviour whom he slighted, and so much overlooked in all his plans and purposes.—He is now at the Sabbath school and at meetings for prayer and serious conversation."

Well do we remember the educated young man referred to in the above extract. There is doubtless much of truth in the declaration of a distinguished divine, a period will doubtless arrive in eternity, when the fact of having made one good moral impression upon an immmortal mind, will exceed worlds in value. The reason why we do not now view it thus, is owing to the blinding and preventing influence of sin upon our mental vision.

No errors of the Printers.—Not a few of the errors and blunders of authors, editors and speakers, are charged upon their luckless printers, while among them *one* poor wight has to bear the blame. The following blunders, however, must fall elsewhere:—

"Lord Kenyon, who understood law rather better than the gospel, closed one of his charges to a jury as follows: "Finally, gentlemen, I would call your attention to the example of the Roman Emperor Julian who was so distinguished for the practice of every Christian virtue that he was called Julian the *Apostle*."—(Apostate.)

A brother editor, report says he was a *clergyman too*, once referred to *Daniel* as having persecuted the saints before he became a christian.

Who informed Waddy Thompson, while in Mexico, that Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha, was also the poor beggar that lay full of sores at the rich man's gate, for in his "Recollections of Mexico," speaking of the Hospital of Lazarus, he says, "the inmates would have rivalled in sores and rags, the brother of Mary and Martha!"

Two members of a State Legislature at the close of the session, addressed a circular to their constituents—"We hope the course we have pursued and the votes we have given, will meet your approbation. We hope you will say to us, as Nathan said to David, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

A hearer was once heard to remark respecting a favorite preacher, "he seems so much like Christ that he is an *Anti*-Christ."

The Irishman declared that *both ends* of the rope were cut off, when Jack had merely spliced them together!

"Rev. Mr. Taylor, said he believed if there was a sheep killed in Boston, there would be more stir made about it, than about the destruction of thousands of poor children by the liquor traffic."

The above is extracted from a characteristic address of Father Taylor, the seamen's preacher. Probably not less than 20,000 are killed by intemperance in the United States in a single year, yet the majority of the population are perfectly unconcerned respecting the killing effects of the "liquor traffic." In Great Britain, the melancholly effects of intemperance are probably tenfold more ruinous and disastrous to life and property than the famine now raging in different parts of Ireland and England, yet the United Kingdom promptly pays an annual cost of intemperance, estimated at *one hundred millions of pounds sterling!* This is the pecuniary waste merely, but who can estimate the enormous waste of human life and happiness, resulting from the "liquor traffic."

Truth will be uppermost, some time or other, like cork, though kept down in water. —[Sir W. Temple.

[From the Polynesian.]

HILO, August 18, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:—On this sheet I send you an abstract from my Journal of Rain at Hilo, from August 1, 1846, to July 31, 1847. The amount of rain for each day is recorded in inches and thousandths of an inch. The total amount which fell during the year, you will see to be 182 and 7 thousandths cubic inches. Of this, 90,730 fell in the night. The greatest amount which fell in a day, is 10,466 inches. This was on the 21st of March. The greatest quantity which fell in any one month, was 38,156 inches. This was in March. Taking the year together, it has been the most rainy of any we have experienced since our residence at the Islands. Most truly yours.

TITUS COAN.

J. J. JARVES, Esq., Editor of Polynesian.

DAILY JOURNAL OF RAIN AT HILO, HAWAII,

FROM AUGUST 1, 1847, TO JULY 31, 1847.

August.		Septb'r.		October.		Nov'br.		Decm'br.		January.		Feb'ry.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
1	,134	1	,639	1	1,085	1		1	,605	1	,400	1	,360	1	,620	1	,750	1	,025	1	,065	1	,130
2	,285	2	,030	2	,495	2	,325	2	1,975	2	,810	2	,692	2	3,045	2	,240	2		2		2	,060
3	,149	3	,340	3	,118	3	,240	3	,450	3	2,285	3	,140	3	,600	3	,845	3		3	,260	3	,110
4	,201	4		4	,155	4	,143	4	,010	4	,965	4	,300	4	,075	4	1,610	4	,720	4	,205	4	,125
5	1,034	5		5	1,475	5	,465	5	,260	5	5,895	5	,015	5	,140	5	4,355	5	,055	5	,015	5	,085
6	,155	6		6	4,290	6	,490	6	,025	6		6		6	,400	6	,285	6		6	,291	6	,355
7	,244	7		7	,953	7	2,065	7	1,740	7		7	,024	7		7	,015	7	,010	7	,165	7	,080
8	,039	8	,015	8	,152	8	3,175	8	,293	8		8		8		8		8	3,980	8	,125	8	,950
9	,352	9	,015	9	,327	9		9	1,523	9		9		9		9	1,320	9	3,380	9	,035	9	,625
10	,339	10	,253	10	,330	10	1,700	10	,705	10	,225	10		10		10	,030	10	,100	10	,135	10	,530
11	,505	11	,042	11	,100	11	,650	11	,780	11		11		11	,020	11	,765	11		11	,195	11	,260
12	,395	12	,453	12	,220	12	,082	12	,789	12		12	,660	12	,960	12	,655	12		12	,145	12	2,170
13	,209	13	,438	13	,205	13	,007	13	,390	13		13	,050	13	,405	13		13		13	,040	13	,970
14	,309	14	,120	14	,020	14	,275	14	,217	14	,110	14		14	1,910	14		14		14		14	,070
15	,275	15	,010	15	,200	15	,080	15	,093	15		15		15	2,080	15	1,730	15		15		15	
16	1,415	16	,200	16	,228	16	,805	16	,147	16		16		16	1,290	16	1,060	16		16	,500	16	
17	,390	17	,103	17	,065	17	2,270	17	,001	17		17	1,245	17	,775	17	,965	17		17	,840	17	
18	,555	18	,350	18		18	,810	18	,140	18		18	1,885	18	,045	18	,375	18		18	,130	18	,185
19	,022	19	,290	19	,005	19	1,025	19	,126	19		19	,830	19	,525	19	1,090	19		19	,265	19	,015
20	,346	20	,173	20	,122	20	,415	20	,035	20		20	,110	20	6,885	20	1,625	20		20	,635	20	,470
21	,400	21	,168	21	,031	21	,112	21	2,067	21	2,910	21	1,205	21	10,466	21	,075	21		21	,100	21	,325
22	,130	22	,228	22	,090	22		22	,735	22	2,420	22	,120	22	1,315	22	,390	22		22	,240	22	,510
23	,037	23	,101	23		23	,265	23	,223	23	,520	23	,590	23	,225	23	,435	23	1,500	23	,028	23	,055
24	,395	24	,150	24	,765	24	,805	24	,595	24	,680	24	,145	24	1,665	24		24	,050	24	,455	24	,519
25	,155	25	,100	25	,705	25	1,608	25	,525	25		25	,020	25	,170	25		25		25	,115	25	,105
26	,200	26	,100	26	*	26	,295	26	,090	26	,100	26	,325	26	1,050	26		26		26	,045	26	,155
27	,045	27	,010	27		27	3,565	27	†	27	1,125	27	,420	27	,350	27	,095	27	,365	27	,020	27	,070
28	,788	28	,235	28	,176	28	1,465	28	†	28	,050	28	,810	28	1,095	28	,080	28	,385	28	,135	28	,150
29	,613	29	,265	29	,105	29	1,550	29	†	29	1,505			29	,680	29	,050	29	,040	29		29	,085
30	,200	30	,135	30	,200	30	,755	30	†	30				30	,030	30	,025	30		30		30	,130
31	,183			31	,020			31	†	31	1,515			31	1,335			31				31	,625
	10,685		4,963		12,643		25,442		13,937		21,515		9,946		38,156		18,865		10,680		5.256		9,919

* Gage leaked. † Record of these days lost.

INFIDEL INFLUENCE.—Infidelity may take away the christian's hope, but cannot afford consolation in the dying hour. There is melancholly proof of this fact in the following account of Hume and his mother:—

"It seems that Hume received a religious education from his mother, and early in life was the subject of strong and hopeful religious impressions; but as he approached manhood they were effaced, and confirmed infidelity succeeded. Maternal partiality, however alarmed at first, came to look with less and less pain upon this declaration, and filial love and reverence seem to have been absorbed in the pride of philosophical skepticism; for Hume now applied himself with unwearied, and unhappily, with successful efforts, to sap the foundation of his mother's faith. Having succeeded in this dreadful work, he went abroad into foreign countries; and as he was returning, an express met him in London, with a letter from his mother, informing him that she was in a deep decline, and could not long survive; she said she found herself without any support in her distress; that he had taken away that source of comfort upon which in all cases of affliction she used to rely, and that now she found her mind sinking into despair; she did not doubt that her son would afford her some substitute for religion; and she conjured him to hasten home, or at least to send a letter; containing such consolations as philosophy can afford to a dying mortal. Hume was overwhelmed with anguish on receiving this letter, and hastened to Scotland, travelling day and night; but before he arrived his mother expired.

No permanent impressions seem, however, to have been made on his mind by the most trying event; and whatever remorse he might have felt at the moment, he soon relapsed into his wonted obduracy of heart.—[Quarterly Review.

THINKING.—Thinking is the least exerted privilege of cultivated humanity.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

MR. EDITOR,—As various friends of the cause both on the sea and the land, have from time to time contributed liberally for support of the Chaplaincy here, I desire to make the following statement for tthe satisfaction of all concerned:

At a meeting of captains and officers, held at Lahaina, October, 1846.

Captain John H. Dease, Chairman.

Captain Dagget moved that the old Reading-Room be sold to the highest bidder, which motion was carried.

It was also resolved that Rev. Mr. Forbes act as agent to dispose of the funds accruing therefrom, in fitting up a room under the Seamen's Chapel for a reading room for seamen; also, that a paling be placed around the chapel.

Accordingly, in November, the old Reading-Room was sold at public auction by Mr. Swinton for the sum of $82,50, deducting auction fees.

A fence has been placed around the chapel and a room fitted up beneath, for a reading-room at the following expense:

For lumber and fixtures,	$115 04
Lime and plastering,	26 37
Carpenters work,	79 97
Painting,	9 31
Shingling the veranda, lath and iron work,	33 62
Sexton's pay until Jan., 1848,	21 75
	$286 07

The following are the sums which I have received towards the above bill:

Nov., 1846, I received of H. L. Swinton, Esq., for sales of the old reading-room,	$82 50
Donation of Mr. Swinton for reading room,	10 00

DONATIONS FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Capt. Leavy,	4 00
Mr. Pierre,	2 00
" Burns,	2 00
" Cook,	1 00
" Lane,	50
" Baine,	50
John A. Deck,	25
Geore Stavey,	50
Mr. Lake,	2 00
" Babcock,	1 00
Capt. Breyton,	3 00
" Wilber,	5 00
" Gillett	5 00
A Friend,	5 00
	$124 25

After deducting $124,25 from $286,07, there is still left the sum of $161,82 due the chaplaincy, which sum, as it has not been expended for private nor for individual ben-

efit, every friend of the cause will feel the importance of discharging.

Any of our sea-faring friends who feel disposed to aid in paying off this bill will find a subscription list open at the office of the chaplain every afternoon.

C. FORBES,
Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina August 26, 1847.

Recent News.

By the "Mt. Vernon," direct from California we have received intelligence up to August 14. From the "Californian," and private correspondence, we have gleaned a few items of news that may be interesting to our readers.

Mexico.—In regard to Mexico, we have not learned any news additional to that received by the "Cyane." The Californian of Aug. 14, contains General Scott's Proclamation to the Mexicans, and General Taylor's official despatch, of March 6th, which have already been published. In addition, the "Address of General Santa Anna, President *ad interim* to the Mexican Nation," of May 22d. In many respects it is an interesting document. It breaths a spirit of despair in regard to the condition of his country. He was as a last resort endeavoring to defend the city of Mexico. He remarks, "Surely there has arrived the moment of risking all to save all!" While lamenting the reverses of the fortune of war, he asks, "Am I controller of victory, to hold her as my slave?" When addressing the clergy, Santa Anna uses this language, "The clergy cannot in conscience consent to the domination of a people who sustain as a principle of political economy, the toleration of all kinds of religious teaching. Are they resolved already to witness Protestant churches rise in front of those where they adore the Holy Host?"

A correspondent thus writes, from San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1847:

"The 'Independence," Com. Shubrick, and Congress, Capt. Lavelett, also sloop-of-war Portsmouth, are now here drilling their men, expecting soon to attack Mazatlan."

Another correspondent writes from Monterey, Aug. 4: "A month ago I landed in California, at San Francisco, a busy little town of shanties, poop-cabins, and tabernacles, where every man is prospectively getting rich as crœsus. The land is already too narrow to hold the expansive spirit of speculation. I have seen lots 50 yards by 16, sell for $100 each, though 30 feet under water, in the Bay! A week and a half since I rode from St. Francisco to Monterey in a waggon. Nature has furnished a good road the whole distance, 140 miles, over an almost perfect level."

From all accounts we are compelled to believe that a most lamentable state of immorality and drunkenness prevails at both San Francisco and Monterey.

To our Patrons.

Many of our readers are aware of the manner in which the Friend is supported.—The total amount of receipts from our subscription list, advertisements, sale of bound volumes and donations for the current year has fallen below the expense of publication. The account stands thus:—

Publication of the Friend, 8 months,	$666 00
Total amount of receipts from Jan. 1, 1847, to Aug. 20,	355 87
Expenditures exceeded receipts	$310 13

We have delayed speaking of this increasing debt until our ports should again begin to be visited by the fall shipping. We are confidently hoping that before the close of the year our receipts will fully equal our expenses. Many seamen have hitherto rendered essential aid, by purchasing bound volumes, and thereby obtaining an equivalent for their money.—[August 26, 1847.

☞ Since the publication of the above notice, funds to defray the publication of the Friend have been received, to the amount of $50,00. We hope our readers in the whaling fleet, will do as well as those on board vessels of war.—[Sept. 9.

A Card.—The Seamen's Chaplain would respectfully acknowledge the receipt of $20,00 for the support of the Seamen's Chaplaincy, from Capt. S. F. Dupont, U. S. S. Cyane, which donation constitutes him a "*Life-Member of the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York.*"

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain would also acknowledge the receipt of $63,00 from the crew of the U. S. S. Cyane, and $6,00 from two ward-room officers, subscribed for the Honolulu Chaplaincy and the Friend. One half will be devoted to each object. In acknowledging these various contributions, by the officers and crew of the "Cyane," it is becoming to speak of their generous aid of $100,00 rendered at Hilo, for the purpose of fitting up a "Bethel." This contribution, the Rev. Mr. Coan will doubtless acknowledge in due time.

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

A Friend,	$5 00
Capt. Riply, "South Pole,"	3 00
Capt. Westfall, "Crescent,"	3 00
Mr. Pierce, "Wm. Hamilton,"	1 00
Mr. Porter, "	1 00
Boy, Hedges, "Ontario,"	25

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Wm. H. Robinson, Esq., br. Argo,	5 00
Capt. W. W. Taylor, Hydaspe,	1 87
A Friend,	15 00

DIED.

On the passage of H. B. M.'s S. Juno, from Callao, in July, Mr. John F. S. Windham, midshipman. He was formerly attached to the "Collingwood."

In Honolulu, Sept. 2, John Freos, seaman, belonging to H. B. M.'s S. Juno. He belonged to Lima Peru.

Lost overboard, in June, Henry Rickscharetz, blacksmith, belonging to Dutch whaler "South Pole."

In October, 1846, John Hyller, cooper of South Pole, and buried at sea.

By a fall from a horse at Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento River, on the 4th instant, Major J H. Cloud, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

PASSENGERS.

In the Wm. Hamilton for New Bedford—Rev. G. Gary and lady of the Oregon Mission.

On board whale ship Crescent, Rev. John Geddie. lady and two children; Mr. Archibald and lady, to Tutuila, Navigator Islands.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 30.—Whaleship South Pole, Myers, Amsterdam, 26 mos., 900 whale 300 sperm; 600 whale season.

Am. whaleship Parachute, Devol, New Bedford, 23 months, 2,900 whale; 1250 whale season—wanting 75 bbls.

31.—Am. whaleship Tiger, Brewster, Stonington. full.

Sept. 1.—Am. whaleship Crescent, Westfall, Sagharbor, 1000 whale, two whales season.

Sept 5.—Metacom, Smith, full, 2900 whale, 30 sperm, 1200 this season.

Sept. 6.—Columbus, Fish, Fairhaven, 500 sperm, and 1700 whale this season.

Sept. 7.—Ship Mount Vernon, from San Francisco.

Am. schr. Indiana, 36 days from Central America.

SAILED.

Aug. 28.—Gen. Scott, Sistare, cruise.

29.—Haw. brigantine S. S., Moltano, for Tahiti.

31.—Wm. Hamilton. Fisher, full, home.

Sept. 2.—Hydaspe, Taylor, cruise.

Sept. 7.—Crescent.

" 7.—Ontario.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 24.—Am. whaleship Tiger, Brewster, Stonington, 22 mos., 2670 whale.

Aug. 22.—Am. whaleship Wm. Hamilton, Fisher, New Bedford, 26 mos., 100 sp., 4100 wh., 1400 season.

26.—Am. whaleship Ontario, Green, Sagharbor, 24 mos., 20 sperm, 3700 whale.

MEMORANDA.

☞ It must be of commercial interest to read the following account of a passage through the Straits of Magellan, performed by Capt. J. Longmuir of the British bark Cape Horn :

"On the 16th of November, at 8, P. M., the Evangelists bore N. N. E. 5 miles; at midnight. Cape Pillar bore S. S. W. 3 miles. The 17th, at noon, we entered 'crooked reach;" 10 P. M.; off Port Famine. The 18th, at 4.30, P. M., came to in Gregory's Bay; good holding ground; 19th, at 3.30, A. M , got underway; 7.30 A. M., entered the first narrows, last half flood. At noon, we were clear of the Straits. And now, after the experience of four voyages around Cape Horn—in Sept, 1843, Aug., 1844, and Aug., 1845—I must say, considering the wear and tear the vessels then received, the weather encountered, and the heavy cross seas prevalent between the Straits and the Cape, there is no comparison between the passage around and that through Magellan, from the West coast Had I another passage to make at the same season, or in winter with moonlight, I would altogether prefer the Straits to the Cape Horn passage. By this, you see we accomplished the passage in 60 hours, and out of that lay 12 hours at anchor."—[Neighbor, Valparaiso, April 27.

Capt. Fish, Columbus, reports Navy with 12 whales. Canada bound to Hilo, 2100, 1000 this season, (took 6 whales at two lowerings.)

Capt. Smith, Metacom reports Copia, Taber, 500 this season. Euphrates 2100 this season. Martha, Fairhaven, 800 this season.

Reports from Kamschatka unfavorable.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arrived August 6, Chilean ship Confederacion, Jones, 15 days from San Pedro. Brig Laura Ann, Thomas, 62 days from Manila.

Aug. 7.—Maria Helena, W. Curphey, 70 days from Valparaiso, cargo assorted. Schr. Santa Cruz, Lowe, from Santa Cruz. Bark Whiton, Gelston, from Oregon.

Aug. 13.—Brig Francisca, from Santa Cruz, with lumber. Ship Mount Vernon, Gibbon, from Oregon.

SAILED, Aug. 5 —Ship Barnstable, Hall, for San Diego and intermediate ports. Brig Thomas H. Benton, Harding, for New York and Boston.

Bark Georgian arrived at San Francisco, 26th July, from Valparaiso, while entering the harbor she went on shore, where she remained one or two days, but got off safely, after discharging a part of her cargo.

A CARD.

We, the subscribers, Missionaries from the Presbyterian Church of Novia Scotia to the South Seas, have been compelled by circumstances to take a circuitous route by way of the Sandwich Islands to our prospective field of labor. During our sojourn of nearly two months on these Islands, it has been our privilege to receive numerous acts of kindness, and to enjoy a degree of hospitality which lays us under obligation to tender public acknowledgements to His Majesty who kindly furnished ourselves and our families with a free passage to and from Lahaina—to His Majesty's Ministers, Messrs. Wyllie and Judd; to Wm. Miller, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, and to the Consul of France; to the Seamen's Chaplain, and the American Missionaries, generally. Please, gentlemen, accept our sincere thanks accompanied with our fervent prayers for your prosperity, spiritual and temporal. We leave with many regrets, but still confidently hope that a gracious Providence will smile upon our humble endeavors to do our Divine Master's will. JOHN GEDDIE, Missionary,
ISAAC A. ARCHIBALD, Assistant.

Honolulu, Sept, 7, 1847.

P. S. Will the Editors of the Friend and Polynesian have the kindness to insert the above card in their Journals, and oblige J. G. and I. A. A.

A CARD.

The undersigned would take this, the earliest opportunity of tendering his most sincere and grateful thanks for the kind and prompt attention shown him by Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, resident missionareis of this place, during a dangerous and severe illness. He was conveyed in a helpless state to their house by their express orders, where Mrs. Lyons, during the absence of Mr. Lyons, attended to and administered to all his wants with a mother's care; her kindness to him, as well as Mr. Lyon's solicitude for his recovery, will be ever gratefully remembered. He would also beg to tender his thanks to A. W. Singleton, Esq., who prescribed his medicines and attended upon him with all possible kindness. He would also thank several other individuals for their attention to him during his illness.

JOSEPH WADE.

Waimea, Hawaii, Aug., 1847.

Books and other Publications,

FOR sale, at the study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

Back volumes of Friend—single volume, $2 50; entire set, volumes 1–4, inclusive, 7,50; Mr. Wyllie's Notes on Sandwich Islands, 75 cts. (The above publications sold at reduced price to seamen.)—D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 4 vols. bound in one, 2,00; Baxter's Saints Rest, 50 cts.; Baxter's Call, 12 1-2 cts.; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 37 1-2 cts.; Life of Rev. John Newton, 25 cts. Life of Harlan Page 25 cts.; Doddridge's Rise and Progress, 50 cts.; Nevin's Practical Thoughts, 25 cts.; Hawaiian Cascade and Miscellany, 75 cts.; Jarves' History of Hawaiian Islands, 3d edition, just published, 1,00; Seamen's Hymn Book, (small edition,) 25 cts.; Seamen's Hymn Book, (large edition,) 50 cts.; Book of Common Prayer, 50 cts.; Spelling Books, and a small assortment of primary school books.

N. B. Constantly supplied with Bibles and Testaments, in Spanish, Sweedish, Danish, English, &c., for sale and donation.

Honlulu, Sept. 1, 1847—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H, Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.
sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them. S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.
sept 4. P&F—istf

TO LET.



A new and commodious House just completed, containing four good sized rooms, with Kitchen and other necessary buildings. It is located in a pleasant and central situation either for a hotel or private dwelling. Rent low.

Apply to BENJ. PITMAN.
Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND BEEF.

50 BBLS. Molasses, 10,000 lbs. Brown Sugar, 20 bbls. Mess Beef, on hand, and for sale by B. PITMAN.
Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

FIRE-WOOD AND HEWN TIMBER.

ON hand and for sale by B. PITMAN, 100 cords Wood, 150 sticks Ohia (Hewn) Timber, from 24 to 40 feet in length, and from 5x6 to 8x9 square. Hilo, aug17—28 3m.

TO LET.

READY furnished Rooms, either by the week, month or year. Apply to
Hilo, aug17—28 3m. BENJ. PITMAN.

F. R. VIDA,

SHIP CHANDLER, has on hand and offers for sale on moderate terms, the following merchandise for ship and family use :

100 bbls. Beef, 80 do. Pork, 10 do. Codfish,
3,000 lbs. Rice, 10,000 lbs. Bread, 500 bags flour,
500 gallons Vinegar, 200 do. Molasses,
6,000 lbs. Sugar, 1,000 do. Arrowroot,
10 bbls. Beans, 1,000 lbs. Coffee, 50 boxes Tea,
10 do. Soy, 10 do. Currie Powder, 200 lbs. Tapioca,
20 doz. tart Fruits, 70 tins Preserved Meats,
16 tins Green Peas, an ass't of Confectionery,
20 doz. Pickles, 20 do. Olive Oil, 20 Cheeses,
An assortment of Spices and Sauces,
20 boxes Raisins, 200 tins Sardines,
1,200 lbs. Tobacco, 30 groce Pipes,
10,000 Regalia Cigars, 40,000 Havana do.,
10,000 No. 3 Manila do., 50 cases Bordeaux Wine,
10 cases Orgeat, 300 gallons Sperm Oil,
200 gallons Whale Oil, 200 gallons Paint do.,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 150 lbs. Putty,
60 kegs Paint, different colors, Handspikes,
6,000 lbs. Cordage all sizes, Chain Cables,
Anchors, Blocks, 500 Iron Poles, Pitch, Tar,
Rosin, Thermometers, 2 Copper Coolers,
Firewood, 50,000 ft. Lumber, Cutting Falls,
100 bolts Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, Marline,
Caulking Irons, Signal Haulyards, paint Brushes,
500 yards Bunting, white, blue and red,
25 reams Sand Paper, 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Blacking, kegs Nails, wrought and cut,
10 doz. ship Scrapers, 400 lbs. Saleratus,
2,000 cakes California Soap, 50 boxes brown do.,
10 boxes white Soap, Bake Pans, Milk do.,
Tin Pots, 200 Iron Pots, pewter and brass Cocks,
Padlocks, Cork Screws, tea and table Spoons,
Soup Ladles, Tin Lamps, Glass do., Filterers,
Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Tinder Boxes,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
Sewing and packing Twine, camphor Trunks,
Camphor Chests, 1,000 barrels empty Casks,
100 pairs China Slippers, 50 doz. striped Shirts,
10 doz. Guernsey Frocks, 8 do. Flannel Drawers,
5 doz. Cloth Caps, 4 do. White Shirts,
10 doz. Woolen Socks and Stockings, 5 do. Mitts,
20 ps. blk. silk Handkerchiefs, 20 do. red do.,
20 Mattrasses, 100 lbs. Wicking, 1 doz. Gridirons,
60 doz. Till Locks, 5 doz. Raspberry Syrup,
8,000 mat Bags, 5 doz. Shoe Brushes, Razors,
Glengary Caps, glazed do., Nautical Almanacs,
5 doz. Capsules, 100 cotton Umbrellas,
10 doz wooden Chairs, 10 rolls China Matting,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c.

N. B.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise :

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'tn,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.

Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

NOTICE.

B. PITMAN, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, respectfully informs the masters of whaleships generally, that he has made arrangements for, and is now prepared to supply them with the best of BEEF at Honolulu and Maui prices.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.
my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

***Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

CAVEAT.

THE public attention is called to the following facts:

1st. That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1841, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, by which Peter A. Brinsmade, William Hooper, or their assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes, until the 24th November, 1842, which right of location, was, on the 13th September, 1842, extended without further consideration to the 24th of November, 1845.

2d. That when there yet remained two years and six months of the term for such location, said Brinsmade, Ladd and Hooper, by their duly empowered Attorney, P. A Brinsmade, sold and transferred all their rights under said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, and by a contract executed at Brussels, on the 17th of May, A. D. 1843, with that Company, divested themselves of the right to locate and enjoy such lands.

3d. That the Belgian Company not having located or demanded the right of locating such lands, from the 17th of May, 1843, to the 24th of November, 1845, the time for such location has completely elapsed, and the said two contracts have become *void* by their own terms.

4th. That said contract of 1841, in accordance with the established custom of these Islands, having been made in duplicate, one being left in the hands of each party thereto, and each duplicate consisting of an English and Hawaiian version, duly signed and sealed, it has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that Ladd & Co., notwithstanding they have sold and delivered the English version of said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, have lately assigned the Hawaiian version of said contract to other parties for purposes unknown to said King and Government.

Therefore, know all men, that in case any person or persons shall hereafter pretend to claim or asesrt any right under either of those void contracts by reason of purchase, transfer or assignment, such person or persons will meet the just and legal opposition of the Hawaiian Government.

And be it further known to all men, that whoever shall purchase said contracts, will purchase them at his or their own peril, and be deemed to have purchased a nullity.

Done by order of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, at the Department of Finance, in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 21st day of May, 1847.

G. P. JUDD,
Minister of Finance and Attorney for the King's Government. my 22 1y.

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Chile Flour, just received and for sale by
Aug, 12—tf. F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS, J. F. B. MARSHALL, WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., SEPTEMBER 23, 1847. [No. XVIII.

The Poet's Corner.

TOMMY AND HIS SHILLING.

BY MRS. S. W. JEWETT.

Little Tommy found a shilling,
As he came from school one day;
"Now," said he, "I'll have a fortune,
For I'll plant it right away.

"Nurse once told me, I remember,
When a penny I had found,
It would grow and bear new pennies,
If I put in the ground.

"I'll not say a word to mother,
For I know she would be willing;
Home I'll run and in my garden
Plant my precious, bright new shilling.

"Every day I'll give it water,
And I'll weed it with great care,
And I guess before the winter
It will many shillings bear.

"Then I'll buy a horse and carriage,
And a lot of splendid toys.
And I'll give a hundred shillings
To poor little girls and boys."

Thus, deluded, little Tommy
Laid full many a splendid plan,
As the little coin he planted,
Wishing he were grown a man.

Day by day he nursed and watched it,
Thought of nothing else beside,
Day by day was disappointed,
For no signs of growth he spied.

Tired at last of hopeless waiting,—
More than any child could bear,—
Little Tommy told his secret
To his mother in despair.

Never was a kinder mother,
But when his sad tale she heard,
'Twas so funny, she, for laughing,
Could not speak a single word.

This was worse than all. for Tommy
Thought his sorrow too severe,
And, in spite of every effort,
Down his cheek there rolled a tear.

This, his tender mother spying,
Kissed it off before it fell;
"Where to plant your bright, new shilling,"
Said she to him, "let me tell."

"Peter Brown's two little children
Long have wished to learn to read,
But their father is not able
To procure the books they need.

"To their use if you will spend it,
Precious seed you then may sow,
And ere many months are ended,
Trust me, you will see it grow."

The Seamen's Friend.

For the Friend.

Wants of Seamen.

No. VIII.

Lastly, sailors need *religion* at sea—they need it, too, on shore—they need it always and every where. And masters and officers need it. Landsmen and the *whole world* need it. It is the common want of the human family. The lack of it has darkened alike land and ocean. Its absence and its counterfeits have always impoverished, and enslaved and destroyed mankind. Its opposite is now, as ever, the worst foe to liberty, to civilization, to virtue, to happiness and to immortality. The possession and universal extension of it is the only hope of the race. It is the only thing that will elevate man to a just appreciation of the dignity of his nature. It is the essence and perfection of human improvement. It is the embodiment of the noblest sentiments and the purest affections. It is personal excellence united with philanthropy, and both united with high aims and a pure worship. It is light—it is life—it is strength—it is hope—it is joy—it is love—it is holiness—it is Heaven It identifies man with his neighbor—it unites earth and Heaven. It humbles man to a knowledge of himself yet exalts him to a knowledge of his Maker. It is divinity in humanity, elevating a "worm of the dust" into filial relationship with God! This is the religion of Christ. He exemplified it among men. His own life's blood purchased the rich legacy, and he invites the whole human family to the heavenly inheritance. His dying command makes it incumbent on his followers to offer the "unspeakable gift" alike at the door of cottage and palace, forecastle and cabin, Mountain top and vale—plain and ocean—are to be made to rejoice in the "glad tidings of great joy." How the dark-hearted of earth need its light. How the diseased in body and mind need its life. How the weak in resistance of evil, and in purpose of good, and the fearful of man more than of God, need its strength. How do the despairing need its hopes. How lone widowhood and bereaved orphanage, the broken hearted, the deserted and the crushed victims of oppression and crime, need its joys. And what but its love can put an end to the animosities, the treacheries, and the barbarities of a groaning world? What but its holiness can cleanse the guilty race of their impurities? What but its sacred truth can rid the earth of its bigotry, its errors, and its abominable idolatries? And are the nations of the earth to become one family, to acknowledge but one Father and Head, one Savior and King, one law, love, and one home—Heaven? Who but the Divine Author of the *Christian religion* can so move upon the hearts of men and so capacitate them for happiness and glory? Civilization says, "It is not in *me*." Nor yet in *me*, acknowledges human wisdom. And bold fronted infidelity shakes its head in impotence and shame. No, nor is it in hell to help or hinder the Almighty. The Bible, the readers, the lovers, the preachers, and distributers of the Bible; and the Author of the Bible will yet regenerate the world. In His own time God will accomplish it. But it will not be by miracle. It will be by the ordinary means of human influence. There will be an adaptness of means to ends, and seamen will to a great extent be the agents on their own element, no less than landsmen on theirs. But the elevation of a class is accomplished by the individual improvement, and we hope for the salvation of seamen and dwellers on shore, only as religion is made a matter of personal adoption and practice. In addressing them as a community, let each individual take the appeal to his own heart as though he alone were to be convinced of the necessity of religion at sea.

In the first place, you need religion as much and for the same reason as other men. You are as subject to disease, to disappointment, to bereavement, to temptation, to sin and to death. You need as much the consolations, the instructions, the hopes, the holiness and the life that animates and sustains them. You are alike immortal. Your soul will live as long in happiness, or in misery. By nature you are as unfit for Heaven. Unbelief will consign you to as fearful a doom. Procrastination will as much harden your heart, and continued transgressions diminish as fearfully the probabilities of your salvation. Excuses will serve you as little as self-righteousness, or hypocrisy, or yet proud obstinacy, will bar as effectually the door of mercy. You have the same need of repentance, the same need of pardon. You have as much to lose, as much to save. The same resurrection morn will stand you by their side at the bar of the "Judge of quick and dead." His anger towards you will have as fiercely to consume, or his love will in as tender accents and as warm a welcome. Hell will be to you as insufferable, or Heaven as inconceivably blissful and glorious.—And you can have your chice; you can have and enjoy religion. The same helps are proffered you, the same mercy seat can be approached, the same spirit be sent to your aid; yea is promised you, on sea as on land. Choose life and it will be your infinite gain.

Refuse it and choose death, and, as with other men, the eternal loss will be your own.

But religion has peculiar claims upon seamen. Your privations are greater than those of other men. They live and move as it were in a religious atmosphere. They rise, eat, work, pursue their business or their pleasures, sleep and rise again, within sound of the church bell. In a thousand ways they are brought under religious restraint. A thousand saving influences are, consciously or not, bearing them up and award with the progress of society in intelligence, morals and true piety. They can go down but only with an impetus, and to a depth proportioned to the force with which they break over the obstacles with which a christianized public sentiment has intercepted the road to death. Numerous and fearful wrecks are there made of body and soul, and corrupting legions thicken fast and with fearful power upon the hardened and profligate, but the wicked there sink only as they sever themselves from as numerous inducements and helps to susttain and bless them. How different your circumstances, your very calling shuts you out from the sanctuary, even a Bethel is a stranger upon the ocean. Prayer is heard in but few cabins. Oaths are almost the only prayer from the forecastle, and licentious songs the only hymn of praise. In part you have more enemies than friends; your feet tread only among snares. Most of your number yield there to passion within and temptation without. You are beset with most of the corruptions that seduce so many on shore, while you ordinarily enjoy scarce a privilege that secures so many on shore from paths of infidelity and infamy. Now, add to this alarming difference in circumstances, the invariable and ruinous tendency of the heart of man downwards, and how perilous is your situation! Without the aid of religion to secure you in virtue, how almost certain you fall! How vain has proved self-respect, and for pride of character, or the best resolve not founded on christian principle and in the fear of God. And how many with principle enough, or fear of man, or pride enough to sustain them on shore, have at sea made a pitiable exhibition of their weakness as men, and of their piety as christians. But religion has stood firm at sea and saved many. And, reader, it can save you; if you have already fallen it can raise you up; if you are on the brink of ruin grasp its friendly hand and you shall be rescued. If still on the level of sobriety and purity you can be raised to the higher dignity and security of the christian's hope and peace. Again, your perils are greater than those of most men.

You are upon a treacherous element, deceitful winds waft you on your course. The ship you boast of is a play-thing in their fury. A plank only is between you and death! A blast, and you may plunge to rise no more! A hidden rock or an unknown Island may suddenly dash you upon the shores of eternity. A cross or unexpected sea may sweep your decks and in a moment founder your frail bark. Clouds, dark and foreboding, mutter their deep thunder across your track; think, your tall ship is the only perishable mark for the lighting and the storm! What if the whirlwind cross your path, or the fearful water-spout break upon your deck! What if the bloody pirate be God's executioner to your shrieking crew! Without religion, what would then become of you? Death revels on the deep—he sits upon the storm cloud and driven by the winds draws angry waves, like the dust of the plain, in the tracks of his rolling chariot.—And the suddenness of his coming adds fearfulness to his awful visitation. Sailor, his home is on your chosen element, he is always lurking about your ship, especially is he in pursuit of the whaleman. He employs a huge monster to lie in wait for his frail shallop. It is a toy in his rage—a shivered straw in his recoiling strength. How many are thus hurried, in the twinkling of an eye, to the world of retribution? Reader, there is a more "troubled sea" beyond, where you may toss a wreck, and in wretchedness forever. Clouds and deep thunders of Divine wrath gather and break in anger there.—Death in more awful forms and with unceasing agonies awaits the desperate venturer upon that ocean. Will you launch your soul there? But while impenitent and prayerless, destitute of true love to God, and thoughtful only or supremely worldly interests, or sensual pleasures, you are heading direct for the fatal passage, to its broad and stormy depths. If the dreadful oath is familiar to your lips; or your vitals are feverish with intoxicating fire; or, worse still, your ready feet have learned the crowded road to "her house, the way to hell;" you are already in the whirling rapids, fast nearing the fatal plunge. "Ready about," sailor, or you are lost forever! Christ is walking upon these troubled waters and awaits your signal of distress. Welcome Him as your Pilot and deliverer. Embrace Him as your last and only hope. Commit all to His direction and take and keep the "course" he gives you. Obey Him and you are saved from wreck. He will certainly take you to the heaven of rest and bliss. There, sailor, may we meet, safely moored, the storms and perils of life all over, and in our Father's house rejoice in the beauty, the perfection and the sweets of *Home*.

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

☞ One of the applicants for change of name, at the late session of the Massachusetts legislature, gave as a reason for the change, that he "had been a great drunkard, and he hoped by the grace of God to live a new life, and therefore he wanted a new name."

The Libertine.

IV. I fear that few villages exist without a specimen of the Libertine.

His errand into this world is to explore every depth of sensuality, and collect upon himself the foulness of every one. He is proud to be vile; his ambition is to be viler than other men. Were we not confronted almost daily by such wretches, it would be hard to believe that any could exist, to whom purity and decency were a burden, and only corruption a delight. This creature has changed his nature, until only that which disgusts a pure mind pleases his. He is lured by the scent of carrion. His coarse feelings, stimulated by gross excitants, are insensible to delicacy. The exquisite bloom, the dew and freshness of the flowers of the heart which delight both good men and God himself, he gazes upon, as a Behemoth would gaze enraptured upon a prairie of flowers. It is so much pasture. The forms, the odors, the hues are only a mouthful for his terrible appetite. Therefore, his breath blights every innocent thing. He sneers at the mention of purity, and leers in the very face of Virtue, as though she were herself corrupt, if the truth were known. He assures the credulous disciple that there *is* no purity; that its appearances are only the veils which cover indulgence. Experience shows that the worst men are, often, the *most* skilful in touching the springs of human action. A young man knows little of life; less of himself. He feels in his bosom the various impulses, wild desires, restless cravings he can hardly tell for what, a sombre melancholy when all is gay, a violent exhilaration when others are sober. These wild gushes of feeling, peculiar to youth, the sagacious tempter has felt, has studied, has practised upon, until he can sit before that most capacious organ, the human mind, knowing every stop, and all the combinations, and competent to touch any note through the diapason. As a serpent deceived the purest of mortals, so now a beast may lead their posterity. He begins afar off. He decries the virtue of all men; studies to produce a doubt that any are under self-restraint. He unpacks his filthy stories, plays off the fire-works of his corrupt imagination—its blue-lights, its red-lights, and green-lights, and sparkle-spitting lights; and edging in upon the yielding youth, who begins to wonder at his experience, he boasts his first exploits, he hisses at the purity of women; he grows yet bolder, tells more wicked deeds, and invents worse even than he ever performed, though he has performed worse than good men ever thought of. All thoughts, all feelings, all ambition, are merged in one and that the lowest, vilest, most detestable ambition.

Had I a son of years, I could, with thanksgiving, see him go down to the grave, rather than fall into the maw of this most besottted devil. The plague is mercy, the cholera is

love, the deadliest fever is refreshment to man's body, in comparison with this epitome and essence of moral disease. He lives among men, Hell's ambassador with full credentials; nor can we conceive that there should be need of any other fiend to perfect the works of darkness, while he carries his body among us, stuffed with every pestilent drug of corruption. The heart of every virtuous young man should loathe him; if he speaks, you should as soon hear a wolf bark. Gather around you the venomous snake, the poisonous toad, the fetid vulture, the prowling hyena, and their company would be an honor to you above his; for they at least remain within their own nature; but he goes out of his nature that he may become more vile than it is possible for a mere animal to be.

He is hateful to religion, hateful to virtue, hateful to decency, hateful to the coldest morality. The stenchful ichor of his dissolved heart has flowed over every feeling of his nature, and left them as the burning lava leaves the garden, the orchard, and the vineyard. And it is a wonder that the bolt of God which crushed Sodom does not slay him. It is a wonder that the earth does not refuse the burden and open and swallow him up. I do not fear that the young will be undermined by his *direct* assaults. But *some* will imitate, and their example will be again freely imitated, and finally, a remote circle of disciples will spread the diluted contagion among the virtuous. This man will be the fountain-head, and though none will come to drink at a hot spring, yet further down along the stream it sends out, will be found many scooping from its waters.—[Beecher's Lect.

Money Planted.—We would refer our readers to the advice of Little Tommy's Mother. (See first page.) Another mother placed in our hands, a few days since, the sum of $40,00, remarking that the money belonged to her four children, most of it being the fruits of their industry. It was their request that it might be devoted to some benevolent object. We mentioned the circumstance that Portuguese seamen were exceedingly desirous of obtaining copies of the Bible in their own language, adding that by a late New York paper, we had learned an edition of the Bible in Portugeese had just been published by the American Bible Society. She immediately said, let it be devoted to that purpose. The names of the youthful donors will be enrolled as Life-Members of the Hawaiian Bible Society, and the money transmitted to New York for the purchase of Portuguese Bibles.

So far the circulation of the sacred scriptures relates to seamen, no publication could be more opportune than a Portuguese edition of the Old and New Testaments. It is an every day occurrence to meet with seamen of that nation, who never saw a Bible in their vernacular tongue! Many have the money in hand to pay the full price, but hitherto, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have disposed of several hundred copies of the New Testament in that language, but the call is for the "whole" Bible. By the next arrival from New York we hope to receive a full supply to meet the constant demand.

☞ We have noticed with much pleasure the increased attendance of the sea-faring community at the Bethel on the Sabbath.—When seamen are knowing to the fact that masters and officers attend, they will be far more likely to visit the House of God. It is far from being an unimportant circumstance that many attend the native churches. We think every visiter, master, officer, or sailor, owes it to himself and friends to attend once, at least, although he may not understand a word. In not a few instances we have known good and permanent impressions thus to be made upon the mind. There is an instance upon record of one man who was seemingly benefitted by hearing the old and familiar tune of "Greenville," sung by a native choir.

On the Sabbath public services are held, in Honolulu, as follows:

Native churches open at 9 1-2 A. M.; Seamen's Chapel, 11 A. M.; Native churches, 2 1-2 P. M.; Seamen's Chapel, 7 1-2 P. M.

N. B. Strangers attending native churches are oftentimes inclined to leave before the services close, probably, in consequence of not understanding the preacher. They should avoid doing so, as it is liable to interrupt the order and decorum of divine service. We are requested to say, that strangers attending native churches will be provided with seats.

Mr. Truth and Mr. Talkative.—"Come, neighbor Talkative, all you may say about sailors running away and other evils of Honolulu, may be true, but why not state all the truth?"

"What do you mean, Mr. Truth, do you accuse me of lying? Is it not true that sailors runaway, get drunk, and every way annoy their masters and officers?"

"I do not say, but what you say is a part of the truth," says Mr. Truth, "but as your tongue runs so glib, and words flow so readily, why not speak of the 'Fabius,' 'Timour,' and other vessels, almost daily leaving port, from which not a man runaway, or otherwise made trouble? Why not tell us about nineteen temperate and sober sailors, who come ashore and go off without any disturbance as well as forever rate away about 'Jack Fid,' who gets drunk, fights, and Sheriff Potter puts in the Fort and Justice Hopkins fines $6,00?"

☞ Mr. Talkative replied not a word, but turned off into Falsehood Alley, while Mr. Truth walked directly down the Street that is called "Straight."

☞ Of late years a very sensible custom has arisen among the masters of vessels visiting the Pacific, that of being accompanied by their wives. We have heard of some close-fisted and niggardly owners who object to the custom, but every body knows that their objections are founded upon the lowest principle of selfishness. It would not perhaps be becoming in us to discuss this subject and state all the arguments that might be adduced *pro* and *con*, yet we are candidly of opinion that those in favor of the custom will greatly overbalance all that could be produced on the opposite side. Some may differ from us in their opinion. Very well, we are willing they should enjoy their views. The system, however, works so well, that we predict it will become more and more fashionable. You, reader, may not think so, well, wait and see!

☞ It is with feelings of grateful emotion, that we have to acknowledge such substantial aid for the support of the Friend. The certificate of ship-masters is a testimonial that we most gladly publish, especially as it is accompanied with such generous donations. This is a response to our call for funds to publish the Friend, that animates and cheers us forward. We would renewedly pledge our sea-faring friends and patrons, that the columns of our paper shall be filled with useful reading matter, to employ and beguile many weary hours while far away from kindred and country.

Items from Late Papers.

THE KEDGE-ANCHOR; OR, YOUNG SAILOR'S ASSISTANT. By Wm. Brady, S. M., U. S. N.—This work, as its title imports, is designed as an assistant for the young Sailor, through the various branches of his arduous profession.

In addition to many suggestions, which will prove valuable to every grade of seamen, it contains more thorough descriptions of innumerable articles belonging to the various classes of vessels, than any other work ever published in this country; and is embellished with over seventy engravings, in illustration of the subjects treated of in its pages.—The work is furnished with over one hundred pages of tables, which are valuable not only to the seafaring man, but to all who are in any way interested in maritime pursuits. The entire work is contained in a volume of 420 pages, octavo, stereotype, edition. It is printed on fine paper, and bound in handsome style. For sale R. L. Shaw, No. 222 Water street, New York.

An Irishman who had been begging piteously was taken up before the Warrington Magistrates the other day, and on searching him nothing was found but a large ball of soap. He prayed they would not take that from him, as he liked to be clean, though he was poor. The earnestness of his entreaty led the gentlemen to cut the piece of soap in two, and inside was found 16*l.* in gold.

MISS HERSCHELL.—A letter from Hanover says that on the 16th ult. Miss Caroline Herschell, sister and for a long time assistant of the illustrious astronomer, celebrated the 97th aniversary of her birth-day. The King sent to compliment her; the Prince and the Princess Royal paid her a visit, and the latter presented her with a magnificent arm chair, the back of which has been embroidered by her royal highness; and the minister of Prussia, in the name of his sovereign remitted to her the gold medal awarded for the extension of the sciences.—[Globe.

☞ Rev. S. R. Brown, lady and two children, arrived in the Huntress, from Canton. Mr. B. has been for several years principal of the school of the Morrison Education Society, at Hong Kong. He brings with him Wong Ashing, Yung Kwing, and Affun, three of the most advanced pupils of that institution, sent out by several American merchants at Canton to finish their education in the United States.

DREADFUL DISTRESS IN SWITZERLAND.—A physician writing from Schull, in the Canton of the Grisons, on the 28th February, says:—"The parish of Schulls is one vast charnel-house. A frightful mortality reigns here. Each day from forty to forty-five dead bodies are interred. There is scarce a humble dwelling in the Canton, into which fever, dysentery or death have not entered. Graves cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers, and the bodies are so hastily interred, that the dogs, scraping off the dirt, draw them out, and batten on their flesh. The feebleness of the inhabitants prevents them from digging deeper. The master of a public school, who had a year since a hundred and forty scholars, now has not one. Half are dead, the rest incapable of raising themselves. The master, to support his family is working on the roads."

☞ Five whales were taken off the coast of Long Island, between South Hampton and East Hampton, on Wednesday last.—April, 22.

☞ Says the Morning Post.—"We have again the gratification to announce the approach of an event calculated to increase the domestic happiness of our Soverign and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty's accouchment, it is confidently stated, will take place in August, next.

ALLIGATOR OIL.—A letter from St. Augustine, dated April 12th, says:— "I suppose you may not have heard that we have discovered the utility of alligators. An alligator is found to be as valuable in his way as a spermaceti whale. An expedition has left this place for the river of St. John's and the dark tributary stream of Black Creek, swarming with these hideous creatures, with the view of killing them to obtain their oil.

"The oil of the alligator is said to be better for lamps than even whale oil, and it is extracted from the animal in considerable quantity and without any great difficulty. For this discovery we are indebted to the Indians, who have been in the habit, for how long a time I know not, of extracting the oil of the alligator and using it for various purposes. It makes a fine transparent fluid and burns admirably.

"You know how many of these enormous animals are shot out of wantonness from the decks of the steamboats that plough our waters. I expect hereafter to hear of laws passed for their protection. Every time an alligator of eighteen feet long is shot in the long grass of the river banks, or while he is swimming, a barrel or half a barrel of oil is wasted. This should not be. We must allow them to be killed only at the proper season, when they are fattest, and not permit their destruction at the season when they lay their eggs.

"The alligator is a formidable looking creature, it is true, but he is generally harmless. His office is to prowl in the sluggish water of this Southern region, pick up what he can, and digest it into excellent oil for the illumination of our houses. Alligators will be hereafter esteemed as useful animals as pigs—perhaps more so, for their keeping costs nothing. The danger is that, now that the world has discoverd what they are good for, their race will be exterminated."—[Evening Post.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847.

OREGONIAN STATISTICS.—From a source that is deemed worthy of reliance, we have gleaned the following facts respecting Oregon: The entire white population would fall a little below 7,000. About 400 are Catholics, mostly of Canadian descent. The Methodists are the most numerous. There are 6 Itinerating Methodist Episcopal preachers, who hold meetings at 30 or 40 stations, and 8 or 10 local preachers, besides 2 Protestant Methodist clergymen. Baptist Missionaries, 2; Congregational or Presbyterian clergymen, 4; and several Campbellite preachers. Regular Physicians, 1; Quacks, number unknown; educated Lawyers 4; Pettifoggers, number unknown. Saw-mills 8 to 10, and Flour-mills 4 to 6. The amount of exports this year exceeds that of any former year. Considerable attention has been paid to schools. An Edition of Webster's Spelling Book has been published at the "Spectator" office. One paper is published in the country. While there are many encouraginng facts in regard to the present condition of the Oregon Territory, there is *one* that appears dark and portentous. There are many of the newly arrived imigrants resolutely opposed to any restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Some traders having taken advantage of the change in the laws of the country, have flooded the place with rum and brandy. We hope the friends of teetotalism there will not falter or yield one inch of territory without manful resistance. We have heard enough of the country to believe that a thriving, wealthy, prosperous and moral community will ere long dwell upon the banks of the Oregon and Willamette. We hope the settlers of that region will not fail to read the origin and history of the colonies of New England. Like causes will produce like effects.

Oil Price Current, New York Market, May 24.

Whale oil, - -	33 to 35 cts.
Sperm do. crude - -	95 to 96
Summer do., - -	$1 10
Winter do., -	1 12 to 1 15
Flour, - -	8 00 to 9 00

A Letter from Father Matthew.—The following letter from the Right Rev. Theobald Matthew, by the Cambria, was received just as our paper was going to press:

Cork, 31st March, 1847.

My Dearest Friend:—The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved Brethren in the States, for the suffering Irish, has inspired every heart in this island with ardent gratitude.

We shall ever regard America as our Delivery in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense supply of Indian Corn, wafted into the Cove of Cork, the last few days, and the Free-Gift cargoes daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the Corn Market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all His wondrous works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant, anxious prayer, that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

As soon as the expected Bread-stuffs vessels will arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks. Presenting kindest remembrance to all my friends,

I have the honor to be,
Dear Mr. Weed, yours affectionately,
THEOBALD MATTHEW.

The above letter is copied from the Albany Evening Journal. Since its date it is reported that *nine* vessels freighted with American bread-stuffs have sailed for Ireland. We have noticed in the papers the names of three, Frigate Macedonian, sloop-of-war Jameston, and merchant Bark "Boston."—The latter was supplied by the generous donations of the Quakers of the United States. The Jamestown's cargo, exceeded 8,000 barrels, in measurement. The noble sum of $121,000, has already been contributed in the United States for the famishing Irish.—It is a most blessed undertaking, and one that we hope may not be abandoned until the hungry in Ireland, and every other land "have bread enough and to spare." The promise is, "give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall we give unto your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withall, it shall be measured to you again."

A most destructive famine, according to last accounts, was raging at Madeira, and flour selling from $18 to $25.

A good hint, perhaps.—As Seamen's Chaplain, we have a tolerably good opportunity of learning the feeling which exists among sailors towards their respective masters and officers. During several years of constant intercourse among them, we have necessarily heard much that, perhaps, had better never been uttered. One thing is, however, certain, we never heard, according to our present recollection, a sailor speak disrespectfully of his master or officers, when they had evinced a sincere desire for his physical comfort, intellectual and moral improvement.—When a master has taught some of his crew to read, or when to readers he has loaned interesting books, it has engendered a wonderful kind feeling. In numberless instances have we known this to be true. Kindness has fostered respect and esteem. When over sailors is exercised a steady, firm, and rigid discipline, tempered with self-respect and kindness, rarely will difficulties arise between the fore and after part of a vessel. Some, perhaps, may derive a useful hint from these remarks of a friend to all that "go down to the sea in ships, that do business in the great waters."

"Gen. Taylor an L. L. D.—Since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, General Taylor has had L. L. D. attached to his name by one of the Southern Colleges."

Some wag has had the *impudence* to say that *Generals generally*, are Doctors of Lynch Law.—[American Paper.

Belgium is afflicted with a terrible famine.

☞ Our readers will find in our columns to-day a full report of whale ships, so far as intelligence has been received this season.

For the Friend.

SHORT SERMON—No. IV.

BY PARSON COMMON SENSE.

Text—"In every body's mess, and nobody's watch."

Among sea-faring people there are not a few pithy sayings. There are some that landsmen could not understand or appreciate. The words of my text are not of that character. How aptly do these words describe many men, who are forever meddling with other people's business, or rather they are ever ready to *eat*, but not to *work*. Political economists would call them *consumers* but not *producers*. They seemingly are hard workers, but bring nothing to pass. St. Peter would style such a man, "as a busy-body in other men's matters—"In every body's mess, and nobody's watch." This class of people not only are found on board war-ships and other vessels, but every community and profession has a share of them. This mainly results from either the fact that they have no regular and useful employment, or if they have one do not apply themselves to it. Such characters are ever getting other people into difficulty, and they would be in a constant trouble themselves if they were considered worth minding. The virtuous and industrious should not encourage such useless drones in the hive. "If a man will not work neither should he eat." Parents and guardians should be extremely cautious how they foster habits of idleness in children. It is a quaint, but true proverb, "an idle man's head is the devil's work shop." He never allows his servants to be idle.

"For Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

It was a good practice among the ancient Jews, that every boy should be bred to some useful trade. It would now be a more excellent practice if all who have trades and professions adhere to them.

Remark. Let every body, busy himself about something useful.

A Yankee Mate.—Some time since the Yankee Schooner, Sally Ann, under command of Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstock, the mate was at his station forward. According to his notion of things the schooner was getting too near certain flats which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side, says, "Captain Spooner, you are getting rather close to them are flats; hadn't you better go about?" To which Captain Spooner replied, "Mr. Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the schooner; I'll attend to mine." Mr. Comstock "mizzled" forward in high dudgeon. "Boys," said he, "see that are mud-hook all clear for letting go." "Ay, ay, sir; all clear." "Let go," said he. Down went the anchor, rattled the chain, and like a flash the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and touching his hat very cavalierly, "Captain Spooner," said he, "*my part* of the schooner is at anchor!"

NOTICE.

The Oahu Temperance Society will hold its regular Quarterly Meeting for the choice of officers, on Friday evening next, September 24th.

☞ On the following Friday evening, Oct. 1, an address will be delivered by Mr. Parsons. It is hoped no member of the Society will be absent on either evening. The public generally are invited.

Meeting of Ship-Masters.

At a meeting of the Ship-Masters of the American vessels, in port, agreeable to appointment, it was resolved, that in consequence of the funds for defraying the expenses of publishing the newspaper called "*The Friend*," falling short this year, some three hundred and sixteen dollars, that we the undersigned will endeavor to raise part from our respective officers and crews, and we recommend to our brother Captains, officers, and crews to do likewise.

Signed, Joseph Adams, master ship Brutus; F. C. Smith, Metacom; Fred. Fish, Columbus; W. E. Brewster, Tiger; J. W. Norton, Navy; J. J. Smith, Fabius; W. H. Reynard, Canada; G. F. Neil, Elbe; N. Edwards, Timour; N. B. Heath, Hope; Thos. H. Smith, Benj. Rush; J. O. Given, Mt. Vernon.

Donations.

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

Capt. N. Edwards, Timour,	$2 00
Mr. Rogers,	2 00
For Hawaiian Bible Society,	40 00

FOR THE FRIEND.

From Ship Metacom.

Capt. F. O. Smith,	$10 00
G. Jarnegan,	2 00
A. A. Gifford,	1 00
C. Williams,	2 00
J. W. Smith,	1 00
John McCleod,	1 00
J. E. Graham,	1 00
John Davis,	1 00
Hiram Upham,	1 00
C. S. Allen,	2 50
W. C. Albert,	3 00
S. Celveland,	1 00
Oliver Moore,	2 00
John Jones,	1 00
S. P. Sargent,	1 00
Roswell Curtes,	1 00
Alexander Voras,	2 00
John Lillie,	1 00
C. Tuttle,	2 00
	$36 50

From Ship Fabius.

J. S. Smith,	$10 00
Mr. Mendel, 1st officer,	5 00
Amount carried forward,	$15 00
Amount brought over,	15 00
Mr. Shaw, 2d officer,	5 00
Mr. Bailey, 3d officer,	1 00
J. Wepguish, boatsteerer,	1 00
W. G. Cumings, "	1 00
G. H. Ashley, "	1 00
G. W. Norton, Cooper,	1 00
J. B. Lawrence, Seaman,	50
J. R. Gardner, "	50
M. Peter, "	50
J. Enes, "	50
J. Kisbet, "	50
T. Norris, "	50
M. Duct, "	50
J. Carland, "	50
J. G. Ellis, "	50
E. Smith, "	50
J. M. Rogers,	50
A. Andrews, "	50
C. J. Cummings, "	50
	$31 50

Capt. Norton, Navy,	$5 00
Capt. Brewster, Tiger,	5 00
Capt. N. Edwards, Timour,	3 00
L. Narcissu Blais,	1 00
L. Gale,	1 00
Mr. Manchester,	1 00
Mr. A. S. Cooke,	5 00
Mr. Thos. C. Bradley, Nimrod,	2 00
Mr. Charles Bryant, "	2 50
Mr. Dunott, Tiger,	2 00
Ship's Company, Columbus,	40 00
	$67 50

☞Our readers will notice the announcement in another column of a Concert for the benefit of Dr. Watson, to take place tomorrow, (Friday evening), at 7 1-2 o'clock. The programme will be ready for distribution on Friday morning.

DIED.

On board whale ship Navy, May 22d, William Jackson, Boatsteerer, belonging to Staten Island.

At Franquebar, 8th December, the Rev. J. J. Lawrence, missionary, of Dindigul, India.

The Rev. C. Robinson, belonging to the Siam Mission, on his passage home, on board the whaling bark Draco. His family has since arrived in New Bedford. Also Mrs. Muzzy, of the Madura Mission, on the 3d of December. All connected with A. B. C. F. M.

PASSENGERS.

In the Don Quixote, for Tahiti. J. J. Caranave, Esq.
In the Ontario, for Sag Harbor, Mrs Green.
In the General Rivera, for Talcuanha, Mr. and Mrs. Laurent.
In the Indiana, for China, Mr. Higgins.
In the Argo, for Guymas, Mr. Robinson.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.	VESSEL'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	WHERE BELONG.	TONS.	SPERM OIL.	WHALE OIL.	SAILED.	
Ju'y 29	Hamburg,	Tierman,	Hamburg,	26	149	600	Aug	2
Aug 17	Hydaspe,	Taylor,	N Bedford,	26	950	200	Sept	2
" 18	Gen Scott,	Sistare,	N London,	—	—	—	Aug	29
" 24	W Hamilton	Fisher,	N Bedford,	25	110	4100	"	31
" 25	Ontario,	Green,	S Harbor,	25	20	3700	Sept	8
" 26	Ann, bk,	Edwards,	do	11	40	460	"	8
" 27	Zuid Pool,	Myers,	Amsterdam,	22	300	900	"	13
" 30	Parachute,	Devell,	N Bedford,	23	—	2900	"	9
" 31	Tiger,	Brewster,	Stonington,	22	—	2670	"	I P
Sept 1	Crescent,	Westall,	S Harbor,	—	—	1000	"	8
" 4	Fabius,	Smith,	N Bedford,	13	50	2000	"	I P
" 5	Metacom,	Smith,	do	21	30	2900	"	I P
" 6	Brookline,	Jeffrey,	N London,	26	—	4600	"	8
" 6	Columbus,	Fish	Fairhaven,	12	500	1600	"	I P
" 7	Navy,	Norton,	N Bedford,	23	25	2750	"	I P
" 9	Ben Rush,	Smith,	Warren,	22	40	2700	"	I P
" 11	Timor,	Edwards,	S Harbor,	14	—	800	"	I P
" 11	Hope,	Heath,	Providence,	32	50	2500	"	I B
" 11	Mt Wolst'n,	Owen,	N Bedford,	26	—	600	"	I P
" 11	Elbe,	Neil,	Hamburg,	26	300	2700	"	I P
" 16	W Tompson,	Ellis,	N Bedford,	14	30	900	"	I P
" 16	Canada,	Reynard,	do	14	450	1650	"	I P
" 16	Hamilton,	Wade,	Bridgeport,	14	—	700	"	I P
" 17	Nimrod,	Sherman,	N Bedford,	28	800	2300	"	I P
" 18	India,	Fisher,	N Bedford,	26	250	2650	"	I P
" 19	Ann M'y Ann,	Winters,	S Harbor,	25	50	3200	"	I P
" 20	Hannibal,	Canning,	Rauber,	23	—	1600	"	I P
" 21	Hamilton,	Babcock,	S Harbor,	24	30	1500	"	I P
" 21	Menkar,	Norton,	N Bedford,	24	400	2350	"	I P
" 21	Georgia,	Hull,	N London	14	25	2100	"	I P
" 22	Caroline,	Carey,	——	12	170	1750	"	I P

MEMORANDA.

Spoken, June 26, ship Wm Penn, Whimpenny, Falmouth, 3 whales, 1400 bbls.

July 6, ship Sarah Parker, Russell, Nantucket, 2 whales, 600 barrels. Ship Huron, Woodruff, Sag Harbor, 4 whales, 1900 barrels. Ship Mozart, Skelling, Bremen, 6 whales, 2700 bbls.

July 21, James Monroe, N Bedford, 5 whales, 2650 bbls. Ship Inez, Jackson, N Bedford, 4 whales, 12 0 bbls.

July 26, Angeline, Havre, 3 whales 900 bbls. Ship H Kneeland, Fish, N Bedford, 6 whales, 1100 bbls. Ship Lewis, Tolman, N Bedford, no whales, 2.00 barrels. Bark George, Taber, Stonington, no whales, 700 bbls. Ship Addison, West, N Bedford, 6 whales, 2350 bbls.

Aug 7, ship Ansel Gibbs Fairhaven, no whales, 1000 barrels. Bark Harvest, Fairhaven, no report. Bark Oscar, Green, Sag Harbor, 3 whales. Ship Hanza, Hearing, Bremen, 1 whale, 200 barrels.

July 21, Ship Hellespont, New London, 8 whales this season.

July 23, Rebt. Bourne, New London, 11 whales this season.

July 29 Europa, Bremen, 2 whales this season.

July 4, Marengo, ——, 6 whales this season.

July 4, Samuel Robertson, N. Bedford, 2 whales this season.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVED.

Sep 10	Cabinet,	Bottom,	Stonington,	27	mos	—	—	2500 wh
" 12	Ca'edonia,	Barber,	do	14	"	300	sp 2200	wh
" 12	Janus,	Hammond,	N Bedford,	23	"	—	—	1700 wh
" 13	Caroline,	Carey,	do	12	"	170	sp 1750	wh
" 13	Dan Webstr,	Curry,	S Harbor,	26	"	—	—	2400 wh
" 13	Timoleon,	Luscomb,	N Bedford,	24	"	70	sp 1600	wh
" 13	Nimrod,	Sherman,	do	28	"	300	sp 2300	wh
" 14	America,	Crowell,	do	23	"	85	sp 1900	wh
" 14	Ben Morgan,	Bellows,	N London,	15	"	14	sp 2400	wh
" 14	George,	Marston,	Fairhaven,	12	"	220	sp 1600	wh
" 15	Canton,	Fisher,	N Bedford,	13	"	400	sp 1000	wh
" 14	Martha,	Smith,	E Haven,	23		—		1300 wh
" 15	Georgia,	Hull,	N London,	14		25	sp 2100	wh
" 16	Aeronaut,	Holmes,	Mystic,	23		230	sp 650	wh
" 16	Ed. Carey,	Saver,	Nantucket,	23		150	sp 2150	wh
" 16	Jeannette,	Atkins,	N Bedford,	26		500	sp 300	wh
" 16	Romulus,	Mott	Mystic	27		100	sp 1600	wh

A CONCERT

Will be given for the benefit of Dr. G Watson, to enable himself and family to procure a passage to the United States, his protracted illness having exhausted his resources, on Friday evening, September 24th, at the Seamen's Chapel, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The following gentlemen have volunteered their services on the occasion, Messrs. M & F. Johnson, Mr. J. F. B. Marshall, and Mr J. O Dominis. Conductor, Mr. M. Johnson, Jr.

For particulars of the performance, see programme, which will be ready for distribution on Friday.

Tickets, $2,00 each; to be had at the stores of Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co., Makee & Anthon, Waldo & Co., Punchard & Co., and at the door on the evening of performance.

FOR SALE LOW!

75 BOXES super Window Glass, assorted sizes, viz.:—12×15, 12×16, 11×18, 10×16, 10×14, 12×17, 10×13, 10×15, 9×14, 10×14; 1 Fairbank's patent platform Balance, weighs 1000 lbs, 1 do do do, weighs 1700 lbs, 1 do do do, on wheels, weighs 2000 lbs. An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Morticed Locks with rosewood Knobs, Mortice Latches, tinned Skimmers, brass do, Marlinspikes, tinned Tormentors and Ladles, 4 pairs Steelyards, weigh 150 lbs, 3 do do weigh 200 lbs, Carpenter's Rim Locks, Axle Pullies, Boat Nails, Firmer Gouges and Chisels, Chopping Knives, block tin Teapots, and water Pitchers, Binnacle Lamps, Hhd Can Hooks, bbl do, Boat Hooks, Box Shooks, Shark Hooks, Fish Grains, Table and Tea Spoons; an assortment of Crockery, viz:—fancy col'd Bowls, pints, ½ and ¼; do do Mugs, quarts, pints, ½, and ¼; 1 crate containing blue edged dinner Plates and Soup Plates. Also, 9 cases Claret Wine, 14 cases Muscat do, 2 do Sherry do, 11 do Olive Oil. By

sept 18 S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

HARDWARE.

EVERETT & CO. have just received per late arrivals, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following articles of Hardware:

Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes, Hatchets,
Spoke Shaves, Broad Axes, Steel Shovels,
Marline Spikes, Caulking Irons, Plane Irons,
Iron Wire Sieves, London Pins, Tin Pans & Pails,
Stone Filterers, Jars and Jugs, Copper Bolt,
Composition Spikes, Floor, Dust & Scrub Brushes,
Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,500 lbs. Shot, assorted sizes,
Silver Spoons and Plated Table Forks,
Double and Single Blocks, Sheives, Pins,
Belaying Pins, Hanks, Mast Hoops, Hand Pumps,
Ship's Lanterns, Pitch, Rosin, &c. my29 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.

Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

FOR SALE

BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO, 140 bbls Mess Beef, 66 bbls Pork, (Prime)
3060 feet American Oak Plank, assorted sizes,
200 " do Ash do do do
20,000 " N. W. Scantling and Plank.

Also—an assortment of Brushes, viz.:—
Assorted Nos. Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, White Wash Brushes, Handled do, Deck Scrub do, Cabin Mops, Pitch do, Mop yarn, 200 pieces assorted Paper Hangings. sept 18

FOR SALE.

11 BAGS Tallow, 1500 salted Bullock Hides, 500 Sandwich Islands Goat Skins,
3500 lbs old Copper, 11 ½ marks old Silver Plate,
150 bbls Whale Oil, 30 do Sperm Oil,
2 Anchors, 1800 lbs each; Chains and Spars.

sept 18 By S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

TEA!

A FEW Boxes superior TEA, fer sale at retail by

Aug. 21—tf. F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

FOR SALE BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

9 CASES 5-4 indigo blue Sheeting,
7 cases 4-4 indigo blue Drill,
3 bales 40 in. brown Sheeting 16 do 38 in. Drill,
8 do 29 in. do Cotton, 4 cs. Merri. blu Prints,
49 pieces D. Bruisgins's Sail Cloth,
17 ps heavy Ravens, 57 light Ravens,
10 ps bleached Elems, suitable for Pant stuffs,
1 bale 25 ps Russia Diaper,
61 coils Russia Cordage, log and hand lead Lines,
24 packs or coils Houseline and Marline, 1st quity,
2167 lbs Oakum; coils Deep Sea Lines,
160 lbs Sewing Twine, coils Halliard Lines,
2 cases 16 oz Copper, 1 do 14 do,
1 cask composition Nails, 75 hides Leather,
71 boxes brown Soap, 45 lbs each,
1 case cont'g 9 5-12 doz boxes super Table Salt,
1 case French Chocolate, 3 boxes Castile Soap,
9 8-12 doz 1-2 lb cans black ground Pepper,
35 boxes col'd Soap, 1 case 1122 papr's Lampblk,
53 lbs Chrome Green, in 3 and 4 lo cans.
14 lbs Prussian Blue in 1 lb cans, 7 brls Coal Tar,
13 5 lb cans and 7 10 lb cans super Verdigris,
2 ½ brls Yellow Ochre, 3 brls Bright Varnish,
2 brls Rosin, 763 lbs Window Weights,
7 brls Pitch, 5 copper Hand Pumps,
5 doz tinned long handled Fry Pans,
8 doz Russia sheet iron Bake Pans. sep 18

ISRAEL H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, offers for sale on reasonable terms a general assortment of Paints and Oils, consisting of

White Lead, Venetian Red, Prussian Blue;
Terra de Sienne, assorted Green Paints;
Chrome Yellow, Whiting, Yellow Ochre;
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish;
Gum Copal, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronze;
Paint, Sash and Tar Brushes, Pumice Stone;
Sand Paper, Window Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

☞ House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.

my1 1y

NEW GOODS

DAILY expected per Bark "Georgiana," Capt. Wm. H. Kelly, from San Francisco, and for sale by the subscribers.

490 bbls. Concepcion Flour, 95 kegs Boston Lard,
120 bbls. Boston Prime Beef,
420 boxes salt-water Soap,
Printing Paper, Ink and Stationery,
Hemp Cordage, 130 coils Russia hemp Rope.

sept11.—tf S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

NOTICE.

B. PITMAN, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, respectfully informs the masters of whaleships generally, that he has made arrangements for, and is now prepared to supply them with the best of BEEF at Honolulu and Maui prices.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

TO LET.

READY furnished Rooms, either by the week, month or year. Apply to

Hilo, aug17—28 3m. BENJ. PITMAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale by the subscribers, a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Manila Cigars, Raisins, Tea, Preserves, Fresh Meats, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, China Goods, &c.

aug28 3w. WALDO & CO.

CHRONOMETER.

A Superior English Chronometer, French's Manufacture, in perfect order; for sale low by

Jun19tf WALDO & CO.

F. R. VIDA,

SHIP CHANDLER, has on hand and offers for sale on moderate terms, the following merchandise for ship and family use:

100 bbls. Beef, 80 do. Pork, 10 do. Codfish,
3,000 lbs. Rice, 10,000 lbs. Bread, 500 bags flour,
500 gallons Vinegar, 200 do. Molasses,
6,000 lbs Sugar, 1,000 do. Arrowroot,
10 bbls. Beans, 1,000 lbs. Coffee, 50 boxes Tea,
10 do. Soy, 10 do. Currie Powder, 200 lbs. Tapioca,
20 doz. tart Fruits, 70 tins Preserved Meats,
16 tins Green Peas, an ass't of Confectionery,
20 doz. Pickles, 20 do. Olive Oil, 20 Cheeses,
An assortment of Spices and Sauces,
20 boxes Raisins, 200 tins Sardines,
1,200 lbs. Tobacco, 30 grose Pipes,
10,000 Regalia Cigars, 40,000 Havana do.,
10,000 No. 3 Manila do., 50 cases Bordeaux Wine,
10 cases Orgeat, 300 gallons Sperm Oil,
200 gallons Whale Oil, 200 gallons Paint do.,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 150 lbs. Putty,
60 kegs Paint, different colors, Handspikes,
6,000 lbs. Cordage all sizes, Chain Cables,
Anchors, Blocks, 500 Iron Poles, Pitch, Tar,
Rosin, Thermometers, 2 Copper Coolers,
Firewood, 50,000 ft. Lumber, Cutting Falls,
100 bolts Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, Marline,
Caulking Irons, Signal Haulyards, paint Brushes,
500 yards Bunting, white, blue and red,
25 reams Sand Paper, 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Blacking, kegs Nails, wrought and cut,
10 doz. ship Scrapers, 400 lbs. Saleratus,
2,000 cakes California Soap, 50 boxes brown do.,
10 boxes white Soap, Bake Pans, Milk do.,
Tin Pots, 200 Iron Pots, pewter and brass Cocks,
Padlocks, Cork Screws, tea and table Spoons,
Soup Ladles, Tin Lamps, Glass do., Filterers,
Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Tinder Boxes,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
Sewing and packing Twine, camphor Trunks,
Camphor Chests, 1,000 barrels empty Casks,
100 pairs China Slippers, 50 doz. striped Shirts,
10 doz. Guernsey Frocks, 8 do. Flannel Drawers,
5 doz. Cloth Caps, 4 do. White Shirts,
10 doz. Woolen Socks and Stockings, 5 do. Mitts,
20 ps. blk. silk Handkerchiefs, 20 do. red do.,
20 Mattrasses, 100 lbs. Wicking, 1 doz. Gridirons,
60 doz. Till Locks, 5 doz. Raspberry Syrup,
8,000 mat Bags, 5 doz. Shoe Brushes, Razors,
Glengary Caps, glazed do, Nautical Almanacs,
5 doz. Capsules, 100 cotton Umbrellas,
10 doz wooden Chairs, 10 rolls China Matting,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c.

N. B.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:

15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10×4 Linen Sheeting, 4×4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12×4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16×4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

STORAGE

MAY be had in the Store Premises formerly owned and occupied by Ladd & Co. Please apply to WILLIAM PATY.

Honolulu, Aug. 5, 1847. aug7tf

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, under the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co.

C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—1stf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—1stf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of BUSH, MAKEE & CO, for the purpose of transacting a general Ship Chandlery and Commission business at Lahaina, Maui.

ALFRED W. BUSH.
JAMES MAKEE.
J. A. ANTHON.

Lahaina, July 1, 1847. tf

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

DRIED APPLES.

A SUPERIOR Article, for sale by

jun19tf WALDO & CO.

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.

my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

TO LET.



A new and commodious House just completed, containing four good sized rooms, with Kitchen and other necessary buildings. It is located in a pleasant and central situation either for a hotel or private dwelling. Rent low.

Apply to BENJ. PITMAN.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

HAWAIIAN SPECTATOR.

COMPLETE Sets of the Hawaiian Spectator, for the years 1838 and 1839, for sale at the Polynesian Office. Price $1 per volume.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES, } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS, J. F. B. MARSHALL, WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms, in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., OCTOBER 7, 1847. [No. XIX.

The Poet's Corner.

TO A SISTER.

[PUBLISHED AT A SAILOR'S REQUEST.]

Yes, dear one, to the envied train
Of those around, thy homage pay;
But wilt thou never kindly deign
To think of him that's far away?
Thy form, thine eye, thine angel smile,
For many years I may not see;
But wilt thou not sometimes the while,
My sister dear, remember me?

But not in Fashion's brilliant hall,
Surrounded by the gay and fair,
And thou the fairest of them all,—
O, think not, think not of me there.
But when the thoughtless crowd is gone,
And hushed the voice of senseless glee,
And all is silent, still and lone,
And thou art sad, remember me.

* * * * * *

Remember one—but not to join
If haply some thy friends should praise;
'Tis far too dear that voice of thine
To echo what the stranger says.
They know us not—but should'st thou meet
Some faithful friend of me and thee,
Softly, sometimes, to him repeat
My name, and then remember me.

Remember me—not I entreat,
In scenes of festal week-day joy,
For then it were not kind or meet,
Thy thought thy pleasure should allov;
But on the sacred solemn day,
And, dearest, on thy bended knee,
When thou for those thou lov'st dost pray,
Sweet spirit then remember me.

Remember me—but not as I
On thee forever, ever dwell,
With anxious heart and drooping eye,
And doubts 'twould grieve thee should I tell;
But in thy calm, unclouded heart,
Where dark and gloomy visions flee,
Oh there, my sister, be my part,
And kindly there remember me.

[Edward Everett.

REASON AND INSTINCT.

Whether with reason or with instinct blest
Know, all enjoy that power which suits them best;
To bliss alike by that direction tend,
And find the means proportion'd to their end.
Say, where full instinct is the unerring guide,
What Pope or council can they need beside?
Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for service, or but serves when prest:
Stays till we call, and then not often near;
But honest instinct comes a volunteer.

[Pope's Essay on Man.

The Seamen's Friend.

Brave Bobby.

There was an American ship called the "Washington," bound for China, filled with passengers; on board this ship was an officer of the army and his wife, with their only child, a little boy of five years of age, and a large Newfoundland dog, called "Bobby."

Bobby was a great favorite with all the people in the ship, because he was so brave, so good tempered, and so funny and playful. Sailors as well as passengers all liked brave Bobby. He would romp on the deck with any body that chose. Sometimes when the wind was calm, and the ship was going slow, he would jump overboard, and dash through the sea after a biscuit, or any thing else that might be thrown in for him.

But his most constant playmate was the little boy, the son of his master. This boy was a merry little fellow, and as fond of Bobby as Bobby was fond of him. They used to make a fine noise in their droll games o play, rolling over and over each other like a couple of young porpoises. And though the little boy was sometimes rather rough in his frolics with Bobby, and hit him on the head and back, yet Bobby was always gentle as a lamb to him.

The voyage had been very safe and pleasant until within three days sail of the Cape of Good Hope. Evening was coming on—the sun was setting in dark clouds, so that the dusk had commenced unusually early. The night-watch of the ship had been set and the wind had risen so that the ship was sailing very fast. The boy and the dog were romping together, tugging each other, when on a sudden the ship gave a heavy roll, and the child fell overboard splash into the deep sea!

It had by this time become so dark that objects could not be distinguished many yards distant. A general cry of "A hand over!" was made by the men on deck who saw the boy fall. Two or three men ran heaving down lines, and a stray coop that was found lying near the capstan, while the officer of the watch sung out, "Bring the ship to—bring the ship to, or the boy is lost."

This order was scarcely given, when Bobby, now for the first time missing the child, gave a loud bark, and seemed to guess what had happened, cleared the taffrail like a shot; and the captain and boy's parents, with the other passengers, who had come on deck to learn the cause of the outcry and bustle, saw the dog swimming away like a mad creature in the direction of the stern.

It was too dark to see him distictly, however he was dimly perceived to dive, and then dimly apppear again above water, and snatch at something. It was, however, too dusky for any body on deck to be sure what it was he really saw. The dog was now out of sight, and nothing was visible but the surface of the water. The mother covered her eyes with her hand, and not daring to look out, fearful lest she should see the corpse of her darling child floating on the waves; while the father equally unhappy, jumped into the jolly boat, which the men in all haste had been getting ready, that he might spare no effort to recover his beloved son.

It was many minutes before the jolly boat could be lowered and manned, the men rowed with all their might in the direction they had seen the dog take at first. The darkness had so much increased, that the sailors could hardly see, and began to give the child up as lost.

The father, in great misery, sat at the head of the boat, trying to see through the surrounding gloom, and listening anxiously to every sound. "I hear a splash—I hear a splash on the larboard quarter," cried he, starting up; "pull on, be quick, it must be my child."

The helmsman turned the tiller, the men pulled with redoubled force, and in a moment, the faithful Bobby, with the child in his mouth, was alongside! Poor creatures! they were nearly spent when they were hauled into the boat. The father took the child into his arms, and the faithful Bobby sank down to the bottom of the boat, panting and almost lifeless.

The men then rowed back to the ship.—Great indeed was the mother's joy when she saw her child, that she thought was gone forever, in the arms of his father, and good Bobby with him also. They all got safe on board the ship again, and the father, thanking the sailors for helping him to recover his son, went down into the cabin with the mother, child, and dog. Every remedy was used that the doctor of the ship advised, to make the half-drowned boy well again.

Bobby after he had shaken the water from his thick shaggy coat, could not be persuaded to leave the child's side. There he stood, and licked one of his little hands till the child became so much better as to be able to stroke and hug him as usual. Brave Bobby seemed as happy as any body, when both the father and mother hugged and praised him too. And when the boy could speak again, they made a happy little party in the cabin, where, before, all had been so sad.

After this circumstance of saving the child's life in so brave a manner, there was not a man on board that ship but loved the dog as a father might love his child, and well did Bobby deserve it.

At the Cape of Good Hope some of the passengers were to be landed, and, among others, the master of Bobby, with his wife and child. All those who remained in the ship were very sorry to part with good Bobby.

The boats were prepared for the passengers and their luggage. All those who were to leave had got into the boats, the little boy was in his mother's lap, and Bobby, whom the sailors were holding to pat and take a kind leave of, was just going to leap into the boat after his master, when the officer stood up, and told the sailors to hold him tight by the collar, until the boats should have rowed some way towards the shore. "You will see what a strong swimmer Bobby is," said he; "let us start before him, and he will soon overtake us; when I hold up my handkerchief let him go."

"Ay! ay!" cried the sailors, and two of them held Bobby tight by the collar. Poor fellow! he thought he was to be left behind, and he did not like it. He tugged, and hauled and yelled, and barked, to get to his friends, but it was of no use. The boat puts off without him.

All the people in the boats, as well as those on board the ship, were eyeing Bobby with delight; and he had just reached midway between the ship and the boats, when the creature set up a loud shrill howl, and threw himself half out of the water. Every body thought he had got the cramp; but oh, no! the flash of white that glanced like lightning close against him the next minute, told the truth; and "a shark, a shark!" sounded from boats to ship, and from ship to boats, in one loud cry. All stood trembling, with their eyes fixed upon the unfortunate dog.—The boats stayed still for an instant, the men resting upon their oars as if panic struck.—But, again, in another instant, one of the boats was to be seen putting back, the men rowing with all their might.

Poor Bobby! he kept swimming away right and left, now diving, and now doubling, as if he knew his danger, while every now and then he gave a short fierce howl, and showed his grinders, never giving the vile shark time to turn on its back, which it must do before it can give the deadly bite.

The poor dog swam and dodged with a skill and speed, and maintained the unequal contest, in a manner that surprised every body, but it was evident that his strength was nearly exhausted, when the boat which had put back came sufficiently near for him to hear himself called, and encouraged to hold out longer. In this boat were his master, and the little boy, whose life the poor dog had saved three days before. They could now plainly perceive the great black fins and back of the shark, as he rose every minute to the surface of the water, pursuing and trying to gripe the dog. The poor dog swam with all his might towards the boat that was coming to save him.

Just as he nearly reached the boat, and could see and hear his master calling out, "Here Bob! here," the shark turned on his back and opened his horrid jaws—"Poor Bobby! dear Bobby!" shrieked the little boy; and a lad who stood at the head of the boat, hoping to save the dog, threw a handspike that he held at the ravenous monster. But the lad was in such a flurry, from terror and anxiety, that he missed the shark, and the spike fell into the water.

At this failure the child screamed aloud with agony of fright and sorrow, "Oh! save poor Bobby! save my dear Bobby!" and every body thought poor Bobby was gone, when the father of the child, who, ever since the boat had come within gunshot of the shark, had been watching for the proper opportunity to save the faithful dog, fired. The gun was levelled with so true an aim, that he shot the cruel shark through the head, and splintered those horrid jaws that were open ready to devour poor Bobby. The shark sank, the sea became tinged with blood, and the officer throwing down the gun, stretched out his arms, and pulled the dog, exhausted with fatigue and terror, into the boat, before the shark, who was not quite dead, could again rise to the surface of the water. The child threw his arms round the poor dog's neck; the sailors in the ship who were all intently on the watch, and the men in the boats, set up one loud shout of joy? "Hurra! hurra; Bobby is safe—the shark is killed—hurra! hurra!"

For the Friend.

Pitcairn's Island.

Copy of a Report made to the Admiral relative to Pitcairn's Island.

I consider Pitcairn's Island to be in latitude 25° 4′ south, and longitude 130° 16′ west. The island is about 1200 feet above the level of the sea, and above 4 1-2 miles in circumference, and in clear weather, may be seen above 45 miles off. The soil is very alluvial. The climate is good, and adapted for the growth of many of the vegetable productions of every part of the globe. The coast is fringed with formidable barriers which seem to present insurmountable obsticles to all access, except in Bounty Bay, situated on the north-east side, where the landing is at all times difficult, and even here the communication is impracticable when the sea is high. Tall spiral rocks appear on every side, and lofty cliffs, skirted at their basis with thickly branching evergreens, afford a welcome retreat from the burning rays of an almost vertical sun. I beg to inclose a list of questions I put to the inhabitants, the answers to which, contain a great deal of interesting matter relative to them. I communicated to them in writing (a copy of which accompanies this) the resolutions of Her Majesty's Government relative to the appointment of a Governor or official person to reside in the island. The decision did not appear to disappoint them, as they said it was more a suggestion of Commander Hunt, of the Basilisk, than their own. They appear perfectly satisfied with their own adopted government, and when I consider that to lawlessness and violence has succeeded the beautiful scenery of good order and peace; that those rude beings who were wont to wander to and fro, have settled to the quiet occupation of industry, plying the handicraft and agriculture, now present the aspect of a well disciplined society, that the district which has heretofore, both morally and physically, been little better than a desert, now puts forth the token of a vigorous culture, and the Sabbath bell summons from scattered cottages a smiling population, linked together by friendship, and happy in all the sweetness of domestic charities, I cannot consider that an alteration in its government would improve it. They, however, expressed a strong hope that Her Majesty's Government would still consider them under their protection, and not allow other nations to molest them. On this score they had no complaints; on the contrary, they spoke well of the conduct of the masters and crews of the vessels that have reached here, and traded with them.

Questions put to the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, by S. O. Woodridge, Esq., Lieutenant and Commander of H. B. M.'s Brigantine, 'Spy,' on the 26th day of February, 1847, and their replies:

Q. What is the size of the Island?

A. Four and a half miles in circumference, and one and a half miles any way the greatest length.

Q. How many inhabitants are there on the Island?

A. Total 134—males 69, females 65.

Q. How many of these are natives?

A. All except four, three Englishmen and one Tahitian woman, who came in the Bounty.

Q. What is the age of the oldest inhabitant?

A. Fifty-three years, (that is of those born on the Island), her name is Mary Christian, daughter of Fletcher Christian of the Bounty. This person is the heroine of the Poem called the "Maid of the South Sea Islands." The Tahitian woman is between 70 and 80.

Q. How mnny Englishmen are there on the Island?

A. Three, John Buffett, John Evans, and Geo. Nobbs.

Q. Are there are any Americans, French or Foreigners?

A. No.

Q. What is the average number of vessels that call here during the year, and of what nation?

A. The average of six years is 28, chiefly Americans. During the last year, 1846, forty-nine vessels visited the Island, of these 47 were American, 1 Bremen and 1 English.

Q. Are there any Missionaries?

A. No regular Missionaries, but Mr. Geo. Nobbs is Schoolmaster, and performs all the rules of the Church.

Q. Are there any Schools?

A. There is a very good one, the same room is used as the church, and the building reflects on them infinite credit; 47 children attend the school.

Q. Who do you consider your head or leading man, and how is he chosen, and what is your form of government?

A. The leading man is a magistrate, who is elected on the first of every January, by a general vote ol males and females above 18 years of age, those married before that age are entitled to vote. There are also two counsellors chosen at the same time, one selected by the magistrate, the other by the people, when there is a dispute to be settled we call a jury of seven, to whom the matter is referred, the most votes decide the point at issue, which is final, the present magistrate is Fletcher Christian, grandson of Fletcher Christian of the Bounty, elected 1st January, 1847.

Q. What do you most require?

A. A good and well assorted Medicine-Chest, with full and plain instructions (devoid of technicalities,) a corn-mill of a size to grind for 150 persons, a couple of whale-boats, some Prayer books, Watts' Hymn books, and agricultural instruments, such as hoes, spades, pick-axes, &c.

Q. What is the last man-of-war that touched here?

A. H. B. M.'s Ketch, 'Basilisk,' Liutenaut Hunt, July 28, 1844.

Q. What is the produce of the Island?

A. Irish potatoes, yams, sweet potatoes, a small quantity of taro, (mountain kind,) a small quantity of bread-fruit, plantains, and some Indian maize; bread-fruit and taro do not thrive well.

Q. Are there any of the Bounty's people alive?

A. No, but one of the Bounty's men's wives is still alive, her name is Susanah Young, age near 80.

Q. What quantity of land is cultivated?

A. About one half the Island, which is guessed to amount to about one half an acre for each adult, male and female.

Q. How many boats have you?

A. None, we had one whale-boat but it is worn out, there are about 20 canoes.

Q. What is your form of marriage, christening, and of burial.

A. All according to the Protestant church, and performed by Mr. Nobbs, schoolmaster.

Q. What are the prevailing diseases?

A. Asthma, consumption, bilious fever, and influenza, rheumatism, and Opthalmia.

Q. What is the difference since the Basilisk's visit?

A. When she was here in July, 1844, there was 121 inhabitants; 60 males, 61 females. In 1845, there were 7 births, deaths none. In 1846, 7 births, deaths 1, (child burnt to death).

Q. What is your chief sustinence?

A. Vegetables, usually meat once a week. There are some cod and red snapper fish caught, but from having to fish in 121 fathoms of water, they are difficult to procure; we do not get more than sufficient to supply each family with one meal per week.

Q. Have you any medical men.

A. No, but Mr. Nobbs, schoolmaster, takes charge of the medicines we have, and administers them to the best of his knowledge, as they are required.

(Signed) S. O. WOODRIDGE.

Temperance Friend.

A Sailor's Yarn or an Old Man-of-Warsman's Story.

"Several years ago, while lying at Malta, in H. M.'s ship, the 'Rochford,' 84 guns, Captain Shamburgh, I and a shipmate, named Balfour, obtained leave to gon on shore. On landing, the first port we made was, of course, a grog-shop; I say of course, for it was the custom, and is now, aboard men-of-war, to create and foster an appetite for rum by an allowance of half a pint a day, and then to punish a poor fellow for going on shore to indulge it. We hadn't been long in the drunkery before we fell into the company of an Italian seaman belonging to a ship on quarantine. He was full of good nature and had plenty of money. He offered to treat me and my shipmate with as much liquor as we liked to drink. We were not slow in accepting his offer, and soon got 'three sheets in the wind.' In this condition we adjourned to another low haunt of iniquity, where there was music and dancing. While we were there, some peace officers and soldiers entered the house and charged the Italian with being a deserter. He, being drunk, swore like a fiend, but hadn't the prudence to explain that he belonged to a ship on quarantine, and, as we were in the same state, we didn't say so. He was placed alongside a Maltese soldier and marched off towards the watch-house. On his way thither he secretly unscrewed a small dagger out of the stem of a Turkish tobacco pipe, which he had in his hand, and turning suddenly upon the Maltese, thrust the sharp blade of the weapon right through his heart. The poor fellow dropped on the ground, crying in a sharp tone 'Imah! Imah!' which means, 'Oh dear! Oh dear!' and died immediately. The Italian ran off—but in three days he was recaptured and then tried and executed.

I once knew a mariner whose name was 'Johnson.' He was a well behaved young man when sober, but very fond of grog.—One day, under its influence, he took it into his head to knock down the ship's corporal, and to try to shove him under a gun with his foot, singing out the same time, "Yes, sh-hoy!" as is usual in pulling and hauling. At that moment the lieutenant came on deck, and ordered the master to put Johnson in irons. Infuriated and maddened by drink, he struck the lieutenant. After being seized and confined, with both legs in irons, he was tried by a court-martial, and would have been hung at the yard arm, but for its being testified by the shp's corporal that, in consequence of having his skull fractured with the butt end of a musket, in boarding the ship, he was made quite mad by a little grog. He was therefore only sentenced to receive 200 *lashes round the fleet, to forfeit two years pay, and to be discharged from the service.* The flogging was dreadful; I shall never forget it. It quite unmanned him. He was disabled for all active service, and the last time I heard of him he was a crippled beggar, sweeping a crossing in London. He was as smart a young man as ever trod a ship's deck until he was thus nearly *flogged to death,* through *two or three glasses of grog.*

I remember a plan that was concerted aboard our ship between two young men, in order that they might get an extra allowance of grog. They agreed to swim ashore 'under the new act,' that is, without leave, for the express purpose of drinking. In attempting to swim back to the ship, the same night, very much in liquor, one of them found his strength failing, and shrieked out, 'I'm sinking! I'm sinking!' His mate, who was ahead of him, being drunk, had as much as he could do to keep his own head above water, and he couldn't help the drowning man. He, however, managed to climb the ship's side and give the alarm: 'A man overboard!' Our sailmaker, an excellent swimmer, jumped out of his hammock, ran on deck, jumped overboard, swam out to the sinking man, and with very great exertion got him alongside the ship. But, alas! such was his state of helplessness that just as the rope was being passed round his body for the purpose of hoisting him on board, he slipped from the sailmaker's grasp, and sank. Thus his body went below to the depths of the sea, and his soul was summoned aloft to the judgment of its Maker. The other man who escaped death at this time, was punished the next day so severely, by flogging, that he screamed in my hearing, during its infliction, 'Oh! oh! would to God *I had been drowned instead of my shipmate.*'

The case of a marine comes to my mind,

who was as fine a young man as I ever saw. He stood more than six feet high, and was clean made and stout in proportion. He was also a clever, sober, and good-tempered fellow. During four years of service, I never heard of anything being laid to his charge. It happened, though, one day, that it came to his turn to be cook of his mess. Each of these took his turn in waiting upon the rest at meal-time, for which he had a fourth part of the grog of every other man in the mess. This is called in the navy, 'the plush.' The cook for the day shares this over allowance of grog with one of his mates called 'his chum,' who gives a share, in return, on his cooking day. Thus, through this bad custom, when the hands are piped to grog, two men in each mess get three pints of grog. The marine had just had his plush, and was stowing away the mess gear below, when the master-at-arms ordered him, he being the ship's fifer, to go on deck and play a tune while the vessel was being got under weigh. Sad to say, instead of the cheerful, 'Aye, aye, sir,' which would have come from his lips, had he been a teetotaller, he replied impertinently and did not obey.—Disobedience to orders, in the navy, is a great crime. He was instantly reported to the officer of the watch, on the quarter deck, and the next day received two dozen lashes. The blows of the cat-o'nine-tails not only cut the flesh from the bones, (for his back was tender) but seemed to cut into his spirits, for though I knew him a long time afterwards, I never saw him look cheerful again."—[Ipswich Tracts, No. 44.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 7, 1847.

☞ We are confident many of our readers will peruse with interest the communications in our present number, respecting Pitcairn's Island. They were kindly forwarded by the Rev Mr. Armstrong, English Chaplain at Valparaiso.

Capt. Fales, of the "Solomon Saltus," now in port, remarks that he visited the island in January of the current year, and spent two nights on shore. He speaks in the most encouraging manner respecting the people. We were somewhat interested in the novel method, which he reports, the new Governor, Mr. Quintal had adopted to rid the island of rats. He had issued an order, that every male over 15 years of age should catch 100 rats per month or pay 75 cents cash! The people had turned *trappers* in good earnest, all were busy making and setting traps. One man had caught 150 of the troublesome visiters ere the expiration of the month, the over plus being passed to his credit!

Capt. Fales adds that a new style of bonnets had made its appearance among the ladies at Pitcairn's. Report said that the fashion originated from the wife of the Commander of the ship Ontario who landed there a few months since!

Most highly do we approve of the item, in the report to the English Admiral respecting the government of the islanders. They should be let alone We know of no people who get along more quietly and peaceably.

Good Tidings.—It is extremely pleasant and enconraging, also, to receive a letter from the master of a whale ship, from which such an extract as the following can be made:

"We are all well on board the ———, and are, by the blessings of God's infinite mercy, still progressing in the cause of our Great Master. We have had evening meetings constantly, since leaveing Honolulu—never missing but twice and then I was absent from the ship. There are many on board who are very attentive to the meeting, and I have reason to think, that there are six who have obtained the "one thing needful," and a number more anxiously inquiring the way to salvation. O, may they be led to acknowledge their wickedness and call upon Jesus, (who stands ready to receive them,) before the door of mercy is forever shut against them." * * * "Perhaps a description of our meetings and service may not be uninteresting to you. At 7 P. M., we ring the bell, when those who feel disposed to come down in the cabin, take their seats. Sometimes we have ten, at others thirty, and never less than eight. I commence service by offering up prayer to Almighty God, I then select a hymn in which they all join, after which, I select and read a portion of the sacred scriptures, with Doddrige's Paraphrase on it; we then sing another hymn, and then offer prayer to Almighty God, dismissing with the Apostolic Blessings. The only difference I make on the Sabbath is that I always have two meetings and read a sermon. It is very remarkable that we never yet have been obliged to omit service on account of bad weather, although we have been continually afloat on the bosom of the troubled ocean, since leaving your place, which is 187 days. I am very sorry I did not take a large supply of Bibles for this ———. I have given away four."

We would merely add that this whale ship has met with more than ordinary success since leaving home. May success, both temporal and spiritual, attend them throughout their voyage. We doubt not that they and all others will find it "good to acknowledge God in all their goings."

Stewart's Island.—This is an island directly south of New Zealand. It has been much visited by whale ships for supplies.—We have frequently heard the masters of whale ships speak of touching there, and of the character of the people. The facts communicated in the following extracts may not be devoid of interest. So far as the natives, as well as foreigners, are concerned, we are glad to hear these statements confirmed by the Captain of the Fabius, who sailed from this port only a few days since.

Capt. Brown of the whale ship Peruvian, of New London, thus writes the Rev. Mr. Forbes at Lahaina, Feb. 20th, 1847.

"We are now lying at an island where there are some 40 white men living, but not all in one settlement, not over 10 in a place, but they have nearly all been on board at our religious meetings, although they live over 10 miles from the ship. Last Sabbath we had an English schooner lying close by us, and a great number of the crew attended divine service on board of us. We have had nearly all the natives, 30 or 40 in number, attend our meetings every evening, they are nearly all *missionaries*, as they call themselves. They have no white missionary on Stewart's Island, but there is one that lives on Rolukar, which is an island in the middle of Foveaux's Straits, but the weather is always so bad that there is no chance scarcely, of having communication with Stewart's Island. The natives of New Zealand who reside on Stewart's Island are fast becoming christianized, they are very strict in their observance of the Sabbath, they will not even go in their gardens to get a potatoe to boil on the Sabbath, but always prepare enough on Saturday to last until Monday, and if they fall short they go without. All the white residents here were formerly sailors, who either were sealmen or

whalemen. There are no rum shops, nor do they ever have much unless some vessels sell it to them. I must acknowledge that many of them, in behaviour, are far superior to the majority of people in any other place I ever visited, nor is there any lack of the cause of Christ; they seemed to be much pleased with our religious meetings, always attended whenever the weather would permit, coming sometimes 10 miles. Being on shore one evening, and it blowing so hard that I could not get on board, they requested me to hold a prayer meeting in one of their houses, which I readily agreed to, and they all attended. They all said they wished there was somebody to read and pray to them living with them, they would cheerfully attend. I distributed all the religious books I had among them, which they all seemed to be eager for; 4 Bibles, Seamen's Hymn books, Baxter's Call, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Alleyn's Alarm, Persuasives to Eearly Piety, Religion and Eternal Life, and a large number of Tracts. They felt very much the want of Bibles, and I was very sorry we had no more to part with."

For the Friend.

THE NECESSITY OF BEING BORN AGAIN.

"Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." John III., 3.

The expression, Kingdom of God, in this declaration of our Saviour, doubtless means the perfect felicity of holy spirits and of redeemed sinners. To see the Kingdom of God, is to enjoy that unspeakable felicity.

But this felicity which is eternal in its duration, which is beyond the power of imagination to conceive, is designed for the children of God. If we are children, then are we heirs; heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. (Rom VIII., 17.) The inheritance is incorruptible, and undefiled, imperishable; and it is reserved for a certain class, for those who are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation. (Peter I., 4 and 5.) It is the inheritance of the saints in light, (Col. I., 12,) and none will—none can enjoy it except the children of God—those who have been born again. All others are alienate from the life of God, (Eph. IV., 15,) without Christ, having no hope, and without God in the world. (Eph II., 12.) Thus it is that while eye hath not seen, not ear heard, have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him, (1 Cor. II., 9,) there is a class who have no right to anticipate these things; a class, who, not having been born again, cannot be heirs to the inheritance of God's children.

And there is a consideration which may help us to perceive more clearly the reasonableness and the truth of our Saviour's declaration, "ye must be born again." Heaven is represented in the Bible as a holy place, and the society of heaven as composed of holy beings. But those, who have not been born again are not holy, and without holiness no one shall see the Lord. (Heb. XII., 14.) Now, as it is necessary, in order to enjoy the society of Botanists, that one feel an interest in Botany and possess some knowledge of the science, so also is it necessary, in a far greater degree, in order to enjoy the society of the holy in heaven, that one's heart be imbued with holiness. Without holiness how can he participate in spiritual employments with any relish? It is impossible. Could a person who has not been born again be admitted to heaven, he would not be happy. The songs of the redeemed would weary him. Their conversation would disgust him. The incessant service of God, so delightful to saints and angels, would be to him an intolerable hardship.

Dear reader, do not be deceived with delusive hopes of heaven. Thou must be born again. Thou must be a partaker of the divine nature. For, "neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the Kingdom of God." (1 Cor. VI., 9 and 10.)

L. E.

Lahaina, Sept. 27, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—At a meeting of the residents and Sea-Captains, held at Lahaina, October 27, 1846, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to select a suitable piece of ground, enclose and fit it up properly for a burying place for seamen and resident foreigners.

It was also "voted that said committee be empowered to collect subscriptions for this object.

"Resolved, further that Messrs. Punchard & Co., be appointed treasurers for the funds." On the 6th of Nov., 1846, the committee selected a spot of ground, which was accordingly purchased for the sum of $225, and walled in, good gates furnished, and a bier, for the sum of $146,81.

The following sum has been collected and paid into the hands of the Treasurer:

From resident foreigners,	$128 00
From seamen,	246 50
Total,	374 50

On behalf of the Committee,

C. FORBES.

☞ Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images from all around it. An impious or profane thought, uttered by a parent's lips, may operate on a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no after scouring can efface.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE VAVAU ISLANDS.

The following are a few particulars relating to a new Volcanic Eruption at a small uninhabited Island, belonging to the Vavau group. Toku is the proper name, but known on the Charts as Amagura. They have been furnished principally by J. C. Williams, Esq., U. S. Consul, and Capt. Samson, ship "Charles W. Morgan."

The Island of Toku lies about 60 miles in a N. W. direction from Vavau. It is Volcanic formation, but there is no recorded eruption for a very long period.

On Tuesday the 9th of June, and two following days, severe shocks of earthquakes were felt at Vavau, during every fifteen or twenty minutes. They could be easily perceived on board the vessel lying at anchor in the harbor. On the night of the 11th bright flashes of light were perceived in the direction of Toku, reflected against the heavens, but at a very high angle.

On the morning of the 12th every thing was covered with a thin dust, the trees and grass presenting a strange appearance. The Samoan natives who were with Mr. Williams, remarked, that the dew in that country was somewhat different from that at their own Island! A strong suffocating smell of sulphur was perceived.

Mr. Williams left Vavau on the 13th the Island of Toku lying nearly in their course. As they approached it, they could perceive immense volumes of smoke and dust ascending, as they came still nearer to it, they could form some idea of the immense extent of the crater, which is described as being of very great diameter.

The most interesting fact connected with this eruption, is, the very great distance to which the ashes were carried, and in a direction contrary to what might be expected during the regular N. E. trades. About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th, and at least 3 degrees in a N. E. direction from Toku, Captain Samson of the "Charles W. Morgan," when on his way from Eooa, one of the Tonga Islands, to this group entered a shower of ashes. At the time, it was blowing a double reefed topsail breeze from the North East, but it was a beautiful clear star light night.

Before they entered, it appeared like a squall, so soon as they got into it, the eyes of the men on watch were filled, and the deck began to be covered with the fine dust. Captain Samson put the ship about, but being persuaded that there was no land near, he continued his course.

So soon as the sun arose, the dust appeared of a dark red color, rolling over like great volumes of smoke, presenting an awful appearance; at 8 o'clock it was so dark that candles had to be lighted in the cabin; at 11 A. M., it began to clear a little, the sun appearing occasionally. By noon they had

got out of it, being then in 17° 45' W. and 11° 2' S. having sailed across the shower at least 40 miles. Captain Cash of the Ship "Massachusetts," got into the shower about the same time, though at least 60 miles to the East of Captain Samson, and not far from Savage Island.

The ashes penetrated every crevice of the ship, and fell in such quantities, that Capt. Samson believes tons fell on the deck, which had to be cleared from time to time.

The question is, how could such a shower be carried so far, right in the teeth of the prevailing winds? It can only be explained I think, by supposing, that the ashes had been thrown at once with great force, and to a very great height, into an upper current of air, and after being borne several degrees to the east, then fallen into the under stratum, and so carried back again towards the Island from whence they came.

The dust is of a dark gray slatety color. Of specific gravity 1,076, containing a large proportion of sulphur, and so much of free sulphuric acid as to give it a sharp taste. It also contains a small proportion of iron. No doubt a minute analysis would give the usual combinations of silica, and several of the sulphates usually found in volcanic dust.

WM. MILLS.

Fast horse-back riding.—We have often heard it said that a man could ride horse-back, 100 miles a day, but we have regarded such statements as belonging to the extravagant language peculiar to the "turf." The South American horses are considered as remarkable for their speed and "long-winded" properties, while their riders are equally remarkable, if all reports be true. A Valparaiso correspondent, thus writes us, "Mr. ——— has just come back from Mendoza, having visited B. Ayres and M. Video. He rode one day 43 leagues, and 1,000 miles in about 9 days! Only think of that, all done on horse-back!"

Navigator Islands.—We have received the "Samoan Reporter," for March, 1847. This is a publication ever welcome. It abounds with much interesting intelligence, respecting that portion of Polynesia. Our limits will only allow us to copy an account of a remarkable volcanic eruption, on one of the barren islands. What is quite remarkable, ashes fell 60 miles from the crater, and in an opposite direction from that which the wind blew.

☞The lovers of music in Honolulu, have on numerous occasions listened with great delight to the soul-stirring song, of the "New Foundland Dog," as sung by M. Johnson, Esq. A friend has directed our attention to a most touchingly narrated incident, which might have been the origin of the song. We furnish it for our readers on the first and second pages of to-day's paper.

Recent Intelligence.

Tahiti.—By the "Currency Lass," we received intelligence from the Society Islands. The political affairs of the group are becoming more settled. Agricultural operations have been vigorously resumed, and in a few months, it is expected the present exorbitant prices will be much reduced. It was almost impossible, at any price, to recruit a ship. One correspondent thus remarks respecting missionary movements: "I cannot say any thing yet, as to our prospects, as the minds of the people have not yet settled down, but the first feeling of mortification consequent upon their being conquered, is now subsiding, and more in our favor than, as Englishmen, we could expect."

Mr. Howe, one of the English missionaries, has returned from England, and resumed his ladors.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Received of S. Peck, Esq. towards reading-room,		$10 00
Mr. Nowlien, resid't, reading room,		3 00
Mr. Almy,	" "	2 00
Mr. Hammond, " chaplaincy,		2 00
A Friend,	"	3 00
A Friend, ship Martha,	"	1 00
Mr. Collins, America,	"	2 00
Capt. Smith,	"	1 25
Albert Sherman,	"	50
Wm. M. Barnard,	"	50
Captain Hammond, Bethel,		5 00
Capt. Holmes,	"	2 00
A Friend,	"	1 00
Mr. Dexter,	"	2 50
Mr. Chapel,	"	2 00
A Friend,	"	1 00
Several Sea-Captains,	"	16 00
Mr. Hammond,	"	1 00
Mr. Goss, (resident,)	"	1 00
Mr. Blanchard, "	"	1 00

Officers of the Oahu Temperance Society, for fourth quarter, 1847.

F. W. Thompson, President,
I. H. Wright, Vice President,
C. S. Bartow, Secretary,
J. R. Jasper, Treasurer,
S. C. Damon, Chaplain.

Messrs. Hopkins, Wood, Parsons, } Standing Committee.

Messrs. Cook, Lemoine, Brown, } Vigilance Committee.

W. L. Lee, L. Andrews, S. C. Damon, } Com. on Questions.

Notice.—All persons, residents and seafaring, are invited to meet at the Chapel this evening, Oct. 7, to hear report of Committee relative to repairing and enlarging Chapel.

Donations necessarily omitted.

A CARD.

On taking my departure from Honolulu, I cannot but leave my public and profoundly grateful acknowledgments, of the undeviating kindness with which the foreign community have given to me their confidence, in the social relations to which I have been received in the prosecution of my professional toil, until the broken condition of my health forced me to retire from activity, and in the sufferings of a protracted confinement. More especially I owe them my gratitude for the prompt and generous manner in which they have responded to my wants for the means of defraying the expenses of a passage for myself and family to the United States, in the ship Mount Vernon, about to sail.

GILBERT WATSON.

Honolulu, Sept, 27, 1847.

PASSENGERS.

Per Georgiana—Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh and Mrs. Kelley from Valparaiso; Messrs. Eaton and Houghtailing, from San Francisco.

In the Tiger—Mrs. Brewster, of Stonington.

In the Canada—Mrs. Reynard, of New Bedford.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Sept. 23. Am whaleship Saratoga, Smith, New Bedford, 22 mos. out, 2000 whale.

Sept. 23. Am merchant bark Georgiana, Kelley, 21 days from San Francisco, mdz to S. H. Williams & Co.

Sept. 24. Am whaleship Solomon Saltus, Fales, Fall River, 2150 whale.

Sept. 24.—Am w. s. Martha, Smith, Fairhaven, 23 mos. out, 15 sp. 1300 wh. 900 wh. this season.

Sept. 25.—Timoleon, Luscomb, New Bedford, 24 mos, 70 sp, 1600 wh, 900 wh. this season.

French w. ship Gange, Villier, Havre, 900 wh, 600 wh. this season.

Sept. 26.—Am. ship Huron, Woodruff, Sag Harbor, 24 mos. 2100 wh, 700 wh. this season.

Sept. 28.—Caledonia, Barber, Stonington, 14 mos. 300 sp, 2200 wh. 1400 this season.

Sept 29.—Cabinet, Bottom, 27 mos. 2500 wh. 1050 wh this season.

Sept. 30.—Ed. Carey, Sayer, Nantucket, 23 mos. 150 sp, 2150 wh, 950 wh. this season.

Benjamin Morgan, Bellows, New London, 16 mos. 15 sp, 2400 wh, 1400 wh. this season.

French schr. Currency Lass, Mc Lane, 30 days from Tahiti.

Oct. 1.—Am. w. s. Ohio, Lowen, Sag Harbor, 39 mos out, 180 sp, 1150 wh, 500 wh this season.

Sailed.

Sept. 22. Hamilton, Babcock, Sag Harbor and Menkar, Norton New Bedford.

Sept. 23 Tiger, Brewster, Stonington.

Sept. 25.—Ships Caroline, Carey, New Bedford, New Zealand; Columbus, Fish, Fairhaven, cruise and home; Martha, Smith, Fairhaven, cruise; Benjamin Rush, Smith, Warren, cruise and home; Metacom, Smith, New Bedford, home.

Sept. 26.—Timoleon, Luscomb, New Bedford, cruise.

Sept. 27.—Hope, Heath, Providence, California; Hamilton, Babcock, Sag Harbor, cruise; Hannibal, Canning, Sag Harbor, cruise.

Sept. 29.—Caledonia, Barber, Stonington, cruise and home; Ed. Carey, Sayer, Nantucket, cruise and home.

Sept. 30.—Benjamin Morgan, Bellows, cruise and home.

Oct. 1.—Mount Wollaston, Bowen, Fairhaven, cruise.

Memoranda.

Spoken.—July 28 Morrison, Green, New London, 2600, 400 this season.—Lowell, Benjamin, New London, 2 whales this season.

Aug. 6. Hoqua, Brown, N. Bedford, 12 mos. out, 250 brls. Saw her again on the 12th boiling.

Aug. 12. Bark Fanny, Havre, 24 mos. 1200 brls.

Aug. 16. Corea, Hempstead, New London, 21 months, 700 barrels.

San Francisco.—Arr. Aug. 21. Am whale ship Triad, Horton, 26 mos. 1900 whale—sailed 26 for Chile.

Arr. Aug. 25. Whale ship Obed Mitchell, Wing, 19 mos. 2200 whale.

Arr. same date. Brig Henry, Bray, from Columbia River, with lumber and fish. Sailed, brig Laura Ann, for Monterey.

The "Eveline," hence 30 days, not arrived.

☞The Am. wh. ship Cherokee, Capt. Cleaveland, arrived at Lahaina, Sept. 30th, 17 days from San Francisco, reports at that port bark Iris, Spooner, New Bedford, 1400 brls; Copia, Taber, New Bedford, 2100; California, Fisher, New Bedford, 1700; and the Euphrates, Edmunds, New Bedford, 2300, to sail shortly for these Islands, having lost a large number of men by desertion. Forty-five men deserted from five ships in one day.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Sep. 15. Am. ship Martha, Smith, Fairhaven, 25 mos. 15 sp, 1300 whale.
Am. ship Georgia, Hull, New London, 32 mos. 25 sperm, 2100 whale.
16th. Edw. Carey, Sayer, Nantucket, 22 mos. 150 sperm, 2150 whale.
Aeronaut, Holmes, Mystic, 23 mos. 230 sperm, 700 whale.
Jeanette, Atkins, New Bedford.
Romulus, Montgomery, Mystic, 27 mos. 100 sperm, 1600 wh.
19th. Champion, merry, Edgartown, 27 mos. 60 sperm, 2350 whale.
22d. Mercury, Peudleton, Stonington, 14 mos. 65 sperm, 1800 whale.
Catharine, Malloon, New London, 34 mos. 100 sperm, 1900 whale.
Newark, Pendleton, Stonington, 13 mos. 1000 whale.
3d. Alexander Barclay, Fish, Bremen, 25 mos. 51 sperm, 1800 whale.
Cowper, Hathaway, New Bedford, 27 mos. 150 sperm, 2250 whale.
Sept. 24—Am. w. s. Orozimbo, Norton, New Bedford, 23 mos. out, 80 sp, 3020 wh, 1100 wh this season.
Bark Newton, New Bedford, 12 mos. 200 sp, 300 wh. 300 wh this season.
Sept. 25.—Splendid, Fordham, Cold Spring, 24 mos, 2800 wh, 750 wh this season.
Huron, Woodruff, Sag Harbor, 24 mos, 2100 wh, 700 wh this season.
Java, Brownson, New Bedford, 25 mos, 40 sp, 1300 wh, 500 wh this season
Sept. 26 —A. H. Howland, Walker, New Bedford, 24 mos, 125 sp, 3500 wh, 1600 wh this season.
Bark Alice, Wooley, Cold Spring, 12 mos 700 wh, 700 wh this season.
Lewis, Tallman, New Bedford, 34 mos, 150 sp, 1650 wh, 100 wh this season.
Mentor, Sweet, New London, 26 mos, 250 sp, 2700 wh, 700 wh this season.
Sept. 27.—Braganza, Duvol, New Bedford, 12 mos, 60 sp, 2000 wh, 2000 this season.
Sept. 28.—Stieglitz, Young, Bridgeport, 38 mos, 260 sp, 700 wh, 500 wh this season.
Sept. 30.—Cherokee, Cleaveland, New Bedford, 13 mos, 120 sp, 1100 wh, 1000 wh this season.

NEW GOODS!

MEMORANDUM of Cargo of American Bark "Georgiana," W. H. Kelley, Master, now landing and for sale by the subscribers :

Bales Stripes, do Checks,
Bales Denims, Cases Kremlins,
1 case cont'ing 19 doz. cotton Shirts, best quality,
4 dozen cotton Drawers, do do.
1 case cont'ing 13 dozen Woolen Frocks.
480 brls Flour, 120 coils Cordage, assorted sizes,
90 kegs Lard, 109 brls Beef, 438 b'xes white Soap,
10 cases, 3 doz each, Port Wine,
1 cask containing 400 boxes refined Table Salt,
2 cases each cont'ing 301 pieces blk Hat Ribbon,
6000 lbs Cheese, (Chile), 199 bags Bread,
23 cases Stationery, cont'ing 24 superior 6 quire Ledgers, bound in rough calf, elastic, with Index.
24 superior 6 quire Journals,
30 do Journals or Day Books.

Also—A large assortment of Printing Paper, of assorted sizes. 2 casks Printing Ink. Also, 33 brls Refined Crushed Sugar. 51 boxes Tobacco, 16.

sept 25.—tf S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

HEMP CORDAGE.

4 Coils	1¼	inch.	1 Coil	5	inch,
2 do	1½	do	1 do	5½	do
4 do	1¾	do	2 do	5¾	do
3 do	2	do	1 do	6	do
1 do	2¼	do	1 do	6¼	do
3 do	3	do	Coils Marline,		
1 do	3¾	do	do Houseline,		
2 do	4	do	do Deep Sea Lines,		
3 do	4¼	do	do Spunyarn,		
5 do	4½	do	do Handline.		

Also—25 Coils Manilla. For sale by

sept 25 EVERETT & CO.

TO LET.

READY furnished Rooms, either by the week, month or year. Apply to

Hilo, aug17—28 3m. BENJ. PITMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H, Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a General Commission Business at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of BUSH, MAKEE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general Ship Chandlery and Commission business at Lahaina, Maui.

ALFRED W. BUSH.
JAMES MAKEE.
J. A. ANTHON.

Lahaina, July 1, 1847. tf

FOR SALE LOW!

75 BOXES super Window Glass, assorted sizes, viz.:—12 × 15, 12 × 16, 11 × 18, 10 × 16, 10 × 14, 12 × 17. 10 × 13, 10 × 15, 9 × 14, 10 × 14 ; 1 Fairbank's patent platform Balance, weighs 1000 lbs, 1 do do do, weighs 1700 lbs, 1 do do do, on wheels, weighs 2000 lbs. An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Morticed Locks with rosewood Knobs, Mortice Latches, tinned Skimmers, brass do, Marlinspikes, tinned Tormentors and Ladles, 4 pairs Steelyards, weigh 150 lbs, 3 do do weigh 200 lbs, Carpenter's Rim Locks, Axle Pullies, Boat Nails, Firmer Gouges and Chisels, Chopping Knives, block tin Teapots, and water Pitchers, Binnacle Lamps, Hhd Can Hooks, bbl do, Boat Hooks, Box Shooks, Shark Hooks, Fish Grains, Table and Tea Spoons; an assortment of Crockery, viz:—fancy col'd Bowls, pints, ½ and ⅓; do do Mugs, quarts, pints, ½, and ⅓; 1 crate containing blue edged dinner Plates and Soup Plates. Also, 9 cases Claret Wine, 14 cases Muscat do, 2 do Sherry do, 11 do Olive Oil. By

sept 18 S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

NOTICE TO WHALERS.

HILO, Byron's Bay, Hawaii, is a free port to whale ships of all nations, the only charge being $1 for clearance; pilotage being abolished by the law of 15th June, 1847.

No grog-shops at this port, consequently but little trouble or desertion among seamen. Wood $6 per cord, and recruits proportionably cheap, making it a desirable port for whale ships to recruit. There is not on record an accident to the shipping at this Bay. Always in readiness an old experienced Pilot. sept. 25

BLACKSMITH'S FORGES.

SIX patent Forges, a new article, suitable for plantations, just received and for sale by

sept11—3t. WALDO & CO.

F. R. VIDA,

SHIP CHANDLER, has on hand and offers for sale on moderate terms, the following merchandise for ship and family use :

100 bbls. Beef, 80 do. Pork, 10 do. Codfish,
3,000 lbs. Rice, 10,000 lbs. Bread, 500 bags flour,
500 gallons Vinegar, 200 do. Molasses,
6,000 lbs. Sugar, 1,000 do. Arrowroot,
10 bbls. Beans, 1,000 lbs. Coffee, 50 boxes Tea,
10 do. Soy, 10 do. Currie Powder, 200 lbs. Tapioca,
20 doz. tart Fruits, 70 tins Preserved Meats,
16 tins Green Peas, an ass't of Confectionery,
20 doz. Pickles, 20 do. Olive Oil, 20 Cheeses,
An assortment of Spices and Sauces,
20 boxes Raisins, 200 tins Sardines,
1,200 lbs. Tobacco, 30 groce Pipes,
10,000 Regalia Cigars, 40,000 Havana do.,
10,000 No. 3 Manila do., 50 cases Bordeaux Wine,
10 cases Orgeat, 300 gallons Sperm Oil,
200 gallons Whale Oil, 200 gallons Paint do.,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 150 lbs. Putty,
60 kegs Paint, different colors, Handspikes,
6,000 lbs. Cordage all sizes, Chain Cables,
Anchors, Blocks, 500 Iron Poles, Pitch, Tar,
Rosin, Thermometers, 2 Copper Coolers,
Firewood, 50,000 ft. Lumber, Cutting Falls,
100 bolts Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, Marline,
Caulking Irons, Signal Haulyards, paint Brushes,
500 yards Bunting, white, blue and red,
25 reams Sand Paper, 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Blacking, kegs Nails, wrought and cut,
10 doz. ship Scrapers, 400 lbs. Saleratus,
2,000 cakes California Soap, 50 boxes brown do.,
10 boxes white Soap, Bake Pans, Milk do.,
Tin Pots, 200 Iron Pots, pewter and brass Cocks,
Padlocks, Cork Screws, tea and table Spoons,
Soup Ladles, Tin Lamps, Glass do., Filterers,
Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Tinder Boxes,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
Sewing and packing Twine, camphor Trunks,
Camphor Chests, 1,000 barrels empty Casks,
100 pairs China Slippers, 50 doz. striped Shirts,
10 doz. Guernsey Frocks, 8 do. Flannel Drawers,
5 doz. Cloth Caps, 4 do. White Shirts,
10 doz. Woolen Socks and Stockings, 5 do. Mitts,
20 ps. blk. silk Handkerchiefs, 20 do. red do.,
20 Mattrasses, 100 lbs. Wicking, 1 doz. Gridirons,
60 doz. Till Locks, 5 doz. Raspberry Syrup,
8,000 mat Bags, 5 doz. Shoe Brushes, Razors,
Glengary Caps, glazed do., Nautical Almanacs,
5 doz. Capsules, 100 cotton Umbrellas,
10 doz. wooden Chairs, 10 rolls China Matting,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c.

N. B.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 tf.

FOR SALE

BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO, 140 bbls Mess Beef, 66 bbls Pork, (Prime)
3060 feet American Oak Plank, assorted sizes,
200 " do Ash do do do
20,000 " N. W. Scantling and Plank.

Also—an assortment of Brushes, viz.:—

Assorted Nos. Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, White Wash Brushes, Handled do, Deck Scrub do, Cabin Mops, Pitch do, Mop yarn, 200 pieces assorted Paper Hangings. sept 18

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale by the subscribers, a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Manila Cigars, Raisins, Tea, Preserves, Fresh Meats, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, China Goods, &c.

aug28 3w. WALDO & CO.

FIRE-WOOD AND HEWN TIMBER.

ON hand and for sale by B. PITMAN, 100 cords Wood, 150 sticks Ohia (Hewn) Timber, from 24 to 40 feet in length, and from 5x6 to 8x9 square. Hilo, aug17—28 3m.

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.
my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.
my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

CAVEAT.

THE public attention is called to the following facts:

1st. That on the 24th of November, A. D. 1841, the King and Premier of the Hawaiian Islands, signed a contract, without any proper or valuable consideration, by which Peter A. Brinsmade, William Hooper, or their assigns, were allowed to locate unimproved and unoccupied lands for certain purposes, until the 24th November, 1842, which right of location, was, on the 13th September, 1842, extended without further consideration to the 24th of November, 1845.

2d. That when there yet remained two years and six months of the term for such location, said Brinsmade, Ladd and Hooper, by their duly empowered Attorney, P. A Brinsmade, sold and transferred all their rights under said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, and by a contract executed at Brussels, on the 17th of May, A. D. 1843, with that Company, divested themselves of the right to locate and enjoy such lands.

3d. That the Belgian Company not having located or demanded the right of locating such lands, from the 17th of May, 1843, to the 24th of November, 1845, the time for such location has completely elapsed, and the said two contracts have become *void* by their own terms.

4th. That said contract of 1841, in accordance with the established custom of these Islands, having been made in duplicate, one being left in the hands of each party thereto, and each duplicate consisting of an English and Hawaiian version, duly signed and sealed, it has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that Ladd & Co., notwithstanding they have sold and delivered the English version of said contract to the Belgian Company of Colonization, have lately assigned the Hawaiian version of said contract to other parties for purposes unknown to said King and Government.

Therefore, know all men, that in case any person or persons shall hereafter protend to claim or asesrt any right under either of those void contracts by reason of purchase, transfer or assignment, such person or persons will meet the just and legal opposition of the Hawaiian Government.

And be it further known to all men, that whoever shall purchase said contracts, will purchase them at his or their own peril, and be deemed to have purchased a nullity.

Done by order of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, at the Department of Finance, in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 21st day of May, 1847.

G. P. JUDD,
Minister of Finance and Attorney for the King's Government. my 22 1y.

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

RICE.

1000 Lbs. best quality American Rice, for sale by
Aug. 21—tf. F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

E. H. BOARDMAN,
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,
OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted.
Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given.
Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
HONOLULU, OAHU,
S. H. WILLIAMS, J. F. B. MARSHALL, WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
MAUI AND OAHU,
G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,
DEALERS IN
Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,
LAHAINA, MAUI.
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA
DEALER IN
SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,
HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,
HILO, HAWAII.
Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,
Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,		- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	"	- - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three	" "	- - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five	" "	- - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten	" "	- - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., OCTOBER 21, 1847. [No. XX.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

A VALITUDINARIAN'S VALEDICTORY,

To his highly esteemed and dearly loved Christian friends at the Islands.

It was the Golden Rule, I fear,
Unrighteously reversing,
For me to bring among you here
An invalid for nursing;
But ye were all so very kind,
My modesty—dull Quaker—
I fear *has slept!* while I, resigned,
Had quite forgot to wake her!

And so, long days and nights have flown
In rapid alternation,
Till you may think my *visit* grown
A downright *visitation;*—
Proving in *me*, forsooth, the art
Of keeping conscience plastic;—
In *you*, a friendship and a heart,
Composed of *gum-elastic!*

Your heart-warm welcome of the blues,
Hath lent me power to smother,
And kindness, worlds beyond my dues;
You've shown, as towards a brother.
The debt of love that hath accrued,—
I tremble when I say it,—
Is now so vast that I, if sued,
Must go to gaol to pay it!

And yet, if kindness *can* be paid,
By Adam's son or daughter,
And *friendship* be exchanged in trade,
(Men oft have sold and bought her!)
For *warmer friendship* in return,
And *sense of obligation*,
There sure I feel within me burn
The *paying-off* sensation.

One sweet, responsive string I've kenned
Upon my heart's guitar,
That deeply vib ates when the hand
Of mem'ry lingers there.
Forth, now, it pours its music wide,
As 'twere, a heavy ocean,
And swells my bosom with a tide,
Of grateful, fond emotion.

Of all your noble deeds and kind,
Not one unheeded passes;
For oft doth love, though reckoned blind,
Wear magnifying-glasses.
The 'cup of kindness' ye have lent,
A stranger's heart to gladden,
May Heaven to your own lips present,
When aught your souls may sadden.

So take ye now my parting hand,
My parting love expressing,
God smile upon your noble band;
God grant you every blessing;
And crown your toilings with success,
Your pathway all made even,
And cheer you while you onward press,
To gain the goal of Heaven. C. S. L.

Honolulu, June 1st, 1847.

The Seamen's Friend.

The Mouldy Biscuit.

BY E. D. ADAMS, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN, HAVRE, NRANCE.

Judge Peters was distinguished for his integrity, genius, and wit. These characterized his legal decisions. Whenever a trivial or unworthy cause came before him, his views of it were made known, to the shame of the offending party, and to the great amusement of others.

A ship's crew brought into his court a complaint, alledging the unwholesomeness of the provisions laid in for the voyage. One of the evidences in support of the charge was an apparently mouldy biscuit. The counsel for the plaintiffs, in opening the cause, produced this buiscuit, and it was handed to the judge. But when the witnesses, *pro* and *con* were called in, the mouldy biscuit, upon which so much reliance was placed by the opening counsel, could not be found. At length one of the jurymen reminded the counsel that he had handed it to the judge, who, it appeared, had, little by little, eaten it up. There was a hearty laugh in the hall, and the complainants who had evidently brought this action from spite against the captain and owners, were foiled in their prosecution. Eating the biscuit was a very ingenious way of showing what the court thought of the accusation, and a fair proof that the provisions was better than it had been represented.

Seamen are no doubt often abused by their officers. There is a disposition on the part of some masters, to wring from their men the very last mite of labor, and to show their brief authority by every unreasonable and overbearing command. But, on the other hand, there are freqnent and deep provocations. A crew sometimes comes on board with the full, concerted intention to create trouble. Their suspicions and ill will, inflamed by debauch, at once discover themselves when there is the greatest need of obedience and activity for the safety of the ship. Besides, sailors, even in their sober moments, often show the basest ingratitude—the most consummate hypocrisy—the utmost destitution of real, generous, noble feeling. Of this, my friends, you are fully aware, and you cannot well blame me for saying it. I do not enter into wholesale condemnation; neither do I go with those, who not intimately knowing you, in their laudable zeal to do you good, are in fact doing you a great injury, by so much exalting your virtues, and drawing a veil over your vices. The truth is, you are men. You have all the characteristics of human nature—its faults and its virtues. Circumstances have developed some of your traits in a peculiar manner, but they have not made you a distinct species of beings, though you are a distinct class of men. You have peculiar trials, and powerful, adverse influences; and by your own conduct have given the world an impression of you, made up of these contradictory elements—*romantic admiration and criminal contempt!* It is for you to correct this impression. Your virtues, your piety and actions are to secure for you the claims of reasonable, self-respected, moral beings—whilst the name of "Jack Tar" and "Old Salt," and all designations of obloquy shall be forgotten. Let the mighty objects which nature holds up to our view, enlarge and ennoble your minds; and let the Bible, and Christianity be the light and the life of your souls.

I wish in this little tract to call your attentention to two thoughts.

1. *Do not think that the world expects you to do wrong.* From my knowledge of you I am convinced this thought greatly influences your conduct. You have an idea, and it is true that you are expected to sin. You hear people say, "*Oh, he is only a sailor.*" And this silences conscience and makes you feel at ease in sin. Your past wickedness is made an excuse for its continuance. You say "because I *have* sinned, I will go on,"—the very reason why you should cease.

God looks on you as a man—as an immortal!—as a ruined sinner!—"His thoughts are not as man's thoughts." Ask yourself—*what does God think of me?* If the world calls you a "mouldy biscuit," a good-for-nothing being—do not admit it!—be above it!—never deserve it!

2. *Despise littleness of thought and action.* I do not mean that you should neglect or be ashamed of little duties. But I refer to your childish wants and tricks. They show one extreme in your character. The opposite is fearless and sublime action. You have both. But it is painful to see you descend from the height of one to the depth of the other. Let manliness be found in your whole demeanor. In humility be children, but not in folly.—Never does a man seem so mean as when he *fawns* about a master, and *begs for money* that he may *drink and be a fool!* No one will respect you in such a case. You cannot respect yourself. Think what you have been!—how fallen!—what your friends are, and wish you to be; what, by enterprize and virtue, you may be; nay, what Christ would have you be—what he can make of you—by giving you a new heart. Repent—believe—obey and live! The bar to which you must

go at last, will not be clothed with the pomp of human authority, but with the most certain tokens of an infinite law! and Christ will be there, "not to destroy it!" "But who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth?" Mal. III., 2.

☞ As a minister of the gospel, as well as editor, we have been censured by some as taking rather too high ground, or as advocating too rigid principles in regard to what are called the fashionable amusements of the age. Our views have been contemptuously styled *Puritanical*, and our principles *New England*. It is not our design at present to enter into a defence of these principles; we have, however, met with an Essay upon this subject that so exactly harmonizes with our opinions, that we most candidly recommend its reading to all who desire to be known as the humble and consistent followers of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. We attach the greater importance to this Essay, from the circumstance, that it was written by an Episcopal Clergyman, who died some years since, while officiating as Pastor of one of the largest Episcopal churches in the city of Philadelphia. Not only was he highly esteemed and beloved by his own people but he had acquired a most enviable public reputation for talents, piety, and zeal. Among christians of all denominations, the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Rector of St. Andrews church, Philadelphia, was admired and beloved. His memory is precious. Would that all who officiate as ministers of the gospel might accomplish as much, during their lives, for their Divine Master, and die as triumphantly as did the Sainted Bedell. It is an honor, indeed, to be styled *Methodistical*, or *Puritanical*, or *Evangelical*, with such men as Bedell and Leigh Richmond for associates.

We would merely add that this Essay was originally published as an Appendix, to a "Treatise on the Lord's Supper," by the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, who for so many years has been one of the leaders in the Evangelical party of the church of England, laboring "shoulder to shoulder" with the Rev. and Hon. Baptist Noel.

"The grand object of a Christian, especially of one who sits himself forward as a real follower of Christ, is the salvation of his soul; and to this, must every energy of the man be directed; for salvation is a difficult thing—as, asks an apostle, "if the righteous *scarcely* be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?"—And if a real Christian has a proper impression of the weakness and infirmity of his nature, he surely should be the last to give the world and nature an undue advantage over him.—Besides this, the Scriptures declare that there is a decided and strongly marked difference, between a follower of the Lord, and a mere worlding, and that difference is to be measured, by the actual disagreement in the conduct of the two; and the difference in the conduct, where that conduct is uniform and consistent, marks the difference in the *principles* by which they are actuated. *Love* to the Saviour, where it is "shed abroad in the heart, by the Holy Ghost," is an absorbing principle; and love to the Saviour, and love to the amusements of the world, are opposite and contradictory. "*Love* not the world, neither the things which are in the world; for whoso loveth the world, the love of the Father is not in him."—True religion, and the world, are, and ever have been, at variance. Our Saviour has not only established this truth, but absolutely laid down the utter impossibility of a neutral state for the soul.—"He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." I am fully persuaded, by the experience which I have had in my intercourse with professing Christians, that those, whose conversation was turned upon religious topics, and whose "meat and drink" it appeared to be "to do the will" of their heavenly Father, were the very persons who expressed themselves most strongly on the subject of the *anti-spiritual effects* of worldly conformity; while those, most generally, who gave in to the amusements of the world, seemed to have an indifference and lukewarmness on the subject of religion, which chilled religious intercourse, and painfully impressed me with the idea that they delighted in having their "conversation" every where but "heaven." This I would be understood as saying, has been my experience *generally*. I have found some exceptions, but they have been rare, and under very extraordinary circumstances.

But I enter on the reasons which have induced me to believe that communicants cannot enter into the amusements of the world and yet maintain a consistent and Christian character.

1st. What are called the common amusements of the world have a direct tendency to destroy every thing like *personal religion*. Apart from the previous circumstances of preparation, which destroy so much of that invaluable talent, *time*, and apart from the unhallowed passions of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," which dress, and attentions, and such like, are sure to waken in the mind, which is intently set on amusements as a chief good, the dissipated thoughts and the wearied body, induce an almost necessary indisposition to the serious exercises of devotion. This is a matter which can fairly attach itself to the experience of the reader, who engages in these amusements; and how can it be supposed, that after many hours spent in nothing but a round of indulgencies, a person can return to his home, perhaps far beyond the midnight hour, and spend a sufficient period in those duties of devotion, without which all claims to the Christian character, are no more than a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."—Whatever interferes with the hour which should be consecrated to God—whatever indisposes to the exercise of that prayer, which is a real Christian's delight, and a conscious sinner's dearest privilege, is totally divested of its character of innocent; and becomes evil and sinful in the highest degree. I know that it is the way of many, to talk of the *abstract innocence* of common amusements; but language of this description has no meaning. I doubt whether any one could tell me, what he meant by amusements *abstractly considered;* and to enjoy an amusement abstractly is to me entirely absurd. These things are completely made up of circumstances, from which they never have, and never can be abstracted; and it is in these unavoidable circumstances that the evil is to be found.—If attending at the theatre—at public and private balls, and a variety of other things of lesser evil, interfered with no absolute duty to God or man—cut short no hour which ought to have been wholly consecrated to the immediate service of our Maker in prayer and supplication and thanksgiving—produced no languidness of soul—no spiritual weariness—no real waste of time—no unhallowed passions—then might they be enjoyed to the full. It alters not the force of the argument, to say that the evil of these depends on the *excess* to which they are pursued I have no hesitation in affirming, that they never were, and in the nature of the thing, they never can be pursued without excess; for if the infringement of a *single duty*, let it be ever so trivial in itself, be the consequence, the pursuit which is the cause of that infringement is excessive and sinful.

It is objected to this, God is so good that surely he never could mean to debar his rational creatures the gratification of the pleasures of this world; and that if to "renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world," be understood in the sense, which is contended for by many, the situation of the disciple of Christ would not only be far from enviable, but positively wretched.

An objection of this kind assumes the point, that amusements of the description alluded to are *absolutely necessary* for the happiness of rational creatures; and it consequently deprives all those who conscientious-

ly oppose them, of all claims to any thing like worldly happiness. The objection commencing with an assumption, which is not founded on fact, all subsequent reasoning on it is entirely fallacious. Why should it be thought a hard thing if our Lord, in the self-denying precepts of his religion, should direct his followers to relinquish these vain and trifling pursuits, and enjoyments, and turn their attention to things of a more important and decidedly religious character? Biddulph, in a work on worldly conformity, puts this matter in a very strong light.

"Has the Creator dealt hardly with the papilio, because, in consequence of his ordinance it changes its nature, ceases to crawl on the ground, and mounts aloft in the air, deriving its pleasure from a new source? Has the captive, long a prisoner and a slave in the Siberian mines, any reason for accusing his sovereign of barbarity when his chains are knocked, and he is restored to the light of day, and to the pleasures of society on the surface of the earth; because he is now separated from those low gratifications to which he was obliged to resort for want of better, while he was confined in subterranean caverns? The objection is built on falsehood; for it supposes the things of the world to be suited to the faculties of an immortal mind, which is made far the enjoyment of God, and which nothing but God, his favor, and friendship, can ever satisfy.—but the believer is become, by regeneration, "a new creature; old things are passed away, and all things are become new." The aspect of all those things with which he has hitherto been conversant is now changed.—The follies of the world have lost their power of giving him contentment; if, indeed, they can be said to afford it to any persons His hopes and fears, his desires and aversions, his joys and sorrows, arise from new causes, and are directed to new ends. What he receives in lieu of the bubble which he relinquishes, is sterling. Had the prodigal son any cause of complaint when in consequence of the gracious reception which his father gave him, he was no longer under a necessity of feeding on husks with the swine which his former master had set him to keep? Let the Christian who is enjoying the privileges of his profession, be asked, whether the requisition of renouncing the world be harsh; and whether God who makes it be an Egyptian task-master. He will know how to answer the question, by replying, "I am dead; and my life is hid with Christ in God." (Col. III. 2).

2d. Another very prominet evil, arising from the circumstance of communicants attending amusements of the description all along alluded to, is, that it weakens the influence of religion in the minds of others.—Let those communicants who indulge in these amusements think what they please on the subject, the fact is unquestioned, that the eye of the world is upon them; and from them is expected, even by those who care nothing about religion, a consistent and godly, outward demeanor; and it were folly for them to attempt to conceal the truth, that the conduct they pursue, brings a measure of reproach on religion, by lowering it to the level of the world. A professing Christian is supposed to stand on an eminence of spiritual attainment, far above the common mass by which he is surrounded; and where that character is truly *possessed*, as well as *professed*, the supposition is most correct.—About the real Christian character, while there is a mildness and sweetness of deportment, which makes men admire and love, there is also a gravity and dignity of deportment which can make no fellowship with the lightness and frivolity of a theatre or ball-room. A professing Christian then, engaged in such pursuits, loses at once the dignity of his assumed character, and lets himself down to the level of those who make no pretensions to religion. I have heard it asserted by many, who were "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God," that though they engaged in such scenes, yet they could not but *lose respect* for those who called themselves Christians, when they saw them as fond of these vanities as themselves; and that they were consequently fully impressed with the idea that religion set very lightly upon them. The conclusion of such persons is undoubtedly legitimate, and it is one, among the many tributes, which mere worldly men pay to religion, that they think it demands a more circumspect and dignified demeanor; and absolutely requires a measure of consistency which is apart from the love and practice of these f llies I say it, because I know it to be true, that the most frivolous of the giddy throng, whose motto seems to be "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," look with the utmost supicion on the religion of those, who engage with them in their pursuits, and not only *think*, but *speak* unfavorably of them, and of consequence of the religion which they profess. Professing Christians then, enter ye the theatre—the ball-room—sit down to cards, and such like, and the very persons, with whom you are engaged, while they consent that you should minister to their pleasure, censure you in their hearts; and did they dare, or were they honest enough to tell you what they thought, they would confess to you that you had lost in their respect.

3d. Another reason why it is evil for communicants to join in these amusements is, that it is a stumbling block in the way of many, and gives unnecessary offence to the feelings and views of many a Christian brother.

[To be Continued.]

If thou would'st keep thy conscience pure and clear.

Pay for thy paper in advance each year.

For the Friend.

WHAT IT IS TO BE BORN AGAIN.

The Lord Jesus in his conversation with Nicodemus most solemnly declared that except a person be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. (John 3.) What is meant by being born again? This is an important question, and it demands the serious consideration of every one, who desires to see the Kingdom of God; a misapprehension of its meaning may be followed by the loss of Heaven.

Is a public profession of religion the same as being born again? Some affirm that it is. But in making a public profession of religion, the individual declares that he loves the Lord Jesus more than any earthly friend; more than any earthly possession. Now the person making this profession is either sincere, or he is not. If he is sincere, if he loves the Lord Jesus as he professes, he has, doubtless, been born again; for "he that loveth is born of God." (1 John IV., 7.) If he is not sincere he is a hypocrite, and the doom of hypocrites will be his. In vain will be his profession of religion. In vain will he cry out, 'Lord, Lord, have I not prophesied in thy name;' for the judge will declare, "I never knew you." (Mat. VII., 22 and 23.) It seems then, that making a profession of religion is something different from being born again.

What is it then, to be born again? I answer, it is a great and radical change in the feelings, and in the motives of action. This is implied in the language employed, born again, and in its equivalents, born of God, and born of the spirit. It is the change which takes place in passing from the condition of children of the wicked one, (Mat. XIII., 38, and 1 John III., 8,) to the condition of children of God. All men by nature are children of wrath. Those who have been born again are children of the Kingdom and heirs to a glorious everlasting inheritance.

The same great change is described in the Bible under other figures. The Saviour declares, "He that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come unto condemnation; *but is passed from death unto life.*" (John V., 24,) "and you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins." (Eph. II., 1.) As a dead person is destitute of perception and of enjoyment, so are all destitute, by nature, of spiritual perception and spiritual joy. The change is as life from the dead. To the person, who has experienced it, old things are passed away and all things have become new. He feels that he is a new creature. (2 Cor. V., 17.) He sees himself in a new world. Sources of enjoyment, such as he never dreamed of, are opened to him, and he has new fears and new hopes.

Reader have you experiened this great change? Have you become reconciled to God so as to regard his character and his government with complacency and delight? L. E.

SPLENDID NAVAL VICTORY.

We have received intelligence by the arrival of the Caledonia of one of the most splendid naval victories ever achieved under the American flag.

The accounts say that the U. S. Sloop-of-War Jamestown, Commodore Forbes, on the 12th of April, made a gallant attack on the city of Cork, in Ireland, which resulted in the unconditional surrender of the place to our brave tars. The passage of the Jamestown was so short from this country that the city came nigh being taken by surprise. We learn that the appearance before the city caused great excitement among the forces of the enemy, and that 'Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigott dispatched an officer, to see if any immediate assistance was required.' The alarm was rung by 'the bells of Shannon' and of the 'Cathedral,' and a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the Mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens to devise measures for the attack. It was subsequently agreed to attempt to carry the ship by boarding, and a 'deputation of the gentry of Cork,' was detailed for that purpose.

The attack upon the city is said to have been one of the most brilliant exploits in the history of maritime war. Every shot from the ship appeared to *tell* upon the city and go to the very hearts of the enemy. Never was a naval battery better served than on this occasion. Shell, in the shape of barrels of flour; and grape and canister from corn bags, did immense execution, and many poor Irishmen were penetrated by these missiles. Sometimes whole families would receive the contents of a shell which fell among them from the noble ship. At the latest date, the gallant Commodore and his crew were throwing round shot and shells into the city, and will probably continue to do it until their amunition is expended, notwithstanding the place had capitulated.

This glorious victory was accomplished without the loss of a man on our side, although the officers and crew were several times during the bombardment in great peril. At one time Com. Forbe's forces, after the landing, were completely surrounded at a place called the Cove, and came near being taken prisoners. The shot of the enemy told with great effect upon our men, being directed mainly at their stomachs. The defence was admirably conducted, but the superior quality of the armament and amunition of the Jamestown rendered resistance hopeless.

We understand that Com. Forbes is of opinion that the whole of Ireland if not England and Scotland may be conquered in the same manner, whenever it may be expedient to invade those countries. We shall look with anxiety for the official dispactches giving a true account of this victory. We are inclined to think that this brilliant affair will shed more glory on those engaged in it and on the country than all our victories in Mexico.—]Danvers Courier.

WHALEMEN'S SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived	Names.	Masters.	Where owned.	M out.	S. Oil.	W. Oil.	S. seas.	W. seas.
Aug. 17	Hydaspe, - -	Taylor,	New Bedford,	26	950	200	——	——
" 18	Gen. Scott, -	Sistare,	New London,	26	——	900	——	——
" 20	Wm. Hamilton, -	Fisher,	New Bedford,	25	110	4000	——	1400
" 25	Ontario, -	Green,	Sag Harbor,	25	20	3700	——	1400
" 26	* Ann, (bark,) -	Edwards,	do	11	40	460	——	500
" 29	Zuid Pool, -	Myers,	Amsterdam,	22	300	900	——	600
" 30	Parachute, -	Devoll,	New Bedford,	23	——	2900	——	1250
" 31	Tiger, - -	Brewster,	Stonington,	22	——	2670	——	670
Sept. 1	Crescent, - -	Westfall,	Sag Harbor,	12	——	1000	——	1000
" 4	Fabius, - -	Smith,	New Bedford,	13	50	2000	——	1550
" 5	Metacom, - -	Smith,	do	21	30	2900	——	1200
" 6	Brookline, -	Jeffrey,	New London,	26	130	4000	——	1600
" "	Columbus, -	Fish,	Fairhaven,	12	500	1600	——	1600
" 7	Navy, - -	Norton,	New Bedford,	23	25	2500	——	1650
" 9	Benjamin Rush, -	Smith,	Warren,	22	40	2700	——	1500
" 11	Timor, - -	Edwards,	Sag Harbor,	14	——	800	——	600
" "	Hope, - -	Heath,	Providence,	23	50	2500	——	900
" "	Mt. Wollaston, (bk)	Bowen,	New Bedford,	26	——	600	——	——
" 15	Elbe, - -	Neil,	Hamburg,	26	300	2700	——	700
" 16	* Wm. Thompson,	Ellis,	New Bedford,	11	40	900	——	900
" "	* Canada, - -	Reynard,	do	14	450	1650	——	1000
" "	Hamilton, -	Wade,	Bridgeport,	14	——	700	——	400
" 17	Nimrod, - -	Sherman,	New Bedford,	27	300	2300	——	1050
" 18	* India, - -	Fisher,	do	26	250	2650	——	900
" 19	* Ann Mary Ann,	Winters,	Sag Harbor,	25	50	3200	——	900
" 20	* Hannibal, -	Canning,	do	23	——	1000	——	600
" 21	* Hamilton, (bk.,)	Babcock,	do	24	30	1500	——	400
" "	* Menkar, -	Norton,	New Bedford,	24	400	2350	——	1400
" "	Georgia, - -	Hull,	New London,	14	25	2100	——	1450
" 22	* Caroline, -	Carey,	New Bedford,	13	170	1750	——	1600
" 23	Saratoga, - -	Smith,	do	—	——	2000	——	550
" 24	Solomon Saltus,	Fales,	Fall River,	25	150	1900	——	950
" "	* Martha, - -	Smith,	Fairhaven,	23	15	1300	——	900
" 25	* Timoleon, -	Luscomb,	New Bedford,	24	70	1600	——	900
" "	Gange, - -	Viller,	Havre,	—	——	900	——	600
" 26	Huron, - -	Woodruff,	Sag Harbor,	24	——	2100	——	700
" 28	* Caledonia, -	Barber,	Stonington,	14	300	2200	——	1400
" 29	* Cabinet, -	Bottom,	do	27	——	2500	——	1050
" 30	* Edward Carey,	Sayer,	Nantucket,	23	150	2150	——	950
" "	* Benjamin Morgan,	Bellows,	New London,	16	15	2400	——	1400
" "	* Romulus, -	Montgomery,	Mystic,	27	100	1600	——	700
Oct. 1	Ohio, - - -	Lowen,	Sag Harbor,	39	180	1150	——	500
" 2	Nil, - - -	Neve,	Havre,	13	40	2000	——	1600
" 3	A. H. Howland,	Walker,	New Bedford,	24	125	3500	75	1600
" 4	Braganza, - -	Devoll,	do	12	60	2000	——	2000
" 5	Milo, - -	Plaskett,	do	14	300	2000	——	2000
" 6	* Newark, - -	Pendleton,	Stonington,	13	——	1000	——	850
" 8	* Splendid, -	Fordham,	Coldspring,	39	——	2800	——	750
" "	Wm. Tell, -	Glover,	Sag Harbor,	12	200	1000	——	750
" "	Cortes, - -	Swift,	New Bedford,	11	——	2000	——	2000
" 11	* Alex. Barclay,	Fish,	Bremen,	25	——	1850	——	850
" 12	* Lewis, -	Tallman,	New Bedford,	34	150	1650	60	100
" "	* Cherokee, (bk.,)	Cleaveland,	do	13	120	1100	——	1000
" "	* Wm. Penn, -	Wimpenny,	Falmouth,	26	100	1700	——	800
" "	* John Wells, -	French,	Sag Harbor,	13	——	1400	——	1100
" 13	John A. Robb, (bk)	Winslow,	Fairhaven,	23	800	——	200	——
" "	Rica, (bk.,) -	Dammer,	Wolgast,	29	180	1200	——	650
" "	Lalla Rookh, -	Reynard,	New Bedford,	35	1100	200	150	——
" 14	Cosmopolite, -	Caubriere,	Havre,	18	——	700	——	250
" "	*California, -	Fisher,	New Bedford,	13	360	1400	——	900
" "	United States -	Worth,	Nantucket,	22	1300	——	200	——
" 15	Pacific, - -	Little,	New Bedford,	36	200	2000	——	1000

* Those marked with an asterisk touched outside.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.	Names	Masters.	Where owned.	M out.	S. Oil.	W. Oil	S seas.	W. seas.
Aug. 15	Massachusetts, -	Cash, -	New Bedford,	35½	2100	——	——	——
" 16	William Hamilton,	Fisher,	do	26	100	4100	——	1400
" 19	Ann, (Bark,) -	Edwards,	Sag Harbor,	11	——	550	——	300
" "	Brookline, -	Jeffrey,	New London,	24	130	3500	——	1200
" 22	Ontario, - -	Green, -	Sag Harbor,	24	——	3700	——	1400
" 25	Tiger, - -	Brewster,	Stonington,	22	——	2670	——	670
Sept. 3	India, - -	Fisher, -	New Bedford,	26	250	2650	——	900
" "	Richmond, -	Winters,	Cold Spring,	13	150	1200	——	800
" "	Alexander, -	Reynard,	New Bedford,	14	200	2400	——	1750
" 4	Wm. Thompson,	Ellis, -	do	10	50	700	——	700
" "	Ann Mary Ann, -	Winters,	Sag Harbor,	25	——	3200	——	900
" 5	Columbus, -	Fish, -	Fairhaven,	12	500	1600	——	1600
" "	Dover, - -	Jeffrey, -	New London,	25	200	3200	——	1000
" 6	Navy, - -	Norton,	New Bedford,	22	25	2700	——	1600
" 7	Hamilton, (Bark)	Babcock,	Sag Harbor,	24	30	1500	——	400
" 8	Benjamin Rush,	Smith, -	Warren,	22	40	2460	——	1500
" "	Hope, - -	Heath, -	Providence,	24	50	2450	——	900
" "	Kutusoff, - -	Shockley,	New Bedford,	25	170	2830	130	1400
" 9	Menkar, -	Norton, -	do	24	400	2350	——	1400
" "	Canada, - -	Reynard,	do	15	450	1700	——	1000
" 10	Cabinet, -	Bottom, -	Stonington,	27	——	2500	——	1050
" 12	Caledonia, -	Barber,	do	14	300	2200	——	1800
" "	Janus, - -	Hammond,	New Bedford,	23	——	1700	——	800
" 13	Caroline, - -	Carey,	do	12½	170	1750	——	1600
" "	Daniel Webster,	Curry, -	Sag Harbor,	26½	——	2400	——	1100
" "	Timoleon, - -	Luscomb,	New Bedford,	24	70	1600	——	900
" "	Nimrod, -	Sherman,	do	28	300	2300	——	1050
" 14	America, - -	Crowell,	do	23	85	1900	——	250
" "	Benjamin Morgan,	Bellows,	New London,	15½	15	2400	——	1400
" "	George, - -	Marston,	Fairhaven,	12	220	1000	30	1000
" 15	Canton, - -	Fisher,	New Bedford,	13	400	1000	310	1000
" "	Martha, - -	Smith,	Fairhaven,	23	15	1300	——	950
" "	Georgia, -	Hull,	New London,	14	25	2100	——	1450
" 16	Æronaut, - -	Holmes,	Mystic,	23	230	650	——	200
" "	Ed. Carey, -	Sayer,	Nantucket,	23	150	2150	——	950
" "	Jeannette, -	Atkins,	New Bedford,	25½	500	1300	150	700
" "	Romulus, -	Montgomery,	Mystic,	27	100	1600	——	700
" 19	Champion, -	Merry,	Edgartown,	26	60	2400	——	1450
" 21	Mercury, -	Pendleton,	Stonington,	15	65	1850	——	1400
" 22	Catherine, -	Smith,	New London,	24	100	1900	——	800
" "	Newark, -	Pendleton,	Stonington,	13	——	1000	——	850
" 23	Alexander Barclay,	Fish,	Bremen,	25	——	1850	——	850
" "	Cowper, -	Hathaway,	New Bedford,	27	150	2250	70	1580
" 24	Orozimbo, - -	Norton,	do	23	80	3020	——	1100
" "	Newton, (Bark,)	Hale,	do	12	200	300	70	300
" 25	Splendid, -	Fordham,	Cold Spring,	39	——	2800	——	750
" "	Huron, - -	Woodruff,	Sag Harbor,	24	——	2100	——	700
" "	Java, - -	Brownson,	New Bedford,	25	40	1300	40	500
" 26	A. H. Howland,	Walker,	do	24	125	3500	75	1600
" "	Alice, (Bark) -	Woolley,	Cold Spring,	12½	——	700	——	700
" "	Lewis, - -	Tallman,	New Bedford,	34	150	1650	60	100
" "	Mentor, - -	Sweet,	New London,	26	250	2700	——	700
" 27	Braganza, - -	Devol,	New Bedford,	12	60	2000	——	2000
" 28	Stieglitz, -	Young,	Bridgeport,	38	260	700	200	500
" 30	Cherokee, (Bark)	Cleaveland,	New Bedford,	13	120	1100	——	1000
Oct. 1	Wm. Penn, - -	Wimpenny,	Falmouth,	26	100	1700	——	800
" "	John Wells, -	French,	Sag Harbor,	13	——	1400	——	1100
" "	Bingham, -	Scovel,	Mystic,	14	——	1300	——	800
" "	Condor, - -	Taber,	New Bedford,	14	300	2600	——	1400
" "	Pacific, - -	Little,	do	36	200	2000	——	1000
" 2	Triton, - -	Spencer,	do	14	550	——	450	——
" 3	Washington, (Bk.,)	Corwin,	Greenport,	14	160	1300	——	950
" 5	Cortes, - -	Swift,	New Bedford,	11	——	2000	——	2000
" "	California, -	Fisher,	do	13	360	1400	——	900
" 7	Wm. Tell, -	Glover,	Sag Harbor,	12	200	1100	——	750
" 11	Seine, - -	Slocum,	New Bedford,	15	70	1700	——	1300
" 12	Japan, - -	Riddell,	Nantucket,	25	800	——	400	——

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

Arrivals Extraordinary.

For a long season our community has been in doubt what vessels might be expected, or whether any had sailed from the U. States for this port. The Minstrel, Doane, 123 days, and Angola, Varney, 128 days, are unexpected, but welcome, visiters. Both vessels arrived the same day, having made remarkably quick passages. The Medora, Shoot, is reported to have left Boston, May 19th, for this port direct, and has now been out over 150 days, hence her arrival is hourly expected.

The following extract from a lettter of an old resident at the Islands, but now living near Boston, contains some items of public interest:—

West Newton, U. S., June 12, 1847.

"You will probably learn from your papers all the news that may be of interest.—The most exciting topics at present are the war between this country and Mexico, the appalling distress for food in Ireland, and other parts of England, and the continent; the alarming state of many affairs in England, the bank of that nation being on the verge of suspending specie payments, the enormous price of every description of breadstuffs in this country, and in all parts of Europe, and the prospects of the most distressing failures of British merchants, in consequence of the money pressure, which has stopped all accommodation by the banks, even to the refusal to discount such paper as that of the Barrings. * * * There are, however, men of foresight, who believe that a reaction must ere long take place, and distress follow hard on the steps of prosperity." Speaking of the Mexican war, our correspondent remarks, "I will not go into the causes, justice, or injustice of the present war. I may, however, say that under the most favorable points of view, the Administration has no reputation to throw away. The majority of the American people look upon it as unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust." J. C. J.

☞The Rev. Townsend E. Taylor, Chaplain elect to Lahaina, is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was expected to sail by the first convenient opportunity. He will probably leave in the earliest fall vessel.

Mr. Eddes, passenger in the Minstrel, is a native of Allenstown, N. H., and comes

out to assist the Rev. Mr. Green, at Makawao, as a farmer.

Horace Hawes, Esq., arrived passenger on board the Minstrel, on his way to Tahiti, there to officiate as U. S Consul. He belongs to Erie, Penn.

Our correspondent, "J. C. J.," writes that "I shook hands a few days since with Father Taylor, (the Pioneer of the seamen's cause,) as he got into the cars for New York, to join the Macedonian, as distributer amongst the starving Irish in their own Isle, of the charity which has been sent by that vessel. He is a valued friend of mine, one whom I esteem as the true Christian and Philanthropist. God speed him on his errand of mercy."

Abbott Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, has given $50,000 to Harvard University for the encouragement of the practical sciences.

Temperance.—The 13th instant was characterized by a most happy effort in the way of a Temperance Picnic, among the adults, teachers and youths of the Reverend L. Smith's Society, in Honolulu. It occurred on the day following the examination of schools. There was a most commendable display of "civilization," on the south side of the Ewa road, just over the bridge. Many hundreds were there assembled, beneath temporary tents, while there was no want of the good things of this life! After the close of the festivities, the crowd marched in procession, to the church, where appropriate addresses and songs extolled the virtues of cold water. Whatever may be said of the Hawaiians, as a nation, they are most valiant soldiers in the "Teetotal Army."

New Bethel Chapel at Hilo.—From a communication from the Rev. Coan under date September 22d:

"Our Bethel goes on well. The chapel part, though not complete, will be, we trust, in a state to be occupied by next Sabbath. The Cyane gave us a good lift, $94,00, and not $100,00, as stated in the Friend. We shall report on the subject when the subscriptions is full and the chapel is finished.

But few whale ships have come in since I opened the subscription, but these have done well, some of them nobly. Masters, officers and Jack, have, generally, lent a generous and willing hand in the work. Thus it should be, for every Bethel is a Lighthouse, and a peaceful port to the tempest stricken sailor.

We have had but three whaleships here this season, up to this date. Our fields and skies have been splendid, and our climate delightful, for three months past."

For the Friend.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Mr. Editor,—Having acted as Seamen's Chaplain at Lahaina from the 1st of June, 1846, up to the 1st of October, 1847, you will permit me to make the following statement relative to public funds which have passed through my hands, as I am in a few days to leave these Islands.

From the 1st of June, 1846, up to Oct. 1, 1847, I have received as follows:

For expenses of Lahaina Chaplaincy,	$202 75
Donations for the Friend,	75 62
For Bibles, Testaments, &c.,	35 00
Total,	$313 37

I have paid out as follows, from the 1st of June, 1846, until the first of October, 1847, for various repairs on the Bethel at different times, $124 75

Sexton's services, hymn books for chapel, &c.,	78 00
To Editor of Friend,	75 62
Hawaiian Bible Society,	35 00
Total,	$313 37

N. B. There still remains unpaid a debt against the Bethel at Lahaina, for repairs, amounting to the sum of $82,62

Capt. Cleaveland,	$2 00
" French,	2 00
" Corwin,	2 00
Officers and crew, of the A. H. Howland,	16 00
Mr. Boardman, (resident,)	5 00
Mr. Blanchard,	1 00
Mr. Goss, (resident,)	1 00
G. B. Hollister,	1 25
Capt. Hull, Georgia,	3 00
	$33 25

C. FORBES.

We have examined, in company with the Rev. Mr. Forbes, his account of receipts and expenditures, and feel it due to him, hereby to express our most unqualified approbation of the manner in which he has discharged his duties as a temporary Seamen's Chaplain. So far as pecuniary receipts and expenditures are concerned, he has been very minute and specific. The benevolent public have found time a faithful servant in managing their charitable contributions. We sincerely regret to have him retire from the station and leave, with his family, this quarter of the globe. May the smiles of a kind Providence ever attend them. His station, as chaplain, we rejoice to learn, will soon be supplied by one, concerning whom a very favorable report has reached our ears.

POSTSCRIPT.

Scarcely was the ink dry announcing that the "Medora" was hourly expected, ere her arrival was reported in the offing. This makes the third merchant vessel from Boston direct. The news by her is of an older date than that received by the previous vessels. She brought, however, a large mail. Although she sailed in May, yet we have the Pictorial "Yankee Doodle," and "Brother Jonathan," for July 4th! This is truly taking time by the "fore lock," but this is the way of doing things at present; for example, by the Magnetic Telegraph, the people of Buffalo receive Albany news several minutes sooner than the sun travels that distance! An item of news starts, say at 12 M., it will be known in Buffalo, several minutes, before 12 o'clock!!

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

From master, officers and crew, ship Huron,	$11 50
From master, officers and crew, ship Hope,	22 00
Capt. Canning, ship Hannibal,	5 00
Mr. Thompson,	2 00
Ship Georgia,	5 00
Mr. Eddy, B. Rush,	3 00
Two Sailors,	1 00
Officers and crew, Saratoga,	17 00
Master, officers and crew, ship William Tell,	15 37
Officers and crew Solomon Saltus,	12 00
Mr. Chapman,	1 00

N. B. Names of donors on board these several ships, necessarily omitted for want of space.

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

A Friend in Honolulu,	12 00
Capt. Fales, Solomon Saltus,	6 00

Notice—All persons having private property, books cushions, &c., in the Chapel, are hereby respectfully notified that repairs now commenced, will require said property to be removed as early as Tuesday, Oct. 26.

DIED.

In the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, Sept. 13, 1847. Mr. James O Gould, aged 20. Mr. Gould had a brother, editor of a paper in New York.

In the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, Sept. 27, 1847, a Society Islander.

Killed by a whale on Kamschatka, Aug. 3, 1847, Mr. George Bailey, 3d mate of ship Cortes, of New Bedford. Mr. Bailey left a wife and one child in N. Bedford.

Of disease of the heart, on Northwest, Mr. Samuel Jessup, 2d mate of the bark Ellis, of Sag Harbor. Mr. Jessup left a wife and 3 children in Sag Harbor to mourn his untimely death.

Little do those, who live at ease in their own quiet homes, realize the dangers and deaths to which the poor sailor is exposed.

June 13th, on board ship Adderson, Capt. West, of New Bedford Daniel Borden, of New Bedford, 34 years of age. Mr. Borden was 1st officer of said said ship, and has left a wife and children.

FOR SALE LOW!

75 BOXES super Window Glass, assorted sizes, viz.:—12 × 15, 12 × 16, 11 × 18, 10 × 16, 10 × 14, 12 × 17, 10 × 13, 10 × 15, 9 × 14, 10 × 14; 1 Fairbank's patent platform Balance, weighs 1000 lbs, 1 do do do, weighs 1700 lbs, 1 do do do, on wheels, weighs 2000 lbs. An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Morticed Locks with rosewood Knobs, Mortice Latches, tinned Skimmers, brass do, Marlinspikes, tinned Tormentors and Ladles, 4 pairs Steelyards, weigh 150 lbs. 3 do do weigh 200 lbs, Carpenter's Rim Locks, Axle Pullies, Boat Nails, Firmer Gouges and Chisels, Chopping Knives, block tin Teapots, and water Pitchers, Binnacle Lamps, Hhd Cun Hooks, bbl do, Boat Hooks, Box Shooks, Shark Hooks, Fish Grains, Table and Tea Spoons; an assortment of Crockery, viz:—fancy col'd Bowls, pints, ½ and ¼; do do Mugs, quarts, pints, ½, and ¼; 1 crate containing blue ed ed dinner Plates and Soup Plates. Also, 9 cases Claret Wine, 14 cases Muscat do, 2 do Sherry do, 11 do Olive Oil. By
sept 18 S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

HARDWARE.

EVERETT & CO. have just received per late arrivals, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following articles of Hardware:
Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes, Hatchets,
Spoke Shaves, Broad Axes, Steel Shovels,
Marline Spikes, Caulking Irons, Plane Irons,
Iron Wire Sieves, London Pins, Tin Pans & Pails,
Stone Filterers, Jars and Jugs, Copper Bolt,
Composition Spikes, Floor, Dust & Scrub Brushes,
Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,500 lbs. Shot, assorted sizes,
Silver Spoons and Plated Table Forks,
Double and Single Blocks, Sheives, Pins,
Belaying Pins, Hanks, Mast Hoops, Hand Pumps,
Ship's Lanterns, Pitch, Rosin, &c. my29 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:
Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.
Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

FOR SALE

BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO, 140 bbls Mess Beef, 66 bbls Pork, (Prime)
3060 feet American Oak Plank, assorted sizes,
200 " do Ash do do do
20,000 " N. W. Scantling and Plank.
Also—an assortment of Brushes, viz.:—
Assorted Nos. Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, White Wash Brushes, Handled do, Deck Scrub do, Cabin Mops, Pitch do, Mop yarn, 200 pieces assorted Paper Hangings. sept 18

FOR SALE.

11 BAGS Tallow, 1500 salted Bullock Hides, 500 Sandwich Islands Goat Skins,
3500 lbs old Copper, 11 ½ marks old Silver Plate,
150 bbls Whale Oil, 30 do Sperm Oil,
2 Anchors, 1800 lbs each; Chains and Spars.
sept 18 By S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

FOR SALE.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE For Whalers and Merchants for sale at the Polynesian Office my29.

FOR SALE BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

9 CASES 5-4 indigo blue Sheeting,
7 cases 4-4 indigo blue Drill,
3 bales 40 in. brown Sheeting 16 do 38 in. Drill,
8 do 29 in do Cotton, 4 cs. Merri. blu Prints,
49 pieces D. Bruisgins's Sail Cloth,
17 ps heavy Ravens, 57 light Ravens,
10 ps bleached Flems, suitable for Pant stuffs,
1 bale 25 ps Russia Diaper,
61 coils Russia Cordage, log and hand lead Lines,
24 packs or coils Houseline and Marline, 1st qulty,
2167 lbs Oakum, coils Deep Sea Lines,
160 lbs Sewing Twine, coils Hallard Lines,
2 cases 16 oz Copper, 1 do 14 do,
1 cask composition Nails, 75 hides Leather,
71 boxes brown Soap, 45 lbs each,
1 case cont'g 9 5-12 doz boxes super Table Salt,
1 case French Chocolate, 3 boxes Castile Soap,
9 8-12 doz 1-2 lb cans black ground Pepper,
35 boxes col'd Soap, 1 case 1122 paprs Lampbl'k,
53 lbs Chrome Green, in 3 and 4 lb cans.
14 lbs Prussian Blue in 1 lb cans, 7 brls Coal Tar,
13 5 lb cans and 7 10 lb cans super Verdigris,
2 ½ brls Yellow Ochre, 3 brls Bright Varnish,
2 brls Rosin, 763 lbs Window Weights,
7 brls Pitch, 5 copper Hand Pumps,
5 doz tinned long handled Fry Pans,
8 doz Russia sheet iron Bake Pans. sep 18

ISRAEL H. WRIGHT,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, offers for sale on reasonable terms a general assortment of Paints and Oils, consisting of
White Lead, Venetian Red, Prussian Blue;
Terra de Sienne, assorted Green Paints;
Chrome Yellow, Whiting, Yellow Ochre;
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, in kegs and papers,
Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish;
Gum Copal, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronze;
Paint, Sash and Tar Brushes, Pumice Stone;
Sand Paper, Window Glass, Putty, &c., &c.
☞ House, Sign, Coach, Ship and Ornamental Painting executed with neatness and despatch.
my1 1y

FOR SALE LOW,

THE small wooden Building on the premises of S. H. Williams & Co., recently occupied as a Counting-Room by C. Brewer & Co. Said building is about 12 by 18 feet, with verandahs at the ends; is well built and can be easily moved. It is well suited for an office or sleeping room. Apply to S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
oct9. tf.

NOTICE.

B. PITMAN, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, respectfully informs the masters of whaleships generally, that he has made arrangements for, and is now prepared to supply them with the best of BEEF at Honolulu and Maui prices.
Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

TO LET.

READY furnished Rooms, either by the week, month or year. Apply to
Hilo, aug17—28 3m. BENJ. PITMAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale by the subscribers, a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Manila Cigars, Raisins, Tea, Preserves, Fresh Meats, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, China Goods, &c.
aug28 3w. WALDO & CO.

FIRE-WOOD AND HEWN TIMBER.

ON hand and for sale by B. PITMAN, 100 cords Wood, 150 sticks Ohia (Hewn) Timber, from 24 to 40 feet in length, and from 5x6 to 8x9 square. Hilo, aug17—28 3m.

F. R. VIDA,

SHIP CHANDLER, has on hand and offers for sale on moderate terms, the following merchandise for ship and family use:
100 bbls. Beef, 80 do. Pork, 10 do. Codfish,
3,000 lbs. Rice, 10,000 lbs. Bread, 500 bags flour,
500 gallons Vinegar, 200 do. Molasses,
6,000 lbs. Sugar, 1,000 do. Arrowroot,
10 bbls. Beans, 1,000 lbs. Coffee, 50 boxes Tea,
10 do. Soy, 10 do. Currie Powder, 200 lbs. Tapioca,
20 doz. tart Fruits, 70 tins Preserved Meats,
16 tins Green Peas, an ass't of Confectionery,
20 doz. Pickles, 20 do. Olive Oil, 20 Cheeses,
An assortment of Spices and Sauces,
20 boxes Raisins, 200 tins Sardines,
1,200 lbs. Tobacco, 30 groce Pipes,
10,000 Regalia Cigars, 40,000 Havana do.,
10,000 No. 3 Manila do., 50 cases Bordeauz Wine,
10 cases Orgeat, 300 gallons Sperm Oil,
200 gallons Whale Oil, 200 gallons Paint do.,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 150 lbs. Putty,
60 kegs Paint, different colors, Handspikes,
6,000 lbs. Cordage all sizes, Chain Cables,
Anchors, Blocks, 500 Iron Poles, Pitch, Tar,
Rosin, Thermometers, 2 Copper Coolers,
Firewood, 50,000 ft. Lumber, Cutting Falls,
100 bolts Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, Marline,
Caulking Irons, Signal Haulyards, paint Brushes,
500 yards Bunting, white, blue and red,
25 reams Sand Paper, 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Blacking, kegs Nails, wrought and cut,
10 doz. ship Scrapers, 400 lbs. Saleratus,
2,000 cakes California Soap, 50 boxes brown do.,
10 boxes white Soap, Bake Pans, Milk do.,
Tin Pots, 200 Iron Pots, pewter and brass Cocks,
Padlocks, Cork Screws, tea and table Spoons,
Soup Ladles, Tin Lamps, Glass do, Filterers,
Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Tinder Boxes,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
Sewing and packing Twine, camphor Trunks,
Camphor Chests, 1,000 barrels empty Casks,
100 pairs China Slippers, 50 doz. striped Shirts,
10 doz. Guernsey Frocks, 8 do. Flannel Drawers,
5 doz. Cloth Caps, 4 do. White Shirts,
10 doz. Woolen Socks and Stockings, 5 do. Mitts,
20 ps. blk. silk Handkerchiefs, 20 do. red do.,
20 Mattrasses, 100 lbs. Wicking, 1 doz. Gridirons,
60 doz. Till Locks, 5 doz. Raspberry Syrup,
8,000 mat Bags, 5 doz. Shoe Brushes, Razors,
Glengary Caps, glazed do., Nautical Almanacs,
5 doz. Capsules, 100 cotton Umbrellas,
10 doz wooden Chairs, 10 rolls China Matting,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c
N. B.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 tf.

DRY GOODS.

JUST received per Montreal, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers:
15 Cases Prints, assorted patterns, Balzarines,
Lawns, 10 × 4 Linen Sheeting, 4 × 4 fine Linen,
Marseilles Quilts, 10, 11 and 12 × 4,
Damask Table Cloths, 8, 12 and 16 × 4,
Napkins, Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Brown Drillings, Denims, Gambroons,
" Sheetings, Methuen Duck, do. Ticking,
5 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, Open work Lace do,
Gents. Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' bleached and unbleached Hose,
Children's Bleached and Mixed do.,
Gilt Buttons, Colored Agate do., Pencil Leads,
Razor Strops, Wafers, Hooks and Eyes,
Linen Thread, Playing Cards, &c., &c.
my29 tf. EVERETT & CO.

STORAGE

MAY be had in the Store Premises formerly owned and occupied by Ladd & Co. Please apply to WILLIAM PATY.
Honolulu, Aug. 5, 1847. aug7tf

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H, Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of BUSH, MAKEE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general Ship Chandlery and Commission business at Lahaina, Maui.

ALFRED W. BUSH.
JAMES MAKEE.
J. A. ANTHON.

Lahaina, July 1, 1847. tf

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

DRIED APPLES.

A SUPERIOR Article, for sale by

jun19tf WALDO & CO.

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.

my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

TO LET.



A new and commodious House just completed, containing four good sized rooms, with Kitchen and other necessary buildings. It is located in a pleasant and central situation either for a hotel or private dwelling. Rent low.

Apply to BENJ. PITMAN.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

HAWAIIAN SPECTATOR.

COMPLETE Sets of the Hawaiian Spectator, for the years 1838 and 1839, for sale at the Polynesian Office. Price $1 per volume.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT,
JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO,
E. S. BENSON,
A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., NOVEMBER 4, 1847. [No. XXI.

The Poet's Corner.

☞ The story of the Newfoundland dog, or "Brave Bobby," in our No. 19, took wonderfully among our youthful readers. From one quarter there comes this report, "Brave Bobby is a good story—real good Our children are delighted, and are fierce for having a Newfoundland dog." We should be very sorry to increase the number, although we should be glad to see the canine genus improved.

We now insert the words of the song of the "Newfoundland dog," which the crowded state of our columns prevented in the two last numbers.

Life saver! wave stemmer! deep diver! away!
Night's shadows are closing the portals of day;
On the breast of the billows we hear his low wail,
We have put up the rudder and furl'd up the sail.

No signal from Heaven will show where he be;
And where e'er he be driven we men cannot see,
Ho! Carlo! Newfoundland! go follow his cry,
As it gaspingly answers the sea moaner's sigh;

The boat shall be lower'd, the men shall belay,
Life saver! wave stemmer! deep diver! away!
Away, fetch him out! fetch him up! seize him! ho!
Mount the wave dog, mount the wave dog! ha! down below!

Hark! watch! bear a hand—bring a light—not a sound,
Hark! there's a moan, yes, the waves moaning over the drown'd;
God's spirit preserve him, Amen, and Amen,
Hist! a flash—and a motion—ha! Carlo! ha! Carlo! again.

Good dog then—good dog then—bear a hand, pull tight;
A boat-hook—a boat hook—he's in and all right,
Come Carlo—quick fellow—fine fellow—hard strife,
Wave stemmer! deep diver! we owe you a life.

TO —— ON SEEING HIS BROW CLOUDED WITH CARE.

For the Friend.

BY MRS. M. L. GARDINER.

What if the scenes of earth depart,
Must man forever sigh?
Forever, must his anxious heart,
Be mirrored in his eye?
Must his high brow be knit with care,
And fires consume his soul,
Lest all that's beautiful and fair,
Must yield to death's control?

Must he forever mourn and sigh,
That changes are his lot?
That those he loves must fade and die,
And he, himself, forgot—
This life is but an opening bud
Of an immortal flower;
Which through Eternity will bloom,
Unfolding every hour.

Thrice happy he, around whose board,
At morning, noon, and even,
Appears a joyous smiling band,
All candidates for heaven;
What happier state can mortals know,
What sweeter, purer bliss?
Amid this world of weal and woe,
Than childhood's nectared kiss?

What more can man require of God,
Than God to him has given,
A beautiful, a glorious world,
An endless life in heaven?
Then cheer thee up—'tis thine to fill
A nobler seat above,
When joys like morning dews distill,
And all the air is love.

Sag Harbor, 1845.

THE FRIEND.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May, 1847.

MY GOOD FRIEND,—The present condition of the United States has no parallel in the history of nations. At war with a foreign power, city after city taken, victory after victory announced, and yet so quiet at home as to have scarcely a ripple on the surface of society raised.

Showering bullets in one direction, scattering bread, by sale and donation, in another, and endeavoring, at the same time, to send the gospel every where. Importing immense quantities of goods from Europe, and still keeping the balance of trade in our favor. Sending ship loads of provisions from the hand of beneficence to save her starving poor from death, and enlarging our almshouses and taxes to feed the paupers the ships bring home.

The warring and financial measures of our government—having recently contracted a a loan of $22,000,000 to prosecute the war—in the estimation of many, wicked and ruinous, yet all the departments of business in a high state of prosperity. And amidst the rumors of war, the bustle of business, the anxieties of gain, and, I may add, the forgetfulness of God, sharing, in addition to the full supply of temporal mercies, in special spiritual blessings from above. War and wordly gain beyond any thing else divert from God; yet in the midst of all this, in various parts of the country, not a few are seeking after God if haply they may find him. And many, including a considerable number of youths in our colleges and seminaries, have found him to their unspeakable joy.

Through the papers you will have learned the particulars about the great Evangelical Alliance Meeting and measures in London. Plans are maturing for carrying the principles there adopted through the United States. It promises well in the beginning and bids fair to carry with it the great bulk of the mind and heart of the good. As it shall lead christian men to contemplate their points of agreement, they must lose their mutual jealousies, love each other more, and act with increased harmony and strength in the great work of saving a perishing world. Blessed day! when the watchmen shall see eye to eye, and Ephraim and Judah, having ceased to envy and vex, shall be only ambitious in the holy strife of loving and serving God the best.

When speaking of the war with Mexico, I should have added, it is generally deprecated by christians as uncalled for; as unwise in its commencement and wicked in its prosecution. I have heard of but one minister who prayed in public for the success of our arms; and he is a pet of the powers that be.

The business of President making is beginning to wax warm. Gen. Taylor is the prominent candidate, and I should not be surprised if both political parties should so far unite in him as effectually to destroy each other. But I will not perpetrate another Presidential prediction; you will remember that I put Henry Clay in the chair, but some how James K. Polk supplanted him.

Political abolitionism is trying to rally again; but it was so obviously instrumental of electing a slaveholder, in 1844, for President, as greatly to weaken confidence in its measures, and drive many good men either to silence, or to vote elsewhere. I have, in former commmunications, expressed my belief that the days of slavery in this country are numbered, and are hastening to a close. There continues to be frequent developments which strengthen this conviction, i. e. the discussion of what was called the Wilmot Proviso in the last Congress, the late movement to declare Maryland free, and the present agitations of the evils of slavery in Kentucky.

The population of this country, particularly of the Western States, continues to increase with wondeful rapidity. It is not 60 years since Ohio was permanently settled, yet it has a population of 1,732,000.

About 14 years ago there began to be a rush to Michigan, now it has 300,000 people. Indiana has gained since 1830 more than 500,000 in its population; and though it has been a State but 31 years has 900,000 inhabitants. Illinois as a State is but 29 years old, and has 700,000 inhabitants.—Iowa, which 10 years ago was the home of the Indians, and a few Indian traders, now has more than 100,000 settlers scattered over its beautiful surface. Wisconsin has gained 100,000 in five years. One portion of territory, 33 miles by 30, which 10 years ago was a wilderness, has now 30,000 inhabitants, and the comers of each succeeding day report more on the way! Where do they come from? Why, from the four winds, particularly from the East, beyond the great waters, and when planted they seem to grow spontaneously without culture. Whether they shall be suitably furnished with the gospel and its attendant blessings, is the great problem we are now working out. Noble efforts are made in this direction, and with the most blessed results. Yours for my country and the world, J. S.

New Book.

Sketches of Modern Literature, and eminent literary men, (being a gallery of literary portraits,) by GEORGE GILFILLAN.

The work embraces sketches of the leading literary characters of the passing age. The author remarks in his preface that "the life of every thinking man may be divided into three eras—the era of admiration the era of action, and the era of repose." He acknowledges that he has not passed, as yet, through the first era, and his productions evince that the ardor of youth has not passed away! Although not deep and profound, yet there is a vigor, life and freshness exhibited in so many of his pages that the book is highly interesting and instructive. It is just such a book as will interest the reader of the leading Reviews and Quarterlies of the age. Many of the sketches contain very good delineations of the most prominent writers in these publications. Lord Jeffrey, so many years the editor of the Edinburgh Review, is placed at the head of the Gallery. Hazlitt, Robert Hall, Dr. Chalmers, Carlyle, Foster, Professor Wilson, Brougham, Coleridge, Lamb, and many others, occupy prominent positions.

In a portion of the Gallery, we notice some American writers have found a place. Our narrow limits will only allow us to make a few short extracts, yet they are such as will be read with interest by many of our readers:—

COOPER.—Of Cooper we say little. "He is not a god of the mountain but of the plain." Be the plain that of ocean, or that of the wild billowing prairie, or that of the vast level forest, it is equally his "own domain." He describes a ship as a lover his mistress. In a storm, his style sinks and swells with the billow; and as the masts are toppling and crashing over-boad, you hear it speaking, like the captain through his trumpet, above the wild turmoil of waters. His introductions are leaden and dreary,—his dialogues spun out; but few have grappled so with the two mighty elements, storm on ocean, and solitude on shore; and we predict that his name, and many of his works, will live as long as the sea-surges sound, and the heart of the old woods is silent.

JOHN NEALE.—John Neale was a rough egotistical Yankee, who thought America the greatest country in the world, and himself the greatest man in America. He made no secret of either conviction. And in the union of boastful egotism and glorying nationality, lay such power as the man had.—His works were chiefly novels, "Logan," "Seventy-six," "Brother Jonathan," &c., and, though full of faults, and running riot with all kinds of wilful extravagance, and exciting, in some instances, strong suspicions of the man's sanity, contained many vigorous passages, "equal," *he* was wont to say, "to any thing ever written;" descriptions homely as the log-hut, and fresh as the forest; and, above all, a bold sweeping independence of tone and manner which contrasted well with the creeping and circumspective character of his country's literature. His books are all now defunct, or retain a precarious existence among the upper shelves of the circulating library; the last glimpse we get of himself is in the establishment of Jeremy Bentham, where we find him storming and dogmatizing at a great rate. Since then we have lost sight of him; but our impression is that he has subsided into a professional man, in one of the cities of his native land.

MOSES STUART.—Moses Stuart of Andover University, is the prince of American exegesis. His works on the Hebrews, the Romans, the Divinity of Christ, &c., are too well known to require criticism. He is a strong, literal, plodding Polyphemus. His great error lies in pushing verbal criticism to excess. He does not "allow for the wind." He feels not, that to apply, in all cases, a literal interpretation to Scripture language, is to do violence to a "thing so majestical" as the mother tongue of Heaven. He has lately injured his reputation by a book on the Modern Geology, in which he seems afraid lest the progress of modern science should interfere with the celestial claims of Christianity; a terror as absurd as though one were to tremble lest the scythe of a mower, plying in the summer meadow, should shear the sun of his beams; and, in one place, almost blasphemes, or, at least, raves at the idea of God permitting the earth to be tenanted, for ages, by reptiles; talking as though, on this supposition, it were made in vain,—as if man had a right to dictate to the Almighty in what time or order he should produce his works;—as if Sahara were made in vain, because there still the lion is the lone lord;—as if Cotopaxi were made in vain, because the vast wing of the condor alone shadows it;—as if the depths of the ocean were made in vain, because the shark is the ruler there, and man they may never see, till he descends, amid their awful realms, a corpse;—as if the heights of the sky were made in vain, because inhabited only by the storm and the eagle, the meteor and the thunderstone;—as if the very multitude of the ages which proceeded the coming of man were not a proof of his dignity;—as if the fossilized remains were not gems in his crown. We see no use in divines thus fighting like maniacs, against the science of the civilized world.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Daniel Webster is, since the era of Patrick Henry, the best of Yankee orators. His eyes "open, and open, and you would think they never would stop opening." It is impossible to pass a verdict on one we never saw or heard; but our impression, founded upon many testimonies, is, that but for "one Mirabeau," and "one Chatham," and "one Fox," and "one Brougham," no speaker, entirely his match, has trode the world-stage, for full two centuries.

PRESIDENT EDWARDS.—"Edwards," said Hall, enthusiastically, "is the greatest of the sons of men." He is certainly the acutest analyst the western world has hitherto produced. His work on the "Freedom of the Will," discovers consummate intellectual powers, thrown away on the most barren logomachy ever started; a question which one sentence might, for every practical purpose, set at rest forever, *All is free ere it has occurred, all is necessary after.* And yet this question, we perceive, they are still vexing in America, with vain industry and acuteness! We admire, as much as any man, the naked and rigid grandeur of Edwards' analysis; still more the depth of insight into human nature, displayed in his treatise on the "Affections;" and even yet more, the fervour of his sincerity, and the holy daring with which he pushes his views to their utmost consequences.

In private he was one of the most austere, abstemious, and purged of human beings.—His own family approached him trembling. He ate his spare diet out of silver. He assumed a manner high, remote, inscrutable. In the pulpit, his triumphs were those of the calm cherubic Reason. Unmoved himself, he sometimes set his audience in flame. He reminded you of Milton's line, "The ground burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire." A signal instance of this is recorded. A large congregation, including many ministers, were assembled to hear a popular preacher who did not fulfill his appointment. Edwards was selected to fill his place, principally because, being in the habit of reading his discourses, he happened to have a sermon ready in his pocket. He ascended the pulpit accordingly, amid almost audible marks of disappointment from the audience, whom, however, respect for the abilities and character of the preacher prevented from leaving the church. He chose for his text, "Their foot shall slide in due time," and began to read in his usual quiet way. At first he had barely their attention; by and by he succeeded in riveting every one of them to his lips; a few sentences more, and they began to rise by twos and threes; a little farther, and tears were flowing at; the close of another particular, deep groans were heard, and one or two went off in fits; and ere he reached the climax of his terrible ap-

peals, the whole audience had risen up in one tumult of grief and consternation. And, amid all this there stood the calm imperturbable man, reading on as softly and gently as if he were in his own study. And, in reading the sermon, we do not wonder at the impression it produced upon an audience constituted as that audience must have been. It is a succession of swift thunder claps, each drowning and deafening the one which preceded it. We read it once to a distinguished *savant* who, while disapproving of its spirit, was compelled, literally, to shiver under the "fury of its power."

The Seamen's Friend.

Obituary Notice of Mrs. E. E. Adams.

Amid the intelligence of storms and tempests and wrecks and loss of life at sea, with which our pages have been filled, it becomes our painful duty to record the death of one of the most faithful friends of seamen, and a devoted missionary among them, in the foreign field—the wife of Rev. E. E. Adams of Havre, France. Mrs. A., with her husband, returned to this country last Spring, with the hope that a sea voyage and a visit to her friends might improve her declining health. Her health through the Summer seemed somewhat better. She loved the cause in which her husband was engaged, and longing to return to their field of labor, came to New York in November to embark for Havre. But God, who knows best, had appointed her another sphere of action, or rather of REST. She died in New York, Dec 4th, 1846.

Mrs. A. was born in Guildhall, Vt., in 1815; became pious at the age of 16, in Newbury, Vt., where she united with the Congregational Church. She was in early life always fond of study; apt at teaching, systematic in every thing; loved to depend on herself, very daring and resolute in enterprise. In 1837 she went alone to Georgia and took charge of a ladie's high school; where for three years she exerted an extensive influence, and was much beloved. She wrote often while there, upon some of the great questions of the times; also poetry, which was publicly commended.

She spent six weeks taking Gen. Harrison's portrait, which she presented to the Georgia Whig Convention. In 1840 she went to England, and was married in London to Rev. E. E. Adams. She spent a season with her husband in St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, where by her conversation, letters and example, she more than doubled the number of the Bethel congregations—attending herself with her husband on shipboard. In London she wrote many of the letters to children, published in the Bethel flag. Every where she was beloved as a woman of uncommon judgment and intelligence; of great simplicity of character, of tender affection and consistent piety.

The near prospect of death did not divert her mind for a moment from any little necessary duty. She seemed so prepared for the event that, like Elijah, she could look on the descending chariot in which she was to be borne to immortality, with the same eye and features that she looked upon the rising morning. Her last hours were hours of much physical suffering; but not a complaint escaped from her lips. She was cheerful to the last, and whispered with her dying breath in almost audible accents, as to beings in the spirit-world, "Oh, come! come! come!" and fell asleep in Jesus.—[Sailor's Magazine.

☞John B. Gough, since leaving Albany, has labored in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford and Lansingburgh, addressing crowded houses with his usual power and effect. The people not only hear and feel, but resolve to act. The pledge is signed on the spot by large numbers, and having existing organizations and societies prepared to take up and carry on the work, the effect is not lost but becomes permanent. Waterford is an exception. Mr. Gough spoke here two evenings with unusual power, seeming to carry the entire audience; but there was no pledge or any efficient organization.

INFLUENCE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A Committee of the House of Commons has ascertained, by examination of the prisons in London—in which 700 children, from the age of 8 to 19 were confined—that only *two* had ever been in a Sunday School. The Recorder of London stated to this Committee, that not more than one out of a thousand juvenile delinquents brought before him, had ever been favored with Sunday School instruction.

Communication.

REPORT of the Committee of Management of the Nuuanu Cemetery Asssociation, October 27, 1847.

On behalf of the Committee of Management of the Nuuanu Cemetery Association, I would respectfully submit the following Report:—

My last Report before this Association was dated June 16th, 1845, nearly two and a half years since. During that period many changes and improvements have been made in the Cemetery. Many lots have been tastefully enclosed, the trees have flourished, and the Cemetery has become an ornament and credit to the town.

The mortality among the foreign residents and strangers here has been unusual during the past two years, and many have found within the walls of the Nuuanu Cemetery a quiet spot for their last resting place.

By the report of the Treasurer, in June, 1845, you will notice that there was at that time a balance in his hands belonging to the association of $60,86. By his report of this date you will learn that the receipts since have been, (including the above balance, $510 86
and the expenditures, 235 75

leaving a balance of $275 11
now in the hands of the Treasurer. The heaviest item of expenditure was $105 for a stone wall along the road, which became necessary in consequence of the dilapidation of the adobie wall. I would recommend that the balance on hand, which has arisen partly from the sales of lots and partly from subscription, should be appropriated to the purchase, in the United States or England, of a substantial Iron Gate for the principal entrance, which is much needed, the old gate being much out of repair, and which would be at once serviceable, substantial, and ornamental. Granite gate-posts would be better than any other in this case, and should the balance on hand not be deemed sufficient to cover the expense of a gate of this description, a subscription would, I think, rasie the sum required. Or the amount might be devoted to procuring a suitable monument for the circular mound in the centre of the ground; or, if the association should prefer, a small chapel as before contemplated, might be built on this mound.—But these suggestions will of course be considered by you, and such a disposition of the surplus funds made as may seem to you proper. I would again recommend that a suitable person should be procured as superintendant, who should live on the ground and have the use of the unoccupied land for his services.

That portion of the cemetery allotted for the burial of indigent seamen, has been placed in charge of the seamen's chaplain, Rev. S. C. Damon, who has collected funds enough from subscriptions and the avails of a concert given for that purpose, to enclose the lot with a neat wooden fence, and erect an obelisk in the centre, making it an ornament to the ground. It is rapidly becoming tenanted with those for whom it was designed, and for whom there has heretofore been no suitable burying place.

In offering to the association this report, which has been made hastily, amid a press of other business, I must also tender my resignation of the office which I have held ever since this association was formed, as I am about to leave the Islands.

All which is respectfully submitted,
JAMES F. B. MARSHALL,
For the Committee of Management.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 4, 1847.

Letter from a Sailor's Mother.

It is no small amount of trouble to officiate as "Post-master General" for sailors, (and not sailors alone,) in the Pacific, yet it is not unattended with a peculiar kind of delight. Who would not exert himself to bring into communication friends who are separated by the earth's diameter, and who may have lived or pined in ignorance of each others welfare for years? A letter came directed to our care by a late arrival, written by a mother to her son residing at the Islands. With his permission we copy the opening paragraph:

GROTON, CT., May 10, 1847.

MY DEAR, LONG LOST J,—The emotions of my heart are such that I know not what to write first, for it would take a great many sheets of paper to write all I wish. In the first place I heard you was left sick in Africa, and it was not expected you would live. My feelings I will not try to describe, but my heart was pained within me day and night, until I heard that it was not so. The next news I heard was that you had left the ship at New Zealand, and oh, another dagger to my heart. Aunt —— tried to console me, and she prayed for me, and would say, "I pity you Mrs. ——," but O, the nights of grief—I had no where to go but to my heavenly Father, and blessed be his holy name that I can go to Him, for he hath said, "him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." Well, I never heard again from you for nearly two years, and I but very little thought you was living, I thought you must be eaten by a cannibal, or killed by a whale, or was drowned, or starved, or had died with sickness, and it has almost killed me.

Here follows a long and interesting letter of family news.

We hope our long letter-list of to-day s paper may facilitate the progress of some long wished for epistles to their ultimate destination.

THE SAILOR'S LIFE AND DEATH.—Mr. Douglass, mariner's preacher in Philadelphia, states that about *one hundred* vessels had been wrecked on the coast of the United States during the past year, and *seven hundred* persons swallowed up by the raging sea. He also stated that it had been estimated, that out of about three hundred and sixty vessels loaded with provisions in American ports for the suffering in Europe, about seventy were partially or totally wrecked.

NUUANU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this body was held on Wednesday. The report of the Chairman, J. F. B. Marshall, was read and accepted, and the thanks of the Association voted to the late officers. Dr. R. W. Wood was then elected President for the ensuing year, W. Paty, Esq., Vice President, Rev. S. C. Damon, Secretary and Treasurer; W. Paty, Thos. Cummins, F. W. Thompson and R. W. Wood, Esqrs., Committee of management. The Association voted to place $100 at Mr. Marshall's disposal to purchase an iron gate in the U. S.; the Committee were instructed to ascertain the expense of putting a substantial wall around the premises. The balance of funds in the Treasurer's hands was $275.

THE BRIG HENRY, OF NEWBURYPORT.—MYSTIC, (Conn.) January 29th, 1847.—I see by your paper of the 28th inst. that "fears are expressed of the loss of the brig Henry, of Newburyport, bound to Oregon. The Newburyport Herald says, she left St. Catharines early in June, and had not arrived at her destination early in October."

It is in my power to communicate some intelligence concerning this vessel, of interest to her owners and the public. In the middle of September last, I was applied to in Montevideo by a Mr. Swasey, who represented himself and family as having been on board the brig Henry, of Newburyport, on a voyage to Oregon. There was, according to his statement, $11,000 of Missionary money and a quantity of rum on board, which were appropriated and divided by the crew, before her arrival at St. Catherines.—Against this, Mr. Swasey, being Agent for the owners, remonstrated to the Captain, which so exasperated him and the crew, that an attempt was made to throw him overboard in the night; he held on to the lanyards of the lee main rigging till his wife, hearing his cries, ran to him and plead for his life till these pirates released him. After this they were in constant alarm for his life.

On arriving at St. Catherines, he swore to the above facts before our Consul, Mr. Wells, but the Captain, and a Doctor, who was a passenger, as well as the crew, swore that his statement was false, and that Mr. Swasey was insane, and not to be relied on.

So great was Mr. Swasey's sense of responsibility to those who had entrusted their property to his charge, that he would have continued in the vessel till her arrival at some other port, had not his wife been apprised that there was a plot on foot to make way with her husband shortly after leaving St. Catherine's. He consequently determined to sell out his share at a great sacrifice, and to leave the vessel; he did so at the above named port, and came with Mrs. S. and his children to Montevideo, where I saw them. Mrs. Swasey is a beautiful and highly accomplished lady, who has very respectable conexions in Boston. She confirmed Mr. Swasey's narrative, and could not describe the circumstances without weeping.

Mr. Swasey said that there were some guns put on board at Newburyport, for ballast, and that he had not the least doubt that her destination was for some port in the Sandwich Islands, where she would be fitted out as a pirate or privateer, as she was a fast sailing vessel.

When I last saw him, he was about to start for Valparaiso, on his way to Oregon, with the hope of getting track of the vessel, leaving his family at Montevideo.—[Corr. N. Y. Express.

The above is about as rare a bit of romance as we have seen in print of late. This Mr. Swasey was disliked by the crew, who actually did attempt to throw him overboard one night, but were prevented by the interference of a passenger. Hence his story. To set the correspondent of the N. Y. Express right, we tell him that the Henry arrived here in October, 1846, and has since been peacefully employed in freighting lumber and fish from the Oregon to this port—that she is as Quaker-like a looking vessel as ever floated from down east,—that she has no guns, and is not remarkable for her speed. Nine of her passengers settled at Honolulu, and very worthy people have they proved themselves. Dr. Watson and family have since embarked for the U. S. Mr. Lee, the lawyer, is at the head of the Hawaiian bench, beloved and respected by all. Mr. Bishop is clerk to the U. S. Consul. Mr. Wood is doing a flourishing business in the shoe line, and two others are in the firm of Bent & Co., enterprising and successful house builders. So far from being pirates, no vessel ever landed on these shores a more respectable and welcome set of passengers, and we hope they will long remain among us, examples of New England thrift and character.—[Polynesian.

HUMANITY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Lord George Bentinck mentioned in the House of Commons, on the 25th of February, a fact highly to the credit of the present King of France and his Ministers—that, while 25,000 persons had been allowed to perish of starvation in Ireland, notwithstanding the warnings received by Lord John Russell as to a defective harvest in Europe, Mons. Guizot and his colleagues had bought, in time, not less than two millions of quarters (eighteen millions of bushels) of grain, and it was so managed that not a man, woman or child, had died in France of starvation. Several journals, quoted in the *Nation*, estimate the deaths in Ireland, from absolute want, at 50,000, and it is stated that such is the police report of the constabulary office in Dublin.

☞The Society of Friends in England, who number in all about 23,000 souls, (men, women and children,) have contributed to the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland, the liberal sum of £35,000—or $170,000.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized Schuyler Livingston, of New York, as Consul General of the Hawaiian Islands for the United States.—[Bost. Transcript, Feb. 27.

Items from Late Papers.

NATIONAL RESPONSE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, }
London, March 31, 1847. }

SIR,—I have received your despatch, No. 8, of the 12th ult., stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of raising a subscription in the United States for the relief of the destitute Irish poor.

And I have to instruct you to take every opportunity of saying how grateful Her Majesty's Government, and the British nation at large, feel for this kind and honorable manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the United States for the sufferings of the Irish people. It might, indeed, have been expected, that a generous and high-minded nation would deeply commiserate the sufferings which an awful visitation of Providence has inflicted upon so large a population, descended from the same ancestors as themselves. But the active and energetic assistance which the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer, and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem, which Her Majesty's Government trusts, will long continue to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family—separated, indeed from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing extension and force.

I am, &c.,
PALMERSTON.

To the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Twelve hundred and eighty persons signed the total abstinence pledge at the public meetings during Mr. Gough's five addresses in Albany.

The meetings were all crowded; the largest churches being quite too small for the occasion. The last two evenings the aisles, stairways and spaces were crowded with a dense mass of standing people, and by estimate, from one to two thousand each evening went away, unable to get in.

The last evening, nine clergymen were in the pulpit, and many others present. Mr. Gough spoke with his usual plainness, and yet without offending even the dealers in intoxicating drinks, so far as known. He said many things that will not soon be forgotten, especially as to festive occasions, and particularly as to "New Year's" day, showing their influence in forming new or reviving old habits of dissipation. The effect of these meetings is most happy and powerful, and will long be felt upon the morals and welfare of our city.—[Albany Journal.

GOD-FEARING MEN.—Many pious men have been lately met with on board some of the large American ships that have recently visited the London Docks; from some of them I have been informed, that when they were recently at the Isle of France, there were Bethel meetings held on board their ship every Sabbath; and that on those occasions several sailors found peace in believing, and very many attended these means of grace. The captain of this American ship held two services every Sabbath, when himself and a pious man, the chief mate, addressed the sailors alternately. I have conversed with several of the sailors belonging to this ship; they are, I trust, God-fearing men. They have attended the services at the Sailor's Church, both on the Sabbath and week evening services since they have been in London, and I have been much pleased with their sober, consistent conduct.

Those sailors are all total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, and are thereby preserved from the evils their brethren are exposed to from intemperance.—[London Sailor's Magazine.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS.—The Governor, Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mass., are tetotalers.—One hundred and fourteen members of the Legislature have joined the Legislative Temperance Society during this session. Many of them were members before. It is interesting to see those in high places thus honoring themselves and their constituents by engaging in this great enterprise.

Information for the People.

Letters and packages have recently been deposited at the study of the Seamen's Chaplain, addressed as follows:—

Capt. James K. Turner, (several,] Capt. David Marston, (several,) Francis L. Ripley, Capt. John R. Taber, E. F. Nye, Leonard Hammond, Benj. C. Tuckerman, George W. Higgins, Thos. H. Smith, James H. Boomer, George B. Sherman, Chales W. Faulkner, J. R. Lawrence, Capt. J. Bottom, Capt. B. T. Folger, Capt. E. M. Baker, William Carver, George E. Day, George Doan, James M Willis, Jonathan Davis. Capt F. Fish, E. C. Rodgers, Joseph Thurstwell, Charles H. Taber, 2.

OLD LETTERS.

Thomas T. Stokes, Alexander L. Fisher, David Leavett. Obed. Cathcart, Francis Allen, George S. Thompson, Alfred Clifford, James L. Fisher, William D. Washburn, William H. Creasy. Rev. G. Coffin, Edward Harrison, Josiah Hannum, William Ashley, E. B. Penny, C. Cook, L. D Boggs, James Codd, Stephen Bolles; J. M. Oat, E. Fitch, A. H. Parker, J. L. Davis, Warren Brown, O. H. Parker. C. Pendleton, J. B. Coffin, William Nixon, A. Hale. W. R. Norton, W. Atkins, W. Baldwin, C. F. Alley. D. Barnard, Thos. G. Young, W. Austin, A. P. Bisemore, P. Brown, E. S. Demmings, William Devoll, C. A. M. Taber, O. S. Callitt, H. M. Bonney, E. E. Johnson, T. Hewett, A. G. Coffin, H. L. Church, B. F. Jones. A. W. Barnard. James Codd, H. Colt, A. Clifford, James Carlton, M. Cooper, R. Jones, C. N. Jenks, J. Congdon, H. Long, J. Reed, J. G. Fish, E. Ashley, R. R. Jones, P. Crocker, H. Adams, W. W. Clark, P. Pease, A. S. Baker, D. Jagger, Orrin Darrow, J. Kelley, F. A. Keffipton, J. Barlow, E. Toby, A. Fisher, H. E. Brown, J. Chase, P. W. Ener.

☞ Mr. Albert Doolittle may hear good news by calling at the Chaplain's study.

List of Letters received by S. H. Williams & Co., to be found at their Counting-Room.

	A
Adams, Charles H	Adams, John
Allen, Thomas J	Austin, Isaac jr
Atkins, William	Allen, Alden
Allen, Francis	Akin, Jacob
Atwood, John C	Ayres, Edward
Almy, Joseph	
	B
Beetle, Henry	Borden, Benj B
Bennet, James E	Brightman, William P
Beanvais, Andrew B	Brownson, L B Capt
Bourne, Joseph N	Briggs, Luther J Capt
Barker, Henry P	
	C
Crowell, Amos K	Crowell, Wm H Capt
Crowell, Arnold	Case, Charles C
Case, Ariel	Cornell, John
Cornell, Jethro S	Cook, Edwin F
Cook, George W	Cummings, Wm H
Cummings, Charles S	Charles, William
	D
Davis, John H	Dallman, Thomas
Damon, Albert C	Dexter, H N
Daggett, Henry	Danforth, William
	E
Edwards, Pardon G Capt	
	F
Fisher, Owen Capt	Fisher, Jared jr Capt
Fisher, Matthew	Fish, A Capt
Francis, John	Fuller, William L
Freeman John	
	G
Gibson, Charles T	Gladding, Albert V
Grinnell, Henry J	
	H
Howland Chas F. Capt	Howland Benj F
Howland, John	Harding, Ephr Capt
Harding, Edward	Hempstead, B B
Hunt, Charles H	Hussey, Wm A Capt
Hosmer, Charles B	Hazard, Gardner Capt
	J
Jernagan, N M Capt	
	K
Kelly, Thomas	
	L
Lucas, Thomas D Capt	Leighton, James C
Lane, Samuel Capt	Luce, Jesse Capt
Lackey, Ira Capt	Leach, Zeri W
Leonard, John W	
	M
Macomber, Stephen	Manchester Geo R Capt
McKane, James	
	N
Nye, William C	Norton, James A
Neil, George F Capt	
	P
Post, G B	Potter, Lemuel M
Packard, James F	
	R
Ricketson, Henry H	
	S
Smith, J W	Smith, James L Capt
Smith, Joseph B	Smith, Charles C
Smith, Gustavus D	Sanford, Peleg Capt
Sanford, Thomas	Sanford, Wm P
Stott, William Capt	Spooner, Moses H
Sweet, Samuel	Sherman, Abner D Capt
Standbing, Francis C	
	T
Taylor, James Capt	Taylor, John
Thomas, William W	Tripp, Daniel
	W
Winslow, Fred. H Capt	Wilcox, S Preserver
Washburn, William	Wing, Peleg G Capt
Wood, Edward M	Whitfield, Wm H Capt
Williams, George	Willfong, George W

Cap Harding, ship Cambria, or Cap Little, Congress.
Cap Brown, ship Peruvian, or Cap Sweet, Mentor.
Cap Baylies, ship Splendid, or Cap Winpenny, Wm Lee.
Cap Woodruff, ship Huron, or Cap Towne, Connecticut.
Cap Hathaway, ship Cowper, or Cap Wilcox, Gratitude.
Cap Strong Holt, ship Washington, or Cap Wood, Gen. Williams.
Cap Sands, ship Benj Tucker, or Cap Gellett, Uncas.

Late News.—*O'Connell dead.* Intelligence has been received from Europe via Tahiti, that Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Agitator, died in Italy May 20, being on a visit to the Pope. His remains were interred at Rome.

The Order of the Bathe has been restored to the Earl of Dun Donnell, better known as Lord Cochrane, who performed such signal service during the Revolutions in South America.

Society Islands.—Capt. Ricardi, and crew, of a small French schooner, have been massacred by the natives of "Barclay de Tully," one of the Paumotu Islands, a dependency of Queen Pomare. A French war-steamer visited the island and brought away 20 natives. They were tried by the authorities at Tahiti. Ten had been acquitted, four sentenced to forced labor for life, and six condemned to death. Of the latter six, three were reprieved until their cause should be plead before the King of France. The remaining three under sentence of death, were conveyed in a war-steamer to their native island, there to be executed. They were accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, English Missionary.—On trial it appears that all were implicated in the massacre. They acknowledge the deed but plead in extenuation that formerly Capt. Ricardi had fired upon some of their canoes and killed some of their people. This Ricardi has been for a long time notorious for his hostility to the natives. He was connected with the famous "dog" affair at Tahiti, and was the prime instigator of the bloody affair at Huahine in the spring of 1846, when the French burnt the town, and lost more than 100 of their men, while only a few of the natives were killed. Ricardi's death appears a most remarkable instance of retributive justice, executed by those towards whom he had manifested such bitter hostility.

Chile.—A copy of "The Neighbor" has been received for July 27. The Congress of Chile is still in session, and urging forward internal improvements. Mr. Wheelwright's project for a Railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago is still under discussion.

Religious toleration, we rejoice to learn, is so far advanced that our brother chaplain, Rev. D. Trumbull, is permitted to issue the following public notice:—

"Strangers, seamen and foreign residents are most cordially invited to attend the worship of God in the Free Chapel.

This is situated at the corner of the calle de la Aduana and calle del Almendro.

The hours of service are 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M."

Teetotalism Progressing.—Numerous hand bills and newspaper notices, calling upon the working men and mechanics of Honolulu to assemble for a discussion of the subject, shows that the "leaven" of total abstinence is at work. We hope it may not cease "working" until the whole "lump" of society shall be affected. There is no question but a healthier tone of public sentiment is spreading in our community, touching both the vending and drinking of spirituous liquors.

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

Ship Addison,	$17 00
" Cortes,	23 00
L. M. Lincoln,	1 00
Capt. Adams, Brutus,	5 02
Mr. Lunt, "	2 00
Gustus Hansen, "	1 00
Steward, "	50
Taylor, seaman,	1 00
J. N. Colcord, Woburn, Ms.,	16 00

☞ Those masters of vessels who are exerting themselves to collect funds for the support of the Friend have our special thanks. A full report will ere long be published.

Notice.—While the Bethel is undergoing repairs and alterations, public service will be held every Sabbath morning at the Rev. Mr. Smith's meeting house.

☞ Next Sabbath at 3 P. M, religious services will be held on board the English Brigantine, "Laura Ann," Capt. Thomas.

☞ Lahaina subscribers will find their papers at the office of the collector of customs.

DIED,

In Honolulu, Oct 31, Capt Griswold, master of Am. whale ship "Audley Clark'." The deceased was a native of Weathersfield, Ct. For several days previous to his death he had exhibited evident proofs of insanity. His remains were accompanied to the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery, by a highly respectable company of shipmasters, seamen and residents.

PASSENGERS.

Per Minstrel, from Boston—Horace Hawkes, Esq, U. S. Consul for Tahiti; Mr. Edward Brown; Mr. John Edes, Missionary to Maui; Masters Joseph O. and Samuel M. Carter; Mr. Samuel Matutu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct. 17.—Am. merchant ship Minstrel, Doane, 122 days from Boston.

Am. merchant bark Angola, Varney, 128 days from Salem.

18.—Am. whale ship Addison, West, New Bedford, 25 mos. 100 sp, 3600 wh, 1100 wh this season.

19.—Am. merchant ship Medora, Shoof, 150 days from Boston.

20.—Am. whale ship Ganges, Nicholls, Nantucket, 21 mos, 1300 wh; 400 whale this season.

21.—Am. whale ship Audley Clarke, Griswold, Newport, 27 mos, 850 whale.

Eng brig Laura Ann, Thomas, 21 days from San Pedro.

Oct 23d.—Am. whale ship J. E. Donnell, Hussey, 850 wh this season.

Am. whale ship Florida, Cox, New Bedford, 300 sp, 2300 wh; 1100 wh this season

25th.—Bremen whale ship Mozart, Schelling.

Fr. whale ship Ville de Rheims, ——, Havre, no report.

Am. whale ship Golconda, Studley, New Bedford, 400 this season.

26th.—Am. whale ship Japan, Riddell, Nantucket, 24 mos. 800 sp, 400 sp this season.

27th.—Am. whale ship Uncas, Gellett, New Bedford.

28th.—Am. whale ship Abram Barker, Brayton, New Bedford, 25 mos., 450 sp, 2100 wh, 1300 wh this season.

Haw. merchant schooner Mary, Molteno, from Tahiti.

29th.—Am. whale ship Henry Kneeland, Fish, New Bedford, 12 sp, 1800 wh, 1000 wh this season.

Brem whale ship Hansa, Heusing, 700 wh.

Cleared.

Oct. 12.—Marengo, Cole, New Bedford, 24 mos., 250 sperm 2100 whale, 1600 wh season.

13.—Abraham Barker, Brayton, N. Bedford, 24 mos, 450 sp., 2100 wh, 2 00 season

Bark Garland, Crowell, N. Bedford, 20 mos, 650 sp, 300 sp. season.

Howard, Bunker, Nantucket, 22 mos, 750 sp, 50 sp. season.

15.—Ganges, Nicholls, Nantucket, 27 mos, 1350 sperm, 400 sp. season.

Europa, Curn, Bremen, 25 mos, 120 sp, 1030 whale, 700 wh. season

Hellespont, Manwaring, Mystic, 27 mos, 40 sp, 2800 wh, 1400 whale season

16.—Bark George, Taber, Stonington, 20 mos, 70 sperm, 700 whale, 35 sp season.

Addison, West, N. Bedford, 24 mos, 200 sp, 2700 whale, 1100 whale season.

Peruvian, Jackson, St. John, N. B., 24 mos, 250 sp, 950 wh, 130 sp, 600 wh. season.

Gen. Williams, Ward, N. London, 28 mos, 300 sp, 2800 wh, 1600 wh. season.

Sailed.

Oct. 15.—Fr. ship Nil, Neve, Havre, to cruise.

" " Am. ship Milo, Plasket, New Bedford, to cruise.

" 19.—Am. ship Braganza, Devoll, New Bedford, "

" 22.—Am ship Wm. Tell, Glover, Sag Harbor, "

Oct. 23.—Am. ship Cortes, Swift, New Bedford, to cruise.

" " Am. ship A. H. Howland, Walker, New Bedford, home direct.

23d.—A. H. Howland, Walker, home.

" La Grange, Villier, to cruise.

28th.—John A Robb, to cruise.

Memoranda.

The Laura Ann left at Santa Barbara, on the 15th ult, the Hawaiian brig Euphemia, to sail the next day for San Francisco Left at San Pedro, 30th ult., Chilean ship Confederacion, recently from San Francisco, and the Hawaiian brig John Young, from Callao and San Diego, where the cargo had been entered and duties paid on the whole.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct 18th.—Rosseau, Smith, New Bedford, 25 mos, 1150 wh, 50 sp, 430 wh and 50 sp this season.

19th.—Niphon, Gardner, Nantucket, 35 mos, 700 wh, 200 wh this season.

20th.—Audley Clarke, Griswold, Newport, 27 mos, 850 sp; 250 sp this season.

21st.—Atlantic, Wilcox, New London, 27 mos, 5500 wh; 2300 wh this season.

24th.—Alabama, Coggeshall, Nantucket, 17 mos, 600 wh, 350 sp.

Martha, Gifford, Newport, 30 mos, 800 sp. 130 sp this season.

Splendid, Baylies, Edgartown, 14 mos, 70 sp, 1500 wh, 100 wh this season.

Chili, Ricketson, New Bedford, 27 mos, 150 sp 1550 wh, 1000 wh this season.

David Paddock, Swain, Nantucket, 22 mos, 600 sp, 240 wh, 90 wh this season.

Plymouth, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 22 mos, 2300 wh, 1300 wh this season.

25th.—Portsmouth, Munro, Warren, R. I., 20 mos, 2700 wh, 1600 wh this season.

John, Sandford, New Bedford, 40 mos, 1700 sp, 60 wh, 400 sp this season.

Hope, Tucker, New Bedford, 46 mos, 1380 sp, 250 wh, 250 wh this season.

Bibles! Bibles!!

THE Seamen's Chaplain has received a fresh supply of Bibles of various sizes and bindings. Prices varying from 37 1-2 cents to $7,00 per copy. These Bibles are sent out by the American Bible Society, to the Auxiliary Hawaiian Bible Society. Nov. 4—t. f.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the cargo of the ship "Medora," just received from Boston, and adapted for the Islands, Oregon and California markets, consisting in part as follows :

Dry Goods.

5 bales Methuen Ticks, heavy, 5 do. Denims do.
6 do do Duck, heavy, 3 do. light Denims,
1 case Gambroons, 1 do. Osnaburgs,
1 do Pantaloon Stuffs, 4 pcs. fancy Cassimere,
1 piece blue Broadcloth, 1 do. black Broadcloth,
14 do mixed Satinets, 3 do. blue Satinets,
7 bales British Shirtings—36 & 40 inch—grey,
5 do Globe Drills, 5 cases blue Drills,
1 do bleach'd Drills, 1 case Codington Tweeds,
4 cases Cotton Thread—ass'd—white red & blue,
6 do Demi-fancy, wh't and br. Linens and Drills,
2 do Fancy Prints, 1 do. Handkerchiefs,
6 do Umbrellas and Parasols,
Red, Yellow and White Flannels.

Fashionable Goods for Ladies, Gent's and Children.

Lawn Bonnets, in band boxes, White Lace do.
Straw and Fancy Bonnets, in band boxes,
Cotton and Linen Tape, Spool Cotton,
Linen Thread, Italian Sewing Silk, Piping Cord,
Lace Caps, Hose, Virginia half mix'd do.
Open work do., white do., children's do., &c.
Gloves, Pearl Buttons, Elastics, Rosettes,
Hooks and Eyes, Veils, Green Barage,
Smyrna and Cambric Edgings, Insertion do.
Lace, Figured Curtain Muslin, Under Sleeves,
French Lace under Handkerchiefs, Dress Caps,
do wrought breakfast Caps, French Collars,
Chemisettes, fine Linen Cambric, Scarfs,
Babies' Waists and Caps, Lace Buttons,
Rich Muslin Dresses, Bonnet Ribbons, Cravats,
Russia Diaper, Cashmere Shawls, Petticoat Robes,
Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, Dress Fans,
Lace Cardinals, Merino Shawls, fine Flannel,
Boys' Caps, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes,
French Satin Slippers, Tabs, superior Braces,
Gaiters, Buskins, Navy Caps, Ivory Combs,
Shaving Boxes, Fancy Cravats, Cologne,
And a great variety of other articles.

Furniture.

Hair Cloth Sofas, Rocking Chairs, Baltimore do.
Cane seat Chairs, Wood do., Childrens' do.
Extension Tables, Office Desks, Secretaries,
Plain and marble top Bureaus, Commodes,
Card and Centre Tables, Ottomans, Mattrasses,
Rich red Plush Couches and Chairs,
Velocipedes, Antique Washing Stand.

Provisions and Groceries.

25 bbls. Mess Pork, 44 prime do., 40 do. Pr. Beef,
60 do do Beef, 12 casks Pilot Bread,
50 do Crushed Sugar, 26 boxes Cocoa Paste,
Havens, Cavendish and Nectar Leaf Tobacco,
Nutmegs, Sultana Raisins, Shaving Soap,
Castile and ass'd Soap, Paste Blacking,
Cotton Twine, 1 pipe Figs, Pimento, Pepper,
Cloves, Mustard, 10 bbls. Vinegar,
Superior Family Starch, Vermicelli, Maccaroni,
Split Peas in jugs and barrels, Salt, Saleratus,
'Justo Sans' Cigars, 'De Moya' do., long 9 do.,
Bunch Raisins, Ground Rice in jugs, Prunes,
Cold Water, Butter and Graham Crackers,
Porter and Ale, superior Olive Oil, Dried Apples,
3 bbls. Smoking Tobacco in papers, Pipes,
Sewing Twine, Brooms, Pickles, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Pepper Sauce,
Lemon, Rasberry and Sarsparilla Syrups,
Stoughton's Elixir, Currant Jelly, Marmalade,
Preserved Quince, Plums, Stewed Venison,
Veal, Mutton, Lobster, Cod. Soup,
Baltimore Oysters, Pulverized Sage, Hams,
Best Family Butter, Seidlitz Powders,
Superior Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, in tins, &c.

oct23. tf.

NEW GOODS PER "MINSTREL."

THE Cargo now landing from Am. Ship "Minstrel," Justus Doane, Master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers.

Dry Goods.

Bales and cases ass'd br. Sheetings, 28½ & 40 in.,
Orleans Fancies; Mexican Mixtures; Ticking;
Stripes, ass'd; Denims; blue and bleach'd Jeans;
Long Cloths; Camlets; bleached Shirting;
Bleached and blue Drills; blue Plaids;
Indigo blue Cottons, (best); Canton Flannel;
Red Flannel; Blue and Orange Prints;
Check Prints; Merrimack do., light colors;
Striped Prints, two colors; Furniture do;
Merrimack Blue do.; Bleached Dowlas;
Scotch Russia Diaper; Blankets; Ribbons;
Suspenders; Hosiery; Slop Clothing, ass'd;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Caps, ass'd;
White and blue cotton Thread; Shirts, &c., &c.

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Cases ass'd Gent's fine calf and pegg'd Shoes;
Ladies' fine Buskins; Gent's fine calf skin sewed, lined and bound Brogans;
Red, white, kip and black bottom Brogans;
Mens' thick pegg'd Boots; Ladies' bronze Gaiters;
Ladies' kid Buskins; Bunches Shoe Strings;
Mens' calf skin sewed Boots; Womens' gr. Shoes;
Mens' grained pegg'd Boots;
Gent's fine pegg'd Brogans;
Navy mens' sewed Pumps;
Mens' lined and bound pegg'd Shoes;
Womens' kid Slippers; French Sole Leather;
Sole, Oak Tan and Bellows Leather;
French Calf Skin; English Saddles;
Stationery, ass'd, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.,

Medicines, Paints and Paint Stuffs.

Cases Medicines, Medicine Chests, fill'd complete;
Phials; Cologne Water; Rose do.; Castor Oil;
Bitters; Isinglass; Spirits Turpentine;
Boiled Linseed Oil; Venetian Red; Lamp Black;
French Yellow; Copal and Japan Varnish;
Bright Varnish; Putty; Black Paint; Wht. Lead;
Whiting; Glue, &c., &c., &c.

Naval Stores, Groceries, &c.

Canvas; Sail Twine; Coal Tar; Rosin; Pitch;
Tar; Family Brown Soap; Starch;
Fine Cut, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco;
Cavendish Tobacco; best Havana Cigars;
American and Cuba (short 6's and long 9) Cigars;
Prime Pork; Navy Mess Beef; Hams; Cheese;
Cold water, Butter and Graham Crackers;
Ground Rice; Split Peas; Dried Apples; Honey;
Confectionery; Cocoa Paste; Maccaroni;
Vermicella; Sweet Oil; Fine Table Salt; Hops;
Cider Vinegar; Mustard; whole and gr'd Pepper;
Cassia; Pimento; Cloves; Nutmegs; Rio Coffee;
Teas; Eng. refined loaf and crushed Sugar;
Pickles, ass'd; Curry Powder; Saleratus;
Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Ale;
Lemon Syrup; S. Madeira and Port Wine;
Champagne; Currants; Prunes, in glass jars;
Box Raisins; Paste Blacking, &c., &c., &c.

Crockery and Hardware, &c.

Crockery Ware, consisting in part of
Glass Chimneys; Lamps; Tumblers; Tea Setts;
Blue edged Soup and Dinner Plates; Nappies;
Bowls, Mugs, &c.; Coffee Mills; Shot;
Grindstones; Granite Gate Posts; Hunt's Axes;
Handled Axes; Hatchets; Lead Pipe; Saws;
Platform and Counter Scales; Bake Pans;
Deck Lights; Iron Wire; handled Frying Pans;
Hoes; Vices and Anvils; Spades and Shovels;
Sad Irons; Blacksmith's Hammers; Sheet Lead;
Window Weights; Brads; Navy and Jack Knives;
Clinches and Rivets; Copper Tacks; Iron Pumps;
Tea Kettles; Zinc, Iron and Composition Nails;
Sheathing Copper; refined round, sq. & flat Iron;
Cast and Blister Steel; Iron Life Boats;
Anchor and Chain; Cooking Stoves, &c.

oct23. tf. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

F. R. VIDA,

SHIP CHANDLER, has on hand and offers for sale on moderate terms, the following merchandise for ship and family use :

100 bbls. Beef, 80 do. Pork, 10 do. Codfish,
3,000 lbs. Rice, 10,000 lbs. Bread, 500 bags flour,
500 gallons Vinegar, 200 do. Molasses,
6,000 lbs. Sugar, 1,000 do. Arrowroot,
10 bbls. Beans, 1,000 lbs. Coffee, 50 boxes Tea,
10 do. Soy, 10 do. Curric Powder, 200 lbs. Tapioca,
20 doz. tart Fruits, 70 tins Preserved Meats,
16 tins Green Peas, an ass't of Confectionery,
20 doz. Pickles, 20 do. Olive Oil, 20 Cheeses,
An assortment of Spices and Sauces,
20 boxes Raisins, 200 tins Sardines,
1,200 lbs. Tobacco, 30 groce Pipes,
10,000 Regalia Cigars, 40,000 Havana do.,
10,000 No. 3 Manila do., 50 cases Bordeaux Wine,
10 cases Orgeat, 300 gallons Sperm Oil,
200 gallons Whale Oil, 200 gallons Paint do.,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 150 lbs. Putty,
60 kegs Paint, different colors, Handspikes,
6,000 lbs. Cordage all sizes, Chain Cables,
Anchors, Blocks, 500 Iron Poles, Pitch, Tar,
Rosin, Thermometers, 2 Copper Coolers,
Firewood, 50,000 ft. Lumber, Cutting Falls,
100 bolts Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5, Marline,
Caulking Irons, Signal Haulyards, paint Brushes,
500 yards Bunting, white, blue and red,
25 reams Sand Paper, 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Blacking, kegs Nails, wrought and cut,
10 doz. ship Scrapers, 400 lbs. Saleratus,
2,000 cakes California Soap, 50 boxes brown do.,
10 boxes white Soap, Bake Pans, Milk do.,
Tin Pots, 200 Iron Pots, pewter and brass Cocks,
Padlocks, Cork Screws, tea and table Spoons,
Soup Ladles, Tin Lamps, Glass do, Filterers,
Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Tinder Boxes,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
Sewing and packing Twine, camphor Trunks,
Camphor Chests, 1,000 barrels empty Casks,
100 pairs China Slippers, 50 doz. striped Shirts,
10 doz. Guernsey Frocks, 8 do. Flannel Drawers,
5 doz. Cloth Caps, 4 do. White Shirts,
10 doz. Woolen Socks and Stockings, 5 do. Mitts,
20 ps. blk. silk Handkerchiefs, 20 do. red do.,
20 Mattrasses, 100 lbs. Wicking, 1 doz. Gridirons,
60 doz. Till Locks, 5 doz. Raspberry Syrup,
8,000 mat Bags, 5 doz. Shoe Brushes, Razors,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c.

N. B.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise :

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.

Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail. my1tf

SHORTLY EXPECTED,

PER Schooner Honolulu from Boston, a large assortment of American and European GOODS, consisting in part of Orange striped Prints: Pink sprig do: Two Blues: Turkey Red Cloths: Long do: Blue do: Drills: Blankets: Broadcloths and Cassimeres: Hardware and Cutlery: Ready made Cloth Clothing: Flannels: Stationery: Common Earthenware: Blue Printed do: French China Dining Setts: Ship Chandlery: Groceries, &c., &c.; which will be offered at sale by

oct30 tf. EVERETT & CO.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H, Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.

my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

FOR SALE LOW,

THE small wooden Building on the premises of S. H. Williams & Co., recently occupied as a Counting-Room by C. Brewer & Co. Said building is about 12 by 18 feet, with verandahs at the ends; is well built and can be easily moved. It is well suited for an office or sleeping room. Apply to S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

oct9. tf.

NOTICE.

B. PITMAN, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, respectfully informs the masters of whaleships generally, that he has made arrangements for, and is now prepared to supply them with the best of BEEF at Honolulu and Maui prices.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

TO LET.



A new and commodious House just completed, containing four good sized rooms, with Kitchen and other necessary buildings. It is located in a pleasant and central situation either for a hotel or private dwelling. Rent low.

Apply to BENJ. PITMAN.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT,
JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO,
E. S. BENSON,
A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price, for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce.

HILO, HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., NOVEMBER 18, 1847. [No. XXII.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE REVEREND HENRY DICKSON,

Who died at Sydney, in 1839, on his way to jointhe mission at Samoa. Addressed to a fellow student.

A stranger in a stranger's land,
His dust to dust was given;
But he is blest, so we're resigned;
He's happy now, in Heaven.
He left his home and native land,
Though pained at separation;
And forth to distant isles he bore
The message of salvation.

When from his cheek we saw displayed
Health's blood-red banner streaming,
And from his eye, so calm and bright,
Saw love and mercy beaming,
We fondly hoped Heaven had desgined
Him for some useful station;
A burning and a shining light
To some benighted nation.

But all our hopes are withered now,
In his decline they faded,
And in the confines of the tomb,
By death, are darkly shaded.
We feel our loss, but will not grieve;
With kindred spirits shining,
He's happy now, we'll dry our tears,
And quiet all repining.

Yet to his youthful tomb we come,
As friends, we claim connection;
And o'er his early grave we'll rear
A tribute of affection.
No sculptured tablet can we raise;
But wild flowers may we weave;
And gently hang upon his urn,
This little fading wreath.

FRIENDSHIP.

Many sounds were sweet,
Most ravishing, and pleasant to the ear;
But sweeter none than voice of faithful friend,—
Sweet always, sweetest heard in loudest storm.
Some I remember and will ne'er forget.
My early friends, friends of my evil day,
Friends in my mirth, friends in my misery too;
Friends given by God in mercy and in love.
My counsellors, my comforters and guides,
My joy in grief, my second grief in joy;
Companions of my young desires; in doubt
My oracles, my wings in high pursuit.
Oh! I remember, and will ne'er forget
Our meeting spots, our chosen and our sacred bours;
Our burning words that uttered all the soul;
Our faces beaming with unearthly love;
Sorrow with sorrow sighing, hope with hope
Exulting, heart embracing heart entire,
As birds of social feather helping each
His fellow's flight, we soared into the skies,
And cast the clouds beneath our feet, and earth
With all her tardy, leaden-footed cares,
And talked the speech, and ate the food of Heaven.—
[Pollok.

The Seamen's Friend.

THE MARINER'S LAMP, OR THE DEVOTED MAIDEN.

A TALE OF SCIO.

In one of those little bays, or rather inlets which indent the coast of Scio and the other Greek Islands, lay during a breathless calm, a graceful and elegant schooner. This vessel, of the character usually used in the trade of the Archipelago, was sufficiently superior in her appointments to attract notice. Her long, low hullofan uniform black,rose not more than three feet from the water's edge, including the diminutive bulwarks, while her raking masts were disproportionately high. Her huge main-boom showed what a vast amount of canvass was packed on her, while a square sail, flying topsail, foresail and jib proved her fully appointed for fair or foul weather. Her rigging was taut and neat, while the ends of her flying gear lay coiled on the deck with an attention to order which spoke volumes for the discipline on board. Her jib alone, of all her sails, was loose, and that hung lazily over her long protruding boom, shaken only by the motion of the never resting billows. The anchor chain had been hauled in so as to be right up and down, proclaiming that the wind, alone, was wanting to send the schooner to sea.

Before a cottage door, a few hundred yards from the beach, and in a position to command a full view of the entrance of the bight, was a young man, who, from his costume, might have been readily supposed one of her crew. It was in reality her commander. Zetzos Zeulonghi owned the schooner that floated on the water like a duck, and fixed his eye in all that admiring gaze which a sailor ever bestows upon a vessel that he rules. Zetzos was calling the attention of a young girl, the owner of the cottage, to the beauty of the Clio—so he called his schooner after the maiden who stood by his side.

Clio was an orphan and an heiress. That is to say, she owned the cottage she lived in, enough land to yield her an income and to enable her to support an aged female domestic. It may be supposed, therefore, that Clio had numberless suitors, and the suppsition was but a part of the truth, for they came in shoals, which is very often the case when a girl is pretty, rich and amiable. There was something in the frank, manly, though somewhat wild character of the sailor, which won upon her heart, despite her dislike to his calling, which was that to speak in soft language, of an unlawful trader. It is wonderful how the many sympathize with the bold smuggler. This is a mistaken sympathy. The law which they evade, may or may not want relaxing; but a life of constant violation of the laws is one which is sure to to engender more of evil than of good. So thought Clio, and Clio had vowed to wed Zetzos, only when he had ceased his violation of the laws, and added to his store as a legal merchantman. Moved by this determination, the Clio was now to sail for the last time with a rich cargo, and in future to be a schooner trading between island and island, with the consent and approbation of all constituted authorities.

"Is she not lovely, like her mistress?" said the enthusiastic sailor, gazing affectionarely on his vessel, "and may not a man be proud of owning two such sweet creatures?"

"You speak boldly of both, Zetzos," replied Clio, sadly; "were you as fond of one Clio as the other, you would not make this voyage."

"The last, the very last," said the young man gayly, "and then my Clio will give me a right to say they are both mine."

"I have so promised, and my word was ever true," continued the beautiful Greek girl, more sadly still; "but I have my fears. Zetzos, I would wed you in an hour," added she impetuously, "to spare this voyage. I speak as I thought I never could have spoken; I see death in this enterprise."

The young man's brow was overcast for a moment, and then he cried, "'Tis hard to dally with such an offer; but see, the wind gently stirs; I feel it fanning my cheeks warmly from the hills. Adieu, my Clio, for a few days, and then farewell my trade, and all for thee."

The sailor embraced his weeping mistress, and then hastened down to the beach, leaped into a light skiff, and shortly stood upon his deck, where he waved his cap in another adieu to his promised bride. Then the merry sound of the sailor's song was heard, the anchor was tripped, the main and foresail were hoisted up and bellied to the wind, when the light schooner, under her captain's steerage, headed for the open sea, and gently glided out of the harbor.

Clio was a charmed spectator of all this. Every manœuvre was watched with an anxious eye, and one, too, that understood the handling of every sail, and the object of every rope; for Zetzos had, with delight, taught his mistress all that gave him so much pleasure. At length the schooner rounded a point, and was lost to view, just as the evening began to fall upon the scene. The day had been serene and lovely, the sky was blue and cloudless, with all the mellow

sweetness common to the Mediterronean; but the night promised otherwise. The sun set in an angry bank of vapor in the west, the wind scattered mare's tails in profusion over the heavens, and in about an hour after sundown, began to howl fitfully around the lonely cottage. Clio's sensitive heart took the alarm; she stood at the threshold, and with intense anxiety, watched the progress of the storm. It increased; the dark volumes of vapor which at first rose in the east, spread with awful rapidity over the heavens, and canopied them in black; a rumbling sound of thunder was heard in the distance, while the faint glimmer of lightning came fitfully upon the startled scenes. Afar off on the waters, at a distance vast, immeasurable, a gentle lighting up of some dark fringe of cloud, hanging on the skirts of the horizon, showed that the electric fluid was at work on the bosom of the deep. Clio shuddered. She was too well versed in the signs of warning which nature gives of her convulsions, not to know that a fearful tempest was brewing, and would sweep grimly o'er that night. So sudden is the advent of a gale in the Mediterranean, that ere she thought it, it was upon her, and Clio retired trembling to her cottage.

Her first thought was that Zetzos would again try to enter the bay he had left; and with this fancy in her head, she sprang to a shelf, and taking therefrom, two antique and valuable lamps, and lighting them, placed them at a window, in charge of her aged domestic. Then wrapping herself in her cloak and hood, she hurried down the beach, to see if they gave sufficient light to be remarked. Her heart beat with joy when she saw that they burned in such a way as to leave no doubt of their being seen by any vessel endeavoring to make the harbor. Returning to her cottage, Clio now felt somewhat relieved. She had the satisfaction of feeling that the little in her power had been done. Still hours passed, and the storm abated not, and no sign was seen or heard of the schooner. Again the girl became alarmed, and presently, during a fearful gust of wind that threatened to shake the tenement she dwelt in about her ears, fell on her knees, and vowed that if Heaven would spare her lover, every night during her life, would she, for the mariner's sake, place two lamps at her window, and feed the during the hours of darkness. Clio rose from her knees relieved, and though still racked with care and anxiety, the tedious hours passed, and morning at length came. At dawn of day, the Greek girl was upon the beach, gazing with straining eye upon the main. Not a sail was in sight, save, afar off, a square-rigged vessel engaged in furling the sails that had been handed during the storm. The tapering spars of the Clio were no where visible upon the horizon.

The day passed and many other days, yet no tidings of the schooner or her master. Deep was the affliction of the lovely young Greek, the more that, if her lover had perished, it was while pursuing an unlawful trade. But Clio was true to her vow; every night at even tide, the lamps were lit and well filled, while Clio, ever anxious, would, in the still watches of the night, rise and replenish them, least their brightness should fade. She, too, would cry with Byron's Medora—

"Still would I rise to rouse the beacon fires,
Least spies less true should let the blaze expire."

And great was her reward. Many a fishing bark belonging to the village hard by, was, by the timely apparition of Clio's lamp at night, piloted safely into port, when otherwise, perhaps the boat had foundered, and all had perished. Far and wide spread the fame of this pious and delicate act of the despairing Greek girl. Many a vessel made that little bay their port, that otherwise would never have entered it. The village increased in importance — the inhabitants blessed Clio—but Zetzos came not; he for whom the task was first begun, and the faint hope of seeing whom, it made light and pleasureable. Three, six months, a year passed—two years and yet no tidings. Clio at length gave herself up to helpless despair, and yet patiently did she persevere in her self allotted task, and for many restless hours out watch each star.

One evening, about two years after the departure of Zetzos, another storm, almost equal in fierceness to that which followed the schooner, burst upon the waters of the Mediterranean; and Clio, who was ever faithful to the memory of the horrors of that night, attempted not to retire to rest, but sitting up beside her lamps, carefully trimmed them, and looked with anxiety for the morning, thinking of long ago. At length, wearied by sitting beside her tiny beacons, she wrapped herself warmly in her cloak, and caring not that the chill blast blew upon her head, walked down to the beach. The heavens were once more closed in pitchy black, and the hollow moaning of the waves sounded ghastly in her ears. Turning back, the cheerful glimmer of her beacons alone looked hopeful in the whole scene around, and they twinkled star-like, in a whole heaven of darkness. Poor Clio, her thoughts centred on one dear object, walked along the beach, heedless of the wild fury of the wind, and of the foaming billows at her feet, when a sound met her ear, to which on such nights, it had long been familiar—it was the swinging of the yards of a large vessel, at no great distance, in the bay. She listened—the storm seemed to drown every sound, and then again, the flapping of sails, the creaking of yards, and then the swift hurrying of the chain cable through the hawsehole, showed that a vessel was about to anchor. The faint outlines of a large ship now caught her eye, and again Clio thanked Heaven that she had thought of the mariner's lamp, for without it, surely no vessel could have entered that bay at night during the gale, much more have dared to anchor.

The lovely Greek girl listened with charmed senses to all that passed, and presently had the satisfaction of seeing the brig, for so it proved, riding at anchor under bare poles. A loud order was now given to lower away the boat, which, under the lee of the land, was no very difficult undertaking; and presently, a party having entered it, began to pull for land. The task was no easy one. The sea was tolerably smooth, but the wind blew with terrific violence, and yet did the superiors urge the men to persevere. The rowers lay to their task, and at length the exclamation, "in oars," proclaimed that her keel had touched the bottom. In a few minutes, six sturdy rowers were in the water, and running the boat upon the beach. Two men now left the cutter and landed. They spoke, their language was modern Greek, though one used it but badly.

"That lamp proved a mighty lucky thing, I must say. I do believe but for it, we should never have got into these snug quarters; for how a ship is to find its way in the dark, is a mystery to me."

"Heaven be thanked for that light, which, if I mistake not, comes from a cottage I know full well; though what the girl can want up at this time of night, is more than I can say."

"Never mind, Heaven bless her, for she has saved our lives," said the other.

She was rewarded now, and oh! how richly! She had been proud of saving lives before, but now she had saved her lover.

"Zetzos!" she cried, "Zetzos! Have I then brought him back to life?"

"Clio!" the astounded mariner replied, "on the beach at this hour!"

"Yes, Zetzos," the girl shrieked rather than said, as she hung upon his neck, "and it was no accident saved your life. That lamp has burned for you during two long years—for two long years has Clio watched, and you have come at last, and been saved by me."

"My Clio" said the young sailor, deeply affected "let us go to the cottage, and there we can mutually explain. My friend and supercargo will accompany us."

Clio, with a proud, grateful, glad, bursting heart led the way, and when the first burst of joy and delight was over, what an exquisite Clio she was, and how she attended to the comforts of the wearied sailors, how she would provide them with warm food and drink ere a word was said, were all in admirable keeping with her character. Zetzos followed her movements with proud and moistened eyes, and no sight could be more pleasing than that rough sunburnt sailor, softened as a woman under the influence of

happiness and love. They supped, the men having returned to the ship ; and then their stories were told. That of Clio is already known. Zetzos, on the night of the old storm, had been wrecked, the schooner striking on a rock. On this the crew saved themselves, and were in the morning picked up by an American vessel, bound from Leghorn to New York. Having when a lad, served in English and United States ships, Zetzos, who had lost his all, took service His talents as a seaman, were at ence appreciated, and he found ample employment. His conduct giving universal satisfaction, he was at length intrusted with a brig to Leghorn, accompanied with a supercargo who knew the sea well. Overtaken by a storm, the young captain had run for shelter to Scio, trusting to his knowledge of the coast to enable him to run into his favorite bay. What he could do with his quick schooner, was not so easily done with the square rigged vessel, and Zetzos was about to turn her seaward when the Mariner's Lamp caught his eye, and, guided by the welcome light, he reached the desired haven.

A happy woman was Clio, and a happy man was Zetzos, who, having taken his vessel to Leghorn, resigned his command, returned to Scio' and wedded his faithful mistress, becoming a plougher of the land, instead of a plougher of the deep. They prospered, and prosper still ; nor did Clio forget her vow, as her husband each day blessed, so do many others the Mariner's Lamp.

A Revival among Seamen in the Port of London.

The circumstances which demand notice this month, are connected with an interesting —we may say, extraordinary work, now in progress, among our Yorkshire sailors.

Till very recently, the men engaged in this trade, have, to a great extent, been distinguished for indifference to religion, and a criminal disregard to its claims. But a change is passing over them, as sudden and rapid, as it is decisive and unquestionable. If ever there was a revival among American and British churches, there is, at this present time, a revival in progress among the sailors to whom we now refer :—a work too, which, while it displays the sovereignty of divine grace, also illustrates the uniform plan of the divine procedure in acting through the instrumentality of the church, and by use of means. Brought by an irresistible power to yield themselves to Christ, the men who have experienced the change are as zealous and active in the service, as they are happy in the new found peace, and, until now, the unknown liberty and joy. The little leaven spreading from heart to heart, and from vessel to vessel, is leavening the whole lump—and that, too, in a manner so gracious and mighty, that some of those who have been most notorious for wickedness, have been brought under its influence and constrained to yield to its power. These circumstances occasion full and yet delightful employment to our missionaries, in receiving the new converts at their houses—attending them at the Bethel meetings—in directing, encouraging and strengthening them in their course, and in co-operating with them in bringing others under the truth. At meetings held by Captain Prynn, four or five at a time have been assembled who were under deep convictions of sin and were earnestly seeking for mercy. Our other missionary, Capt. Lowther, who has recently been called from that trade to the work of God, and who is known to almost all who are engaged in it, and exerts a powerful influence among them, has drawn up a brief statement of the change that has passed upon several of them. He says that in three or four minutes he placed on paper, the names of thirty captains, of whose conversion he can entertain little or no doubt ; the greater part of whom have experienced the change within the last two months. We give a few cases, merely omitting the names of the parties—all of whom are friends or acquaintances of our missionary.

Case I. Captain ——— received spiritual good in November last. His wife also experienced a gracious change, nearly at the same time, but not at the same place ; neither of them were acquainted with the work of grace in each other's mind. The wife told me that, a short time before this, her husband was in a state of intoxication, and that she thought he seemed resolved on losing his soul. He never attended any place of worship, in any place excepting at home, and then only to please his friends. He is now a worthy man and valiant for the truth.

Case III. Captain received good about the latter end of October or beginning of November. He has been a very dissipated character until about two years ago, when he was prevailed upon to take the pledge. Before this he was put out of his ship for bad conduct. His owner, who was a relation to his wife, had built him a ship, and promised if he saved any money, that he would double the sum. This he did to reclaim h m, but to no purpose, being obliged again to unship him. When, however, he became sober, and remained so, he built him another vessel : still, there was no work of grace on his mind, until the time alluded to. It is said that when his wife received a letter from him, respecting his change, the joy occasioned by the news was too much for her. A letter from her husband was an unusual thing—and that, containing tidings so unlooked for, had so great an effect upon her, that she was taken ill and never recovered. Our friend is as simple as a child, and appears astonished that he has not been cut off in his sins ; wonders how divine love could bear with him so long. Having kept the lowest company and run to the greatest wickedness and excess, the change is the more conspicuous, and must convince all that the work is of God.

"Policy has been defined to serve God in such a manner as not to offend Satan."

Here is thought for the thoughtful and thoughtless. Many endeavor to do what our Blessed Saviour said could not be done. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Many expediency-loving, policy-working and time-serving people, are most wofully deceived, if they imagine that God will accept their hypocritical services. Satan can ask for no more faithful servants than a half-and half, politic manœuvering pretended disciple of the Lord, who obeys the commands of God just so far as suits his convenience and harmonizes with his policy. !

The Old Averick become the young Maria Helena.—Several moons ago, it matters not when, we chronicled the wreck of the American Whale Ship "Averick" at Raiatea, Society Islands. Cargo and Ship were sold for some $3,000. We had supposed the old hull long since knocked in pieces, but far from that, the fortunate purchaser after slight repairs sent her off to Valparaiso, where she was refitted and created into a merchantman. Under her new flag she has made several voyages, and now appears in our harbor looking *almost new*, although well-nigh twenty years ago she brought to these shores near a score of passengers—missionaries, viz Messrs Armstrong, Alexander, Emerson.

☞ The new Mechanics' and Workingmen's Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society, finds great favor amongst those of our citizens from whom it derives its name. The first meeting was held on the evening of Monday week, when rising twenty-eight signed the pledge. It takes the Mechanics and laboring men to do the thing up in style. They make our houses, our clothes, all our necessaries in fact, and they can make Honolulu a temperance city ; for whoever knew them to fail when they took hold altogether ! Success to them, say we.—[S. I News.

Legerdemain.—Or how to get a whole suit of clothes into a junk bottle ! Every time you feel like taking a 'horn,' drop the price of a 'nipper' into the bottle, and take a glass of pure cold water. Repeat this until the bottle is full, then break it and carry the contents to a good tailor ; and within a month you will find yourself encased in a new suit of clothes without any trouble or expense to yourself.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

The Seamen's Chapel.

It is just fourteen years the present month, since the Chapel was completed. The dedication took place on the 24th of November, 1833. It has been repaired from time to time, so that the building should suffer no material injury beyond the necessary effects of time. For sometime past it has been apparent that extensive repairs were necessary, at least that the building required to be shingled. In consideration of these facts, and the narrow accomodations which the upper room afforded as a place for Public Worship, the Chaplain, gave the following

"NOTICE.

"All persons resident in Honolulu, and accustomed to worship at the Seamen's Chapel or interested in the support of the Chaplaincy, are requested to assemble at the Vestry Room, on Tuesday evening Oct. 5th, at 7 o'clock, to consult in reference to the repairing and enlarging the Bethel, and the appropriation of a portion of the same to private use.

"All Masters, Officers and Seamen, in port, are also invited to attend this meeting."

At the appointed time, a meeting took place, and Judge Andrews was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chaplain. Three several plans were proposed and discussed by a number of gentlemen present. Messrs Wyllie, Judd, Wood, and others took part in the discussion. Once and again the Chairman invited a full expression of opinion upon the subject. Captain Fales, of the Solomon Saltus expressed his view that the "closeness" of the Chapel as it then stood was most uncomfortable, and that in some way the defect of the "low ceiling" ought to be remedied. In his view the object of the Institution should be carefully preserved, in any alteration which should be proposed, but that as Seamen did not occupy the entire building, it would not be opposed to the principles of the institution, that the Foreign Community should be accommodated.

Captain Walker, of the "A. H. Howland" remarked, in addition, that the principle of FREE SEATS should be maintained, so that the chapel should not be permanently alienated from Seamen, and that in any arrangement which should be made, the rights of Seamen should not suffer any encroachment.

Several residents spoke fully approving of these sentiments, and otherwise showing that they fully coincided in the opinion that the design of the Institution, should be preserved. The full discussion of the subject resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr Wyllie.

RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed to cooperate with the Rev. S. C. Damon, in considering the best mode of repairing and enlarging the Bethel Chapel, and of raising the necessary funds, and to report upon the same at some future meeting.

The following gentlemen were successively nominated and elected members of the Committee.

Joel Turrell, Esq., Consul U. S.
Capt. Fales, Master of "Solomon Saltus."
Capt. Walker, do "A. H. Howland."
Rev. Samuel C. Damon,
His Hon. Judge Lee.
Mr. J. H. Wood.
Dr. R. W. Wood.
R. C. Wyllie, Esq.

The Chairman allowed Judge Lee, to withdraw his name on the ground of his inability to attend.

The meeting, then adjourned until Thursday Evening at 7 o'clock.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

At the said meeting Judge Andrews, was again appointed to the Chair. The following report was then read, together with the proposition of the Chaplain:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

We the undersigned, appointed a Committee to consider three several plans for the repairing and enlargement of the Bethel Chapel, at your General Meeting of the 5th inst., have the honor to report, as follows:—

Your Committee unanimously agree in recommending you to adopt the plan of shing ling the Chapel, and of furnishing it with galleries inside. They have obtained the estimate of respectable house-carpenters, that this can be done for the following sums, viz:—

Shingling the Chapel,	$ 250 00
Erection of Galleries, etc.	800 00
Additional house for vestry and reading room 1000, Mr. Damon, thinks that by using old materials, a deduction of $300 may be calculated upon,	700 00
Total	1750 00

Your Committee further unanimously agree, in recommending to you the plan for raising the funds, suggested by Mr. Damon, and which will be explained to you.

Propositions, of S. C. Damon, Seamen's Chaplain to the Committee, appointed to report upon the expediency of repairing, and enlarging the Seamen's Chapel:—

1st. To assume all the necessary expenses, as agent of the Am. Sea. Friend Society.

2d. Set apart a portion for free seats, amply sufficient to accommodate Seamen, and in every respect preserve the original design of the Chapel.

3d. Lease the remaining seats, annually, at a lease rent of —— and offer the choice of seats at auction.

4th. All monies arising from leases and sale of choices, to be devoted to repairs upon the Chapel, and necessary expenses of the Chaplaincy.

Your Committee have unanimously rejected the plan of enlarging the *lateral* dimensions of the Chapel up-stairs, because it is condemned by the respectable house carpenters, (that have been consulted) as unseemly, inadequate to afford the desired accommodations, and not likely to be permanent. One of the carpenters consulted brought in an estimate, that it would cost $1,621,00 but only $129 less than the other plan which your Committee, consider of no moment whatever, when so many superior advantages are to be secured.

Your Committee have ascertained that the erection of a New Church, to accommodate, say 400, would cost from six to seven thousand dollars, and therefore they do not recommend that project, especially, as by the proposed galleries, about 130 additional settings will be provided, and the present situation of the Bethel Chapel is superior to any other that can be obtained.

(Signed) J. TURRELL, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee.
NATHANIEL FALES,
Whale Ship, Solomon Saltus.
WASHINGTON T. WALKER,
Whale Ship, A. H. Howland.

Samuel C. Damon.
R. W. Wood.
J. H. Wood.
R. C. Wyllie,

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., October, 7th, 1847.

The Chairman, (after the reading of the Report,) invited all present to offer remarks, state objections, or make suggestions. A free discussion followed, and necessary explanations made. Finally it was unanimously resolved that the report of the committee, be received and adopted.

☞ As soon as arrangements could be made, the work upon the Chapel, was commenced by Messrs Bent, & Co., and is now in rapid progress. It is confidently hoped that the Chapel, will soon be opened, much improved and in every respect more suitable for Public Worship.

OBITUARY.

It is with emotions of deep sorrow that we announce the death of the Rev. William Richards, the tried, faithful and sincere friend of the Hawaiian Nation. His name and active labors are most intimately associated with the religious and political annals of this nation for the last quarter of a century. His labors as a Missionary of the American Board commenced in the spring of 1823. The immediate scene of those labors was at Lahaina, where he was brought into connection with the aboriginal chiefs of the Islands. By the King's invitation, in the year 1838, he was dismissed from the Board, and entered the service of the Government.—Since that period his labors have been even more arduous than they were while acting as a Pastor amongst the people and as one of the translators of the Bible into the Hawaiian language. His first efforts as a servant of the Chiefs, were to furnish the nation with a Constitution and Code of Laws. However imperfectly some may think this work was executed, yet it will remain a lasting monument of his untiring labors for the good of this people. It was accomplished under circumstances of embarrassment that few can adequately appreciate. His next effort was directed to obtain the acknowledgment of this, as an independent kingdom. Aided by others, this object was finally achieved.—Since the return of Mr. Richards from his embassy to the United States and Europe, he has not relaxed his exertions for the temporal and spiritual welfare of this nation. It may confidently be asserted, that no one has more fully enjoyed the confidence of the King, or been ready to undergo greater sacrifices for his welfare. As Minister of Public Instruction and in various other public offices he has shown that he was a faithful public servant. For many years it has been his favored lot to enjoy almost an uninterrupted measure of health. His final sickness is believed by competent judges to have been occasioned by an over-exertion of his mental faculties. A *post mortem* examination showed thut his brain was seriously affected. His obsequies were performed on Saturday, Nov. 13, and his remains deposited in the royal Tomb. He has left a widow and family of children to mourn his death by whom as husband and father he was most tenderly loved. The English funeral discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. Dole, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 14, a copy of which will doubtless be furnished the public.

Editorial Correspondence.

British Brig, Laura Ann.
Honolulu, Nov. 12th, 1847.

Dear Sir,—With the bearer I have the pleasure of sending you thirty-two dollars, (the half of which amount was cheerfully contributed by my crew,) to assist in defraying the expenses of the enlargement of the Seamen's Church, at this place.

It has been a source of much gratification to me, to witness the ready willingness with which *they all* assisted in proportion to their means, to second what the good and charitable in the United States have done for them, and Seamen generally.

That abundant success may attend all your benevolent labors for the moral and spiritual improvement of Seamen, and your hearers generally, will be the sincere desire and prayer of my dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,
L. H. THOMAS.

Rev. S. C. Damon,
Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

[Reply]

Honolulu, Nov. 12th, 1847.

Dear Sir.—With much pleasure, I acknowledge the reception of Thirty-two dollars, from yourself and your crew, for the Seamen's Chapel, now undergoing repairs. Will you do me the favor of communicating to them the expression of my sincere gratitude, for their generous donation. The value of your donation, is enhanced from the circumstance that you sail under a national flag, differing from that protecting "the good and charitable in the United States," who commenced and have mainly sustained the efforts for the improvement of Seamen, visiting the Port of Honolulu.

I can assure you that the friends and patrons of the Am. Sea. F. Society, "know neither sect or nation in this cause." So far as I have been able to carry out their views, I have endeavored to extend my labors among Seamen, irrespective of their nationality. My Flag is inscribed Bethel, with a dove in one corner, bearing an olive branch. It is now just thirty years since this flag was hoisted on the waters of your own favored Island. It already floats over Seamen's Chapels in every port of any importance in the United States. It has been hoisted in several foreign ports, and I rejoice that your crew, have so cheerfully come forward to keep it waving in this Port.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to express the happiness which I have experienced in witnessing the order and regularity which has marked the conduct of your crew, while in Port. I doubt not you are richly rewarded for all your efforts to promote their welfare. With sincere esteem I remain,

Your friend,
SAMUEL C. DAMON.
Seamen's Chaplain.

Capt. L. H. Thomas.
Eng. Brig Laura Ann.

Worthy Action.—It affords us great pleasure to be able to chronicle acts like the following:—

One of the cold, rainy nights during the last week, some of the members of the Mechanics Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society found a man in the gutter, intoxicated, and nearly drowned by the torrent of water that was rushing over him. They took him into the Thespian, and by great exertions succeded in restoring him to sensibility. He was furnished with comfortable quarters for the night, and in the morning, fitted out with clean clothes, and sent on board his ship. The man, we understand, belonged to the whale ship —— and is, doubtless, grateful to his kind benefactors.—[Polynesian.

☞ It appears from the following communication that we have in the opinion of Capt. Purrington and his Officers, given currency to a false report, that was in circulation, at Lahaina last spring, respecting a sailor that was discharged from the Sarah. The notice of his death was forwarded, with several others, for publication and was inserted without serious reflection. We insert the communication as it comes to hand:—

SHIP SARAH, PORT OF HONOLULU, November 16th, 1847.

RESPECTED SIR.—Since my arrival in this Port, I with sincere regret have noticed the announcement in the Friend of May 15th last, of the death at Lahaina of Henry Williams, a young man discharged there from my ship last spring. It would have been sufficiently distressing to me to have learned the fulfilment of my worst fears for the fate of an individual of my crew, who had been for several months the subject of my constant care and watchful solicitude. But the terms in which it seems to have been designed by you, or your correspondent to inform the world, and more particularly my friends and the friends of the diseased, of the melancholy termination of a disease, which neither my cares on shipboard nor medical skill on shore could arrest, inflict a wound deeper than the feelings of natural sympathy; inasmuch as they reflect most undeservedly and cruelly upon my character, both as a man, and as one whose profession renders him responsible for the well being of others. The notice of the young man's death, is in the following words. "In the U. S. Hospital at Lahaina, March 23th 1847, Henry Williams, 19 years and 7 months of age, from Pittsfield Berkshire county, Mass., where his parents reside. He left the ship Sarah only six months from home, sick with dropsy, of which he died, said to be caused by hard usage on board,"—— The facts of the case are simply the following. It was the first sea voyage of Williams, and after leaving our home port he was taken unusually sea sick. He stated to me that he had been ill before leaving his friends, and that they had advised him to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, and asked indulgence on that account. I at once took him into my cabin, and nursed him through a protracted illness, and indeed sustained him in the light service of the cabin until some time after he appeared to have entirely recovered his health. I then put him in his place forward with the crew, in order to give him an opportunity to learn practical seamanship, for his own sake as well as for the sake of the greater value of his services. He shortly afterwards became ill again, and disclosed symptoms which I thought indicated dropsy in the chest, consequently, I immediately took him into the cabin and gave up to him my own cot for his comfort, and administered to him such medicines as I thought adapted to his case and rendered to him my personal attention by night, and by day, as carefully as I could have done had he been one of my own family. On his account I made all possible dispatch to the port of Lahaina, as being the nearest port at which I was sure of medical aid, and immediately after my arrival, sought the physician of the U. S. Hospital, and had the man at once placed under his care; in fact I made this provision to him my first and only case, till it was available to him. The doctor's opinion of the nature of his disease, confirmed that which I had adopted, and he told me that his recovery was very doubtful. Up to the time that I sailed from Lahaina, I gave the young man all my personal attention, and made every provision for his comfort which were practicable to me. I have been particular in this statement of facts, partly for my own vindication, but more particularly for the purpose of rebuking the disposition when ever it has been felt, either on the part of the reporter of the case to you, whom I understand to be the Rev. Mr. Forbes, or on the part of the publisher, to alter publicly such representations of the conduct of Ship Masters to their disparagement, as may be derived from the few discontented and incorrigible, whom they are obliged to punish and discharge. I have often been grieved and have known others to be so, to notice a morbid propensity in those who claim to be respected as moral reformers, to pass their censures upon the supposed faults of men, without taking the pains necessary for knowing whether their censures are just. And it seemes to me desirable that public men, and a public journal professedly devoted to the interest of truth among seamen, and making constant appeals to that class of men for support, should be especially removed from all exposure to charges such as I have felt impelled to allege of offensive and injurious misstatements upon matters of Truth.

I remain Sir with due respect
Your most ob't. servant,
ISAIAH PURRINGTON.

Rev. S. C. DAMON, Editor of the Friend.

The undersigned Officers of the Ship Sarah, hereunto subscribe their names in attestation of the truth of Capt. Purrington's statement of his treatment of Henry Williams.

WILLIAM MERITHEW.
GEORGE FOLGER.
PAUL ASHLEY.
E. SMALLEY.

FORGIVENESS.—A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another than this; that when the injury begins on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

DIED.

On the 11th April, 1847, at Hazelbank, Parish of Dunlop, county of Ayr, Scotland, Mrs. WYLLIE, mother of the Minister of Foreign Relations, in her eighty-first year, with all her mental faculties unimpaired, after a serious illness of two weeks

PASSENGERS.

In the A. H. Howland for New Bedford—Rev. C. Forbes, lady and four children, Mrs. Bibble, Miss M. Bibble and three children, and Master Emerson, missionaries of the American Board.

In the Currency Lass for San Francisco—Messrs. Christie and A. G. Abell.

In the Brutus for New York—Mr. J. F. B. Marshall, Peruvian Consul, and Master E. Ten Eyck.

In the Georgian for Tahiti—Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Walsh and Miss Walsh, and Mr. Hawes, American Consul for Tahiti

In the S. S from Tahiti—Mr. Louis Germain.

In the Natalia from Valparaiso—Senor Francisco Estevan Nunes and Juan Manuel Luco, supercargo.

In the Maria Helena from Monterey—Messrs. G. B. Post, Mr. Beers, and Mr. Wm Hobson, supercargo.

In the Angola for California—Mr. H. Hawes, U. S. Consul for Tahiti

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct 27—H. B. M's S. Juno, Capt. Blake, fm windward. Sailed on the 5th for Valparaiso.

Oct. 28—Haw. schr. S. S., Molteno, 20 ds fm Tahiti, with merchandise to J. J. Caranave and others.

Am whale ship Triton, Spencer, New Bedford, 14 mos, 550 wh, 100 season.

30—Am whale ship Philip 1st, Case, Greenport, no report.

Am whale ship Hercules, Beetle, New Bedford, no report.

31—Am whale ship Garland, Crowell, New Bedford, 29 mos, 650 sp, 300 season.

Am whale ship John Jay, Harwood, Sag Harbor, 27 mos, 40 sp, 32.0 wh, 1500 season.

Am whale ship John, Sandford, New Bedford, 40 mos, 1700 sp, 60 wh, 700 sp this season.

Eng whale ship Peruvian, Jackson, St. John, N. B., 24 mos, 250 sp 950 wh 130 sp, 620 wh season.

Nov. 3—Chilean bark Natalia, Luco, 29 ds fm San Jose, merchandise to supercargo.

Nov. 4—Am whale ship South Boston, Hoxie, Fairhaven, 30 mos, no report.

4—Russian bark Sitka, 15 ds fm Sitka, 43 passengers for St. Petersburg.

5—Chilean merchant ship Maria Helena, Curphey, Valparaiso 15 ds fm Monterey, merchandise to supercargo.

5—Am whale ship Olive Branch Place, New Bedford, 2400 whale, 1850 season.

Sarah, Purrington, Mattapoisett, lacks 300 bbls. of being full.

Nov. 6.—Am whaleship Mechanic, Potter, Newport, 12 mos, 170 sperm, 100 sperm season

Bremen whaleship Averick Henriken, Ronseville, Bremen, 27 mos, 2[illegible] sperm 3100 whale, 1000 whale season.

7—Am whaleship Ansell Gibbs, Merrihew, Fairhaven, 29 mos, 1400 whale, 500 whale season.

10—Am whaleship Samuel Robertson, Turner, Fairhaven, 16 mos, 150 sperm, 1550 wh, 5[illegible] sp 1550 wh. this season.

11—Am whaleship Martha, Gifford, Newport, 30 mos, 800 sp, 13[illegible] sp. season.

Sailed.

Oct. 27—Fraser Currency Lass, McLean, San Francisco.

28—J[illegible]am Rabbit, Nantucket, to cruise.

[illegible]ton, Spencer, New Bedford, Line.

2—Riga, (Prussian) cruise

Abraham Barker, Brayton, New Bedford U. S.

30—Howard, Bunker, Nantucket, cruise.

31—Cortes, Swift New Bedford, ——

Garland, Crowell, New Bedford, cruise.

Nov 5—H. B. M.'s ship Juno, Capt. P J. Blake, for Valparaiso direct.

Nov. 8—Am merchant ship Brutus, Adams, for New York.

" 9— " " Medora, Shoof for Manila

" 9— " bark Georgian Kelley, for Tahiti.

" 12— " " Angola, Varney, for California.

" " Br whaleship Peruvian, Jackson, to cruise

" " Am. whaleship Addison, West, to cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct 27—Mechanic, Potter, Newport, 11 mos, 170 sperm, 100 sperm season.

28—Atkins Adams, Lane, Fairhaven, 14 mos, 650 sperm, 400 sperm season.

30.—Morrison, Green, New London, 37 mos, 3300 whale, 1200 whale season.

Clematis, Bailey, New London, 28 mos, 150 sperm, 1200 wh, 60 sp, 600 wh season

Orion, David, Nantes, 11 mos, 900 wh, 900 season.

Averick Heinekin, Rounsevill, Bremen, 27 mos, 25 sp, 3125 whale, 1150 season.

Chilean merchant bark Natalia, Luco, 120 days fm. Valparaiso, with flour, &c.

Nov 1.—Sarah, Purrington, Mattapoisett, 14 mos, 100 sp, 2400 wh, 2300 season.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

RECEIVED per Angola, Minstrel and Medora, and for sale at the new brick shoe store:

Gent's fine calf and goat Boots:
Do do lasting Gaiters:
Do do calf and goat half Boots:
Ladies' bronze Buskins and Slippers:
Do do and black lasting gaiters:
Do fine white satin Slippers:
Mens' morrocco, goat, calf, kip and cowhide boots, shoes, brogans, pumps and slippers:
Boys' fine calf half Boots: Misses' kid Slippers:
Womens' calf, kid and morocco walking Shoes:
Childrens' kid and leather boots, shoes and ties.

Also for sale a general assortment of shoe findings, — thread, hammers, pincers, awls, knives, rasps, nails, pegs, stamps, beads, &c., &c.

N. B. Boots and shoes of every style, made to order and warranted. Repairing done with neatness and despatch, at the usual prices, by

J. H. WOOD.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1847.—4wP&F.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA,

HAS for sale—Flour—650 bags, Chile.
Bread—130,000 pounds, Navy.
Sugar—110 boxes Havana white; 250 bags Peruvian and 100 bags Manila.
Coffee—75 bags; Lard—50 kegs American.
Hams—200 English.
Cheese—110 do. 4 to 10 pounds each.
Wine—100 10 and 20 gallon casks Claret, also Port and Sherry in bottles.
Brandy—two casks superior old Cogniac.
Liqueurs—20 cases French.
Cigars—10,000 Guayaquil; 10,000 Regalias.
Hats—1 bale Guayaquil.
Hardware—1 cask Saucepans, 1 do. Fry Pans, 1 do. assorted Cutlery.
Also, 2,000 bbls. Sandwich Islands Salt.
nov13 tf.

SPELLING BOOKS, &c.

A FRESH quantity of "Webster's Spelling Books," have been received by the Seamen's Chaplain. Also, the "Union Spelling Book."

At the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain may also be found a fresh supply of Religious Books, published by the American Tract Society, for sale and gratuitous distribution.

Bound volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of "The Friend," and the present vol. to the last No. published, for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

November 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE annual Examination of the "OAHU CHARITY SCHOOL" will take place on Wednesday, the 1st day of December next. All friendly to this institution are invited to attend without further notice, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the School House.

Per order of the Trustees.

F. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Honolulu, Nov. 13. 3w.

HEMP CORDAGE.

4 COILS 1½ inch, 1 coil 5 inch, 2 do 1½,
1 do 5½ do 4 do 1¾ do 2 do 5¾,
3 do 2 do 1 do 6 do 1 do 2¼,
1 do 6¼ do 3 do 3 do,
1 do 3¾ do 2 do 4 do,
3 do 4¼ do 5 do 4½ do,
Coils Marline, coils Houseline, do Spunyarn, do Deep Sea Lines, do Handline.
ALSO—25 coils Manila. For sale by
nav13. tf. EVERETT & CO.

LOST,

A SMALL chocolate colored silk Umbrella. The finder will be rewarded by delivering it to the Sexton of the Chapel. nov. 18—tf

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the cargo of the ship "Medora," just received from Boston, and adapted for the Islands, Oregon and California markets, consisting in part as follows:

Drv Goods.

5 bales Methuen Ticks, heavy, 5 do. Denims do.
6 do do Duck, heavy, 3 do. light Denims,
1 case Gambroons, 1 do. Osnaburgs,
1 do Pantaloon Stuffs, 4 pcs. fancy Cassimere,
1 piece blue Broadcloth, 1 do. black Broadcloth,
14 do mixed Satinets, 3 do. blue Satinets,
7 bales British Shirtings—36 & 40 inch—grey,
5 do Globe Drills, 5 cases blue Drills,
1 do bleach'd Drills, 1 case Codington Tweeds,
4 cases Cotton Thread—ass'd—white red & blue,
6 do Demi-fancy, wh't and br. Linens and Drills,
2 do Fancy Prints, 1 do. Handkerchiefs,
6 do Umbrellas and Parasols,
Red, Yellow and White Flannels.

Provisions and Groceries.

25 bbls. Mess Pork, 44 prime do., 40 do. Pr. Beef,
60 do do Beef, 12 casks Pilot Bread,
50 do Crushed Sugar, 26 boxes Cocoa Paste,
Havens, Cavendish and Nectar Leaf Tobacco,
Nutmegs, Sultana Raisins, Shaving Soap,
Castile and ass'd Soap, Paste Blacking,
Cotton Twine, 1 pipe Figs, Pimento, Pepper,
Cloves, Mustard, 10 bbls. Vinegar,
Superior Family Starch, Vermicelli, Maccaroni,
Split Peas in jugs and barrels, Salt, Saleratus,
'Justo Sans' Cigars, 'De Moya' do., long 9 do.,
Bunch Raisins, Ground Rice in jugs, Prunes,
Cold Water, Butter and Graham Crackers,
Porter and Ale, superior Olive Oil, Dried Apples,
3 bbls. Smoking Tobacco in papers, Pipes,
Sewing Twine, Brooms, Pickles, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Pepper Sauce,
Lemon, Rasberry and Sarsparilla Syrups,
Stoughton's Elixir, Currant Jelly, Marmalade,
Preserved Quince, Plums, Stewed Venison,
Veal, Mutton, Lobster, Cod. Soup,
Baltimore Oysters, Pulverized Sage, Hams,
Best Family Butter, Seidlitz Powders,
Superior Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, in tins, &c.

Hardware, Tools, &c.

Nails, (ass'd sizes,) Pots, Kettles, &c., with covers—all sizes—Bake Pans, Spiders,
Fry Pans, Tea Kettles, Skillets, Double Jointers,
Fore, Jack and Match Planes, Sash do.
Skew Rabbett, Hollows and Rounds, &c.
Platform Scales, Counter do., Axe Hatchets,
Grindstones, Corn Mills, Wro't Butts, Screws,
Barrel Bolts, Knobs, Scissors, Window Springs,
Patent Hammers, Handsaws, Pumps, Knives,
Axes—common and superior, Shovels, Spades,
Sad Irons, Latches, Molasses Gates, Hoes,
Coffee Mills, Well Wheel, Curtain fixtures,
Dumb Bells, Ploughs, Cultivators, Plough Points,
Ox Yokes, Rakes, Weeder, Mouse and Rat Traps,
Garden Shears, &c., &c.

Paints, Drugs, &c.

Pure White Lead, Yellow Ochre, Blk. Paint,
Spirits Turpentine, Chrome Yellow,
Ground Verdigris, Blue Paints, Chrome Green,
Boiled Linseed Oil, Mullica, Mercer and Burlington Window Glass, &c., &c.

Lumber, Carts, &c.

60,000 feet Planed Lumber—No. 1, 200,000 Laths,
Clap Boards, Ox Carts, Mule do., Hand do.,
Harnesses, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., &c.
oct23. tf.

WANTED

A GOOD Sign and Ornamental Painter, of steady habits, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, on application to I. H. WRIGHT.
sept 4. tf

NEW GOODS PER "MINSTREL."

THE Cargo now landing from Am. Ship "Minstrel," JUSTUS DOANE, Master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers.

Dry Goods.

Bales and cases ass'd br. Sheetings, 28½ & 40 in.,
Orleans Fancies: Mexican Mixtures; Ticking;
Stripes, ass'd; Denims; blue and bleach'd Jeans;
Long Cloths; Camlets; bleached Shirting;
Bleached and blue Drills; blue Plaids;
Indigo blue Cottons, (best); Canton Flannel;
Red Flannel; Blue and Orange Prints;
Check Prints; Merrimack do., light colors;
Striped Prints, two colors; Furniture do;
Merrimack Blue do.; Bleached Dowlas;
Scotch Russia Diaper; Blankets; Ribbons;
Suspenders; Hosiery; Slop Clothing, ass'd;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Caps, ass'd;
White and blue cotton Thread; Shirts, &c., &c.

Naval Stores, Groceries, &c.

Canvas; Sail Twine; Coal Tar; Rosin; Pitch;
Tar; Family Brown Soap; Starch;
Fine Cut, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco;
Cavendish Tobacco; best Havana Cigars;
American and Cuba (short 6's and long 9) Cigars;
Prime Pork; Navy Mess Beef; Hams; Cheese;
Cold water, Butter and Graham Crackers;
Ground Rice; Split Peas; Dried Apples; Honey;
Confectionery; Cocoa Paste; Maccaroni;
Vermicella; Sweet Oil; Fine Table Salt; Hops;
Cider Vinegar; Mustard; whole and gr'd Pepper;
Cassia; Pimento; Cloves; Nutmegs; Rio Coffee;
Teas; Eng. refined loaf and crushed Sugar;
Pickles, ass'd; Curry Powder; Saleratus;
Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Ale;
Lemon Syrup; S. Madeira and Port Wine;
Champagne; Currants; Prunes, in glass jars;
Box Raisins; Paste Blacking, &c., &c., &c.

Crockery and Hardware, &c.

Crockery Ware, consisting in part of
Glass Chimneys; Lamps; Tumblers; Tea Setts;
Blue edged Soup and Dinner Plates; Nappies;
Bowls, Mugs, &c.; Coffee Mills; Shot;
Grindstones; Granite Gate Posts; Hunt's Axes;
Handled Axes; Hatchets; Lead Pipe; Saws;
Platform and Counter Scales; Bake Pans;
Deck Lights; Iron Wire; handled Frying Pans;
Hoes; Vices and Anvils; Spades and Shovels;
Sad Irons; Blacksmith's Hammers; Sheet Lead;
Window Weights; Brads; Navy and Jack Knives;
Clinches and Rivets; Copper Tacks; Iron Pumps;
Tea Kettles; Zinc, Iron and Composition Nails;
Sheathing Copper; refined round, sq. & flat Iron;
Cast and Blister Steel; Iron Life Boats;
Anchor and Chain; Cooking Stoves, &c.

Medicines, Paints and Paint Stuffs.

Cases Medicines, Medicine Chests, fill'd complete;
Phials; Cologne Water; Rose do.; Castor Oil;
Bitters; Isinglass; Spirits Turpentine;
Boiled Linseed Oil; Venetian Red; Lamp Black;
French Yellow; Copal and Japan Varnish;
Bright Varnish; Putty; Black Paint; Wht. Lead;
Whiting; Glue, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

An assortment of Tin and Wooden Ware, Brushes, Window Glass, Horse Carts, &c., &c., &c.
oct23 tf. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,

PER Schooner Honolulu from Boston, a large assortment of American and European GOODS, consisting in part of Orange striped Prints: Pink sprig do: Two Blues: Turkey Red Cloths: Long do: Blue do: Drills: Blankets: Broadcloths and Cassimeres: Hardware and Cutlery: Ready made Cloth Clothing: Flannels: Stationery: Common Earthenware: Blue Printed do: French China Dining Setts: Ship Chandlery: Groceries, &c., &c.; which will be offered at sale by
oct30 tf. EVERETT & CO.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, Hk Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.

my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

TO LET.



A new and commodious House just completed, containing four good sized rooms, with Kitchen and other necessary buildings. It is located in a pleasant and central situation either for a hotel or private dwelling. Rent low.

Apply to BENJ. PITMAN.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

NOTICE.

B. PITMAN, Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii, respectfully informs the masters of whaleships generally, that he has made arrangements for, and is now prepared to supply them with the best of BEEF at Honolulu and Maui prices.

Hilo, aug17. 28 3m.

FIRE-WOOD AND HEWN TIMBER.

ON hand and for sale by B. PITMAN, 100 cords Wood, 150 sticks Ohia (Hewn) Timber, from 24 to 40 feet in length, and from 5x6 to 8x9 square. Hilo, aug17—28 3m.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

TO LET.

READY furnished Rooms, either by the week, month or year. Apply to

Hilo, aug17—28 3m. BENJ. PITMAN.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT,
JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO,
E. S. BENSON,
A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce.

HILO HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., DECEMBER 2, 1847. [No. XXIII.

FUNERAL SERMON,

Preached at Honolulu, Nov. 14th on the occasion of the death of the REV. WILLIAM RICHARDS, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; by REV. D. DOLE.

[Published by request.]

"For he was a Good Man."—ACTS, xi: 24.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God," is a sentiment often quoted with commendation. But the *good man* is placed by the sacred writers in a higher rank than the honest, the righteous man. "For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a *good man* some one would even dare to die." (Rom. :v 7.)

The honest man has the strictest regard for the rights of others, nor would he, on any consideration, injure his neighbor in his property or reputation. The good man has all the good qualities of the honest man, and superadded, a benevolent, sympathizing heart. His own happiness is advanced by his efforts to make others happy. In relieving the distresses and driving away the sorrows of others, he forgets his own sorrows. The principle that actuates him is God-like. It is Love. He loves Him, who is infinite in all his perfections with all his heart; and he loves the creatures of God especially those who were created in the image of God. With his brethren, whose hopes and fears stretch onward beyond this life, he feels the most tender sympathy. When they rejoice he rejoices with them. When they weep, he mingles his tears with theirs. His thoughts, his prayers, his plans, his efforts, all have a bearing upon the welfare of his fellow men. To alleviate their sufferings, to remove their sorrows, to promote their highest happiness is his meat and drink. He has put away from him all bitterness, and wrath, and malice, and evil-speaking, and has become kind and tender-hearted, forgiving others, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven him. Thus is he an imitator of God as a dear child, (Eph. iv: 31, 32; and v: 1,) a follower of Him, who went about doing good.

And we are called, this day, by the providence of God, to mourn the departure of such a man. For the deceased *was a good man.* He appeared on these islands and his path was radiant with light. He poured the light of life into many dark minds, and persuaded them to renounce the hidden works of darkness, and to shine as lights in the world.

His labors are now ended; he has entered his rest, and he needs no eulogy from us. Could any praises of ours reach him, they would not add to his felicity. He would not recieve them. Yet it may not be altogether in vain to spend a few moments in a rapid glance at some of the principal events of his life.

He was born in Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1793. When fifteen years old, he became hopefully pious, and from that time, he set himself to learn of Him, who was meek and lowly and benevolent. This, as he understood it, was what was implied in becoming a disciple. At the age of 22 years he entered Williams' College, where he remained four years. He then devoted three years more to theological studies at Andover, and in a few weeks after the completion of this course, he was married and on his way to the Sandwich Islands as a Missionary of the cross. He arrived at Honolulu in April, 1823, and the next month found him at Lahaina, living in a grass house without floors or windows. Three months after his arrival at Lahaina, he wrote in the following strain: "The field for usefulness here is great, and I have never, for a moment, since I arrived, had a single fear that my usefulness on these islands will be limited by anything but my own imperfections. If I can be useful anywhere, I can be useful at Lahaina. I see no evidence that I have been, or that I shall soon be instrumental in converting any heathen. But I think I do see a work going on, which will issue in the conversion of thousands." After alluding to their need of a more comfortable house, he proceeds; "But situated as we now are, we are all contented and happy. Our work is, indeed, a pleasant one. I envy no man his employment, though he may be surrounded by a thousand temporal comforts of which I am deprived. It is enough for me that in looking back, I can see clearly that the hand of Providence pointed me to these islands, and that in looking forward, I see some prospect of success and of lasting usefulness. All my anxiety arises from the fear that the whitening harvest will not be gathered."

The indications for good which Mr. Richards saw, did not deceive him. The King's mother soon gave evidence of having passed from death unto life; but she lived only a short time, to recommend the good way unto her people. She died with a hope full of immortality. But she was not the only one who became interested in religious things. One and another and another came to the missionary to inquire after the way of salvation. Soon his house was thronged with inquirers. When he awoke in the morning, he found people waiting at the door to converse with him on the truths of the scriptures. When they left, others took their places, so that the house is not empty till the doors are closed at night. And even then, he was interrupted by calls, and not unfrequently was he awaked at midnight, by those who wished to ask questions. This was in the spring of 1825.

These circumstances, so gratifying to his feelings, would have been irksome in the highest degree, if he had not been a good man. To be surrounded with ignorant, filthy heathen from morning till night, to listen to the relation of their thoughts, to answer their numberless questions, and to have this continued from day to day, and from week to week—surely this would have been hard for flesh and blood to bear. And it is no wonder that many, who claim for themselves, a high degree of benevolence, should fail to sympathize with missionaries in these things. In efforts to render the heathen industrious and intelligent, to induce them to build comfortable houses, and to procure for themselves comfortable clothing and wholesome food, and in efforts to render them honest and virtuous; you have the countenance and support of this class, but they do not understand about saving the souls of the heathen; perhaps they ridicule the idea. In such circumstances, however, the good man is in his element. Like the Savior, when he seated himself by Jacob's well, he may be wearied, but he has meat to eat that the world knows not of. Precious, unspeakably precious to him is the opportunity of guiding sinners in the way of life. When tempted to remit his efforts, the thought, that in heaven, there will be time enough for rest and enjoyment, but no time for saving souls, urges him on to increased exertions.

But while Mr. Richards was made glad in seeing such a religious interest, as, six months before, he did not anticipate for a whole generation, he was severely tried by the conduct of men from Christian countries. To enforce their nefarious demands, they threatened his life and the lives of his family. But none of these things moved him. He did not count his own life dear, nor the lives of his wife and children even, when compared with the cause he had espoused. His was the serene firmness of one, whose trust is in God.

If these trials and dangers had any influence on his conduct, it was to render him more diligent in warning and teaching every one in season and out of season; for he had been made to feel that his opportunities for saving souls, might cease suddenly, unexpectedly.

Years pass and so far from being tired of his work, he loves it more and more. So far from being disgusted with the degraded natives, who throng around him and wishing himself in the cultivated society of his

father-land, his love to them increases and he lays himself out more and more to promote their welfare. Some through his efforts are converted, and for them he feels the affection of a father. Others are inquiring the way to heaven. For these he is deeply solicitous. He sees them near the kingdom of heaven, standing at the gate: he perceives the danger of their turning away, and being lost forever, and he urges them by every motive to agonize that they may enter in. He is patient towards their stupidity, he bears with their waywardness, he instructs their ignorance, and leads them to the Lamb of God.

Others, and among them the young king and some of the chiefs, though assenting to the truth and approving the good way, often yield to temptation and quaff to its dregs the inebriate's bowl, thus rendering their final salvation fearfully improbable. These he faithfully warns and affectionately entreats to break off their sins, and when he finds that his warnings and expostulations have been in vain, he weeps in secret places over their wretchedness, their darkening prospects, and the ruinous influence which they are exerting over their people.

Among the sick, he is the tender-hearted physician, administering medicine for their bodily maladies, and urging them to call upon the great physician of souls to heal their spiritual maladies.

All classes of his flock were accustomed to come to him for advice in all their difficulties, and they all found him the same kind, sympathizing friend. It being his great object to do good,—to do good in every possible way, he brought his efforts to bear upon the physical, the social and the spiritual welfare of the people. He felt that he was doing God service, while teaching them to plan, to construct and to furnish their houses; while teaching them to cultivate their land, and while teaching them the rudiments of those sciences, which tend to expand the mind and elevate the thoughts.

Thus he toiled on for nine years and a half, often cast down in consequence of seeing many of his most sanguine hopes blasted; but oftener praising God with joyful voice, for the degree of success which had been granted him.

The education of his children requiring time, which he cannot devote to them, he feels that they must be separated from their parents and accordingly he took passage with his family to the United States, where he arrived in the spring of 1837. During the five or six months which he spent in the land of his birth, he did much to increase the interest already awakened in the cause of missions, and having provided for the education of his children, he bade them farewell and returned with Mrs. R. to his loved people, and loved employment at Lahaina.

And gladly would he have spent his days among them, but duty called him to another sphere of labor. The king and chiefs invited him to become their chaplain, teacher and interpreter, and with the hope of increased usefulness, he accepted the invitation. But his feelings remained unchanged, and his efforts to do good in every possible way were unremitted. Through his influence the king and chiefs give a constitution, and a code of laws to their people; and through his influence the king and many of the chiefs pledge themselves to abstain from ardent spirits, a proceeding which has been followed by the happiest consequences.

In 1842 Mr. R. embarked for the United States and Europe, in company with Haalilio, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition of the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom, from the governments of those countries. This object having been accomplished he returned to these islands, arriving at Honolulu in the spring of 1845. Haalilio died on the passage. His end was peace.

From this time until his last sickness, Mr. R.'s labors were incessant. He allowed his mind no rest. He generally held two meetings on the Sabbath, and during the rest of the week, from morning till late at night, he was engaged in deliberations, consultations, translations and in attending to all the multifarious items of business and benevolence, that seemed to have a claim upon his time. But all his cares and anxieties did not drive him from the throne of grace. His prayers, his conversation gave evidence that he was advancing in the divine life,—that he was becoming more spiritual. His interest in the eternal welfare of his associates in office and in all around him was deep, and it was evidently increasing. As might have been expected, his health failed under this incessant excitement and mental activity, and death came to call the good man to that world, "where the weary are at rest."

His long and painful sickness was borne without a murmur, and he seemed perfectly resigned to the will of God. A few days before his death, the hymn which contains these lines was sung:

"And here my spirit waiting stands
Till God shall bid it fly."

Here he distinctly articulated, "Like me,"—meaning that these words were expressive of his feelings. These were his last words. His hope was like an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast: it was full of immortality. He took his departure sabbath forenoon, Nov. 7, for the Paradise of God.

Such was the life, such the death of this good man. While on earth, he turned many to righteousness, as we trust; and in the blessed world to which he has gone, he will shine as the stars, forever and ever. O! happy day, on which he finished his course and obtained the victory over his last enemy! Rejoice with him, ye whom he so tenderly loved; for he is now at rest. The sufferings and sorrows of earth can never reach him more. Heavenly felicity is his. And but a small space, a little moment separates you from the world where he is so happy. Yet your loss is great. Those who have not endured the agony of a like bereavement, cannot estimate it. But the thought that your Heavenly Father has called him to Himself, must bring with it the richest consolation.

And those associated with him in the administration of the government, have met with great loss; for they not only enjoyed the benefit of his rich experience and sound judgment; but also, of his fervent prayers in their behalf.

In his death, the King has lost his best friend. No one could feel a deeper interest in his temporal, or his spiritual welfare. No one could more sincerely desire that he should be just, "ruling in the fear of God;" and that the nation under his sway, should rapidly advance in intelligence, in virtue and in prosperity. For these objects he labored so incessantly, that he sacrificed his life.

And we all have been bereaved. There is no one acquainted with the departed, but feels that he has lost a friend. Our Elsjah has been taken from us. Oh! that a double portion of his spirit, as a doer of good, may rest on every individual of this assembly! For the good die in peace and their immortality is crowned with felicity.

For the Friend.

Dangerous Reef.

Rev. S. C. Damon, Dear Sir:

For the information of ship masters you will please insert the following in your invaluable paper.

A dangerous reef ½ of a mile in extent was discovered September 9th, 1847. Copper Island bearing S. E., distance 12 miles, S. E. point of Bhering's Island bearing S. W., distance 18 miles. Ships cruising in that vicinity should be cautious as the reef breaks very heavy when there is a large swell and sea running; in smooth weather the reef is not visible, quite probably there is from 3 to 5 fathom, although not having an opportunity to make the necessary examination, the above is submitted to the consideration of those who cruise at the above Islands.

Repectfully yours,
JAS. R. TURNER.

[For the Friend.]

Mr. Damon, Sir:—As a piece published in your useful paper (The Friend) signed Blue Water, seems to give rise to some dissatisfaction, I wish to say, I wrote it to amuse a leisure hour, and only regret the mistakes arose in printing. I wished to discourage running away and abuse, and if Stephen N. Potter, wishes an explanation, I am ready to give it, and in my opinion no one else has any reason to notice it.

W. H. WHITFIELD.

Donations for the Chapel.

Mrs. Walsh, Valparaiso,	$5 00	
Eng. brigantine, Laura Ann,	32 00	
G. W. Critz, J. E. Donnell,	25	
M. Hunds, George & Susan,	25	
W. Comstock, Golconda,	25	
I. Lerett, Ohio,	25	
L. L. Gearthwait,	25	
R. Mitchell, S. Robertson,	50	
Capt. Doane, Minstrel,	3 00	
		$41 75
Ship William & Eliza,		
W. H. Whitfield,	50 00	
A Friend,	5 00	
D. Stevens,	3 00	
T. Sanford, jr.,	2 00	
J. King,	1 00	
A Friend,	5 00	
R. Spensar,	3 00	
A. Castro,	1 00	
P. Lampkin,	2 00	
J. Kingsland,	1 00	
W. S. Hall,	1 00	
C. P. Shearman,	1 00	
A. Alden,	1 00	
F. M. Shaw,	1 00	
A. Clark,	50	
		$77 50
Ship John,		
Capt. Sanford,	10 00	
Crew,	14 00	
		24 00
Ship Ansell Gibbs,		
Capt. Merrihew,	12 00	
Mr. A. M. Briggs,	4 00	
N. Edwards,	2 00	
J. Jenkins,	1 00	
		19 00
Ship Uncas,		
C. W. Gelett,	26 00	
H. Eldredge,	8 00	
P. G. Childes,	5 00	
F. Frates,	5 00	
G. S. Allen,	5 00	
G. Chadwick,	2 00	
J. W. Grew,	2 00	
D. B. Ney,	1 00	
W. T. Wood,	1 00	
A. Peters,	1 00	
W. F. Summers,	2 00	
H. Ayres,	1 00	
J. Kingston,	1 00	
D. Dwelly,	1 00	
		61 00
Ship Rowena, of Fall River,		
C. H. Adams,	10 00	
T. Adams,	2 00	
D. Blake,	2 00	
E. Quimby,	1 00	
W. E. Sherman,	1 00	
J. Nike,	1 00	
T. Bruce,	1 00	
A. Hood,	1 50	
P. McCarty,	50	
	20 00	
		223 25

Amount brought up,	20 00	223 25
F. Reverneder,	1 00	
J. Reverneder,	50	
J. Angraves,	50	
E. French,	1 50	
C. F. Ridingdon,	1 00	
P. Kough,	50	
W. McCarty,	50	
J. Durham,	1 50	
E. Matthewson,	50	
J. Dorety,	1 00	
M. White,	1 00	
T. Keith,	50	
J. B. Randol,	50	
J. Wines,	50	
H. Lawton,	2 00	
C. Brownel	50	
J. Lawton,	50	
C. Sullivan,	50	
		34 50
Ship Harrison,		
A. D. Shearman,	5 00	
S. Baker,	2 00	
C. F. Wing,	1 00	
P. S. Shearman,	2 00	
		10 00
Ship Florida,		
Arthur Cox,	50 00	
		50 00
Ship Samuel Robertson,		
J. K. Turner,	12 00	
J. Taylor,	2 00	
A. C. Frost,	1 00	
N. Adams,	1 00	
J. Briggs,	2 00	
J. McNespey,	1 00	
W. Roberts,	50	
J. F. Webb,	50	
P. A. Hayes,	50	
A. Silva,	50	
F. Terey,	25	
A. Francest	50	
J. Santos,	50	
J. Liffey,	50	
M. Joseph,	50	
W. S. Maxfeld,	1 00	
G. Hammon,	50	
E. D. Nutting,	1 00	
Friend,	50	
J. W. Flury	50	
W. Condant	50	
		27 25
Ship Golconda,		
B. H. Studley,	5 00	
F. Careless,	1 00	
J. Larng,	1 00	
G. Jenkins,	1 00	
G. Thomas,	1 00	
W. Wright,	1 00	
W. Gibbs,	1 00	
An old Sinner,	3 00	
A Reformed Drunkard,	2 00	
Sam,	1 00	
		17 00
		362 00

Amount brought up,		362 00
Ship George & Susan,		
P. Taber,	10 00	
D. C. Wight,	3 00	
H. Gifford,	2 00	
L. Snow,	50	
J. Wallace,	50	
C. Gonsalve,	50	
M. Hinds,	50	
G. W. Grindle	50	
W. Banner,	50	
J. Atkins,	50	
L. Van Buskirk,	1 00	
E. Billings,	50	
L. Wright,	1 00	
G. Wilcox,	1 00	
		22 00
Total,		$384 00

Donations for the Friend.

Daniel Tupp,	$1 00
W. F. Studley,	50
M. White,	1 00
J. Wilber,	2 50
Three Seamen,	75
M. Fisher,	2 00
Capt. Doane, Minstrel,	2 00
Chas. Bunting,	37
Wm. Murphey,	50
M. Folger,	50
Capt. Nickols,	2 00
A Friend,	50
Found on Chaplain's Table,	1 00
	$14 62

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN —Any person contributing the sum of $50,00, or more, to the Seamen's Chaplaincy, his name will be enrolled as a Life Director of the American Seamen's Friend Society, New York. The sum of $20,00 will entitle the donor to the privileges of Life Membership of the same society. The names of such persons will be duly reported by the earliest opportunity.

☞ We furnish such subscriptions as have been reported. Others are now in progress on board several ships in the harbor. Many of the masters and officers have shown a most commendable zeal in promoting this work. Every donor will be furnished with a receipt of the amount of his subscription, signed by the Chaplain.

☞ This morning, Dec. 2, the Thermometer, at sun rise, stood at 62°. It was quite chilly, and woolens not uncomfortable.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 2, 1847.

The whole Chapel remain Free.

In our last number we published the report of a Committee, recommending an enlargement of the Chapel, and the annual renting of a part of the same, after setting "apart a portion for free seats, amply sufficient to accommodate Seamen, and in every respect preserve the original design of the Chapel." The money derived from rents was to be devoted to the repairs upon the building, and other necessary expenses of the Chaplaincy.

This measure does not appear to meet the views of many Ship Masters, who have recently arrived in Port, in as much as they think it would "be likely to deter Seamen from attending the Chapel." It will appear from the following communication that a request has been made for the Chapel to remain free, as in times past.

HONOLULU, Nov. 26th, 1847.

To THE REV. S. C. DAMON;

We the undersigned Shipmasters, now in this place, at a meeting held at the Mansion House, Wm. H. Whitfield being appointed chairman, did appoint a Committee of seven, viz: J. C. Rice, A. Cox, W. H. Whitfield, C. W. Gellett, J. R. Merrihew, J. R. Corwin, and P. S. Wilcox, to meet and determine what course it was best to pursue, in regard to the Bethel Chapel, now undergoing alterations.

The said Committee, as appointed met at the rooms of Capt. J. C. Rice, and chose Capt. A. Cox, as Chairman, and P. S. Wilcox, Secretary. After due consideration, it was unanimously agreed, that Capt. W. H. Whitfield and Capt. P. S. Wilcox draw up a petition to be signed by the shipmasters that approved of it. The Committee approved of the petition, which reads as follows:—*Believing, that if the view of a former meeting should be carried out, it would deter Seamen from attending the Chapel, we do request that the whole Chapel remain free and unadorned or cushioned; unless the whole lower part of the house be adorned and cushioned in a uniform manner, and we most cordially invite the Foreign Residents of Honolulu, and any persons visiting here, to meet with us and worship in the Chapel, and occupy any seat they may please, or find vacant.*

(Signed) ARTHUR COX,
JOHN P. RICE,
J. R. MERRIHEW,
J. R. CORWIN,
C. W. GELLETT,
PRESERVED S. WILCOX,
WM. H. WHITFIELD,
} Committee.

JOHN BISHOP,
SQUIRE SANFORD,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
G. STRONG HOLT,
GILBERT S. PLACE,
SAMUEL B. PIERSON,
ABRAHAM HOXIE,
E. H. WHITE,
B. R. STUDLEY.

[REPLY.]

HONOLULU, Nov. 27th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I would most respectfully acknowledge your communication of yesterday's date. It is a source of unfeigned gratification to me, that you have taken sufficient interest in the affairs of the Chaplaincy to hold repeated public meetings for consultation and deliberation respecting the seats in the Chapel. It also affords me pleasure to see attached to your communication, the names of some of the oldest and most respected shipmasters in the Pacific, several of whom have been frequent visitors at this Port, and one of whom commanded the whale ship, on board of which, the frame of the Chapel was brought to the Islands more than fourteen years ago.*

I would now inform you, gentlemen, (representing as you do the sea-faring community,) that I shall endeavor fully to carry out your request in regard to the Bethel Chapel. All things carefully considered and duly weighed, I am fully of the opinion that the plan of FREE SEATS will be the best, giving more general satisfaction, to all classes of worshippers.

Since the reception of your communication, I have conversed with individual members, whose names are annexed, and I would most respectfully invite you all, to meet at such time and place, as will suit your convenience, for the purpose of mutual explanation and consultation, so that the affair may be left *exactly right.*

Before closing I must express the satisfaction which I feel, in view, of the candor and good sense so apparent upon the face of your communication, I feel myself strengthened in the discharge of my duties towards the numerous class of men, which you represent.

I cannot but hope that the decisions which you have made will meet the cordial approval of all candid men, and friends of the Seamen's cause, here and elsewhere.

With sincere esteem I remain your's &c.

SAMUEL C. DAMON.
Seamen's Chaplain.

To Capt. A. Cox. and other Shipmasters.

Agreeable to the suggestion of the Chaplain, a meeting of the ship masters was held at the Chapel, 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, November 27, Capt. W. H. Whitfield was appointed chairman. The foregoing documents were read and approved of. While there was great unanimity of feeling in regard to the subject of *free seats*, all were most unanimous in extending a cordial invitation to foreign residents, and others, to meet at the chapel for public worship. In all the discussion of this subject, we are not aware as any other sentiment has been expressed.

On motion of Capt. Cox it was voted that funds be appropriated for cushioning in a uniform manner, the lower part of the chapel and the singer's seats. This will be carried out and whenever the funds of the chaplaincy will allow, the whole chapel will be cushioned.

It was also voted to authorize the chaplain to draft a suitable subscription paper, and cause fifty copies to be printed and circulated among masters, officers and seamen, in port, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of repairs now in progress upon the chapel.

At the close of the meeting Capt. Whitfield remarked that not knowing as such a measure would be generally adopted, he had already circulated a subscription paper among his ship's company, and that he was then ready to pay over the amount subscribed, which the reader will see reported in another portion of our columns. The meeting then adjourned.

In our offorts for this object among the seafaring community, we have met with a reception, rarely falling to the lot of an applicant for funds, to carry forward a benevolent enterprise. May all who feel willing to aid forward this cause realize in their own experience the truth of that saying of our Saviour, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."—Acts xx. 35.

* Capt. J. C. Rice, now master of the "Isaac Hicks, and in 1833, of the "Mentor."

Honolulu a quiet Sea Port.—To what it is owing that the past shipping season has passed off so quietly, we will not stop now to enquire. The fact is somewhat surprising, but most pleasant to contemplate.—During the last few weeks from 200 to 500 seamen have been daily enjoying liberty on shore. They have come on shore in the morning and returned at night in a most quiet and orderly manner. To see a sailor intoxicated in our streets has been the exception. We have never witnessed any thing to compare with it in former years.—This fact reflects great credit upon the respective crews that have been in port, as well as upon the police regulations of the town. Should the same happy state of things continue, great credit will be due to all parties, seamen and landsmen.

The Best Sailor.

In one of S. T. Coleridge's essays, to be found in his celebrated work called "The Friend," are some very interesting observations upon sailors. He is remarking upon the character of Sir Alexander Ball of the Royal Navy. This distinguished officer it appears was induced to enter the navy at the age of twelve from a perusal of Robinson Crusoe. Sir Alexander was once heard to say that "*The best sailor* he had ever had, first attracted his notice by the anxiety which he expressed concerning the means of remitting some money which he had received in the West Indies, to his sister in England; and this man was never heard to swear an oath, and was remarkable for the firmness with which he devoted a part of every Sunday to the reading of his Bible."

☞ Our readers may perhaps reccollect that a communication appeared in the columns of our last number, signed by the master of the Sarah, we now say, what perhaps should then have been said, that we seriously regret that the notice of the death of Capt. Purrington's sailor, appeared in the form that it did. It was originally published without serious reflection, and we presume that our correspondent the Rev. Mr. Forbes, wrote the notice without attentively considering the impropriety of forwarding such a notice to a public journal.

Japan.

In the columns of the last Polynesian, we find a most interesting account from Capt. Jackson of the "Inez," respecting a late visit to the almost unknown shores of Japan We regret that our limited space precludes the insertion of the entire communication.—We copy an account of his last day's visit.

Friday, May 7th.—At 9, A. M., the wind ahead and very light, I took my boat and went on shore, where I found the inhabitants all prepared to receive me. The chief officers were in full military dress. Two of them had on coats of mail made of pieces of cast iron, in various shapes and sizes, neatly polished and connected by means of steel net work of small rings, one through the other. The head was covered with a glazed cap. The face was bare, but their arms, hands and whole body, down to their feet, was protected. They carried no arms, but each had a fan in his hand. There were about 200 men that were armed, some with short rifles, very heavy and of large calibre, and some with a short sort of blunderbuss, about 2 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, mounted in a wooden stock much like one of our horse pistols, and all fitted with match locks; but I believe there were none of them loaded, for they allowed me to examine them, and I found no match or priming. A great part of the soldiers wore swords, and the officers two. The dress of the officers I cannot describe. There were no two of them dressed alike; but some of them were very richly decorated with silk and wollen cloth of a bright scarlet color. After I had bowed and kneeled in the presence of the chief officer, who was sitting on a camp stool—which was carried by an attendant, when the officer rode, which he always did when he went from one place to another—he was very free and familiar, and wanted to know where I came from and where I was going. I went and got the American Ensign and my charts, and pointed out to him the way I came and where I was going. He took great notice of the Ensign, and counted the stars and stripes.

I forgot to mention that when I went on board for the Ensign, that one of the under officers went with me; but I had to leave two of my men on shore as hostages. He was very curious in examining the ship, and I think he had never seen glass, for I took him into the cabin, and he was very much surprised at the windows; and when I gave him a piece of glass he accepted it, and showed himself a little roguish at once. He pulled off his clothes, ripped them open and put the glass, a silver dollar, a small map of the world, and some other small things, into them. He then placed his hand upon his mouth to me, as much as to say mum. When I got on shore with him, the officers formed three sides of a hollow square, open next the water, where we landed, and in the centre was mats spread on the ground. He walked directly to the mats, kneeled down and bowed himself to the ground and then rose, loosened his clothes and shook them, to let them see that there was nothing about him. He then came and conducted me to the same place, and made signs to bow, which I did. I was then permitted to approach the chief officer, but not to stand before him. I had to remain on my knees or sitting on my feet. He was very proud of his dress and superior appearance, and seemed pleased to have me examine it. He wore a large sash—scarlet on one side and gold and silver were worked in on the other, which he seemed very proud of. It was some time before he could make me understand to tell him the name of my country, and when I did he and many others repeated it over a great many times. They had a number of colors, one of which I believe was their national standard, as the chief officer pointed to it when I made him understand what our Ensign was. It consisted of a square piece of white cloth, with a circle in the centre, formed by a black streak 4 inches wide, and in the centre of that there was three small square black spots, and a thing made of flat or round brass wire, wove quite open, that looked like a gourd with the neck down, placed upon the top of a bamboo staff about 12 feet long.—The flag was on one side of it sewed to a stick and the middle of the stick attached to the staff, just below the ball. They had several other colors and spears, with ornamented sockets, and rings and red pendants hanging to them where they were attached to the staves. The chief officer had some rice brought to me, in a paper, and asked me if I wanted it. I told him I did. He then asked me, by signs, if I would go away. I told him I would go as soon as the wind came fair; but that did not satisfy him. He gave me to understand that he wanted me to leave before. I then laid down and had a nap. The chief officer had about three bushels of rice and a keg of spirits brought. He then pointed towards the ship, and told me that I must take them and go. Although the wind was directly ahead, I promised that I would go on board and leave directly. They then had some cold boiled rice made up in balls, about a pound each, and some pickles brought in the square and placed on the mats, and made signs for us to eat. One of the subordinate officers took some and ate it, and requested me to do the same. I sat down on the mats with my men and made a dinner. We had nothing but our hands to eat with. They gave us water and spirits to drink. Before offering us anything to eat or drink, they always partook of it first themselves. When we had done eating, they made signs for us to go and get under way and proceed to sea. To put them at ease, I went on board and got under way with a head wind and tide.

Japanese Junk picked up.—On the 21st of April last, the Bremen whale ship Otaheite, Capt. Wieting, in lat. 35 N., 156 E. lat., fell in with a Japanese junk, which had lost her rudder and had been driven off the coast in a gale in November, 1846, and had been drifting about for 5 months. He took off her crew—9 men—and took out of her 12,000 lbs. beeswax, some iron, copper, tools, molasses, sugar, rouge, &c. Her lading was chiefly writing paper. The crew reduced to one quarter of rice and were then without water. She was of about 80 tons, belonged to Osako and was bound to the north.—They had seen one whale ship which steered for them and then went off, without speaking. Capt. Wieting kept them with him four weeks and then put them on board a junk in the straits of Matsmai.—[Polynesian, Oct. 27.

Oregon.—By the Mary Dare we learn that 4,000 emigrants have arrived; and that owing to the late drought, the crops have failed and provisions are scarce. The Hudson Bay Co.'s bark Columbia, for London, and the Toulon, Crosby are daily expected.—[Ibid.

For the Friend.

Visit to Gregan Island.

Friend Damon,—To show you how useful your paper, (the Friend,) is to us whalemen, and also to contribute my mite to make it more so, I send you the following:

You no doubt recollect that I have, whenever I had an opportunity, procured a copy of all the back numbers of your Seamen's Friend. On my last passage from Honolulu to Guam I read, amongst other news, an account of Capt. Brown's visit to Gregan, one of the Ladrone Islands. I felt interested in the account of the natives, as I happened to know of their being there landed the first voyage I came into the Pacific Ocean.—When I learned that Capt. Brown left hogs there I concluded not to mention the circumstance to any one until I was out of Guam, bound on Japan, and then stop there, if possible, hoping, if I went alone, to get a good stock of hogs. I left Apea Harbor the 7th of April, sighted all the Islands as I went along, and saw nothing worthy of remark unless it was a large rock, not laid down on the charts, and situated between the Isle of Sariguan and Torus Rocks, and also to state that Alamaguan does not exist, but what is laid down as Alamaguan and Pagan Isle are all Pagan Islands. I made Gregan on the 10th, and at 4 P. M. sent a boat on shore, at 8 P. M. the boat returned with the two white men, from whom I obtained the following account: The natives were landed by Capt. Worth on the Isle of Pagan, where they remained several years and where the two white men joined them. But as the white men had been at Gregan and knew it to be the best soil, after much toil, constructed two canoes, and went over to Gregan, leaving before day and landing just at night.—There had been but five children born.*—The children were mostly girls, the oldest of which was nine years and ten months, they number in all fifteen souls. The hogs left by Capt Brown had rapidly increased. Their progeny was said to number about 400 hogs and pigs, and I have no doubt it came up to at least 300. The best hogs for ship's use I ever saw. I took more than 40 hogs and pigs, and was to have had more, but I found the youngest of the two whites was trying to get some of my men to run away, and as I could take no more that day, left the Island. From the last boat that went on shore, one man, (John Werden,) did runaway. The landing is just to the leeward of the S. E. point of the Island. Now I will merely add that I hope it will be a long time before there is any rum carried there for sale.

Yours, BLUE WATER.

* See Friend, Sept. 1, 1846.

Education.—"A sober education naturally inspires self-respect. But he who respects himself will respect others."

California.—By the 'Mary Ann,' Capt. Rossum, we have received a file of the 'Star,' but we cannot glean any important news. Political affairs of the country remain quite unsettled. San Francisco had been visited by numerous whale ships for recruits, but they were disappointed. Potatoes scarce. "Wood and water" were all that could be obtained.

We are glad to learn, from a private source, that our friends Messrs. Lyman and Douglass find good encouragement as surveyors. As a scientific man Mr. Lyman ranks high, and his attainments will eminently fit him to furnish accurate surveys, so important in a new country.

O. C. School.—The annual examination took place on Wednesday. A highly respectable company of visiters was present. The recitations and deportment of the pupils reflected great credit upon the laborious and indefatigable exertions of their teacher, Mr. Hatch.

DIED,

By drowning, in August 1847, by being carried out of a boat by a line, Anton Fortan Port, native of Fayal, Boatsteerer, belonging to the Ohio.

Of the scurvy, Nov. —, Henry Thompson, colored, aged 28, of Staten Island, Cook on board whale ship Portland, of Sag Harbor.

Fell overboard and was drowned from ship Robin Hood, Jose Sylva, a Portuguese. He was lost Sept. 22d, off the entrance of the Okotsk Sea.

In Honolulu, Nov. 25th, Mr. William Loe, aged 36, a native of Norwich, England. He has resided on the islands between eleven and twelve years.

On board ship Sheffield, of Sag Harbor, Oct. 12, Scudder Abbott, of Cold Spring, Long Island.

PASSENGERS.

In the Laura Ann for California—R. C. Janion, Esq:

Per Globe—Mrs. West and an infant 9 days old.

Per Inez—Capt. Deslandes, M. Dealet, Surgeon, 3 officers, and 33 of the crew from the Fr. whaleship Fanny, wrecked.

In the Julia from San Francisco—Messrs. E. Burgess, Allen Montgomery and Henry Hasking.

In the Atlantic for New London—Dr. C. F. Winslow and family.

In the Minstrel for China—Messrs. M. & F. Johnson, and Mr. Robson.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 12.—Cavalier, Merchant, Stonington, 27 mos, 15 sp, 1400 wh, 700 season.

13.—Ohio, Webb, New Bedford, 26 mos, 100 sp, 2800 wh, 900 season.

George & Susan, Taber, New Bedford, 25 mos, 100 sp, 2800 wh, 1000 season.

Harrison, Sherman, New Bedford, 30 mos, 40 sp, 1500 wh, 400 season.

14.—David Paddock, Swain, Nantucket, 22 mos, 600 sp, 90 wh, 240 season.

Plymouth, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 22 mos, 2300 wh, 1300 season.

15.—Sarah Ann, Russel, Nantucket, 29 mos, 170 sp, 400 wh, 240 season.

Alabama, Coggeshall, Nantucket, 17 mos, 600 sp, 350 season.

17.—Globe, West, Mystic, 25 mos, 25 sp, 1400 wh.

Frances Henrietta, Poole, New Bedford, 27 mos, 150 sp, 2850 wh, 2200 season.

Orion, David, Nantes, 11 mos, 950 whale.

Ferdinand, Postel, Havre, 30 mos, 150 sp, 1300 wh, 800 season.

Inez, Jackson, New Bedford, 24 mos, 100 sp, 2300 whale, 1600 season.

Ceres, Adams, New Bedford, 26 mos, 2000 wh, 1200 season.

18.—Robin Hood, Pendleton, Mystic, 25 mos, 3600 wh, 2200 season.

Portland, Corwin, Sag Harbor, 15 mos, 1600 wh, 1300 season.

19.—Morrison, Green, New London, 37 mos, 3300 wh, 1200 season.

William & Eliza, Whitfield, New Bedford, 37 mos, 1700 sp, 650 season.

Fr. bark Eliza, Malherbe, Havre, no report.

Isaac Hicks, Rice, New London, 38 mos, 4200, wants 300; crew down with the scurvy.

George Washington, Holt, New London, 28 mos, 5000 wh; experienced bad weather, lost sails, &c.

Nov. 20—Fr. whale ship Asia, Masson, Havre, 16 mos, 1350 whale; 19 men sick with scurvy.

Fr. bark Eliza, Malherbe, Havre, 14 mos, 250 whale.

21—Bremen whale ship Otaheite, Wieting, 23 mos, 100 sp., 2600 whale.

Am. whale ship Atlantic, Wilcox, New London, full, from Maui—sailed 23d for U. S.

Am. whale ship Mt. Vernon, Covell, New Bedford, 15 mos, 100 sperm, 1500 whale.

22—Am. whale ship Elizabeth Frith, Bishop, Sag Harbor, 26 mos, 100 sperm, 2100 whale.

23—Am. schooner Julia, Moran, 14 days from San Francisco. in ballast.

H. B. Co.'s brig Mary Dare, Scarborough, 21 days fm Victoria, lumber and salmon to H. B. Co.

25—H. B. Co.'s bark Cowlitz, Wainton, 21 ds fm Oregon.

Am. whale ship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 24 mos, 150 sperm, 2350 whale.

Am. whaleship Columbia, Pierson, Sag Harbor, 26 mos, 200 sperm, 2200 whale.

26—Am. whale ship South America, Sowle, Providence, 12 mos, 150 sperm, 2550 whale.

Bremen whale ship Patriot, Mensing, Bremen, 24 mos, 150 sperm, 1200 whale.

Am. whale ship Houqua, Brown, New Bedford; 14 mos, 1200 whale, 1100 season.

Am. whale ship Eliza Adams, Harding, Fairhaven, 17 mos, 130 sperm, 980 whale.

Sailed.

Nov. 17.—Russian Am. Co.'s bark Sitka, for St. Petersburg

Br. brig Laura Ann, Thomas, for California.

18.—Br. brig Tagus, Gibson, for Tahiti and Valparaiso.

Nov. 22.—J. E. Donnell, Hussey, to cruise.

23.—Sarah, Purrington, to cruise.

Hansa, Husing, to cruise.

Henry Kneeland, Fish, to cruise.

25. Ohio, Webb, for New Bedford.

27.—Ville de Rennes, to cruise.

Nov. 27—Am. merchant ship Minstrel, Doane, China.

Memoranda.

☞ The Ceres lost her main and fore topmasts in a squall off Maui.

The Robin Hood, leaking, damaged in a gale in Okotsk sea, put in to heave out and repair.

Spoke—October 6th—by Capt. Whitfield, of Wm. & Eliza E. L. B. Jenney, Allen, Fairhaven, 300 bbls. sperm oil—bound to Guam; all well.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 3.—Amazon, Smith, Fairhaven, 27 mos, 70 sp, 2250 wh, 1000 season.

Ohio, Webb, New Bedford, 26 mos, 100 sp, 2800 wh, 900 season.

Mt. Vernon, Covell, New Bedford, 15 mos, 100 sp, 1500 wh, 1400 season.

12.—Statira, Adams, New Bedford, 24 mos, 100 sp, 2400 wh, 1400 season.

14.—Eliza Adams, Harding, Fairhaven, 17 mos, 1250 wh, 900 season.

South America, Sowle, Providence, 12 mos, 150 sp, 2550 wh, 150 sp, 2550 wh. season.

15.—Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 24 mos, 150 sp, 2350 wh, 1400 season.

Sharon, Clough, Fairhaven, 29 mos, 200 sp, 2200 wh, 100 sp, 1400 wh. season.

16.—New England, Wilbur, New London, 24 mos, 80 sp, 3100 wh, 1100 season.

Nov. 16.—Houqua, Brown, New Bedford, 14 mos, 1200 wh, 1100 season.

18.—William & Eliza, Whitfield, New Bedford, 37 mos, 1700 sperm, 650 season.

Rowena, Adams, Fall River, 15 mos, 2000 wh, 2000 season.

Fanny, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 15 mos, 1700 wh, 1000 season.

Patriot, Mensing, Bremen, 13 mos, 120 sperm, 1200 wh, 1100 whale season.

19.—Gratitude, Wilcox, New Bedford, 28 mos, 350 sp, 3250 whale, 1100 season.

Globe; Daggett, New Bedford, 26 mos, 60 sperm, 1800 wh, 600 season.

Elizabeth Frith, Bishop, Sag Harbor, 24 mos, 100 sperm, 2100 whale, 1300 season.

Neptune. Nicholls, Sag Harbor, 28 mos, 1400 wh, 700 season.

Bayard, Fordham, Greenport, 23 mos, 1000 wh, 700 season.

Columbia, Pierson, Sag Harbor, 26 mos, 200 sperm, 2200 wh, 1100 season.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the cargo of the ship "Medora," just received from Boston, and adapted for the Islands, Oregon and California markets, consisting in part as follows:

Dry Goods.

5 bales Methuen Ticks, heavy, 5 do. Denims do.
6 do do Duck, heavy, 3 do. light Denims,
1 case Gambroons, 1 do. Osnaburgs,
1 do Pantaloon Stuffs, 4 pcs. fancy Cassimere,
1 piece blue Broadcloth, 1 do. black Broadcloth,
14 do mixed Satinets, 3 do. blue Satinets,
7 bales British Shirtings—36 & 40 inch—grey,
5 do Globe Drills, 5 cases blue Drills,
1 do bleach'd Drills, 1 case Codington Tweeds,
4 cases Cotton Thread—ass'd—white red & blue,
6 do Demi-fancy, wh't and br. Linens and Drills,
2 do Fancy Prints, 1 do. Handkerchiefs,
6 do Umbrellas and Parasols,
Red, Yellow and White Flannels.

Fashionable Goods for Ladies, Gent's and Children.

Lawn Bonnets, in band boxes, White Lace do.
Straw and Fancy Bonnets, in band boxes,
Cotton and Linen Tape, Spool Cotton,
Linen Thread, Italian Sewing Silk, Piping Cord,
Lace Caps, Hose, Virginia half mix'd do.
Open work do., white do., children's do., &c.
Gloves, Pearl Buttons, Elastics, Rosettes,
Hooks and Eyes, Veils, Green Barage,
Smyrna and Cambric Edgings, Insertion do.
Lace, Figured Curtain Muslin, Under Sleeves,
French Lace under Handkerchiefs, Dress Caps,
do wrought breakfast Caps, French Collars,
Chemisettes, fine Linen Cambric, Scarfs,
Babies' Waists and Caps, Lace Buttons,
Rich Muslin Dresses, Bonnet Ribbons, Cravats,
Russia Diaper, Cashmere Shawls, Petticoat Robes,
Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, Dress Fans,
Lace Cardinals, Merino Shawls, fine Flannel,
Boys' Caps, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes,
French Satin Slippers, Tabs, superior Braces,
Gaiters, Buskins, Navy Caps, Ivory Combs,
Shaving Boxes, Fancy Cravats, Cologne,
And a great variety of other articles.

Provisions and Groceries.

25 bbls. Mess Pork, 44 prime do., 40 do. Pr. Beef,
60 do do Beef, 12 casks Pilot Bread,
50 do Crushed Sugar, 26 boxes Cocoa Paste,
Havens, Cavendish and Nectar Leaf Tobacco,
Nutmegs, Sultana Raisins, Shaving Soap,
Castile and ass'd Soap, Paste Blacking,
Cotton Twine, 1 pipe Figs, Pimento, Pepper,
Cloves, Mustard, 10 bbls. Vinegar,
Split Peas in jugs and barrels, Salt, Saleratus,
'Justo Sans' Cigars, 'De Moya' do., long 9 do.,
Bunch Raisins, Ground Rice in jugs, Prunes,
Cold Water, Butter and Graham Crackers,
Porter and Ale, superior Olive Oil, Dried Apples,
3 bbls. Smoking Tobacco in papers, Pipes,
Sewing Twine, Brooms, Pickles, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Pepper Sauce,
Lemon, Rasberry and Sarsparilla Syrups,
Stoughton's Elixir, Currant Jelly, Marmalade,
Preserved Quince, Plums, Stewed Venison,
Veal, Mutton, Lobster, Cod, Soup,
Baltimore Oysters, Pulverized Sage, Hams,
Best Family Butter, Seidlitz Powders,
Superior Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, in tins, &c.

October 23, 1847—tf

HEMP CORDAGE.

4 COILS 1¼ inch, 1 coil 5 inch, 2 do 1½,
1 do 5½ do 4 do 1¾ do 2 do 5¾,
3 do 2 do 1 do 6 do 1 do 2¼,
1 do 6¼ do 3 do 3 do,
1 do 3¾ do 2 do 4 do,
3 do 4¼ do 5 do 4½ do,
Coils Marline, coils Houseline, do Spunyarn,
do Deep Sea Lines, do Handline.
Also—25 coils Manila. For sale by

nov13. tf. EVERETT & CO.

NEW GOODS PER "MINSTREL."

THE Cargo now landing from Am. Ship "Minstrel," Justus Doane, Master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers.

Dry Goods.

Bales and cases ass'd br. Sheetings, 28½ & 40 in.,
Orleans Fancies; Mexican Mixtures; Ticking;
Stripes, ass'd; Denims; blue and bleach'd Jeans;
Long Cloths; Camlets; bleached Shirting;
Bleached and blue Drills; blue Plaids;
Indigo blue Cottons, (best); Canton Flannel;
Red Flannel; Blue and Orange Prints;
Check Prints; Merrimack do., light colors;
Striped Prints, two colors; Furniture do;
Merrimack Blue do.; Bleached Dowlas;
Scotch Russia Diaper; Blankets; Ribbons;
Suspenders; Hosiery; Slop Clothing, ass'd;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Caps, ass'd;
White and blue cotton Thread; Shirts, &c., &c.

Naval Stores, Groceries, &c.

Canvas; Sail Twine; Coal Tar; Rosin; Pitch;
Tar; Family Brown Soap; Starch;
Fine Cut, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco;
Cavendish Tobacco; best Havana Cigars;
American and Cuba (short 6's and long 9) Cigars;
Prime Pork; Navy Mess Beef; Hams; Cheese;
Cold water, Butter and Graham Crackers;
Ground Rice; Split Peas; Dried Apples; Honey;
Confectionery; Cocoa Paste; Maccaroni;
Vermicella; Sweet Oil; Fine Table Salt; Hops;
Cider Vinegar; Mustard; whole and gr'd Pepper;
Cassia; Pimento; Cloves; Nutmegs; Rio Coffee;
Teas; Eng. refined loaf and crushed Sugar;
Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Ale;
Lemon Syrup; S. Madeira and Port Wine;
Champagne; Currants; Prunes, in glass jars;
Box Raisins; Paste Blacking, &c., &c., &c.

Crockery and Hardware, &c.

Crockery Ware, consisting in part of
Glass Chimneys; Lamps; Tumblers; Tea Setts;
Blue edged Soup and Dinner Plates; Nappies;
Bowls, Mugs, &c.; Coffee Mills; Shot;
Grindstones; Granite Gate Posts; Hunt's Axes;
Handled Axes; Hatchets; Lead Pipe; Saws;
Deck Lights; Iron Wire; handled Frying Pans;
Hoes; Vices and Anvils; Spades and Shovels;
Sad Irons; Blacksmith's Hammers; Sheet Lead;
Window Weights; Brads; Navy and Jack Knives;
Clinches and Rivets; Copper Tacks; Iron Pumps;
Tea Kettles; Zinc, Iron and Composition Nails;
Sheathing Copper; refined round, sq. & flat Iron;
Cast and Blister Steel; Iron Life Boats;
Anchor and Chain; Cooking Stoves, &c.

Medicines, Paints and Paint Stuffs.

Cases Medicines, Medicine Chests, fill'd complete;
Phials; Cologne Water; Rose do.; Castor Oil;
Bitters; Isinglass; Spirits Turpentine;
Boiled Linseed Oil; Venetian Red; Lamp Black;
French Yellow; Copal and Japan Varnish;
Bright Varnish; Putty; Black Paint; Wht. Lead;
Whiting; Glue, &c., &c., &c.

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Cases ass'd Gent's fine calf and pegg'd Shoes;
Ladies' fine Buskins; Gent's fine calf skin sewed,
lined and bound Brogans;
Red, white, kip and black bottom Brogans;
Mens' thick pegg'd Boots; Ladies' bronze Gaiters;
Ladies' kid Buskins; Bunches Shoe Strings;
Mens' calf skin sewed Boots; Womens' gr. Shoes;
Gent's grained pegg'd Boots; fine pegg'd Brogans;
Navy mens' sewed Pumps;
Mens' lined and bound pegg'd Shoes;
Womens' kid Slippers; French Sole Leather;
Sole, Oak Tan and Bellows Leather;
French Calf Skin; English Saddles;
Stationery, ass'd, consisting of Ledgers, Journals,
Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.,

Also,

An assortment of Tin and Wooden Ware, Brushes,
Window Glass, Horse Carts, &c., &c., &c.

oct23. tf. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

RECEIVED per Angola, Minstrel and Medora, and for sale at the new brick shoe store:

Gent's fine calf and goat Boots:
Do do lasting Gaiters:
Do do calf and goat half Boots:
Ladies' bronze Buskins and Slippers:
Do do and black lasting gaiters:
Do fine white satin Slippers:
Mens' morocco, goat, calf, kip and cowhide boots, shoes, brogans, pumps and slippers:
Boys' fine calf half Boots: Misses' kid Slippers:
Womens' calf, kid and morocco walking Shoes:
Childrens' kid and leather boots, shoes and ties.

Also for sale a general assortment of shoe findings, — thread, hammers, pincers, awls, knives, rasps, nails, pegs, stamps, beads, &c., &c.

N. B. Boots and shoes of every style, made to order and warranted. Repairing done with neatness and despatch, at the usual prices, by

J. H. WOOD.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1847.—4wP&F.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA,

HAS for sale—Flour—650 bags, Chile.
Bread—130,000 pounds, Navy.
Sugar—110 boxes Havana white; 250 bags Peruvian and 100 bags Manila.
Coffee—75 bags; Lard—50 kegs American.
Hams—200 English.
Cheese—110 do. 4 to 10 pounds each.
Wine—100 10 and 20 gallon casks Claret, also Port and Sherry in bottles.
Brandy—two casks superior old Cogniac.
Liqueurs—20 cases French.
Cigars—10,000 Guayaquil; 10,000 Regalias.
Hats—1 bale Guayaquil.
Hardware—1 cask Saucepans, 1 do. Fry Pans, 1 do. assorted Cutlery.
Also, 2,000 bbls. Sandwich Islands Salt.

nov13 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.
Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail.

my1tf

FOR SALE

BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO, 140 bbls Mess Beef, 66 bbls Pork, (Prime)
3060 feet American Oak Plank, assorted sizes,
200 " do Ash do do do
20,000 " N. W. Scantling and Plank.
Also—an assortment of Brushes, viz.:—
Assorted Nos. Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, White Wash Brushes, Handled do, Deck Scrub do, Cabin Mops, Pitch do, Mop yarn, 200 pieces assorted Paper Hangings.

sept 18

Bibles! Bibles!!

THE Seamen's Chaplain has received a fresh supply of Bibles of various sizes and bindings. Prices varying from 37 1-2 cents to $7,00 per copy. These Bibles are sent out by the American Bible Society, to the Auxiliary Hawaiian Bible Society.

Nov. 4—t. f.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportvnity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

***Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

REUGLAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.

my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

SPELLING BOOKS, &c.

A FRESH quantity of "Webster's Spelling Books," have been received by the Seamen's Chaplain. Also, the "Union Spelling Book."

At the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain may also be found a fresh supply of Religious Books, published by the American Tract Society, for sale and gratuitous distribution.

Bound volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of "The Friend," and the present vol. to the last No. published, for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

November 18—tf

STORAGE.

THE large Yard adjoining the premises of the subscriber is offered to the public for the storage of lumber, spars, &c. Also, a part of the Shed now being erected on the premises.

oct23. tf. F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

WANTED

A GOOD Sign and Ornamental Painter, of steady habits, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, on application to I. H. WRIGHT.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS, J. F. B. MARSHALL, WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

A. P. EVERETT, JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO, E. S. BENSON, A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce,

HILO, HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,		$2,50
Two copies,	"	4,00
Three "	"	5,00
Five "	"	7,00
Ten "	"	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND.

VOL. V.] HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I., DECEMBER 16, 1847. [No. XXIV.

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

THE DRUNKARD'S DOOM.

Behold yon poor wretch as he totters along,
Almost on the brink of the grave,
Alas! he's one of King Alcohol's throng,
His health to that demon he gave.
For what? why, for that liquor, that poisonous draught
That stings as it sweetly goes down,
Full many a gallon of rum he's quaff'd,
Enough, perhaps, a bullock to drown.

Behold how his eye in wild phrensy doth roll,
How unnerved his once powerful arm,
The poison hath struck to his innermost soul,
Yet doth not its victim alarm;
A deep burning thirst is now scorching his frame,
In vain to allay it he tries,
At the poisoner's store he takes one more horn,
See, he staggers, he falls, ah he dies.

Oh! ever, my friend, of the poison beware,
'Twill blast all thy prospects in life,
'Twill cause thee to sink in the depths of despair.
'Twill ruin thy children and wife,
'Twill hurl thy poor soul from yon glittering skies
And cause thee with devils to dwell,
If thou hast, from ruin oh quickly arise,
Renounce it and all shall be well.

HAULTAUT.

The Seamen's Friend.

Mary Wood, or the Sailor's Daughter.

That seemed an ill wind which blew her father from the end of the spanker-boom into the middle of the broad Atlantic, and left him to sleep there till the sea shall give up its dead. She was not then old enough to understand the meaning of the word 'orphan,' but she was old enough to weep with her mother, in the dark, stormy night, as the rain pattered against the glass and the wind rattled on the roof, and they talked about father. But we cannot always tell whether the wind blows ill or well. To the crew of Christopher Columbus, steering into an unknown ocean, the wind which drove them from their homes and friends, and daily involved them in deeper gloom and greater peril seemed to them ill. No wonder the impatience of the sailors rose to absolute mutiny. No wonder they determined on throwing their commander overboard and returning home. But that wind soon opened to their astonished eyes and gladdened hearts a *new world*.

What might have been the fate of Mary Wood, had not her father been lost at sea, is not for us to know. It might have been better—it might have been worse. What it really was the sequel will show.

In April, 1827, the Packet ship Britannia, Capt. Charles H. Marshall, sailed from New York for Liverpool. Wood was one of the sailors. He had borne away the best wishes and blessings of his wife and little daughter; and had, doubtless, more than once spread an additional sheet of canvass *with a will* that the good ship might return him the sooner to the loved ones at home. One day, about mid-ocean, the weather being fine, and the passengers mostly below, in the performance of his duty he went out on the spanker-boom, when the strap of the topping-liff broke, let the boom suddenly fall, and precipitated him into the water. The cry of "A man overboard," sent a thrill through the ship. The boat was instantly lowered. It could not have been more than five minutes before the brawney arm of a shipmate was extended to pull him on board. But that arm lifted only his hat. Poor Wood had gone down to rise no more till the last day. Suddenly as ever a squall sprung up in the tropics, did gloom and sorrow pervade all parts of that ship. In the forecastle they talked and talked of their departed shipmate; and as the first evening drew on, their imaginations heard him crying for help, or saw his spirit in the mizzen-top, or flitting across the troubled waves. So deep was the sensation in the cabin, that a subscription was raised for the sailor's widow and orphan, amounting, before the voyage closed, to about two hundred dollars. Capt. Marshall was appointed trustee of this fund to dispense with in such a way as might best benefit the bereaved. On his return to New York he sought them out, and from time to time judiciously ministered to their necessities. Months, and voyage after voyage passed away, and the captain did not forget his charge. At length, on returning, he found that the widow had married, sickened and died; leaving the orphan daughter alone, penniless and friendless. Not entirely friendless, however; for a family, by the name of F——, in Dover Street, took her in. Thus provided for, the captain left the sailor's daughter, an interesting child, of about five years, sitting by the fireside; and sewing carpet rags. The balance of the funds, in his hands, he deposited to the credit of Mary Wood, in the Seamen's savings bank.

When he returned from the sea, he went to visit his little Mary. But she was gone. The F—— family had removed nobody could tell where. Some eight years passed away, and though he often inquired, no tidings could he get of Mary. He advertised for her in the newspapers and another year passed, without bringing to light any Mary Wood, daughter of a sailor lost from the Britannia in 1827.

In the meantime her deposite in the bank had increased to a handsome sum, and the captain thought he would try the virtue of one more advertisement. It was published in the New York Sun. Not long afterwards, a gentleman from Connecticut came into Captain Marshall's office in Burling slip, New York, informing him that Mary Wood had been brought up on an equality with his own children; in his family; that she was an excellent girl, and wanted to know why any body should feel an interest in her so as to seek her out through the agency of a newspaper. Up to this time she had known nothing of her little deposite in the Savings Bank, and when informed, she let it remain till the hour of need. The other day she came herself to the city, and went to the captain's office. He at once saw the picture of her father in her expressive face. He gave her her Bank book, with which she went and drew her deposite, amounting, now to the pretty sum of *three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, and seventy cents.* And further, Mary Wood is now married to a respectable mechanic, lives in good circumstances, and cheerfully carries the name of Mary Bardwell of New Canaan, Ct.

Sir Alex. Ball and Lord Nelson.

It is a most melancholly fact that oftentimes persons are unfriendly to each other who ought to be bound together by the strongest ties. It is still more melancholly to contemplate the oftentimes foolish and insignificant causes of their alienation. When a reconciliation is effected an entirely different feeling pervades the mind of the beholder. The following narrative of alienation and reconciliation, between two distinguished Naval officers is worthy of perusal:

"At the close of the American war, Captain Ball was entrusted with the protection and convoying of an immense mercantile fleet to America, and by his great prudence and unexampled attention to the interests of all and each, endeared his name to the American merchants, and laid the foundation of that high respect and predilection which both the Ameircans and their government ever afterwards entertained for him.

Shortly after the general peace was established, Captain Ball, who was now a mar-

ried man, passed sometime with his lady in France, and, if I mistake not, at Nantz. At the same time, and in the same town, among the other English visitors, Lord (then Captain) Nelson, happened to be one. In consequence of some punctilio, as to whose business it was to pay the compliment of the first call, they never met, and this trifling affair occasioned a coldness between the two naval commanders, or in truth a mutual prejudice against each other. Some years after, both their ships being together close off Minorca and near Port Mahon, a violent storm nearly disabled Lord Nelson's vessel, and in addition to the fury of the wind, it was night-time and the thickest darkness. Captain Ball, however, brought his vessel at length to Nelson's assistance, took his in tow, and used his best endeavors to bring her and his own vessel into Port Mahon.—The difficulties and the dangers increased. Nelson considered the case of his own ship as desperate, and that unless she was immediately left to her own fate, both vessels would inevitably be lost. He, therefore, with the generosity natural to him, repeatedly requested Captain Ball to let him loose; and on Captain Ball's refusal, he became impetuous, and enforced his demand with passionate threats. Captain Ball then himself took the speaking-trumpet, which the fury of the wind and the waves rendered necessary, and with great solemnity and without the least disturbance of temper, called in reply, "I feel confident that I can bring you in safe; I therefore must not, and, by the help of Almighty God! I will not leave you!" What he promised he performed; and after they were safely anchored, Nelson came on board of Ball's ship, and embracing him with all the ardor of acknowledgment, exclaimed "a friend in need is a friend indeed!" At this time and on this occasion commenced that firm and perfect friendship between those two great men, which was interrupted only by the death of the former. The pleasing task of dwelling on this mutual attachment I defer to that part of the present sketch which will relate to Sir Alexander Ball's opinions of men and things. It will be sufficient for the present to say, that the two men, whom Lord Nelson especially honored, were Sir Thomas Troubridge and Sir Alexander Ball; and once, when they were both present, on some allusion made to the loss of his arm, he replied, "who shall dare to tell me that I want an arm, when I have three right arms—this (putting forth his own) and Ball, and Troubridge."

An Angel's Visit.—A young angel of distinction being sent down to this earth on some business, for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him as a guide.—They arrived over the sea of Martinico, in the middle of the long day of an obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When, through the clouds of smoke, he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the amount of pain, misery and destruction the crews yet alive were dealing around to each other, he turned angrily to his guide and said, "you blockhead, you are ignorant of your business; you undertook to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell." "No sir," answered the guide, "I have made no mistake; this is really earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men call humanity.—[Franklin.

Most Beautiful.—*The Resurrection.*—Drelincourt, in his essay on Death, has the following beautiful passage in illustration of his views of the world, and the resurrection of the body:—"Shall I say what is impossible with man is impossible with God? He has already created the world by His word, and he is able to restore it again by the same. Art has found out methods to make beautiful vessels of melted ashes; and shall not God's hand unto which all the skill of art and all the strength of nature are as nought, be able to gather up the ashes of the earth, and to make of it a body full of light and glory?"

True Every Word.—We want less form, and more power; less circumlocution, and more heart devotion. We pray too long, and with too little unction. A few warm and stirring petitions, proceeding from a heart full of love, are of more value to the life of a church, than a thousand lengthened petitions to the Deity, where devotion dies upon the lips of the suppliant, and where every one longs for the close of an unedifying service. It is life, and power and unction, that we want in our social prayers; something to rouse, to animate, to cheer, and to fill the heart with love and joy.

Business Engagements.—They are of far more importance than people generally suppose. By men who are thrifty and successful in making money, they are always promptly attended to; and when you know a man to be in a constant state of excitement, and always "hard pushed" for the "dollars needful" you may be sure that he seldom keeps an engagement. Promptness in keeping them and not competition, is the life of business. Often have we known a poor but honest man establish his credit merely by going to dine with his friend at the *appointed hour;* and we have known more than one busines man to lose his credit by thinking more of his cigar than the engagement he has made.

☞ The Roman Advertiser of December 26, in an article compiled to show the impossibilities of St. Peter's at Rome being over crowded, gives the following curious statistics as to the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe:—

	Persons.	Sq. yds.
St. Peter's,	54,000	13,500
Milan Cathedral,	37,000	9,250
St. Paul's at Rome,	32,000	8,000
St. Paul's at London,	25,600	6,400
St. Petronio at Bologna,	24,400	6,100
Florence Cathedral,	24,300	6,075
Antwerp Cathedral,	24,000	6,000
St. Sophia's at Constantinople,	23,000	5,750
St. John, Lateran,	22,900	5,725
Notre Dame at Paris,	21,000	5,250
Pisa Cathedral,	13,000	3,250
St. Stephen's at Vienna,	12,400	3,100
St. Dominic's at Bologna,	12,000	3,000
St. Peter's at Bologna,	11,400	2,850
Cathedral of Siena,	11,000	2,740
St. Mark's Venice,	7,000	1,750

The piazza of St. Peter's, it is added, in its widest limits, allowing twelve (persons) to the quadrate meter (square yard,) holds 624,000; allowing four to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000. In its narrower limits, not comprising the porticos of the Piazza Rusticucei, 474,000 crowded, and 138,000 in military array.

Sale of Japanese Curiosities.—The sale of curiosities, &c., taken from the Japanese junk by the Bremen ship Otaheite, of which we gave an account in No. 28, came off on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of our townspeople and strangers. The bidding was very spirited, particularly for the beautiful specimens of japaned ware, inlaid work, metallic vases, spittoons, curious china ware, tea-kettles, and other paraphernalia of Japanese domestic life, which all brought large prices. Besides these there were many curious things to give one an idea of Japanese handicraft, such as boxes of carpenters' tools; razors, scissors, hardware, shoes, paints, drugs, &c. Unfortunately there were no dry goods, books, &c. The junk's cargo appeared to consist of "notions" as Yankees would say. Their copper, brass hoop, composition, iron wire and iron were all of superior quality. There was also some excellent glue, white lead, ginger and cinnamon. This sample of Japanese merchandise was sufficient to show that they have many articles that could be profitably exported and that their own skill and comfort could be materially increased by a foreign trade. The amount of the sale was $1300.

Captain Wieting takes his beeswax, amounting to 12,000 lbs., to Europe.—[Polynesian.

☞ How different is the human character according to the difference of place. In our passions, as in our creeds, we are the mere dependants of geographical situation. Nay, the trifling variation of a single mile will revolutionize the whole tides and torrents of our hearts. The man who is meek, generous, benevolent, and kind, in the country enters the scene of contest, and becomes forthwith fiery or mean, selfish or stern, just as if the virtuous were only for solitude, and vices for a city.—[E. L. Bulwer—Pelham.

Donations for the Chapel.

Ship Elizabeth Frith,

J. Bishop,	$10 00	
C. T. Anderson,	1 00	
W. F. Dutcher,	1 00	
A. Ellsworth,	1 00	
G. W. Morey,	1 00	
T. Cullard,	1 00	
E. Frible,	1 00	
H. Young,	50	
H. Hendrick,	50	
		17 00

Ship Portland,

J. R. Corwin,	10 00	
J. R Hunthing,	5 00	
S. Thompson,	1 00	
H. Warnel,	1 00	
R. Waderson,	1 00	
N. Smith,	2 00	
Manuel,	1 00	
R. Smith,	1 00	
J. Birch,	1 00	
G. Henry,	1 00	
D. Beator,	1 00	
		25 00

Ship Gratitude,

P. T. Wilcox,	10 00	
G. Whitens,	4 00	
J. Joseph,	2 00	
J. B. Kengham,	2 00	
A. Remington,	2 00	
		20 00

Ship Howqua,

——— ———,	$10 00	
C. Heath,	1 00	
S. McCune,	1 00	
M. Joseph,	1 00	
A. Buckman,	1 00	
A. Bell,	50	
Carpenter,	1 00	
W. N. Lumbard,	1 00	
T. Brown,	1 00	
Laws,	50	
P. Shute,	1 00	
B. Jacket,	25	
M. Therose,	50	
J. Holbert,	50	
J. King,	1 00	
		21 25

Ship Isaac Hicks,

J. C. Rice,	10 00	
G. N. Lamb,	5 00	
R. Cooper,	2 00	
F. Lathrop,	1 50	
N. Newbury,	2 00	
J. S. Rogers,	2 00	
E. Pratt,	2 00	
E. D. Simons,	3 00	
T. H. Sherman,	2 00	
A. D. Silva,	1 00	
J. Edgford,	1 00	
G. Bessel,	1 00	
	33 50	
		83 25

Amount brought up,	33 50	83 25
A. Bessel,	1 00	
A. Sylvester,	1 00	
M. Burton,	1 00	
J, Thurston	1 00	
D. Grimes,	1 00	
M. Silva,	1 00	
W. Grey,	3 00	
A Kinchman,	1 00	
T. Johnson,	2 00	
P. Guardo,	1 00	
J. Ambush,	1 00	
C. L. Gardner	2 00	
Bush,	1 00	
		48 50

Ship Inez,

W. L. Jackson,	5 00	
L. Heren,	1 00	
H. S. Cogswell,	1 00	
J. A. Lopes,	2 00	
R. C. Bayley,	2 00	
W. H. Tibbetts,	1 00	
G. Gouch,	2 00	
W. C. Richardson,	2 00	
J Huntsman,	1 00	
W. Bapp,	1 00	
O. Beaum,	50	
A. Lima,	1 00	
J. Adley,	1 00	
J. Lunn,	50	
F. Burley,	50	
D. Hoyt,	50	
		22 00

H. B. Co.'s Bk. Columbia,

A. Duncan,	2 00	
W. Mitchell,	2 00	
J. Cooper,	2 00	
J. Lamberts,	2 00	
G. Holland,	2 00	
E. Frobert,	1 00	
E. Maury,	25	
G. Gennings,	50	
A. Backman,	25	
H. Murphy,	2 00	
Barber,	25	
		14 25

H. B. Co.'s Bk. Cowlitz,

J. D. Miller,	2 00	
J. Langster,	2 00	
H. G. Lewis,	1 00	
		5 00
Mr. Fox, "Florida,"	5 00	
Mr. Mayhew, "	2 00	
F. Studley, "Uncas,"	2 00	
Mr. ———, Honolulu,	5 00	
R. Henry, "Inez,"	2 00	
W. S. Hurstwait,	1 00	
Capt. Pierson, "Columbia,"	5 00	
Capt. Hoyer, Hilo,	2 00	
Mr. John Watson,	2 00	
		34 00
Total,		$207 00

Donations for the Friend.

D. Fanning,	$1 00
Dane,	50
J. W. Miers,	50
A Friend,	50
L. M. Baskirk,	25

☞The conquest of California and New Mexico extends the boundary of the United States on the west coast, from the forty-second to the thirty second parallel of north latitude, and produces a great alteration in the territorial possession of the belligerent powers. The comparative size of Mexico and the United States, in 1836, was as follows:—

		SQUARE ACRES.
United States territory,		1,408,000,000
Mexican territory,		1,081,600,000
We have now to deduct from Mexico and add to the United States:		
Upper California,	240,860,160	
New Mexico,	187,472,000	
Texas,	123,904,000	
		502,236,160
Left to Mexico,		579,963,840

In 1836, the possessions of the various powers on this continent were as follows:—

Russian,	480,000,000
British,	1,792,000,000
United States,	1,408,000,000
Mexican,	1,081,600,000
Central American,	119,040,000
Total, (7,626,000 miles,)	4,880,740,000

Deducting from Mexico and adding to the United States 502,236,160 acres, and deducting from the United States and adding to the British possessions 32,000,000 acres, ceded to Great Britain by the Oregon treaty, the possessions of the various powers on the North American continent now stand as follows:—

1846.	MILES.	ACRES.
Russian,	750,000	480,000,000
British,	2,850,000	1,824,000,000
United States,	2,934,744	1,878,236,160
Mexican,	905,256	579,363,830
Central American,	186,000	119,040,000
	7,626,000	4,880,640,000

By the conquest of New Mexico and California, there has been added to the Union a population estimated at 300,000 souls, mostly Indians. We estimate California at 100,000 and New Mexico at 200,000. New Mexico contains the best gold mines on the continent; also, silver, copper and iron mines. Agriculture is carried on by extensive irrigation, for which the mountain streams afford great facilities. California is said to contain valuable mines of coal, iron, zinc, gold and quicksilver; but for agriculture and grazing purposes, its importance has been overrated.—[N. Y. Sun.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning 10th inst. the government wharf — a wooden pier, supported by stone pillars — fell in and launched overboard a large amount of oil, bricks, anchors, wood, casks, &c., which had just been landed from the Bremen ship Patriot that was preparing to heave down. Damage not ascertained.–[Polynesian.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 16, 1847.

End of Volume V.

This number closes the fifth volume of the Friend. We would acknowledge our indebtedness to all who have contributed mentally or in a pecuniary way for the support of the paper. It serves as a rich reward for all our toils, to learn that "The Friend" has been welcomed and read by the increasingly numerous class of sea-faring men visiting our shores. We have received many assurances of its usefulness among the tenants of the forecastle. They are in much greater want of useful reading than those who dwell in the after part of the ship, hence, we have made special efforts to furnish them with a good supply of our paper as well as of other reading matter. Nearly 1,000 copies have semi-monthly gone abroad among the 10,000 seamen touching at the ports of the Sandwich Islands. In reviewing the past we see many "rocks" that we have barely escaped. We trust that past experience may serve to make us keep better reckoning and a brighter look-out in future. It will still be our honest endeavor to make our small sheet a useful and entertaining "Friend" among seamen and landsmen.—Vol. VI., No. 1, will be punctually issued on the 1st of January, 1848.

☞ All persons having money in their hands belonging to the account of the Friend are respectfully requested to remit the same at the earliest possible opportunity. Subscribers who have enjoyed the reading of our paper the last 12 months, and have not as yet paid their subscriptions, it is hoped will do so on or before the first of January, '48.

California needs Gospel Ministers.—According to the frequent reports we hear respecting the moral and religious condition of California, good and efficient gospel ministers are much needed. We have just received a letter from a mechanic in San Francisco, stating that he had not enjoyed the privilege of attending public worship for the last 12 months. In all newly settled countries there will of course exist much to lament, and many years must elapse ere the institutions of education and religion will fully meet the wants of the people. We find it so here, and we presume it may be still more the case there. Happy changes and beneficial reforms will not be accomplished by loud denunciations; steady, persevering and self-denying exertions are much needed. We hope the day is not far distant when a faithful company of God's ministers shall be located in that gospel harvest field. It is a noble field for usefulness. The elements of society may be in a chaotic state, but the leaven of the gospel will produce order and regularity. Let a few, bold, talented, energetic and noble minded ministers enter that field preaching the gospel, establishing schools, advocating temperance, and otherwise giving a healthy tone to public sentiment, and very soon would their influence be felt. We believe their labors would be appreciated by not a few of the residents and settlers. San Francisco is now, we believe, almost entirely destitute of ministerial labor. It ought not so to be. But where are the men so much needed? Some, we hope, are on their way thither, and others soon to follow. It is a reproach to the Protestant church of Europe, and the United States particularly, to have that beautiful country becoming settled without an Evangelical ministry forming a part of the community.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing remarks, we have read a most excellent letter published in the columns of the last Polynesian. It was written, we understand, by our friend Mr. Lyman, now "surveying" in that country. He appears to be taking an accurate moral survey of California, as well as ascertaining the exact number of acres in the extensive *ranchos*. The views which he has taken of the country fully corroborate our statements in regard to the need of an Evangelical gospel ministry. He remarks thus, "from what I have seen and heard I have no doubt a competent Evangelical Minister would find a fair support on the spot, either at San Francisco or Monterey." We earnestly recommend our readers to peruse that letter, if they desire correct information in regard to California. We hope Mr. Lyman will not allow his pen to rest until the world shall be extensively benefitted by his observations upon that almost *terra incognita*.

Japanese Junk.—On the 7th of May, the "Francis Henrietta," Poole, fell in with a Japanese Junk, of about 200 tons, N. lat. 42°, E. long. 152°, near 300 miles from land. Out of a crew of 17, only 4 survived. The vessel had been about 7 months at sea. She was on her passage from Osaka to Jeddo, when she was dismasted, after which she was driven about at the mercy of the winds and waves. After the provisions on board were all exhausted, the crew cast lots, for the purpose of selecting some one whose flesh should serve to protract the lives of his comrades. He was dispatched in this manner. Two, according to lot, were compelled to fight each other, until one should be killed. At the time the vessel was discovered one was found lying nearly dead with several dirk-wounds about the head. They were taken on board the Francis Henrietta, kindly treated for 30 days, when they were landed on the Island of Niphon. Nothing of much value was found on board the Junk. After Capt. Poole had taken all that he chose to bring off, he set fire to the wreck.

Large Families.—Captain Sandford, of ship "John," remarked, in our hearing, recently, that two of his brothers had families numbering 44 children. David 23, and Thomas 21, and all lived to mature years. Not one of the whole number ever became intemperate. Thomas, the father of the largest number of children, died at the age of 72, having commanded a ship 40 years. He runaway from his parents at the age of 14, and at 19 returned home, master of a beautiful ship. No one need be surprised at these facts, for he was never known to use intoxicating drinks, even to drink a glass of wine! Capt. Sanford added that more than 100 persons, children and adults, now called him Uncle!

An English sailor called at the Chaplain's study recently, who remarked that he was one of a family of 15 sons and 3 daughters, and that once, and only once, all were together.

There is a family on the east end of Long Island, numbering 18 sons and 1 daughter. Several of the sons are engaged in the whale-fishery.

For the Friend.

Ladrone Islands.

Friend Damon,—As it was your wish I should furnish for your readers some account of the Marianas, or Ladrone Islands, I send you the following:—

The Islands composing the Group, or Chain, are eight larger, and a number of smaller ones, besides two Volcanic Islands farther to the North, one of which Volcanoes is still in active operation. They lay in nearly a North and South line, and in longitude of 156° East, and latitude from 13 to 19° North. The Southern Island is called Guam, the next Rota, both of which are inhabited, and under the Spanish Government. Tinian, the next to the North, is occupied as a penal settlement, and Saypan, still farther North, is inhabited by natives from the Caroline group of Islands, and Gregan, the most Northern part of the chain, by some King's Mill group natives, and two white men, runaways. The Islands are excellent to recruit a whale ship, either before or after the Japan or North West season. Guam affords an abundance, every thing a whale ship wants, (repairs excepted,) and at a cheap rate. It has been the usual practice of ships bound to Guam, for refreshments, to anchor a day or two at Umata Bay, to take on board what water may be wanted, as it is much easier getting it there than at the harbor; but it can be got at the harbor, and with as little trouble as at many places where whalers often water. Sometimes, also, ships in want of hogs stop a day at Rota, or Tinian, as they are getting rather scarce at Guam. The harbor is called Apra, and is easy of access, being formed by a coral reef and a small Island, and it is perfectly safe, unless in the season of typhoons, August, September and October, when it will be more safe to haul into the inner harbor. The only port charges are $6,50, and are to be paid at but one place. There are no duties on any thing you may have to sell. The harbor lays on the West side of the Island, and if a pilot is wanted one will always come off, provided the customary signal is made. Pilotage in and out, $12,00. The principal city is situated five miles from the the harbor, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants. The whole Island contains 8,000, and Rota 500. Formerly they contained a great many more; report says when first discovered, the 4 Southern Islands, Guam, Rota, Tinian, and Saypan, alone, contained 60,000, the descendants of which have intermixed with the Spaniards, and are now reduced to about 8,500 souls. Good wood can be had for $3,00 per cord, cash, or $4,00 trade. Beef rather poor, 5 cents per pound. Yams $1,00 per hundred pounds. Sweet potatoes 75 cents per hundred pounds, Oranges 25 cents per hundred. The Government is good and entirely supported by old Spain, at the expense of about $8,000 per year. The inhabitants have to make their own roads and bridges, and I believe pay one tenth of the produce of the land, which eventually goes to the Priests, five of which reside on Guam. They are Catholics, but of what order I cannot say.

Yours,

BLUE WATER.

Bad Company.—The associations young men are apt to form in large and growing cities, result in disgraceful and melancholy ends. Bad company is the pest of society, and while it ruins thousands, it likewise brings pain and misery to many a fond and affectionate parent. Young men who are easily weaned from once loved homes, must be ignorant of the deceits of the world; would they but listen to the voice of experience, and be more willing to obey the wishes of their fathers, bitter remorse would be a stranger indeed to their abode, and joy and comfort would reign in its stead. It is surprising how soon young men become infatuated with the doings and sayings of persons of doubtful character, knowing, as they do, that such beings are never respected where good morals predominate; and nothing is more painful to behold than a youth boldly entering the haunts of crime, fearing no one, and ridiculing the admonitions of a virtuous friend; inevitable ruin is his reward; an early grave his portion. To the hardened and depraved, whose years have been but wasted time, are the mass of young men indebted for their reckless acts, and for their own stubborn will are they in a measure to be censured. Let friendly advice and plain-spoken truth always command respect and attention, for it is the food that nourishes the body, and saves many a soul from ruin and disgrace.—[Nat. Press.

The way to Heaven.—How poor you are, if you have no heaven but this world. You have nothing but a little part of this clod of earth, and what is it all worth? If you have a little more land than some of your neighbors, or if you are in a way to make more money than others; if your accommodations are better than others, and you have more worldly conveniences and pleasures than others, or if you are promoted a little higher among men than some others are—what a poor portion is this, and how miserable are you who have no better happiness that you can call your own! How happy do these things make you? What satisfaction do they yield you? Are such things as these the "rivers of pleasure" that you choose for your portion? O, how miserable! When a few days are passed, you must go to the grave and into eternity, and then your glory shall not descend after you. Then how wretched are you, if, when you have done with worldly enjoyments, it may be said that you have received consolation! Luke iv., 24.—[President Edwards.

The Test of Faith,—Do you fetch your joys from earth or heaven? things future or present? things hoped for, or things possessed? What garden yieldeth you your sweetest flowers? Whence is the food that your hopes and comforts live upon? Whence are the cordials that revive you, when a frowning world doth cast you into a swoon? Where is it that you repose your soul for rest, when sin and sufferings have made you weary? Deal truly—is it in heaven or earth? Which world do you take for your pilgrimage, and which for your home? I do not ask where you are, but where you dwell? Not where are your persons, but where are your hearts? In a word, are you in good earnest when you say you believe in a heaven and hell? And do you speak, and think, and pray, and live, as those that do indeed believe these things? Do you spend your time, and choose your condition of life, and dispose of your affairs, as a man that is serious in his belief? Speak out; do you live the life of faith on things unseen, or the life of sense on the things you behold? Deal truly, for your endless joy or sorrow doth much depend upon it. The life of faith is the certain passage to the life of glory; the life of sense on things here seen, is the certain way to endless misery.—[Baxter.

How to be Happy.—If we would be happy, we must glide along through life as the river does between its banks: expanding here and contracting there—now in noisy shallows, and then in deep, still pools; accommodating itself all the way to the sinuosities of its surface, and the winding humor of its banks,—and yet having every rock and every projection, and clothing the very borders which so rigidly confine it, and compel it to double its length to the ocean, with green leaves and luxuriant flowers, from the beginning to the end of its course. But if, on the other hand, we want to be miserable, and make all about us miserable too, we have only, porcupine like, to erect our double-pointed quills, and then roll ourselves up in them, with a dogged obstinacy, and we shall goad others, and be goaded ourselves, to the utmost degree of our wishes. O, there is nothing like "lowliness, and meekness, and long suffering, forbearing one another in love," to lubricate the ways of life, and cause all the machinery of society to go without jarring or friction.—[Blake's Sermon.

How to test the weight of Gold Coins by a comparison with Silver.—The following test, says *Thompson's Reporter*, is with American silver, except in the case of the half eagle, when two dimes and a fair Spanish shilling are used:—

Half Eagle is equal in weight to	32 1-2	cts. silver.
Sovereign is equal in weight to	30	"
Napoleon is a shade lighter than	25	"
Doubloon is equal in weight to	$1,00	"

☞ The acknowledgment of donations in this and our last paper shows that there is a deeper interest among seamen for the maintenance of the Chaplaincy than we had supposed really existed. These free-will offerings of seamen before the mast are an index of good. The sum of $10,00 from the master of a ship is a valuable donation, but $10,00 given by ten or fifteen sailors is a more valuable gift, because it shows that more minds are favorably disposed to a benevolent enterprise. One master in paying the contribution of his ship expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and remarked, that he did not think $5 could have been collected, while in the "forecastle" alone more than $20,00 was subscribed. That ship's company gave $18,50. Every man on board putting down something, with the exception of the kanakas. Other ship's companies have done equally well, nearly every person contributing his mite.

Hawaiian Festivals.

It has become quite common to accompany school examinations among the natives with festive entertainments. It is really delightful to witness the troops of children, with their teachers and parents. No one who is not personally observant of these scenes, can appreciate their real importance in the promotion of civilizing influences among the native population. The following minute detail of one of these festivals is copied from the Elele, a semi-monthly extensively circulated throughout the Islands:

Furniture and Eatables provided for the Temperance Feast, November 12th, 1846.

Tables, 537; table cloths, 537; chairs, 672; plates, 798; knives, 850; forks, 864; bowls, 759; spoons, 857; water pitchers, 253; tumblers, 251; tin mugs, 139; earthen mugs, 139; tin tureens, 54; tea pots, 352; tea kettles, 352; frying pans, 96; silver plates, 6; silver pitchers, 7; silver cups, 16; silver spoons, 23; water calabashes, 119; hand bells, 2; wooden calabashes for food, 974; calabashes for salt, 986; calabashes (not wooden) for food, 1814; pigs, 153; fowls, 469; geese, 215; ducks, 96; turkeys, 104; fish, 2907; poi, 310 calabashes full; potatoes, 85 baskets; pies and cakes, 690; milk, 56 bottles; biscuit, 442; bread, 849 loaves; pies, 570; pork, 621 lbs; beef, 792 lbs.; rice, 51 lbs.; sugar 148 lbs.; coffee, 649 lbs.; water melons, 205; musk melons, 192; oranges, 577; limes, 40; bananas, 84 bunches; kulolo, (a dish made of kalo and coco-nuts,) 16; koelepalau, (made with sweet potatoes and coconut milk,) 30 calabashes; coco-nuts, 284; eggs, 996; kahilis, 537; mats, 540; Niihau colored mats, 59; China mats, 25; royal standard, 1; national flag, 1; temperance banners, 20; feather tippets or cloaks, 5; kapu stick, 1; drums, 2; wind instruments, 4.

☞ During the week ending Dec. 12, a strong southerly wind detained several vessels in port, which were ready for sea. The regular "trades" commenced blowing quite strong on the 13th, when six vessels sailed, but it has since blowed so strong that masters have been fearful about leaving port.

DIED,

By the upsetting of the boat, George Pierson, Boatsteerer, Columbia, April 29, 1847, on the North West coast. He belonged to Bridge Hampton, Long Island, and was the brother of Capt. Peirson, of the ship.

Drowned, 6th June, by the line becoming foul, 3d officer and two seamen belonging to the Otaheite of Bremen.

PASSENGERS.

In the Mary Ann, from San Francisco, Messrs. M. Griffin, J. H. Brown, and Thomas Lester.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 31—Am. whale ship Rowena, Adams, Fall River, 15 mos, 2000 wh, 2000 season.

Dec. 1—Am. whale ship Neptune, Nicholls, Sag Harbor, 28 mos, 1400 wh, 700 season.

Am. whale ship Henry Tuke, Champlin, Warren, 40 mos, 2000 wh, 1000 season.

Hawaiian schr Mary Ann, Rossum, 18 days from San Francisco, in ballast

Nov. 20—Audley Clark, Goodspeed, Newport, to cruise.

Dec. 1—Ganges, Nichols, Nantucket, to cruise.

South Boston, Hoxie, to cruise.

Hawaiian schooner Julia Ann, Moran, for Hongkong.

Dec. 4.—Am. whaler Bayard, (bark,) Fordham, Greenport, 23 months out, 2000 whale, 700 whale this season.

6. Am. whaleship James Maury, Wheldon, New Bedford, 30 months out, 3600 whale, 1600 whale this season.

H. B. Co.'s (Eng.) bark Columbia, Duncan, 26 days from Vancouver's Island.

8.—Fr. whaleship Meuse, Le Brec, Havre, 29 months out, 1700 whale.

9.—Am. whaleship Josephine, Hedges, Sag Harbor.

Sailed.

Nov. 27—Orion, David, to cruise.
John, Sanford, to cruise and home.
Dec. 2—Golconda, Hadley, to cruise.
Ansell Gibbs, Merrihew, to cruise.
Cavalier, Marchant, to cruise.
Geo. & Susan, Taber, cruise and home.

Dec. 5.—Chilean merchant bark Natalia, Luco, for San Francisco and Mazatlan.

Am whaleship Golconda, Studley, New Bedford, to cruise.
Am whaleship John Jay, Harwood, Sag Harbor, to cruise.
Am whaleship John, Sandford, New Bedford, cruise & home
Am whaleship Ansel Gibbs, Merrihew, Fairhaven, to cruise.
Am whaleship Cavalier, Merchant, Stonington, to cruise.
6.—Am whaleship George & Susan, Taber, N. Bedford, cr.
Dec. 13.—Gratitude, Wilcox.
Dec. 13.—Portland Corwin.
Dec. 13.—Ville de Rheins, Bellot.
Dec. 13.—E Frith, Poole,
Dec. 13 —Bark Hope. Heath,
Dec. 13.—Uncas, Gellett.

Memoranda.

U. S. S. Lexington, arrived at Monterey Oct. 29—left La Paz Oct. 1st and San Jose Oct. 5th. Left U S. frigate Congress. off the latter place, waiting for the U. S. S. Portsmouth, which was expected from Mazatlan.

The Hawaiian brig Euphemia, Vioget, and schooner Com Shubrick, Libby, had sailed for Callao, with hides, tallow, &c.

The Am. brig Elizabeth, King, sailed from San Francisco Nov. 4th for Monterey and the East Indies—so says the 'Star.'

Bremen whaleship Clementine arrived at San Francisco Oct. 31st—no report. Am. whaleship Corea, Hempstead, New London, arrived Nov. 4th, 24 months out, 1500 bls whale oil.

Bark Whiton, Gelson, had arrived at San Francisco from Columbia River, with lumber, and was bound to Mazatlan with vegetables, butter, &c. for the American Squadron.

Bark Anita, from Boston—assorted cargo to T O Larkin,—had arrived. She left Boston in May. The Store ship Charles had not arrived. American brig Henry was daily expected from Columbia River bound for this place.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 20.—Am whale ship Nile, Case, New York, 25 mos, 160 sp, 2400 wh, 1200 season.

Am whale ship Lowell, Benjamin, New London, 29 mos, 3100 wh, 500 season.

21.—French ship Meuse, Le Brec, Havre, 29 mos, 1700 wh, 755 season.

Am whale ship Henry Tuke, Champlin, Warren, 40 mos, 2000 wh, 1000 season.

Am whale bark Oscar, Green, Sag Harbor, 22 mos, 700 wh, 300 season.

A Card.—The subscriber would most thankfully acknowledge the presentation of a fine 4 globed chandelier with fixtures, for the use of the Seamen's Chapel, by R. W. Wood, M. D. The value thereof $75,00

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Seamen's Chaplain.

A Card.—The subscriber would most thankfully acknowledge the presentation of a pair solar lamps for the pulpit of the Seamen's Chapel, by Capt. J. R. Turner, of "Samuel Robertson." The value thereof $12,00.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Seamen's Chaplain.

FOR SALE LOW!

75 BOXES super Window Glass, assorted sizes, viz.:—12×15, 12×16, 11×18, 10×16, 10×14, 12×17. 10×13, 10×15, 9×14, 10×14; 1 Fairbank's patent platform Balance, weighs 1000 lbs, 1 do do do, weighs 1700 lbs, 1 do do do, on wheels, weighs 2000 lbs. An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Morticed Locks with rosewood Knobs, Mortice Latches, tinned Skimmers, brass do, Marlinspikes, tinned Tormentors and Ladles, 4 pairs Steelyards, weigh 150 lbs, 3 do do weigh 200 lbs, Carpenter's Rim Locks, Axle Pullies, Boat Nails, Firmer Gouges and Chisels, Chopping Knives, block tin Teapots, and water Pitchers, Binnacle Lamps, Hhd Can Hooks, bbl do, Boat Hooks, Box Shooks, Shark Hooks, Fish Grains, Table and Tea Spoons; an assortment of Crockery, viz:—fancy col'd Bowls, pints, ½ and ¼; do do Mugs, quarts, pints, ½, and ¼; 1 crate containing blue edged dinner Plates and Soup Plates. Also, 9 cases Claret Wine, 14 cases Muscat do, 2 do Sherry do, 11 do Olive Oil. By
sept 18 S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,

PER Schooner Honolulu from Boston, a large assortment of American and European GOODS, consisting in part of Orange striped Prints: Pink sprig do: Two Blues: Turkey Red Cloths: Long do: Blue do: Drills: Blankets: Broadcloths and Cassimeres: Hardware and Cutlery: Ready made Cloth Clothing: Flannels: Stationery: Common Earthenware: Blue Printed do: French China Dining Setts: Ship Chandlery: Groceries, &c., &c.; which will be offered at sale by
oct30 tf. EVERETT & CO.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

ON hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail by the subscriber,
10 dozen superior Pickles, assorted,
Reading's, John Bull's, Lewis's, and other Sauces,
Superior Pimento, Ground Ginger, Sweet Oil,
Rasberry Syrup, Currie Powder, Capers, &c.
Aug. 21—tf. F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

EVERETT & CO.

OFFER for sale the cargo of the ship "Medora," just received from Boston, and adapted for the Islands, Oregon and California markets, consisting in part as follows:

Dry Goods.

5 bales Methuen Ticks, heavy, 5 do. Denims do.
6 do do Duck, heavy, 3 do. light Denims,
1 case Gambroons, 1 do. Osnaburgs,
1 do Pantaloon Stuffs, 4 pcs. fancy Cassimere,
1 piece blue Broadcloth, 1 do. black Broadcloth,
14 do mixed Satinets, 3 do. blue Satinets,
7 bales British Shirtings—36 & 40 inch—grey,
5 do Globe Drills, 5 cases blue Drills,
1 do bleach'd Drills, 1 case Codington Tweeds,
4 cases Cotton Thread—ass'd—white red & blue,
6 do Demi-fancy, wh't and br. Linens and Drills,
2 do Fancy Prints, 1 do. Handkerchiefs,
6 do Umbrellas and Parasols,
Red, Yellow and White Flannels.

Fashionable Goods for Ladies, Gent's and Children.

Lawn Bonnets, in band boxes, White Lace do.
Straw and Fancy Bonnets, in band boxes,
Cotton and Linen Tape, Spool Cotton,
Linen Thread, Italian Sewing Silk, Piping Cord,
Lace Caps, Hose, Virginia half mix'd do.
Open work do., white do., children's do., &c.
Gloves, Pearl Buttons, Elastics, Rosettes,
Hooks and Eyes, Veils, Green Barage,
Smyrna and Cambric Edgings, Insertion do.
Lace, Figured Curtain Muslin, Under Sleeves,
French Lace under Handkerchiefs, Dress Caps,
do wrought breakfast Caps, French Collars,
Chemisettes, fine Linen Cambric, Scarfs,
Babies' Waists and Caps, Lace Buttons,
Rich Muslin Dresses, Bonnet Ribbons, Cravats,
Russia Diaper, Cashmere Shawls, Petticoat Robes,
Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, Dress Fans,
Lace Cardinals, Merino Shawls, fine Flannel,
Boys' Caps, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes,
French Satin Slippers, Tabs, superior Braces,
Gaiters, Buskins, Navy Caps, Ivory Combs,
Shaving Boxes, Fancy Cravats, Cologne,
And a great variety of other articles.

Provisions and Groceries.

25 bbls. Mess Pork, 44 prime do., 40 do. Pr. Beef,
60 do do Beef, 12 casks Pilot Bread,
50 do Crushed Sugar, 26 boxes Cocoa Paste,
Havens, Cavendish and Nectar Leaf Tobacco,
Nutmegs, Sultana Raisins, Shaving Soap,
Castile and ass'd Soap, Paste Blacking,
Cotton Twine, 1 pipe Figs, Pimento, Pepper,
Cloves, Mustard, 10 bbls. Vinegar,
Split Peas in jugs and barrels, Salt, Saleratus,
'Justo Sans' Cigars, 'De Moya' do., long 9 do.,
Bunch Raisins, Ground Rice in jugs, Prunes,
Cold Water, Butter and Graham Crackers,
Porter and Ale, superior Olive Oil, Dried Apples,
3 bbls. Smoking Tobacco in papers, Pipes,
Sewing Twine, Brooms, Pickles, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Pepper Sauce,
Lemon, Rasberry and Sarsparilla Syrups,
Stoughton's Elixir, Currant Jelly, Marmalade,
Preserved Quince, Plums, Stewed Venison,
Veal, Mutton, Lobster, Cod, Soup,
Baltimore Oysters, Pulverized Sage, Hams,
Best Family Butter, Seidlitz Powders,
Superior Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, in tins, &c.

o23. tf.

HEMP CORDAGE.

4 COILS 1¼ inch, 1 coil 5 inch, 2 do 1½,
1 do 5½ do 4 do 1¾ do 2 do 5¾,
3 do 2 do 1 do 6 do 1 do 2¼,
1 do 6¼ do 3 do 3 do,
1 do 3¾ do 2 do 4 do,
3 do 4¼ do 5 do 4½ do,
Coils Marline, coils Houseline, do Spunyarn,
do Deep Sea Lines, do Handline.
ALSO—25 coils Manila. For sale by
nov13. tf. EVERETT & CO.

NEW GOODS PER "MINSTREL."

THE Cargo now landing from Am. Ship "Minstrel," JUSTUS DOANE, Master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers.

Dry Goods.

Bales and cases ass'd br. Sheetings, 28½ & 40 in.,
Orleans Fancies; Mexican Mixtures; Ticking;
Stripes, ass'd; Denims; blue and bleach'd Jeans;
Long Cloths; Camlets; bleached Shirting;
Bleached and blue Drills; blue Plaids;
Indigo blue Cottons, (best); Canton Flannel;
Red Flannel; Blue and Orange Prints;
Check Prints; Merrimack do., light colors;
Striped Prints, two colors; Furniture do;
Merrimack Blue do.; Bleached Dowlas;
Scotch Russia Diaper; Blankets; Ribbons;
Suspenders; Hosiery; Slop Clothing, ass'd;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Caps, ass'd;
White and blue cotton Thread; Shirts, &c., &c.

Naval Stores, Groceries, &c.

Canvas; Sail Twine; Coal Tar; Rosin; Pitch;
Tar; Family Brown Soap; Starch;
Fine Cut, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco;
Cavendish Tobacco; best Havana Cigars;
American and Cuba (short 6's and long 9) Cigars;
Prime Pork; Navy Mess Beef; Hams; Cheese;
Cold water, Butter and Graham Crackers;
Ground Rice; Split Peas; Dried Apples; Honey;
Confectionery; Cocoa Paste; Maccaroni;
Vermicella; Sweet Oil; Fine Table Salt; Hops;
Cider Vinegar; Mustard; whole and gr'd Pepper;
Cassia; Pimento; Cloves; Nutmegs; Rio Coffee;
Teas; Eng. refined loaf and crushed Sugar;
Preserved Meats and Vegetables; Ale;
Lemon Syrup; S. Madeira and Port Wine;
Champagne; Currants; Prunes, in glass jars;
Box Raisins; Paste Blacking, &c., &c., &c.

Crockery and Hardware, &c.

Crockery Ware, consisting in part of
Glass Chimneys; Lamps; Tumblers; Tea Setts;
Blue edged Soup and Dinner Plates; Nappies;
Bowls, Mugs, &c.; Coffee Mills; Shot;
Grindstones; Granite Gate Posts; Hunt's Axes;
Handled Axes; Hatchets; Lead Pipe; Saws;
Deck Lights; Iron Wire; handled Frying Pans;
Hoes; Vices and Anvils; Spades and Shovels;
Sad Irons; Blacksmith's Hammers; Sheet Lead;
Window Weights; Brads; Navy and Jack Knives;
Clinches and Rivets; Copper Tacks; Iron Pumps;
Tea Kettles; Zinc, Iron and Composition Nails;
Sheathing Copper; refined round, sq. & flat Iron;
Cast and Blister Steel; Iron Life Boats;
Anchor and Chain; Cooking Stoves, &c.

Medicines, Paints and Paint Stuffs.

Cases Medicines, Medicine Chests, fill'd complete;
Phials; Cologne Water; Rose do.; Castor Oil;
Bitters; Isinglass; Spirits Turpentine;
Boiled Linseed Oil; Venetian Red; Lamp Black;
French Yellow; Copal and Japan Varnish;
Bright Varnish; Putty; Black Paint; Wht. Lead;
Whiting; Glue, &c., &c., &c.

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Cases ass'd Gent's fine calf and pegg'd Shoes;
Ladies' fine Buskins; Gent's fine calf skin sewed, lined and bound Brogans;
Red, white, kip and black bottom Brogans;
Mens' thick pegg'd Boots; Ladies' bronze Gaiters;
Ladies' kid Buskins; Bunches Shoe Strings;
Mens' calf skin sewed Boots; Womens' gr. Shoes;
Gent's grained pegg'd Boots; fine pegg'd Brogans;
Navy mens' sewed Pumps;
Mens' lined and bound pegg'd Shoes;
Womens' kid Slippers; French Sole Leather;
Sole, Oak Tan and Bellows Leather;
French Calf Skin; English Saddles;
Stationery, ass'd, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.,

Also,

An assortment of Tin and Wooden Ware, Brushes.
Window Glass, Horse Carts, &c., &c., &c.
oct23. tf. S. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

RECEIVED per Angola, Minstrel and Medora, and for sale at the new brick shoe store:

Gent's fine calf and goat Boots:
Do do lasting Gaiters:
Do do calf and goat half Boots:
Ladies' bronze Buskins and Slippers:
Do do and black lasting gaiters:
Do fine white satin Slippers:
Mens' morrocco, goat, calf, kip and cowhide boots, shoes, brogans, pumps and slippers:
Boys' fine calf half Boots: Misses' kid Slippers:
Womens' calf, kid and morocco walking Shoes:
Childrens' kid and leather boots, shoes and ties.

Also for sale a general assortment of shoe findings, — thread, hammers, pincers, awls, knives, rasps, nails, pegs, stamps, beads, &c., &c.

N. B. Boots and shoes of every style, made to order and warranted. Repairing done with neatness and despatch, at the usual prices, by

J. H. WOOD.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1847.—4wP&F.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA,

HAS for sale—Flour—650 bags, Chile.
Bread—130,000 pounds, Navy.
Sugar—110 boxes Havana white; 250 bags Peruvian and 100 bags Manila.
Coffee—75 bags; Lard—50 kegs American.
Hams—200 English.
Cheese—110 do. 4 to 10 pounds each.
Wine—100 10 and 20 gallon casks Claret, also Port and Sherry in bottles.
Brandy—two casks superior old Cogniac.
Liqueurs—20 cases French.
Cigars—10,000 Guayaquil; 10,000 Regalias.
Hats—1 bale Guayaquil.
Hardware—1 cask Saucepans, 1 do. Fry Pans, 1 do. assorted Cutlery.
Also, 2,000 bbls. Sandwich Islands Salt.
nov13 tf.

WALDO & CO.

OFFER for sale the following articles of Merchandise:

Hemp and Manila rope, cutting falls, towline,
Blocks, handspikes, blubber hooks, fin chains,
Canvas No. 1 to 5, standing rigging,
Black, green and red paint, white lead,
Spirits turpentine, paint oil, whale oil, olive oil,
Winchester's No. 1 yellow soap, California soa
American beef and pork, jerked beef, flour,
Coffee, sugar, molasses, pickles in bls. and b'ts,
Hoop iron, tea kettles, saucepans, wick yarn,
Blue cloth caps, felt hats, cot'n and silk umbrellas,
Crape shawls, China satin aprons, Claret wine.
Also—1 Anchor, weighing 1500 lbs, and 1 new fore top-mast staysail.

myltf

FOR SALE

BY S. H. WILLIAMS & CO, 140 bbls Mess Beef, 66 bbls Pork, (Prime)
3060 feet American Oak Plank, assorted sizes,
200 " do Ash do do do
20,000 " N. W. Scantling and Plank.
Also—an assortment of Brushes, viz.:—
Assorted Nos. Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, White Wash Brushes, Handled do, Deck Scrub do, Cabin Mops, Pitch do, Mop yarn, 200 pieces assorted Paper Hangings.

sept 18

Bibles! Bibles!!

THE Seamen's Chaplain has received a fresh supply of Bibles of various sizes and bindings. Prices varying from 37 1-2 cents to $7,00 per copy. These Bibles are sent out by the American Bible Society, to the Auxiliary Hawaiian Bible Society.

Nov. 4—t. f.

BREAD BAKERY!

THE undersigned would inform the inhabitants of Honolulu, that he has removed to the premises next to the place formerly known as Mr. Gravier's Hotel, and Mr. Vincent's lumber yard. He would likewise take this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing the above business; and would further inform them that he can now supply them with fresh BREAD, both morning and evening. Also a large quantity of American and Chilean flour for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

None but the best flour in market will either be sold or baked at this establishment.

*** Terms cash.—No credit given.

my 1 tf J. BOWDEN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer, James F. B. Marshall, and Francis Johnson, ander the name and style of C. BREWER & CO., expires by limitation this day.

All unsettled business will be arranged by either of the Partners, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation; and all persons having claims against, as well as those indebted to the concern are hereby requested to take notice accordingly.

Mr. Francis Johnson may be found at the counting-room of our friends and successors, Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co. C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, August 31, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of S. H. WILLIAMS & Co., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at these Islands as successors to the late firm of *C. Brewer & Co.*, and have taken the warehouses recently occupied by them.

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BAKER, Jr.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. Islands, September 1, 1847.

sept 4. P&F—istf

NOTICE.

WALDO & CO. would inform their friends and the public that they have established themselves in business at Oahu in connexion with their house at Maui, and will keep constantly on hand at both places, Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Canvas, Cordage, and a general assortment of merchandise usually required by Whalers touching at these Islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, France and England. my22 tf.

BENJAMIN PITMAN,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY, General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, BYRON'S BAY, HILO, Hawaii.

On hand, and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these islands for recruits.

☞ Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. aug28 6m.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Provisions, &c. usually required for whale ships touching at this port for recruits; and will supply them at the lowest market prices for cash or Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. my22 tf

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.



THE Clipper Schooner KAMEHAMEHA III., Captain ANTONIA, having fine accommodations, will run regularly between this port and Lahaina, except when required on His Majesty's service Her days of departure from Honolulu, as near as can be calculated upon, will be Monday, at 5, P.M.; from Lahaina, on Thursday evenings. She will carry mails and take freight and passengers, but will not be accountable for damage sustained by freight.

Apply to Captain on board or to J. PIIKOI.

my 22 tf.

GEORGE RISELY,



BUTCHER AND GENERAL MEAT SALESMAN, begs leave most respectfully to inform the residents of Honolulu and shipmasters generally, that he has taken the stand owned by Mr. French, and lately occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Co., where he is determined to sell none but the best of meat, and trusts that by cleanliness and strict attention to his business he may merit a share of public patronage.

G. R. trusts nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those whom he may have the honor to serve.

N. B. Ox Tongues and Corned Beef cured in a superior manner. my22 1y.

NOTICE.



JAMES ROBINSON & CO. having opened their new Butcher Shop on the new wharf opposite the Custom House, respectfully inform their friends and former customers, that they will be able to supply them with the best BEEF the islands afford, at the usual prices. my22 1y.

SPELLING BOOKS, &c.

A FRESH quantity of "Webster's Spelling Books," have been received by the Seamen's Chaplain. Also, the "Union Spelling Book.'

At the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain may also be found a fresh supply of Religious Books, published by the American Tract Society, for sale and gratuitous distribution.

Bound volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of "The Friend," and the present vol. to the last No. published, for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

November 18—tf

STORAGE.

THE large Yard adjoining the premises of the subscriber is offered to the public for the storage of lumber, spars, &c. Also, a part of the Shed now being erected on the premises.

oct23. tf. F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE subscriber is constantly making, and has on hand, a superior quality of molasses and brown sugar, for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to WM. A. McLANE, or to *Makawao*, Maui, 1846. J. T. GOWER.

EVERETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS, will keep constantly on hand an assortment of English, French and American GOODS, suitable for Oregon, California and these Islands, which will be sold at low prices. my22 tf

WANTED

A GOOD Sign and Ornamental Painter, of steady habits, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, on application to I. H. WRIGHT.

S. H. WILLIAMS & CO,

General Commission Merchants,

HONOLULU, OAHU,

S. H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
WM. BAKER, JR. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exchange on the United States and Europe, taken on the most favorable terms.

EVERETT & CO,

Auction and Commission Mechants,

A. P. EVERETT,
JAS. J. JARVES. } HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

☞ Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France.

WALDO & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

MAUI AND OAHU,

G. WALDO,
E. S. BENSON,
A. LANGLOIS. } HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

E. H. BOARDMAN,

Watch and Chronometer Maker,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

OFFERS FOR SALE AN ASSORTMENT OF

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. Chronometers repaired and accurate rates given. Particular attention paid to watch repairing.

BUSH, MAKEE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market prices. Money advanced on reasonable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States and Europe.

F. RODRIGUEZ VIDA

DEALER IN

SHIP CHANDLERY AND PROVISIONS,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Ships supplied with recruits at the lowest market price for Cash or Bills on the United States or Europe.

CORNELIUS HOYER,

DEALER IN

General Merchandise & Hawaiian Produce

HILO, HAWAII.

Whaleships supplied with Recruits on favorable terms in exchange for Bills or Goods adapted to the market.

THE FRIEND:

A Semi-Monthly Journal,

Devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	- - - - - - - - -	$2,50
Two copies,	" - - - - - - - - -	4,00
Three "	" - - - - - - - - -	5,00
Five "	" - - - - - - - - -	7,00
Ten "	" - - - - - - - - -	10,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 2 insertions, $1,50 and 50 cents for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, $1,00 and 25 cents for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising, please apply to the Publisher.

Subscriptions and donations for the Friend received at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain, or by the following Agents;—Mr. E. H. Boardman, Honolulu; Rev. Cochran Forbes, Lahaina; Rev. Titus Coan, Hilo; and the American Missionaries throughout the Islands.

CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK, PRINTER.

THE FRIEND,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

VOLUME VII.

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
PRINTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
1849.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1849. No. 1.

THE FRIEND.

CONTENTS

Of The Friend, Jan. 1, 1849.

Poetry, Sketch of Guam,	Page 1
A New Era in Navigation,	" 2
California, The Ark and Ship-of-War,	" 3
Volume VII, Ireland,	" 4
A Chance for a Yankee,	" 4
Extract from Webster's Speech. Plymouth 1820	" 5
Suicide, Honolulu Seminary,	" 5
Late Intelligence, United States, France, Tahiti, California,	" 5
Pray for Seamen,	" 6
The best Seamen,	" 6
'I cannot stand that,'	" 6
Interments in Nuuanu Valley Cemetery,	" 7
Deaths, Donations, Marine Journal, Notices &c.	" 8

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

KALAI, Molokai, Aug. 21, 1848.

Mr. Editor,—Some days since I made a missionary journey alone to one of our beautiful valleys on the north side of the Island, and spent three days there. During the interval of services having no English book or means of study along, and being girt on three sides by scenery of great grandeur, and on the fourth by the sea, whose soft murmur as it broke on the pebbly shore filled my ear, my thoughts poured themselves forth in the following stanzas.

GOD DOETH ALL THINGS WELL.

Thy works, O God! around us lie,
In varied grandeur, earth and sky
Proclaim thy love, thy wisdom tell,
And say "Thou doest all things well."

The mountain peaks in rugged lines,
On which the earliest sunlight shines,
Girded by clouds, in glory tell,
O, God! "Thou doest all things well."

The restless ocean, spread around,
Our Island home, with comely sound
Breaks on the shore, a tale to tell
Of Him who "doeth all things well."

The valley, clad in richest hue,
With verdure fresh and flowret blue,
Chimes with the rest, like sweet toned bell,
The Maker "doeth all things well."

The fish, that play in ocean deep,
The birds, that make their airy sweep,
Each in their way are prompt to tell,
O, God! "Thou doest all things well."

Shall man alone, of all the train
That fill the earth, the air, the main,
Silenced by Satan's sinful spell,
Not say, "Thou doest all things well"?

S. G. D.

Polynesian Sketches.

For the Friend.

A Sketch of Guam,

ONE OF THE LADRONE ISLANDS.

BY L. A. B.

Harbor, — Scenery, —Capital,— Churches,— College, — Government, — Taxes, — Customs,—Religion,—Products,—New Governor,—&c.

After spending two days at Rota, or Taopane—for the island is known by either name—we proceeded to Guam, distant only a few hours sail in a S. S. W. direction.—The harbor of Guam is in lat 13° 32 N. and long. 144° 16 E. It is a safe harbor, but not very convenient, there being many shoals about the shores which make it bad landing for boats, and it is destitute of water, which ships have to go to another anchorage at Umata to procure. The ship proceeded direct to the last named place, and going on shore there, I accompanied the harbor master, Capt. Roberts, back to Sumah, his residence at Port Apra. The country through which we passed presents much variety of surface, and is picturesque in its general character, and by no means destitute of fertility in the valleys, which are well watered, and the hills clothed with a fine herbage. Indeed the general character of Guam is that of exuberant fertility, and under an enlightened and energetic government it is capable of becoming a very valuable appendage to any country, but Spain merely holds without in any way improving it.

The chief town, called Agana, is situated about five miles from the harbor, on the sea coast, in a tract of richer fertility and more plentifully supplied with water than is to be found directly in the neighborhood of the bay. The generality of the houses are such as I found at Rota, viz: slight structures of bamboo, elevated a few feet from the ground on supporting posts, and roofed with thatch, though there are a few built of coral stone, in a clumsy and dungeon looking style, and mostly without glazed windows. The government buildings consist of a church, college, palazza, guard-house, jail, commissariat, two depots of artillery, and two ruined forts, all of which are in a most miserable style and condition, and plainly bespeak the utter imbecillty of the government. The first had lately received some repairs, and on entering a visitor is surprised at the extent of its decorations, not however arising from their real worth, for it is in truth but a miserable, tinseled attempt at splendor, but the absence of all architectural ornament without, and the utter poverty of every thing else about the town leads you to form corresponding expectations here. There are three altars, all highly if not richly ornamented; four or five tall plated candlesticks, (at least they have once been plated, but much of the silver is worn off) of a very pitiful appearance, and a number of images, dressed in colored glazed calicoes and decked with tawdry worthless trinkets. The roof of the building is supported by two rows of wooden pillars, dividing the body of the church into a wide centre and two narrow side aisles; these pillars are just the rounded trunks of trees, some of them not even quite straight, and none finished off with any degree of neatness. They are whitewashed, and ornamented above and below with colored figures and scrolls in distemper, with which the tie beams of the roof are colored to correspond. There are two long wooden benches, or settees with backs, placed facing each other on either side of the centre aisle, which are the only seats in the cnurch. On the right hand, and immediately over one of these seats, stands the pulpit, ornamented in a style to correspond wiih the pillar against which it is placed; and from this, sound moral discourses, as I am informed by Capt. Roberts, are generally delivered to the people.

The other buildings which I have enumerated are undeserving of a more extended notice, unless the college, and this certainly not for the building itself, which occupies three sides of a square, but that I may mention the *very superior education* imparted to the pupils within its walls. These number about fifty boys, who receive a gratuitous education in the Spanish language, in reading, writing, a very little arithmetic, and church music. The establishment is under the direction of a native born teacher, and the principal object which appears to be aimed at is to ensure a supply of persons capable of undertaking the office of deputy governor or alcalde in the different islands and villages, for which purpose two boys (from five to seven years old) are chosen from each village in rotation as vacancies occur in the college.

In front of the commissariat store, is a large open space, devoted to the purposes of a cockpit, and where every *Sunday* afternoon this cruel sport is regularly engaged in; the head priest himself being one of its principal supporters and encouragers. Gambling, as a necessary consequence, is a constant attendant, and is practiced to a considerable extent, the priest in this also enjoying a bad preeminence. This man has often as many as forty or fifty game cocks at one time in training for this sport.

The government of the Ladrone or Marianna's Islands, of which Guam and Rota only are inhabited, is a mild despotism, in the hands of a governor, who is himself responsible to the supreme authority of Manila, from whence he is appointed, at a salary of £360 a year, and which government kindly

looks after this, its not very distant dependency, once in three years, at which periods a ship is sent down with the necessary supplies. The commissariat officer is also appointed from Manila, and like the governor, for a period of six years. These gentlemen, with the priests, are the only Spaniards on the islands. The several deputy governors of the different islands and villages, are all natives, and receive their appointment from the governor. Rota and Tinian, which last is used only as a place of banishment, and to that extent only inhabited, each have a governor sent from Guam; and each village has its own alcalde, a native generally of the place over which he presides, assisted by a deputy and constabulary force.

The government exact no taxes of any description from the people, who are in fact generally too poor to pay any, but, in lieu thereof, a personal service of 40 days in a year is required from every adult male on the island, for the purpose of keeping the roads and public works in repair; those however who hold, or have ever held any office under government are exempt from this service. At other times, also, whenever the government may require their services, every one is necessitated to render it, unless incapacitated by sickness, no other excuse being allowed; but on these occasions they receive pay at the rate of one shilling a day for an ordinary laborer, and one and sixpence a day for a mechanic, which sum being fixed by law for the government, has become by custom the standard for all other parties. The hire of a bullock and dray, together with its driver, has also become fixed by the same means at one dollar (four shillings) a day.

The customs of the people have nothing very peculiar about them. Their marriages are generally the result of inclination rather than interest, and a daughter is seldom thwarted in her choice, unless the character of her favored suitor should be objectionable. Primogeniture is not much regarded among them, but at the death of the head of a family the property is commonly divided among the children. If these happen to consist of one son and one daughter only, the former by custom inherits the land and stock, and the latter the house and household chattels of their deceased parents. But land is not here a permanent and saleable possession, but is considered the property of him who clears it, and is held during occupation; and the uncleared land, or such as has been suffered to relapse into a state of nature by its former occupant, is open to be taken possession of by any one who chooses to go to the labor of clearing it, without any cost, let or hindrance whatever.

The people are very attentive to the forms and observances of their religion, and having never heard of a purer creed may charitably be supposed to be sincere in that which they profess. They are told by their priests that the English and Americans who annually visit them, are not good Christians, and their conduct unhappily, but too generally authorizes and confirms the descriptions, while the real differences of the Protestant and Romish worship they of course know nothing of. Alas! is the conversion of our seamen a hopeless task? Would not a part of the labor and part of the funds (if other cannot be obtained) which is at present devoted to Missionary enterprizes among the heathen, be better employed, even as regards the heathen themselves, if it were diverted to urgent endeavors towards evangelizing our own seamen? I say it would be better as regards the heathen themselves, among whom the reception of the gospel is fearfully retarded, and the exertions of the Missionaries paralyzed by the immoral and unchristian character and conduct of men, who, as a class, (though there are a few bright and happy exceptions) disgrace and profane the sacred name by which they call themselves.

The natives of these islands cannot be praised for possessing too much industry or forethought, yet show sufficient quickness and ingenuity to warrant the expectation, that if under a more liberal and enlightened government, to develope their energies and encourage their exertions, they would make rapid progress in the scale of advancement. The islands possess in themselves, a fertile soil and luxuriant climate, every requisite to encourage and reward the exertions of an industrious people. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and many medicinal plants, might all be cultivated here to great advantage; some are already known upon the islands, and those which are not might readily be obtained from places at no great distance, as Singapore and the neighboring countries.

Since the preceding pages were written I have again visited the Marianna's Islands, and find considerable changes. The old governor is gone away and his place supplied by another, an active and stirring man of business, who is laboring diligently to infuse a spirit of industry, punctuality and activity into every department. The roads and bridges, utterly neglected by the late governor, are now undergoing repairs, and he is about to commence collecting beche le mer at the islands, a department of iudustry which was formerly carried on here to some extent. He has also established a school in every village, and strictly enforces upon all families the attendance of their children at these seminaries, where they receive the same instruction as at the so called college, in all except the church music. The masters are supported by the government, and several of them are transports from Manila, having been engaged in the insurrection, or patriotic movements of the native population of that island, and though not themselves possessed of much learning are yet greatly superior to the people of Guam generally.

Runaway seamen are now more harshly dealt with than formerly, being kept at work on the public roads instead of sending them to enjoy a life of idleness at Tinian. The governor had also brought with him very strict orders from Manila, not only against receiving any foreigners to reside in the country, but even to send away those who were now resident there, many of whom had in consequenco been compelled to leave, and a few of the more respectable had petitioned to remain on account of their families and in faith of the permission which they had formerly received. The object of these orders, which were direct from the home government in Europe, was ostensibly to preserve the people from heresy, but in part also most probably, to guard them from the introduction of liberal principles, which might be detrimental to the safety of Spanish interests. Thus cautious are they to preserve the people as much as possible in ignorance. And this leads me to mention a circumstance which, though it occurred at the period of my former visit, has only recently come to my knowledge, and is a lamentable instance of the despotic rule which is still dominant in the hands of the Romish priesthood in places where they are free from the controlling force of external causes. A Spanish seaman, Jose, a native of Guayaquil, arrived here in an American whale ship and left her at the island; he was possessed of a New Testament in the Spanish language, and lending it to the people of the house where he boarded, it excited much curiosity to see the word of God "in their own language, wherein they were born." The book passed from one to another, and at length came into the possession of the priest, who sent for Jose, and gave him very strict orders that if ever he came to Guam again he should bring no more SUCH BOOKS with him! nor would he return to Jose the copy he was then possessed of. Jose afterwards joined the ship in which I left Guam myself, and thus I became acquainted with the fact; but he was obliged to sail without his bible, which the priest refused to restore! Oh that protestants would rightly prize and duly improve the unspeakable privilege of freely possessing the scriptures of salvation.

A NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.—*Or a vessel leaving Chicago, Ill. for England.*—Although the great American Lakes have for years past been navigated by hundreds of vessels, that navigation has been confined to those inland seas. The falls of Niagara totally prevented those vessels from finding their way to the Atlantic. But in these days of wonders, enterprise accomplishes what had been considered impossibilities. And a navigable passage seems at last to be opened from Erie to old Ocean. The Buffalo Courier says—'A few days since the three masted schooner New Brunswick, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, and cleared for Liverpool. She goes by the way of the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence. This is the first clearance of this kind ever made from the inland waters of the great lakes for an European port.'

As Victoria's Custom House Officers doubtless have some inkling of what has been going on, when they examine the New Brunswick's papers they may form some idea of where Chicago is located, and not be so sorely puzzled as one of their fellows was, a few years since, when an American vessel exhibited papers of clearance taken at a Custom-house in Pittsburgh. The poor fellow declared there was no such port in the world; not thinking of going some two thousand miles back into the country to look for a seaport.—[*Am. paper.*

COVERING FOR ROOFS.—An Am. paper says, that immense quantities of straw pasteboard are manufactured in that country and sent to England, to be used, after preparation, as a substitute for tiles and shingles.—It is laid on the roof, then saturated with tar and coated with sand. This forms a perfect roofing, and more stable and enduring than any other article used.

Correspondence.

California.

The attention of the public being now directed to California, the following extracts from a private letter recently received from the "Chaplain to the citizens of San Francisco," may not be uninteresting, especially as he touches upon other topics than the all absorbing one of gold. We have been favored with several other interesting epistles from that quarter, extracts from which we should be glad to insert in our columns, did we not feel that the writers might think we were taking too great liberties with their communications. All agree in their testimony respecting the richness of the mines, the facilities for acquiring wealth, the high prices now paid for goods and labor, and the desirableness of a more settled state of affairs.

"San Francisco, 6th Nov., 1848.

"Seventeen days from land, our fast sailing clipper dropped her anchor on the bar of San Francisco. The loom of the mountains had all day darkened the eastern horizon, while the increase of land birds told us we were fast approaching their resting place. Long before it was visible to his passengers the experienced eye of Capt. Newell traced above the hazy horizon the outline of Mount Diablo, a moderately elevated range to the North of the entrance to the Bay. About 3 P. M. we passed the rocks which are stationed as sentinels about 15 or 20 miles opposite the mouth of the harbor. These consist of three clusters of two or three rocks each, rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of from 20 to 200 feet. We passed them to the South of us about 2 miles. They appeared white in the sunlight, probably from the guano deposited by the innumerable wild birds that are forever flying and floating on the adjacent waters, and wheeling around and alighting on their summits. We approached the main land gradually with a light and dying breeze. But our disappointment at not entering the bay that P. M. was relieved somewhat by the phenomena both of the sea and sky. Pelicans, crows, shags, wild ducks and geese, and innumerable black-birds filled the air, while seals, porpoises and whales sported and plunged and spouted in the smooth sea. The sun, exhibited a singular phenomenon. I then bade adieu to sunsets, for here it sets behind the hills long before it hides itself beneath the waters. That night--Saturday—we anchored off the entrance, waiting for the morning breeze. It was perhaps eleven o'clock, A. M. of the Sabbath before a sufficient breeze came in from the sea to enable us to weigh anchor. Indeed a wind before that would have availed us but little, for during the night a heavy swell had set in, which rolled and broke furiously on the bar. By the time the breeze awoke these had so subsided as to roll over without breaking. The confusion attendant upon getting under way and approaching our port, forced us to dispense with our usual Sabbath services. The widest part of the passage through the neck is from 5 to 7 miles, lying between two ragged rocky points. As we drew in towards the narrowest part, the breeze stiffened, and we rapidly passed through the throat into the beautiful Bay. To the right of this narrow pass—3-4 of a mile wide—"Fort Bluff," with the remains of an old Spanish fortification upon its flat summit, lifted itself, a strong and natural bulwark for the protection of the Bay. No enemy could possibly enter were that bluff properly mounted and manned. As we passed between it and the high hills opposite, the tide was ebbing, and the agitation of the waters as they drew through the neck to the open ocean resembled the whirls and eddies af the famous "Hellgate." The day was a remarkably clear one for this coast, and except where the waters of the Bay form to South a horizon with the sky, the whole circuit of hills by which this beautiful sheet of water is surrounded were distinctly visible. The Islands with which it is dotted seemed to float upon its surface, and added not a little to the beauty of the scene. One of them in particular attracted our attention. It was as white as a chalk heap, from the guano deposited by the birds, thousands of whom we saw all over its slopes. From this circumstance it is called *Bird* Island. Before reaching this, we passed Sousolito, or Whaler's harbor, on our left, where we saw the hulk of a vessel half built, but which the discovery of the gold mines had robbed of its builders. As we approached Bird Island we saw to our right and near the shore the barracks of the American regiment stationed here, also a road leading over the summit of a hill, beyond which lay the town. That rounded, a few scattered dwellings on the brow of another announced to us the suburbs of San Francisco. Soon the shipping rounded out to us, omong the first of which was His Majesty's schooner Kamehameha III. As we approached, the town was gradually developed, extending from the wharf, back and up the sides of the hills, on whose slopes it is built. The appearance was better than I had anticipated, there being many more substantial houses, both stores and dwellings than expected to find. On coming to an anchor, Capt. Carter, of H. H. M.'s schooner saluted us with seven guns. We were soon boarded by dwellers on shore, and from what I soon saw and heard, I judged that whatever else there might be desirable in California, there was certainly no Sabbath. One of the first things I heard—an item of intelligence too, that shocked me—was the murder of Mr. J. R. Von Pfister, recently from Honolulu. It was perpetrated in cold blood at Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento.

Another item of intelligence affected me quite as deeply, though it brought up a very different class of feelings. I was told that I would be *welcomed* on shore as a minister of the gospel, and that an invitation was about to be sent to me, offering the Chaplaincy of San Francisco. I was glad also to learn that Capt. Thomas, of the English schooner Laura Ann, whom you know, had for several Sabbaths read the English service and a printed sermon, much to the acceptance and edification of those who attended.

Yours truly,

T. D. H.

The Ark and the largest Ship-of-War.—Infidels have objected to the account of the ark, and have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures that must have been placed in it, together with sufficient food (it may be, for six or twelve months)—corn for the four footed animals, seeds for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the ark from the record of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale.—There are two definitions given of a cubit—one that it is eighteen inches, or a foot and a half, the other that it is one foot and eight inches; we will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathedral. The breadth of it he states to be 50 cubits; we have it then 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that it was 45 feet in height. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's Cathecral, nearly as broad, and about half as high. The tonnage of the ark, according to the calculation of modern carpenters, must have been about 32,000 tons. The largest ship of war—the Britannia, for instance, which is of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it—is 2,300 tons burthen; so that the ark must have been equal to *seventeen first-rate ships of war*, and if armed as such ships are, it would have contained much beyond 18,000 men and provisions for them for 18 months. Now Buffon has stated, that all the four-footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, and the birds to a still smaller number. On calculation therefore, you will find that the ark would have held more than five times the necessary number of creatures and more than five times the required quantity of food to maintain them for twelve months. So that when we bring arithmetic to bear upon the question, we will still find the triumphant result evolved, that God's word is true.—[Sermon of Rev. John Cumming, or, objections to Scripture answered.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JAN. 1, 1849.

Volume VII.

Agreeable to an intimation in our last number, our vessel is "ready for another cruise" on this, the first day of January, A. D. 1849. With this year commences the seventh volume of the Log Book of "The Friend." It is Monday morning, and the first day of a new year; what more fit occasion to wish our readers, on ship and shore, a happy new year,—happy may be its beginning, progress, and end. In glancing an eye over our last year's Log, what mighty changes and revolutions, do we find recorded for the year 1848. It has been a year to be remembered and referred to, in the world's history. The year commenced with France a kingdom, and ended with France a Republic. The enthusiastic and sudden shout of "vive la Republique," "shook the nations from Rome to the Orkneys. Sovereign, citizen, and peasant started at the sound." The Mexican war has ended, but near half her territory has been annexed to the United States. *Poor* California has become *rich* California. During a single year was there ever a more signal and emphatic verification of the passage found in holy writ, "Thus saith the Lord, Remove the diadem and take off the crown: this shall not be the same: exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn." Nations have been overturned, families broken up, and multitudes in public and private life passed away. Most have gone, leaving no foot-prints on the shores of time which the hurrying tide of life will not soon efface. Not so with one memorable individual. The name of John Quincy Adams, will be remembered so long as one is found to appreciate genuine patriotism, and love true liberty. But we must not linger to speak of individuals who have fallen in the battle of life, though memory treasures up precious recollections of some, who once gladdened the circle of private friendship. How true,

"Each moment has its sickle, emulous
Of Time's enormous scythe, whose ample sweep
Strikes empires from the root: each moment plays
His little weapon in the narrow sphere
Of sweet domestic comfort, and cuts down
The fairest bloom of sublunary bliss.

Foreigners and aborigines can testify, that almost each moment, one after another has dropped out of the family circle, on our shores, and among our limited popoulation. Many families will doubtloss be visited during the commencing year. Let all heed the Saviour's exhortation, "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh."

We enter upon another annual cruise, more than ever impressed with the solemn responsibility that attaches to the office of an editor. Our sheet and our subscription list may be comparatively small, but not so the number of our readers, or our paper's circulation. Our generous donors and worthy patrons enable us to scatter our monthly sheet broadcast among the thousands of readers in the Pacific. Our friends cordially approve of this plan as regards the seafaring community. We shall spread the usual amount of canvas, and permit our terms to remain the same, hoping our voyage is so wisely planned that the outlay will not certainly exceed our income. Beyond that, we do not make any calculation.

During the year we hope to vary our cruising ground, so as to procure a series of instructive and entertaining "Polynesian Sketches." Our locker marked "Correspondence," we trust will contain some valuable communications. The principal part of our cargo we shall endeavor to make up of good arguments and sound reasoning, in support of truth and righteousness, temperance and morals. Those fond of "small stores," will usually find a good supply in that part of our cargo marked "Marine Intelligence." Six years ago this month, we hoisted our colors, and run up the tee-total signal, and never as yet, have we been disposed to strike the one, or lower the other. We carry no sealed instructions, or maintain principles which we are afraid or ashamed publicly to defend, Most unhesitatingly we acknowledge the Bible our chart, an enlightened conscience our compass, sound reason our helm, common sense our ballast, a firm faith our sheet anchor; hoping to take the Saviour as our pilot, and make Heaven as our final port. During the current year's cruising, we expect to fall in with many vessels. We shall extend to all a friendly salutation, and if not bound on the same course with our good ship "The Friend," we shall not fail to give them an invitation to join us. Our invitation is couched in the words of Moses unto Hobab, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." No one, either landsman or seaman, we think will ever regret leading an honest, sober, righteous and godly life. We shall especially aim to induce all sea-faring men to ship under the Bethel Flag, and wherever they sail be friends of the tee-total signal.

"Then let the wildest storms arise;
Let tempest mingle earth and skies;
No fatal shipwreck need we fear,
But all our treasures with us bear."

☞ The Almanac for 1849 is unavoidably omitted until our next No.

Ireland.—*Mr. John Mitchell's Trial.*—In May last, Mr. Mitchell, editor of the "United Irishman," was tried, condemned, and sentenced to 14 years banishment to Spike Island. In a late Liverpool paper, we find the following remarks respecting said island:

"The government is about to establish a convict penitentiary at Spike Island, Cove—one of the four establishments intended for Ireland: together with two for juvenile delinquents—one male and one female. The depot at Spike is to accommodate 800 convicts. All civilians are to be removed from the Island, and the convicts employed in embanking, forming basins, improving the ports, and other works of a similar character."

The trial of Mitchell occasioned great excitement in Dublin, as he was a prominent agitator in favor of revolutionary principles. His sentence was based upon numerous paragraphs published in his paper, and decided by the jury to be of a seditious, revolutionary, and treasonable nature. The following are specimens. Addressing the ladies of Limerick, Mr. M. remarks in one of his speeches, "No lady is too delicate for the culinary operation of casting bullets. No hand is too white to make up cartridges." And again, "My friends, we have no enemies here save the British Government and their abettors." The following appeared as editorial in the "United Irishman." "I tell you frankly, that I, for one, am not 'loyal.' I am not wedded to the Queen of England, or unalterably attached to the House of Brunswick. In fact, I love my own barn better than that House. The time is long past when Jehovah anointed kings. * * There is no divine right but the sovereign people, and as for the 'institutions of the country,' I loathe and despise them."

It was apprehended there would be bloodshed should the Government proceed with the execution of the sentence, but happily the affair had a more favorable termination. The excitement among a certain class was greater in London than in Dublin. A handsome and generous subscription was raised in Ireland for the wife and family of the unfortunate Mitchell.

A Chance for a Yankee.—Some years ago, Judge Jeffrey, editor of the Edinburgh Review, remarkrd that should a prize be offered for a new translation of the Septuagint Old Testament Scriptures, the work would be undertaken and the prize obtained by some Yankee, who understood not a word of the Greek language when the prize was offered. This was certainly a high compliment in favor of Yankee linguistical skill. We have just obtained some manuscript sheets in Japanese, which are at the service of a Yankee or any one else desirous of putting his linguistical powers to the test.

"It may safely be asserted, that there are now more than a million of people descendants of New England ancestry, living free and happy, in regions which hardly sixty years ago were tracts of impenetrable forest. Nor do rivers, or mountains, or seas resist the progress of industry and enterprise.—*Ere long the sons of the pilgrims will be on the shores of the Pacific.* The imagination hardly keeps up with the progress of population, improvement and civilization."—[Extract from Daniel Webster's address at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The sons of the Pilgrims are already upon the shores of the Pacific. Some have found their way thither across rivers and mountains, while others have taken the ocean route. But they have only just begun to people those vast regions whose waters empty into the Pacific. We saw it recently reported in the public prints, that the man was still alive who felled the first tree in the wilderness of Ohio, and that the man still walked the streets of Cincinnati who built the first house in that Queen city of the West. It is not improbable that the child may now have been born who will live to see cities as large and flourishing, and a population as dense, west of the Rocky Mountains as are now to be seen East of the Alleghanies. At no very distant period, "the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the Pilgrims, till it lose itself *in the murmurs of the Pacific seas.*"

Suicide.—A catholic priest near Boston lately refused to perform the church burial services at the funeral of a man who had died from intemperance, classing it as a case of self murder.—[Exchange paper.

No doubt the drunkard, dying in consequence of his excesses, is guilty, but would not the maker and vender of intoxicating liquors come in for a share of the guilt?—Would the priest have refused to perform the burial services over the body of a rich rumseller? The world is growing wiser, actions are coming to be called by their proper names. He is a suicide, who destroys his life by the rope, or by the knife, or by brandy. Whether a professed minister of the gospel has the right to refuse to attend the funeral of the suicide, we are not prepared to decide in the negative. We are prepared however to pronounce rum-making, rum-selling and rum-drinking, bad business—and those engaged in the first, second or third will eventually regret we think that they had any thing to do with them. The way of trausgressors is hard.

P. S. It may seem somewhat remarkable, but it is nevertheless true, while engaged in the very act of penning the above remarks, a gentleman called to engage our services as a gospel minister to attend the funeral of one who undoubtedly met his end in consequence of drinking intoxicating liquors.

Honolulu Seminary.—We sincerely congratulate those parents who have children of a suitable age to attend school, that Mr. Fuller has decided to remain for a season in Honolulu. Prompted by our own sense of what is praiseworthy, we most cheerfully recommend this school, and hope such an institution may never fail in Honolulu for want of patronage. In our humble opinion Mr. F. has many very correct practical views upon the subject of school teaching. His pupils appear interested in their studies.—Ere long we hope, he may find a more commodious school-room. A suitable building-lot, we understand, has been given by the King. Would that some able friend of education might be found, who would endow an English and classical academy in Honolulu!

Foreign Intelligence.

United States.—The whale ship "Chandler Price" arrived via Tahiti the 28th ult., having left New Bedford 3d July. One hundred whale ships were in N. B. harbor fitting out. The majority would sail for the Pacific. The government was chartering vessels to convey the "army" from Mexico to the U. States. It was estimated that 1,100 officers, 26,000 soldiers, and 5,000 teamsters, would embark from Vera Cruz. A motion was before Congress to continue the pay of both soldiers and officers, for three months after they landed in the U. S. "In support of the measure," writes a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, "Mr. Webster made a very feeling and eloquent appeal."

The most important item of intelligence, relates to the Treaty which has been negociated between the government of the U. S. and that of New Grenada. The Treaty secures very important advantages to the commerce of the U. S. But the most important feature of the Treaty refers to a passage across the Isthmus of Panama. The President makes a special Message to Congress upon the subject. From that Message we quote the following: "It will be perceived by the 35th article of the Treaty, that the New Grenada government proposes to guarantee to the government and citizens of the U. S. the right of passage across the Isthmus of Panama, over the natural roads, and over any canal or rail-road, which may be constructed to unite the two seas, on condition that the U. S. shall make a similar guaranty to New Grenada, of the neutrality of this portion of her territory, and her sovereignty over the same."

His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President of the new Republic of Liberia had arrived in the U. S.

An extensive fire had taken place in Norfolk, Va.

We glean most of the foregoing particulars, from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce for June 17. The Washington correspondent of that paper states, "The mere nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency has done a vast good to the country."

France.—The anniversary of Protestant Religious Societies took place in May, at Paris. May 8th, was held the 25th anniversary of the "Paris Tract Society;" 9th, the anniversary of the "Evangelical Society of France." The treasurer announced that the debt of the Society was 32,000 f., whereupon an English clergyman present stepped froward and laid upon the table 6,500 f.. to aid in liquidating the debt. 11th, the anniversary of the "Society for Evangelical missions among the unevangelized Nations" took place. South Africa is the principal field of the Society's operations. It was stated that the Society's debt was 12,000 f., whereupon 4,500 f. was subscribed! 12th. On this day took place the anniversary of the "French and Foreign Bible Society." M. de Gasparin, an ex-peer of France, presided. 23,000 Bibles distributed during the year. Besides this number, more than 100,000 Bibles have been distributed by other Bible Societies. The American Bible Society has appropriated $10,000 to aid the Bible cause in France. "France needs religion — the religion of the Bible." We much prefer reporting the triumphs of benevolent enterprise, to detailing the accounts of bloody insurrections!

Tahiti.—By a late arrival from the Society Islands, we learn that the "gold fever" was there raging, and that soon several vessels would sail for California.

Persons in the employ of the French government at Tahiti, do not seem to relish the economical principles of "la Republique" manifested in the redncton of their salaries.

California.—By a late arrival from the coast, we learn that gold continues as plenty as ever. Many were leaving the mines for the town, where they find living enormously high, and it is impossible for all to obtain comfortable lodgings and a good table.

"Groan under gold, yet weep for want of bread!"

We hear respecting several who went from the Islands, that they have done remarkably well, and will ere long return.

The "Star" and "Californian" are united. Under date of Dec. 9, we see it announced that Capt. Stout has been successful in contracting for coal, and that the steamers may be expected the last of January or first of February.

Commodore Jones and Governor Mason have been taking steps preliminary to calling delegates to assemble in a Convention for the purpose of establishing a provisional government.

The Seamen's Friend.

Pray for Seamen.

The thoughtless and unbelieving world has much to learn in regard to the nature, importance and benefit of prayer. A practical infidelity among men, excites a smile of incredulity, if not of derision, when the praying Christian speaks of *really* receiving an answer to his petitions to Heaven. The Bible is full of encouragement upon this subject. The testimony of the most devoted and exemplary Christians is clear and satisfactory upon the point, that prayer is not a vain, useless and foolish practice, but one fraught with unspeakable blessings, in favor of both those who pray in faith, and those for whom the prayer of faith is offered.—This is a subject of vital importance to Seamen. Amid the disclosures of another world it will undoubtedly appear, that many a signal blessing, and remarkable deliverance, has been experienced in answer to prayer. So far as seamen especially are concerned, it is no unmeaning assertion that, "Prayer moves the arm that moves the universe." All things and beings, physical, mental and spiritual are under God's control. "All my springs," says the Psalmist, "are in Thee." God can cause our cup of joy or sorrow to overflow. It is the frequent remark of those whose "home is upon the deep," that amidst the circle of their friends, they have a godly, pious and praying wife, or mother, or sister, or father, or other relative. It is a powerful motive, operating upon the mind of a master, officer or other seafaring person, to lead him to serious reflection and a religious life, that he has some near relation who is known to be daily praying for his conversion. We write understandingly upon this subject.—Facts illustrative of this point have come under our personal observation, not a few of which we can now recall to mind. Most confidently we believe, prayer has been offered in America and England for absent friends far off upon the waters of the Pacific, which has been heard and answered. Striking instances might be cited, although the subject is one that demands great caution; yet it partakes of a cheerless skepticism and a heartless infidelity, to dismiss or pass over all these examples as unworthy of notice. If it was in our power to communicate with the praying wives, sisters, mothers and fathers, who are accustomed daily to remember in secret, and at the family altar, their absent husbands, brothers and sons, we would address them in the words of Paul to the Thessalonians, "Pray without ceasing;" you may expect your prayers will erelong be answered, knowing they must be heard. Read the Savior's account of the importunate widow, and that of the man who importuned his neighbor for bread. Luke, c. 11, 5—8 vs.

The facts narrated in the following paragraphs, extracted from the "N. Y. Evangelist," may not be uninteresting as illustrative of our remarks. We take the more pleasure in making the extract, from the circumstance that we are personally acquainted with "that son who had been made the subject of such agonizing prayer." He visited the Islands during the last shipping season, and has sailed again for the U. S. The statements may be relied upon as true.

"On the east end of Long Island are two aged pilgrims, who have been the parents of eleven children. Three are not, and one of the living eight is thought to be "just on the verge of heaven." They have hope that after the separations of earth shall have ended, they shall all meet again, an unbroken family in heaven. One of the sons has his home on the deep. He is now master of the whale ship ———, of ———. His voyages have varied in length from one to three years. On his last voyage save one, he sailed around the world, and in just one year from leaving home returned with his ship full, and without having dropped his anchor during the whole voyage. His visits have necessarily been short at home. His aged mother did not let them pass without repeated admonitions respecting the "chief concern." He would turn all off by the reply, "Oh, mother, we can't have religion at sea." When he left home for the voyage abovementioned, the mother's heart was unusually anxious. In remembrance and prayer she followed her beloved E. in his long and trackless way; and often (as she says) was so burdened in spirit that it seemed to her she must die. In none of the former voyages had that son been the subject of such agonizing prayer. When the ship had been gone a year, a neighbor, who also had a son in the same ship, came in to bring the news that she had been unsuccessful, and had gone to the North West Coast. This was sad news to the parents. They sat up till a late hour, talking of the absent ones; and when they lay down, it was to think and pray.

Two hours after midnight, the mother heard a footstep in the entry-way. The door opened, and some one entered. "Who is there?" No reply; but the footsteps approached the parent's bed-room. "Who is there?" A well-known voice replied "Edwin." In a moment the aged mother's arms were around the neck of her sailor son.—Her first words of greeting were, "Edwin, have you found the Saviour?" Let the pious parents who have long wrestled for the conversion of an impenitent child, imagine how the heart of that yearning mother throbbed, when her Edwin replied, "Mother, I trust I have."

There were tears of sacred joy shed in that house. The prayers of many years had not been unheard, nor forgotten. The Prayer-hearer had waited until importunity had become great. In the best time he gave the gracious answer. The son found that it was possible to enjoy religion on the sea. His soul found peace when the ship was on her homeward voyage.

PILGRIM."

THE BEST SEAMEN.—Capt. Parry of the British Navy, the well-known commander of the Polar expedation, at a public meeting in 1826 spoke as follows:

"I have had the honor, and I may truly say, the happiness of commanding British seamen under circumstances requiring the utmost activity, implicit and immediate obedience, and the most rigid attention to discipline and good order; and I am sure that the maintenance of all these was, in a great measure, owing to the blessing of God upon our humble endeavors to improve the religious and moral character of our men. In the schools established on board our ships during the winter, *religion was made the primary object*, and the result was every way gratifying and satisfactory. It has convinced me that true religion is so far from being a hindrance to the arduous duties of that station in which it has pleased Providence to cast the seaman's lot, that on the contrary, it will always excite him to their performance, from the highest and most powerful of motives; and I will venture to predict, that in proportion as this spring of action is more and more introduced among our seamen, they will become such as every Englishman would wish to see them. To this fact, at least, I can on a small scale bear the most decided testimony; and the friends of religion will feel a pleasure in having the fact announced, that *the very best* seamen on board the Hecla—such, I mean, as were always called upon in any cases of extraordinary emergency — were, without exception, those who had thought the most seriously on religious subjects; and that if a still more scrupulous selection were to be made out of that number, the choice would fall, without hesitation, on two or three individuals possessing dispositions and sentiments eminently Christian."

"I CANNOT STAND THAT."—And what could not the sailor "stand?" He had stood the beating of many a storm. Often had he mounted up to heaven and gone down again into the depths. Many a time had his soul been melted because of trouble. Yet he has rode out the storm, trod the billowy deep boldly, and given his trouble to the winds. But now he meets something which he "cannot stand." What is it? He can stand the perils of a storm. He can bear being a night and a day on the deep. He can buffet the hardest gale that ever blew off the "Horn." He can do and endure more severe labor and hardship than any other man; but, now he knocks under. It is the picture, on the cover of a tract, of a woman teaching a child. "Oh!" said he, "I cannot stand that; it reminds me of my poor dear mother; it is just the way she used to teach me: but she's gone;" and he burst into tears.

Mother! there are no human teachings like your own. Call your boy to your side and give him instructions warm from a mother's heart. And should that boy break away from his home, and become a rover on the deep, some little incident may rocall the scenes of his early years. He, too, may be reminded of his "poor dear mother," who used to call him to her side.

INTERMENTS IN NUUANU VALLEY CEMETERY.

Date of Death.	Names.	Age.	Residence.	General Remarks.
1842, Nov 14	Hiram Frances Grimes		Honolulu	Infant children of Mr. Hiram and Mrs. E. C. Grimes.
1843, Aug 4	Elizabeth Webster Grimes		Honolulu	
1844, Nov 24	—— Wolley		South Hampton, N. Y.	Died at U. Hospital, belonging to American whale ship "Josephine."
1845, Jan. 25	A Gay *Head* Indian		Massachusetts, U. S.	Died on board U. S. S. "Brandywine."
Feb 11	Nelson O. Hall		Concord, N. H.	A Printer, discharged from whale ship "Hannibal."
" 27	William Day		Halifax, N. S.	Died at British Hospital.
March 11	Thomas Day	29	Hallowell, Me.	Whaling master Hanoverian ship "Crown Princess."
" 22	Lozen J. Moller	44	Nueborg, Denmark	Master Belgian brig "Indefatible."
" "	John Dewey		Hudson, N. Y.	Second officer American whale ship "Splendid."
May 5	Gilbert Jenney		New Bedford, Mass.	Master of "Governor Troup."
" 28	ThomasPratt		London, England	Resident for many yenrs on the Islands.
July 3	John B. Gregory		Philadelphia, Pa.	For many years a resident at Marquesas Islands.
" 10	Thomas *H.* Marshall	10 mos.	Honolulu	Infant son of J. F. B. Marshall, Esq. The remains removed to the United States.
Aug 15	Thomas Johnson		New York City	Died at the U. S. Hospital.
Sept 11	Benjamin Pitman	54	Boston, Mass.	Resident for many years on the Islands.
Oct 18	James Bryant		Connecticut	Died at the British Hospital, disharged from an English ship.
Nov 4	Thomas Dwyer		Ireland	" " " "
1846, Feb 18	Emanuel Gomez	29	Calcutta, India	Left English whale ship "Java."
March 1	Edward Williber		England	Died at British Hospital.
" "	Thomas Rendols		Massachusetts	Death occasioned by severe burn.
April 4	—— Sweet		Rochester, N Y.	Died at Waialua, Oahu.
June	Anthony Wilkinson	64	Lincoln, England	
" 22	Thomas Aylett	65	Rochford, "	Resident for 29 years on the Islands.
July 5	James Lucas	22	Philadelphia, Pa.	Discharged from the "Lydia."
" 15	Orren H. Smith	11 mos.	Honolulu	Infant son of Mr. Smith, passenger of "Brooklyn."
" 28	Mrs. Eunice H. Marshall,	28	Charlestown, Mass.	Wife of J. F. B. Marshall, Esq.; her remains removed to the U. S.
Aug 11	J. D B. S. Townsend	14	England	Cadet H. B M.'s ship "Grampus."
" 24	Clement Norton		Martha's Vineyard, Mass.	Master Bremen whale ship "Gustave.',
Sept	John Wilbur		United States	Died at U. S. Hospital.
" 8	John Smith	10	England	Belonging to H. B. M.'s ship "Juno."
Oct 1	Percival Lester		Jonestown, Pa.	Died at U. S. Hospital.
" 27	Martin Schneeman		Schaneback, Hanover	Carpenter Hanoverian ship "Crown Princess."
Nov 5	Mrs. H. F. Ten Eyck	31	Michigan, U. S.	Wife of U. S. Commissioner; her remains removed to the U. S.
1847, Jan 3	William Sumner	61	England,	For 41 years a resident on the Islands.
Feb	John Niles	27	New York City	A Printer.
"	Russian Seaman		Russia	Drowned, belonging to bark "Alexander."
" 24	J. B. Waterhouse		Marsden, England	Died at U. S. Hospital.
March 16	John Kedzlie	53	Scotland	Many years a resident on the Islands.
April 4	A. S. Taber		United States	Carpenter whale ship "William Tell."
" "	Maria Wheeler		Honolulu	Wife of Mr. John Wheeler.
" 7	John Glandthorp		Bremen	Left Bremen whale ship.
" 22	James Cheazy		Bristol, England	For 20 years a resident on the Islands.
May 1	Dr. Richard Ford		Madely, England	Many years a physician in Honolulu.
"	D. C. Higgason		Richmond, Va.	Many years resident on the Islands.
June 3	William Thompson		England	" " "
July 10	Amos Ford		Boston, Mass.	
Aug 24	Isaac C. Brewer		Honolulu	Infant son of Mr. C. Brewer, 2d.
Sept 2	John Freos		Lima, Peru	H. B. M. S. Juno.
Oct 31	Henry Griswold		Weathersfield, Conn.	Master American whale ship "Audley Clarke."
Nov	Henry Thompson	28	Staten Island, N. Y.	Belonging to ship "Portland."
" 25	William Loe	36	Norwich, England	
Dec 16	David Lyons	60	England	For forty years a resident on the Islands.
1848, Jan 26	John Knights		Greenwich, England	Died at British Hospital.
"	—— Lewis		England	Left an American whale ship.
March 2	Kamohai	19	*Honolulu*	Wife of Mr. Joseph Booth.
" 4	Margaret Harris	26	N. Y. City	Wife of Mr. John Harris.
April 1	E. G. Terrey		Sweden	Died at U. S. Hosptial; left "Samoset."
" 14	George Grant		Nantucket, Mass.	" " " "Sarah Parker."
May 5	Betsey W. Meek	41	*Honolulu*	Wife of Captain John Meek.
" 14	Patrick Hays		Cork, Ireland	Died at U. S. *Hospital*.
Aug 5	Kekuaaihue	54	*Honolulu*	Relict of the late Captain William Sumner.
Sept	—— Campbell		Argyleshire, Scotland	Master of schooner "Sri Singapura."
Oct 26	Samuel A. Reynolds	26	Charlestown, Mass.	Died at Luhaina; his remains brought to Honolulu.
" 28	John Smith			Drowned; belonging to English whale ship "James Stewart."
Nov 7	Subent		Lisbon, Spain	Belonging to ship "Neva."
" 7	George Chapman		Tahiti	Son of Mr. Chapman, formerly Acting U. S. Consul at Tahiti.
" 9	Alice Adele DeFiennes		*Honolulu*	Infant daughter of J. B. DeFiennes, Esq.
" 9	John Meek, Jr.	27	"	
" 18	James Harley		United States	Died at U. S. Hospital.
" "	Elyneas Case		Shelter Island, N. Y.	Died on board ship "Gem."
" 19	Joseph		Guam	
" 21	W. C. Cram		Bath, Me.	Third officer of ship "Formosa."
" 26	Charles Brockway		East Lyme, Ct.	Drowned in Honolulu harbor; belonging to ship "Friends."
" "	A Tahitian Sailor		Tahiti	Discharged from ship "Corea."
" 27	Caroline Louisa Paty	1 y 10 mos	*Honolulu*	Youngest child of Captain and Mrs. John Paty.
" 29	A native of Guam			Died at U. S. Hospital.
Dec. 2	Jemima Heath	3	*Honolulu*	Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. *Heath*.
" 6	Thomas Jackson	53	Green Port, N. Y.	Died at U. S. *Hospital*.
" 8	W. F. Summers	25	New York City	Died off Honolulu narbor, passenger from California.
" 11	Elias Trafinion		Russia	Died in harbor, on board Russian bark "Atka."
" 12	Margaret Branks	3	*Honolulu*	Daughter of Mr. Robert Branks.

The subscriber was appointed at the last meeting of the "Nuuanu Valley Cemetery Association," to prepare a list of the interments which had been made, and to keep a register of future interments. As nothing of the kind had been done, it was with some difficulty and labor that the foregoing was compiled; and upon examination, it may be found in some respects erroneous. If such should be the case, the subscriber will esteem it a favor to have the error pointed out, that a correctiou may be made.

The importance of keeping a full and correct register will appear obvious. A majority of the interments are those of strangers, respecting whose death and burial, enquiries may be made in after years. This is already the fact. In some instances, surviving friends may wish to erect monuments; should this be the case, how necessary to be able to identify the spot where the interment was made, and to ascertain the date, etc., when the death took place.

Whenever interments may be made, the parties concerned are respectfully requested to forward a written report to the subscriber.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Secretary and Treasurer, N. V. C. A

Honolulu, December, 1848.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.—On Saturday, the 30th ult., took place the funeral of the late WM. PITT LELEIHOKU, brother-in-law of the King, of the late young chief MOSES KEKUAIWA, son of His Excellency Gov. Kuanuoa, and of Kaiminauuao, ward of the Queen. A procession, composed of King, Chiefs, King's Ministers, Foreign Representatives, and Consuls, together with numerous officers of the Government, and private citizens, marched from the house of M. Kekauanohi, to the Stone Church, where religious exercises were performed. The procession being re-formed, attended the deceased to the Royal Cemetery, where their remains were interred with military honors.

☞ With the new year, a fresh hand is announced as having commenced playing the 'Government Organ.' The Reading Public may expect some 'original airs.'—We have not forgotten an unpublished address upon 'little men,' delivered by the gentleman, which evinced a quiet humor, originality and talent.

FOR THE FRIEND.

HILO, Nov. 20, 1848.

Mr. Editor,—Some months ago I sent you a list of donations received from the U. S. S. Preble, in favor of the Seamen's Chapel at Hilo. Having just learned that you have not received that communication, I now transmit a duplicate, which you will please publish for the information of all concerned.

Yours truly, T. COAN.

Commodore D. Geisinger,	$5,00
Lieut. E. Ward, Jr.	2,50
Sergeon J. F. Brooke,	5,00
Ass't Surgeon J. L. Burtt,	3,00
Purser H. Wilson,	5,00
Passed Midshipman E. Binley,	1,00
Commodore's Secretary, F. Schlezy,	2,50
Midshipman W. McGunnegle,	1,00
" E. Brodhead,	1,00
" W. F. Shunk,	1,00
Carpenter T. Coleman,	1,00
Cash,	2,50
Total,	$30,50

Additional Donations for the Chapel at Hilo.

Capt. Seabury, ship Minerva,	$8,00
Capt Swift, ship Maria Theresa,	3,00
A. N. Butts, "	1,25
H. Haskins, ship Wm. Thompson,	1,00

PASSENGERS.

In the Tepic for Valparaiso—Mr. Charles E. Hitchcock.

Per Josephine, from Kamschatka, Mr. Samuel Hillyan English traveller, from England via St. Petersburg and Siberia.

Per Chandler Price, from Tahiti, Horace Hawes, Esq.

Per Cowlitz, Capt. Mott and Mr. Stewart.

Per Correo de Cobija, W. S. Holden, J. Flanders, J. Stone, G. Graham, D. McQueen, N. Travers, J. McDuff, E. Brown, T. Metcalf, —— Apin, W. Sumner, John Joyce, J. O. Davis, and three Hawaiians.

DIED.

In this town, on the 10th ult., Ellen Amelia, youngest daughter of Rev. L. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, aged 1 year 8 mos. and 28 days.

At San Francisco, California, Eliab Grimes, aged 69.

In this town, 12th ult. Margaret Branks, daughter of Mr. Robert Branks.

In Honolulu harbor, 12th ult. on board Russian bark Atka, from Sitka, Elias Trafimou, a passenger.

At U. S. Hospital, 25th ult. Mr. Thomas Ennis, belonging to Batavia, N. Y.

Killed by a whale in the Ochotsk sea, in August, Ammon C. Case, of ship Pocahontas, and formerly of ship Portsmouth. He belonged in Delhi, Delaware Co, N. Y.

Off Honolulu harbor, on board schooner "Thomas Martin," from California, Mr. Wm. F. Summers, belonging to New York city. He came out on board the "Uncas," and about one year ago, was discharged sick, at this port. During the summer he partially recovered his health, and went to California, and while there he acqnired some property. According to his "Last Will and Testament," the balance of his property was to be disposed of for charitable purposes, after his debts and funeral expenses should be paid. A gentleman in Honolulu was appointed his executor. By said executor, the sum of $90,00 has been equally divided between the "Oahu Charity School" pnd the "Seamen's Chapel."

The remains of Mr. Summers were brought on shore and interred in the "Nuuanu Valley Cemetery." A marble stone is to be erected to his memory.

Drowned, Sept 4, in the Ochotsk sea, by upsetting of the boat and getting entangled in the line, William King, aged 22 years, blacksmith of ship "Josephine." He belonged to East Hampton, L. I., and leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely end.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 25—Am whale ship Portsmouth, Munroe, Warren, 4600 whale.

28—Eng brig Spencer, from Liverpool, with mdse. to Starkey, Janion & Co.

Dec. 3—Hawaiian schooner Mary Ann, from San Francisco—reports the Undine from New York, and a Chilean ship going in when she came out. The Starling had arrived at San Francisco—Haalileo not arrived. The U. S. store-ship Southampton was going in when the M. A. left. The Lexington was soon to sail for the United States direct.

Dec. 9—Hawaiian schooner Haalilio, Smith, 13 days from San Francisco.

Dec. 24—whale ship Josephine, Hedges, from Kamrcatka; wanting 400 bbls to complete cargo.

28—H. B. Co.'s bark Cowlitz, Weynton, from Oregon.

Am whale ship Chandler Price, Taber, 6 mos from New Bedford, via Tahiti, 300 w. Reports the Tsar, arrived at Tahiti, all well.

30—Chilean brig Correo de Cobija, Solhouse, 13 days from San Francisco.

Sailed.

Dec. 7—American schooner Honolulu, Newell, for San Francisco.

Nov. 26—Peruvian brig Pacifico, Miller, for San Francisco.

27—Hawaiian schooner Julian, Moran, for San Francisco.

During the week whaleships Huntsville, and Mt Wollaston home direct. Several other whale ships have sailed to cruise.

In port—schooner Honolulu, Newell, for San Francisco, on Tuesday; brig Tepic, Luce, for Liverpool via Valparaiso soon; brig Spencer, unloading.

Dec. 15—English brig Tepic, Luce, for Valparaiso.

Dec. 19—Am whale ship Portsmouth, Monroe, homeward bound.

21—Hawaiian schooner Catharine, Treadway, for San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Nov. 11—Am whale ship Warren, Evans, Warren, 11 mos out, 300 whale, 300 whale this season.

12—Am whaling bark Pacific, Arden, New Bedford, 40 mos out, 500 sperm, 1100 whale, 500 whale this season.

20—Am whale ship Portsmouth, Monroe, Warren, 30 mos out, 4000 whale, 1300 whale this season.

22—Am whale ship Ontario, Brown, from Hilo.

23—Am whale ship Henry Thompson, Holmes, from Oahu.

24—Am whale ship Marcia, Ellison, from Hilo.

27—Hawaiian schooner S. S., Taylor, 17 days from San Francisco.

Subscription,

For the benefit of the Seamen's Chapel, recently having undergone extensive repairs; and the support of "The Friend," Newspaper, one thousand copies of whihh are circulated gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific.

NAMES.	FOR CHAPEL.	FOR FRIEND.
Am. wh ship Governor Troup,	$13,50	
" " Caravan,	8,75	8,75
" " Electra,	14,00	
" " Lucy Ann,	25,00	
" " Portsmouth,	16,00	
" " Gem,	20,25	
A Friend, Honolulu,	10,00	
A Friend, "	10,00	
Friends, "	50,00	
Mr. Goodell, "	10,00	
Capt. B. F. Snow,	10,00	
" Wyatt, ship Morea,	10,00	
Estate of W. F. Summers,	45,00	
Judge Lee,		5,00
Mr. Bishop,		5,00

COST OF THE FRIEND FOR 1848, VOL. VI.

In balancing the account of the Friend, for 1848, it is found to stand thus, at this date, Dec. 28, 1848.

Dr. *Paid.*

For paper, printing, carrier's fee, binding, &c.,		$787,75
Cr. *Received.*		
Balance on account of 1847,	6,08	
Subscribers,	209,50	
Sale of bound volumes, etc.,	269,48	
Donations,	290,25	
Editor's Salery,	000,00	—8775,31
Debt,		12,44
Unsettled bills,		$18,50

DEBT ON THE CHAPEL.

In balancing the account of the Chapel, it is found to stand thus, at this date, December 28, 1848.

Original cost of repairing Chapel, erecting Reading Room, etc., (See 'Friend' for March)	$2,944,41
Paid,	2,151,45
Present debt	792,96

The incidental expenses of the Chaplaincy, for the current year, including Sexton's salary, lighting chapel, repairing walls, etc.. etc., $207,75

This amount has been paid from the acknowledged donations for 'Chaplaincy'.

The Chaplain would return his sincere thanks to all who have, in any way, aided the 'American Seamen's Friend Society' in maintaining and supporting this Chaplaincy. He hopes the benefits, direct and indirect, which result to the seafaring and foreign community, are a satisfactory compensation for the numerous donations made to the institution. In all cases, the subscriber has most scrupulously aimed to appropriate the various sums which have been contributed, agreeably to the wishes of the donors.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolulu, Dec. 29, 1848. Seamen's Chaplain.

NOTICE.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—*The Seamen's Chapel* is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

☞ Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of 'The Friend'. An anuual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolblu, April 1.—tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

A Card.

The Seamen's Chaplain would gratefully acknowledge a large and beautiful 'Bethel Flag', presented to the Chapel by Capt. Gellett, ship 'Uncas', November, 1848.

Return Borrowed Books.

The subscriber desires all persons having books in their possession belonging to him, or the 'Seamen's Library, to return them immediately. Some valuable books are missing.

☞ Some weeks since, the subscriber loaned the 'Memoirs of General M——' to some one in Honolulu, who has neglected to return the volumes. He is requested to so immediately.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Jan. 1, 1849. Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents, and visiters, are kindly invited to attend.

The office of the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street towards the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him, procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books, etc., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.
Lahaina, July 29, 1848.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. ☞ A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

*** Seamen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$1,50
Two copies per annum,	2,50
Five copies per annum,	5,00
Ten copies per annum,	8 00

☞ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1849. No. 2.

THE FRIEND.

CONTENTS

OF THE FRIEND, FEB. 1, 1849.

Poetry, Our Seamen,	page 9
Sketch of Strong's Island,	9
Extracts from late papers,	10
Ocean Steamers,	11
Wreck of the whale ship Maine,	11
Conscience,	12
An Appeal from a Man-of-war's Fore Top,	12
London Editor upon California,	12
Oahu Charity School,	13
Honolulu Seminary,	13
Foreign Intelligence,	13
Teetotaller's Budget,	14
Commercial Statistics,	14
Rope Yarns,	15
Deaths, Donations, &c.,	16

The Poet's Corner.

[Selected for the Friend.]

OUR SEAMEN.

BY MISS ANNA LOWELL SNELLING.

Oh, remember ye the sailor, when by the social hearth,
Ye enjoy the countless blessings God has shower'd on the earth;
He is tossing on the ocean amid the billows' roar,
But his heart is with his loved ones, upon his native shore.

Oh, remember ye the sailor, in the darker hours of night,
When without the wind is raging, and the storm is at its height;
Ye on your downy pillows, lie sheltered from the blast,
Whilst he perhaps is rocking on the high and giddy mast,

And the dark clouds above him sending down sulpherous fire,
On the inky waves beneath him, as on a funeral pyre,
While the deep and hoarse-toned thunder is like a solemn bell,
Tolling o'er the gaping waters his requiem or his knell.

How the distant signal cannon his senses must appal,
Whilst the discordant sea-bird is answering to the call,
And amid the roar of waters, comes up the last faint cry
Of some drowning wretch, for mercy and pardon from on high.

Remember ye the sailer, at the silent hour of prayer,
As ye kneel before the altar, his soul remember there;
For thus has taught your Saviour, when on the stormy deep,
He smoothed the stormy billows, and lulled the winds to sleep.

Whose hand is ever open, whose heart is ever kind?
Who, when our peace was perilled, the bravest did we find?
Not he who rolls in luxury, the child of wealth and pride—
But the poor, hardworking sailor, whose home is on the tide.

Oh, remember ye the sailor, whose ill-rewarded toil
Has filled your teeming coffers with fruits of every soil;
When your ships, through some great danger, have safely
reached the strand,
How poorly ye repay him for the labor of his hand.

Or, when escaped from danger, your thanks abundant flow,
And on the ship's commander gifts and praises ye bestow,
Do not forget the sailor, who has greatest courage shown,
And saved your lives and fortunes at the peril of his own.

Who does not love the sailor, the hardy and the bold!
His heart and soul as truly cast in Nature's finest mould;
While our country waves a banner, or the ocean bears a prow,
Long live our gallant sailors, our pride and glory now!

While the trump of fame is sounding for many a victory won,
And our land swells forth the praises of many a gallant son—
Whilst the wreath is twin'd for valor, and merit claims its due,
W've a song for our brave sailors, who ride the waters blue.

Polynesian Sketches.

For the Friend.

Sketch of Strong's Island.

BY WILLIAM L. JACKSON,
Master of American whale ship "Inez."

Ship Harvest ashore—crew disorderly—Capt. Lakey's management—Ruins on the Island—King and Royal Family—Religion—Deity—Annuto—number of inhabitants—their knowledge—idea of the English language, &e., &c.

January 7, 1848. This day I anchored in the N. E. harbor of Strong's Island, finding the entrance easy and harbor good.—Two English whalers, and the American bark Harvest, Lakey, Matter, were lying at anchor. Captain Lakey, in entering the S. W. harbor, in consequence of not having a good pilot on board, got his ship on the reef and injured her bows so that it was with difficulty he kept her afloat until he could get her ashore on the beach, where at low water he was to batten the leaks with boards, so as to be able, with the assistance of the natives, to work her around to the N. E. harbor.

I learned from Captain L. and other sources, that at the time his vessel was in the lee harbor and in danger of being lost, a part of the crew refused to work, unless he would pay them daily wages. Capt. L. represented to them the impossibility of complying with their demands, as he had no money on board, and there was none to be got at the Island. He informed them however, if they would work, and succeeded in getting the ship off, that they should be paid when they arrived at some port where an investigation could take place, and it should be judged proper and right that they ought to be paid for their work. This however did not satisfy their minds! Capt. L. then stated the case to tne King. (At this time there was no vessel but the Harvest in port.) The King replied that if the sailors would not work, he would furnish some of his own people that would, and that he would "tie up" Capt. L.'s men until the vessel was ready for sea, when they should be put on board. Capt. L., however much against his will, compelled to resort to *force*, and deal with his men according to their natures! All then went to their duty.

There being no conveniences for heaving a ship out at the lee harbor, he brought her around to the weather harbor, although leaking badly. The natives rendered him impertant assistance. The King furnished houses for the storing of the cargo, and as many natives as he wanted to assist in discharging the same, also guaranteeing (so far as the natives were concerned) for the safety of every thing landed.

Jan. 26. Capt. L. has got his ship repaired to his entire satisfaction, but he has had a great deal of trouble with his crew. Last Sunday evening seven of them took a boat and left for the Island of Ascension, and the probability is they will all be lost, and if they are, I cannot think otherwise but that it will be their just desert for their ingratitude.* Being intimately acquainted with Capt. L., I know him to be a man who abhors ill-treatment to seamen, and that he sailed from home on the present voyage with a determination of governing and treating his men as reasonabte and rational beings. He publicly declared that it was his opinion, seamen could be better governed by addressing the *rational* than the *brute*.—He made it his personal dnty to look after their comforts and physical wants. Among other duties, he imposed upon himself the duty of going three times each day to the galley, to see that their food was served out to them in proper order and in "generous quantity." I heard one of his men say, that they always had enough and that which was good and wholesome. He however had not been long at sea, before he discovered that there were some among his crew who could not bear to be treated as rational beings, and their influence over the others was such as to frustrate all his ideas of reasoning with them.

Feb. 5. Capt. Lakey has got his vessel nearly ready for sea. The Rowena, of Fall River, came in to-day, so we now have five vessels in port, more than the natives ever saw here at one time. Since I have been here, I have endeavored to learn a little about the Island and its inhabitants. The natives are of the Caroline Island origin. The Island appears at a romote period, to have been the strong hold of the Buccaneers, or else the present generation have wonderfully degenerated; for the fortifications, walls and stone works at present to be seen, could not have been built by the present race. Large blocks of stone, 10 or 12 feet in length, with one end fixed in the ground, and opposite openings in the walls, as if expressly intended for mooring ships. The present generation of people can furnish no information how they came there. These are sacred to their deity, Annuto. [Not Snate, as stated in the Friend.]†

The King is about fifty years of age, as I could judge, but the Queen is younger, a very small but good featured woman—the mother of eight children, six of whom are living. The eldest, Prince Royal and heir to the throne, is a low, designing scoundrel,

* If the reader would learn the fate of that boat's crew, we would refer him to the Friend for October 1, 1848. Only one of the seven now survives, and his preservation was quite miraculous.—[Ed. Friend.

† See article on Strong's Island, in Vol. III. No. 9, May 1, 1845.

and I believe none too good to commit any crime, so eager is he for the throne. Elixah, the next, is a noble and amiable youth, about fifteen years of age. The other two that I saw were Princesses, one about six, and the other three years of age. The King is a man of good sense and sound judgment, possessing a large share of *Indian* cunning and craftiness; for instance, when I talked with him about their religion, and smiled at some of their superstitious customs, he winked and said it was the fashion of Strong's Island, giving me to understand that he knew better! They believe in a future state and the immortality of the soul—that the spirit is buried with the body, but that during the following night Annuto comes, which is known by certain noises, such as rattling the bushes, and breaking of small sticks. It is their belief that the soul of the departed is taken to another Island, there embodied and made to serve its time, according to the pleasure of Annuto, afterwards it passes into another body, and still another, and so on through eternity.

As near as I could learn there are about 12 or 1500 inhabitants upon both Islands, though I had no opportunity to ascertain correctly. They are in a deplorable condition. There is a general sickness prevailing, a species of fever. They also have a *foul* disease raging among them, together with their other maladies. Some were dieing daily, and I think unless they have some relief, all the inhabitants must in a few years be swept away. The King told me that he did not want sailors to stop on the Island, and to prevent it he will deliver up all runaways, free of expense, and insists that masters of ships shall take them off. He wishes, and so do many of his subjects, that a missionary would come and live with them He told me that if a good man would come, and teach his children and people to read and understand as white people did, he would build for the missionary a house, and furnish him with as good food as the Island afforded. Nearly all I talked with upon the subject expressed the same opinion.—They have learned about the improvement of the people of the Sandwich Islands, and feel anxious to be enlightened themselves. Nearly all can now speak the English language* very distinctly, which singular circumstance, I think is owing to their dialect. I employed two boys to row my boat about the harbor, as is the custom at Honolulu, and in a few evenings I taught one of them the whole English alphabet, every letter of which he pronounced, clear and distinct, except v, which he called *we*. There would be no necessity for a missionary to learn their language. I could not learn as they worshipped but one deity, and that one invisible. They viewed him as not always favorably disposed towards them, but when he is *sulky*, (as they express it in English) the King propitiates his favor with various delicacies. I saw no appearance of idolatry, though many things are viewed as sacred to the deity, and the people would on no consideration touch them.

* The fact that the inhabitants of Strong's Island can speak the English language with tolerable correctness, we have heard stated by numerous visitors. It is certainly very remarkable, and quite anomalous.—[Ed. of F.

EMBERS.—Nov-*ember* and Dec-*ember* are the last *embers* of the dying year.

Extracts from Late Papers.

IRELAND. *Trial of Smith O'Brien.*—In our last we noticed the trial and sentence of John Mitchell. By the "Dale," intelligence has been received that another Irish agitator has been arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced.

FREEDOM GIVEN BY THE SOIL OF FRANCE. *Important Decision.*—A slave belonging to Louis Alme Pigneyguy was yesterday declared to be free, in consequence of having been taken to France.—[N. O. Picayune.

This is in accordance with decisions which have frequently been made here, and with which the South has never been satisfied. If a slave be brought by his master, voluntarily, into this State, his shackles fall off at once. Slavery cannot exist here for a moment. And it is so with every free State, and with every country where slavery is not recognised. The decision in New Orleans goes further, however, than our decisions have or can go. It establishes the important fact, that the freedom which a slave thus acquires, by the voluntary act of his master, shall avail him permanently; and that if he, of his own choice, shall afterwards return to a slave State, he shall not again be subject to bondage.—[Boston Transcript.

☞ The N. Y. Evening Post says, "We understand that the British Government has requested ours to remove the wreck of the Missouri from the bay at Gibraltar. It lies in the way of vessels visiting that port.—Very excellent offers have been made to the Navy Department to do this, but for some reason or other they have not been accepted."

CAPT. DU PONT AND THE CYANE.—The return of the Cyane from the Pacific we have already noticed; the Union makes the following remarks upon the cruise:

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Com'r S. F. Du Pont, just arrived from the Pacific squadron, in a very short passage of sixty-two days from Valparaiso, has had a most active and brilliant cruise. She sailed from the United States in August, 1845, and her crew have been particularly distinguished throughout the war; no crew have ever had the good fortune to perform so much service in a single cruise. The Cyane was on the west coast of Mexico when the war broke out, and only left there after the receipt of the news of peace. This ship's company participated in the taking of Monterey, and garrisoning the town—the first offensive operation on that coast. They were in the fights of Com. Stockton at the Mesa and the Rio Gabriel; they destroyed the gun boats of the enemy at Guaymas, cut up their shipping in the Gulf of California, blockaded the ports of San Blas and Mazatlan, and were a part of the force of Com. Shubrick when he took that place; and two of her officers, Lieuts. Rowan and Selden, had the command, one of the shore party and the other of the water party that surprised and routed a large body of the enemy at Urias. The ship's company also garrisoned in part La Paz and San Jose, Lower California. It was Capt. Du Pont, with 100 of his crew, who so gallantly landed at San Jose, in the face of an overwhelming force of the enemy, and forced his way two miles through a perfect ambuscade, and under a constant and heavy fire, to the town of San Jose, to relieve our garrison under the command of Lieut. Heywood, who had been twenty days surrounded by the enemy, and in great distress. Capt. Du Pont afterwards mounted seventy of his men, under the command of Lieut. Selden, and pursued the enemy in the interior of the country.

Lieut. Selden was successful in entirely breaking up the insurgents, bringing back and depositing on board the ship their commander-in-chief and twenty of his people as prisoners. It will also be recollected that it was the boats of the Cyane, under Lieut. Harrison, that cut out the enemy's brig Condor, in the port of Guaymas, under the fire of their musketry; and also while the ship was blockading Mazatlan, her boats signally defeated the enemy's boats sent off to defend a vessel attempting to run the blockade, and landed and spiked all the enemy's cannon at San Blas. Her crew have been remarkable for their discipline and good conduct, acting as soldiers, both infantry and mounted men; and they have been in seven fights on shore, and their loss has been one officer and one man killed in battle, with a large number wounded. Some of the crew have been wounded in several different engagements. After this long, successful and meritorious conduct of Captain Du Pont, and the officers and men of this ship, they have arrived home—their service was performed so far away, that very little is recorded; so that the relatives of these brave and devoted patriots scarcely know of their deeds of patriotic daring. No promotion, no brevets await them, as it is unknown in the navy. It is to be hoped that some distinguished mark of esteem may be shown Capt. Du Pont and his officers and crew, so worthy and deserving, and that their services will not be unappreciated by their fellow citizens. These noble tars, having served as foot and dragoons, cannot be tamely received by their countrymen.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London Morning Chronicle remarks of the attempt to introduce the principles of republican government according to the American model, into France, that Carel was right when he said: "Tell me the constitution of America suits the people of America, and you tell me that it does not suit the people of France. If a Republic takes place in France it will be a military and a literary Republic, as that of America is destined to be a peaceful and commercial one."

GREAT PACKET SHIP.—A New York letter says: "The keel of the largest merchant sailing vessel that ever was built in the world, was laid a few days since by Messrs. Westervelt & M'Kay, at their ship building yard on the East River. She will be of the tonnage of sixteen hundred tons, but will carry much more. The Ocean Monarch, which was recently destroyed by fire off the coast of England, the New World and the Constitution, were the largest vessels of this class afloat, but the new vessel which I have mentioned, will be twenty feet longer than any of them. She is intended as a packet ship, to ply between here and Liverpool, and will take her place on Robert Kermit's line in about four months. It was supposed, when the problem of ocean steam navigation was satisfactorily solved, that in a few years our packet ships would be driven off the

track, but they are flourishing now as much as they ever did, and new ones are being built almost every week."

Ocean Steamers.—We read in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 22d, that the line of mail steamers between New York and New Orleans, by way of Havana, with its branch to Chagres, will soon be in operation. The arrangement is to connect with the mail line on the Pacific, from Panama to the Columbia River. This service is to be performed by a steamer touching at San Blas and Mazatlan, in Mexico, and at some of the principal ports in California, until it arrives at San Francisco. Thence another steamer takes the mails and passengers to the Columbia. The whole distance from N. York to Oregon, between five and six thousand miles, will be performed in little more than thirty days. Some of the government steamers are now fitting out for the Pacific, to extend the mail communication to the Sandwich Islands, and it is contemplated ultimately to comprehend China in the sytem. It is supposed that the Sandwich Islands may be reached in forty days from New York. The service will be arranged with reference also to a connection with Wheelwright's line of British steamers on the Pacific coast of South America.

The Government pays $490,000 a year for a monthly mail by this route between N. York and the Columbia river, and a semi-monthly mail between New York and New-Orleans, by way of Charleston, Savannah and Havana. The contract is for ten years. The steamers are all constructed under Government inspection, with a view to their employment, when required, as vessels of war.

One of the Pacific steamers is in such a state of forwardness, that she will be despatched to her destination in October next, and two more will follow her successively at intervals of one month each. The whole line between New York and Oregon is expected to be in operation next January.

The Journal justly remarks that the magnitude of the project and the expedition with which it has been carried out, reflect the highest credit on the enterprise and energy of New York merchants. It has involved the expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars, all of which has been furnished by New Yorkers, with the exception of one year's mail pay advanced by Government in small instalments, to be refunded out of the first year's mail service.—N. O. Pic. Sept.4.

Wreck of the "Maine."—We regard the wreck of the whale ship Maine, on the night of the 23d ult., upon the "Shark spit" at the mouth of the Columbia river, as one of the most serious misfortunes which has ever befallen Oregon. The loss of the "Shark," produced an impression abroad, that the mouth of the Columbia was exceedingly dangerous of entrance—such is not the fact, and it is extremely unfortunate that almost the first attempt since the wreck of the Shark, by a whale ship to enter the mouth of the Columbia, should result in a wreck. We understand that the Maine was one among a number of ships clearing from Fairhaven, Mass., which were directed to enter the mouth of the Columbia for supplies, if practicable. The appearance of the Maine off the Columbia bar was an experiment, and it is a pity that it proved one so unfortunate.

It appears from the statement of James Douglas, Esq., that Mr. Hawkes, who was then acting as pilot, was prevented from reaching the Maine in consequence of the roughness of the water between her and Baker's bay. We understand that the Maine, although without a chart, had entered the channel, keeping her boats in advance, sounding the way, and would have entered the bay in perfect safety, without a pilot, had not the wind failed her while in the channel. The anchorage in the chanuel of the river, near its mouth, is bad—insufficient to hold a ship against a heavy sea--hence, the Maine was thrown upon the spit.

We understand that Capt. Netcher now states, that he should entertain no apprehensions of danger in again attempting to bring a ship into the Columbia. The truth is, that the mouth of the Columbia affords a good channel for the ingress and egress of ships; no such mighty river, passing through such a country, up which the tide sets for one hundred and twenty miles, can pass into an ocean, over a bold iron-bound coast, without a channel sufficiently broad and deep to admit of a safe and easy entrance of ships of the largest class—the only difficulty consists in knowing where that channel is. It is an old saying, that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" this is verified, to a certain extent, in the unfortunate loss of the Maine. The first and third mates of the Maine, both intelligent men and able seamen, have consented to remain in Oregon, qualify, and act in the capacity of pilots.

There are but two difficulties which attend the entrance of vessels into the Columbia—one is, that the sea is sometimes rough—the other, that the wind cannot be depended upon in the neighborhood of the sun's rising and setting. The first of these exists everywhere, to a certain extent—the second may be avoided by entering the river at other times than those of about sunrise and sunset. Both of these difficulties may be mainly overcome by such means as an efficient pilot may put in requisition—and entirely so by the aid of a steam tug.

Letter of Capt. Netcher—statement of James Douglas, Esq.—Card of Capt. Netcher.

August 25, 1848.

To James Douglas, Esq.,

Sir—I have to inform you that my vessel lies a total wreck on the south sands of the Columbia bar, and beg you will have the kindness to represent to the authorities of Oregon the same; and hearing that you were an eye-witness of my signal flag for a pilot, I beg that you will do me the favor of having the circumstances published in the Oregon Spectator. I beg to thank you for the kindness we received from Fort George, which, I understand, was done by your orders, in case the vessel you saw should be wrecked, or require any assistance. My cargo consisted of 1,400 barrels of whale oil, 150 of sperm oil, and 14,000 lbs. of bone—24 months out. G E. NETCHER,

Late Master of ship Maine, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

Fort Vancouver, Aug. 30, 1848.

George Abernethy, Esq.:

Sir—I hasten to enclose for your information, a letter received last night from Captain Netcher, of the late whale ship "Maine," which was unfortunately wrecked in attempting to cross the Columbia bar, on the 23d inst. The Hudson Bay Co.'s brig "Mary Dare," on board of which I was a passenger, entered the river the same day, a few hours before Capt. Netcher attempted to run in with the "Maine," and we could distinctly see the signal flag flying at the mast head for a pilot. There was, unfortunately, no pilot at the time in Baker's bay. Mr. Hawke's branch pilot being, as we afterwards discovered, at Fort George, where I arrived the same afternoon, and hastened to inform him that a large ship was waiting for a pilot off the bar. He almost instantly proceeded on his return to Baker's bay, but unfortunately, from the roughness of the water beyond that anchorage, he found it impossible to reach the "Maine" that night, and before the morning of the 24th, she had become a total wreck, nearly on the same spot which proved fatal to the barque Vancouver, and at a less recent date to the U. S. schooner Shark.

These particulars I have communicated to you for publication in the Oregon Spectator, at the request of Capt. Netcher, and further beg to suggest that it would be for the advantage of the country, that some measures were taken by the public authorities for the protection of the valuable property, a great part of which may be expected to drift on shore from the wreck.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
C. F. H. B. Co.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me, through your valuable columns, to return thanks for myself, officers and crew, to the inhabitants of this territory, for their extreme kindness.—We landed entirely destitute, from the wreck, and if we had not received hospitality from the settlers, must have suffered much—as it is, we have wanted for nothing that it was in their power to provide, for which we again offer our heartfelt thanks.

Capt. GEO. E. NETCHER.

Oregon City, Aug. 31, 1848.—[Oregon Spectator.

Deaths of Eminent Men.—The Northern papers announce the deaths of the Hon Jeremiah Mason and Mr. Wm. Lawrence, both of Boston. Mr. Mason was one of the most eminent lawyers the country ever produced. He was for many years U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, but for twenty years past has resided in Boston. He was formerly President of the United States Branch at Portsmouth, N. H., and Mr. Biddle's refusal to remove him has been considered the origin of Gen. Jackson's antipathy to the bank.

Mr. Lawrence was the brother of Amos and Abbott Lawrence, and, like them, distinguished as a high-minded merchant.

Mr. Mason died at the age of 82; Mr. Lawrence of 65.—[Am. paper.

The Irish Patriot, Duffy.—The London Times says: "We are positively assured that Mr. Duffy, the great literary support of the Nation newspaper, has made an unqualified submission to the Government, and intends to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the Crown.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEB. 1, 1849.

Conscience.

This monitor in man's bosom, prompts oft times to strange, worthy and noble deeds. If a man has done wrong, and has not "seared" his conscience, how restless he will be for days and months. He may try to quiet her by administering opiates, and endeavoring to forget what he has done, but all in vain; he finds no peace but in the exercise of sincere repentance and the repair of the wrong so far as it may be in his power.—The following we copy from an American paper. The letter originally appeared in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"Mr. ———

"A long time ago I had occasion occasion to go into your office in W—— street. It was vacant, and your pocket-book lay in the draw exposed—the Devil prompted me, and I took it. I now return its contents to you, and may God forgive me.

"Yours, REPENTANCE.

"Albany, April 25, 1846."

The letter was mailed at Troy, and enclosed was one hundred dollars, which was stolen in May, 1840.

The next extract we copy from an old English periodical, and although the events occurred several years ago, yet the moral lesson which these facts inculcate, remains the same. Its re-publication may serve, perhaps, as a useful hint to some delinquent and less scrupulous merchant. In the commercial world, it is of the very first importance to maintain a high tone of mercantile integrity. This will be the result when merchants consult their consciences as well as their purses. *Honesty is the best policy*, in transactions commercial, political and religious.

A noble Deed.—A mercantile house in Birmingham, Eng., had lately the gratification of rrceiving a letter, of which the following is a copy, doing honor both to the individual and to his country.

"Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1826.

"Messrs. ———: In the year 1816, your house shipped to ———, an invoice of hardware, which we refused to receive, in consequence of its coming out of the season for our sales. I have now some doubts whether there were sufficient grounds for refusing to receive them. I have, therefore, individually, remitted to you the first of a set of bills for exchange for £225, to meet the loss on the above goods. I am yours, &c.,

———."

Reader, trifle not with conscience. Heed her warnings, and attend to her suggestions. Does she tell thee, "Go discharge that long delayed obligation"? Obey instantly. Does she warn you in terms like these, "Beware how you overreach that man in trade"? Despise her not. Does she say, "Be strictly honest"? Hesitate not a moment to comply. Does she reprove thee for past dishonesty? Repent, and make restitution, so far as may be in thy power. Does she prompt thee to perform some noble act, or generous deed? Show thyself her obedient and manly servant. Art thou in doubt what course to take? Seek for information, and ever follow an enlightened conscience. Go where she directs, and happiness here and hereafter shall be thy everlasting portion. No words can fully describe the real dignity and genuine worth of a truly honest and conscientious man.

"The Almighty from his throne, on earth surveys
Nought greater than an HONEST, HUMBLE heart.
An humble heart His residence! pronounced
His second seat, and rival to the skies!"

Such an heart will be, in the highest and best sense, *conscientious*. Its value above rubies, its worth above price.

An Appeal from a Man-of-War's Fore Top.

U. S. Ship Dale, Jan. 16, 1849.

Mr. Editor,—If you consider the following lines worthy the space they will occupy in your paper, you will confer a favor by inserting them.

It is the aim and object of many good and worthy men to suppress the use of ardent spirits. Now I am one of a man-of-war's crew that visited your town on "liberty," as it is commonly called; and I intend to propose some measures which I think will aid the cause of temperance not a little in Honolulu. I could not find a single house where good refreshments were to be had, except it was a grog shop or a hotel. If there was a house kept on temperance principles and in good order, it would be more respectable, and in the end I think more profitable. Suppose they kept Ice Creams, Soda Water, Lemonade, Spruce Beer, Segars, and a great many other trifling "notions,"—and I would also recommend music. A sailor can dance and enjoy himself as well in his sober senses as when he has rum aboard. Some people have an idea that where a fiddle is, there, as a matter of course, must be rum; but I have been in places where men enjoyed themselves in eating, drinking and dancing, without there being a drop of "liquor" made use of. The expense of fitting up such a house could not be much, and I hope to hear of one being in existence soon. If ever I visit your port again, I shall not fail to pay it a visit.

Yours, FORE TOP.

(U. S. Ship Dale.)

If all seamen were of the character of the unknown writer of the foregoing, they would very soon work a revolution in sailor boarding houses. During the last fall shipping season, a house somewhat similar to the one recommended, was kept near the Seamen's Reading Room. It was well patronised, but the excellent keeper caught the gold fever and shut up shop. His success, we trust, will encourage some one else to undertake the enterprise. We would here remark that there have been found some difficulties in sustaining such houses in Honolulu, which do not exist elsewnere. Our shipping season continues only a part of the year.—Persons of the proper character for keepers could find more profitable employment in some other occupation.—It must also be remembered that the temperate, the sober, and the best of our seamen do not scatter broadcast their hard earned wages, like multitudes of their ship-mates, who will squander in a few hours or days the savings of a long cruise. These latter are the men who build rum mansions and gin palaces, and support a class of men whose regard for their customers commences and ends with their money.

Money is all.— When the drunkard has money in his pockot, he is "a jolly good fellow," and is accosted with "what do you want, *Sir*?" but when all his money is spent, he is "a brute," and, brutish like, is kicked into the gutter. Strange, that "free-born Britons" will endure such treatment.

Yes, "money is all." We copy these remarks from a late English paper. We would add, strange, too, that "free-born Americans" will endure such treatment! More strange that either "Britons or Americans," will condescend—will stoop to grow rich on the drunkard's earnings! But what is most strange of all, that men professing to have a regard for the good of society and the morals of the community, will advocate the license and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, considering the immense evils their use inflicts upon the world. Let us cheer up, and believe a better time is coming. Wise legislators are now advocating the passage of laws, making the vender of strong drinks responsible for the evils he inflicts, for example—support the wives and children of their ruined customers! This would be right and just.

A London Editor's Scribbling upon California.—In a late No. of the London Mail, we find a long article upon the Yankees' occupying California. The writer in a serio-jocose style makes some sensible remarks. He speaks of it as something very "amusing" that a nation like the Americans should be turned loose into such a huge, mysterious, unexplored region! The quicksilver mines he makes the matter of joke; in that he is probably rather hasty, but what will he say when he hears about digging up "ounces" and "pounds" of real solid gold 23 carats fine! He must not treat this as a

joke! Let him speak for himself, in the following extracts:

"There is really a great deal of interest to be acquired in the siezing of California, just taken by the U. S. We mean there is something very amusing in the spectacle of the most inquisitive and tenacious people in the world turned loose into a huge, mysterious, unexplored region. It is something beyond Denon and his brother *savants* in Egypt, and is almost equivalent to a meeting of the British Association in Japan, with the free run of the Islands. It is certain that at this moment no human being of Caucasian origin has any conception of what may be discoverable in the 10° of the globe's surface between the Rio del Norte and the N. Pacific Ocean, and it is almost as certain that in two year's time there will be a railroad right across the province, and boarding houses at every station. It is something in these dull times to have a *terra incognita* in store, with Americans for adventurers. * The work of discovery has already commenced. At present the great attraction seems rather in the bowels of the earth than on its surface, and hundreds of independent citizens are at work with pickaxes. Quicksilver is the main object of search, and we are told, in a semi-official and perfectly serious report, of one mine, about 13 miles from St. Francisco, 'so rich that a gentleman who surveyed it under directions of the government, was so much affected by salivation that his mouth was sore for a period of ten days after he had concluded the survey,' &c."

The Oahu Charity School.—The annual meeting of this Institution was held at Mr. Thompson's Auction Room, on Monday evening the 15th ultimo. The Treasurer presented his report, showing that after all demands were settled the sum of between $30 and $40 remained in his hands. Mr. Hatch presented his resignation as teacher, much to the regret of the friends of the School. A vote was unanimously passed, tendering the thanks of those present to Mr. Hatch for his zeal and fidelity, during the period which the school has been under his charge. Other important business was transacted relating to the school, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the current year, viz:

F. W. Thompson, Secretary.

S. Reynolds, Treasurer.

W. L. Lee,
R. W. Holt,
R. G. Davis,
J. Meek,
E. L. Hatch,
} Committee.

Before the meeting closed, rising $150 was subscribed for the support of the Institution.

The School was re-opened on Monday the 29th ultimo, Mr. H. H. French, Teacher.

Honolulu Seminary.—The examination of the 1st quarter of this interesting School took place on the morning of the 17th ult. It was our privilege to be present, and we take pleasure in bearing our testimony in favor of the Teacher's fidelity and the proficiency of the pupils. It was gratifying to witness so many parents and other spectators present. The Teacher practices in the management of the school, the principle of "self-government;" i. e., allowing the pupils to keep their own record respecting punctuality, tardiness, good, bad and indifferent recitations, good and bad behavior, etc. A weekly certificate is filled out and sent home for the parent's or guardian's inspection and signature. At fiirst view, this system might seem open to *gross* abuse on the pupil's part, but it must be remembered that a company of twenty or thirty scholars exercise a vigilant watch over each other, and wo betide the luckless tyro that should be discovered in making false entries!

At the close of the interesting exercises, some very appropriate remarks were offered by the Minister of Public Instruction, urging upon the pupils the sentiment "perseverantia vincit omnia," which were followed by some equally appropriate, by the British Consul General, inculcating the sentiment, that not only was it necessary to exercise *perseverance*, but also to cherish an inviolable regard for *truth*.

Foreign Intelligence.—*New Zealand.*—By the whale ship "Margaret" which left New Zealand Dec. 4, we have intelligence that there has been an earthquake at Port Nelson, which alarmed the people and did some damage. The occurrence led to some sparring between the editors of the "Nelson Examiner" and the "New Zealand Spectator." In concluding some remarks upon the earthquake, the editor of the Spectator observes, "We cannot conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch without acknowledging in this visitation the finger of God." This strain of remark wonderfully arouses the editor of the Examiner, and calls forth a severe rebuke. He thinks such remarks not calculated to do much harm, "otherwise than as they may contribute towards the sophistication of the public mind, and the perpetuation of vulgar and unworthy notions of God's providence." His brother editor draws a sigh of pity over the man who can discover in these events nothing but "the demonstrations of physical processes."—We go for the Spectator's idea!

☞ Capt. Fales, of the "Margaret," reports that he read in a New Zealand paper, the report of the loss of 17 whale ships in the month of May last, off the coast of Cochin China in a typhoon. We shall anxiously wait to receive further particulars of their loss, or a contradiction of the report.

California.—We would acknowledge a file of the "Californian & Star," per the Rhone, and learn that said paper is to close with 1848, and be followed by the "Alta California." From a private source we learn that several printing presses have already been ordered from the U. S., and as soon ar they arrive, we shall expect newspapers will be issued at every important place in the territory. Perhaps golden types may be employed, if not, the old fashioned will doubtless serve to make known to the reading world stories about gold, that will almost awake the Incas from their tombs, yet all be true,—for we have ceased to discredit any reports we may hear from California, about gold or gambling, money-making or murder. We regret to learn that C. E. Pickett, Esq., U. S. Indian Agent, should be charged with a crime of a dye so deep as that of murder. It may be recollected that he visited these Islands during the summer of 1847.

Oregon.—We would acknowledge a file of the "Spectator." In another part of our columns will be found an account of the whale ship "Maine," lost at the mouth of the Columbia. The Oregon people stoutly maintain that the mouth of said river is not difficult of navigation, yet one noble vessel after another is there wrecked. The authorities of the Territory should do all in their power to secure good pilots, and see that they are upon the ground. Perhaps a system of "lights" has been established. If not, might it not be well to have it done immediately?

Almost the entire male and a part of the female population of Oregon, has gone gold digging in California. The remainder seem determined to find the real gold nearer home. This is noble, but they will, if they will work their saw and grist mills, sow and reap their extensive wheat fields! Such will bring into the territory a better harvest of gold than going to California! But stop—what good will result from moralizing to the Oregonians, if people nearer home are uninfluenced.—Every body there, and here, and elsewhere, seem to be going to California.

News has been received from Tahiti, and several ports along the coast of S. America, that but the one idea of digging gold in California absorbs the public mind. If such excitement prevails here and in other parts of tne Pacific, will it not be even greater in the United States and Europe, when they trumpet through the public prints notices like the following, clipped from a late American paper:

☞ Profitable Digging.—Two Irish laborers who hired a lot of ground at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia, to dig for gold, have realized $15,000 for their ore within four years.

We make no hesitation in publishing the statement that more than a score of diggers have each realised more than $15,000 during the last season, in California.

The Teetotaller's Budget.

Vain Boasters.—Of such that boast they can drink a great deal of wine and yet be sober, I would say, let them hearken to Seneca, who saith, "Let such men say that by drinking of poison they shall not die; and by taking of poppies they shall not sleep; and that by drinking of helleborus they shall not cast forth whatsoever is in the inward parts."—[Peter Martyr.

Water contains in it full thirty per cent. of *pure atmospheric air*, the very agent that nature is every moment employing to purify the blood. On the contrary, Alcohol contains in it fifty-two per cent. of *carbon*, the very element which nature is every moment laboring to throw out of the blood. He, therefore, who drinks pure water, drinks that which must purify the blood; while he who drinks alcoholic drinks, whether beer, wine or gin, drinks that which pollutes the blood.—[Anti-Bacchus.

Results of Unnatural Stimulation.—Persons addicted to drinking suffer in the intervals of sobriety, and near the return of their accustomed indulgence, a faintness and oppression, *circa præcordia*, which exceeds the ordinary patience of human nature to endure. As the liquor loses its stimulus, *the dose must be increased* to reach the same pitch of elevation or ease.—Paley.

Pledging not Slavery.—For a Christian man to say that he will not pledge himself to abstain from wines and strong drinks, because the pledge would *enslave* him, is to demonstrate that he is a slave already, and voluntarily submitting to the slavery of a taste for liquors which have done more to desolate the Christian church than Nero or Dioclesan.—[Rev. B. Parsons.

Aqua Vitæ is the name very absurdly given to alcohol, when used as an intoxicating beverage. It has been the *Aqua Mortis*, the water of death, to myriads of the human race; and will probably, ere long, destroy the native tribes of North America and Australia.—[Dr. Ure.

Partial Intoxication.—No man, says an eminent physician, who has taken only a single glass, has all his faculties in as perfect a state as the man who takes none.

Insidious Destruction.—Leaving drunkenness out of the question the frequent consumption of a small quantity of spirits gradually increased, is as surely *destructive of life* as more habitual intoxication; and therefore the gin-shops are spreading disease and death to a degree that is frightful.—[Dr. Gordon.

When is a Man Drunk?—The following is Cotton Mather's definition:

"Whenne a manne fallethe offe hisse beaste, or essayethe too light his pipe at ye pumpe, he is too bee esteemed drunkenne."

A Child's Logic.—'Papa, does the world turn round?' 'Yes, my dear, it turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours.' 'How often is that?' 'Why, once a-day.' 'Well I thought so, for Mr. ——— goes down to Bondsville most every day with a jug, and before he gets home, he has to stop and lay down beside the road, and hang on to the ground to keep him from falling off."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

We are indebted to William Paty, Esq., Collector General of Customs, for the following Commercial Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1848.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Duties, etc., at the Port of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, for the year ending December 31, 1848.

	Gross invoice value.	Gross duties.	Value exported.	Return duties.	Nett amounts	Nett duties.
Goods paying 5 pr. ct. duty,	538,731.47	26,941.49	11,531.73	460.32	527,199.74	26,481.17
Spirits, Wines etc.,	24,887.34	115,416.24	14,019.82	78,437.95	10,867.52	36,978.29
Imported by Consuls, Missions, etc., free of duty,	28,263.79				28,263.79	
By whale ships, under the $200 provision—Free,	13,736.13				13,736.13	
	605,618.73	142,357.73	25,551.55	78,898.27	580,067.18	63,459.46
Deduct spirits, wines, and goods, etc., now in bond, and which will probably be exported, estimated at			8,000.00	11,250.00	8,000.00	11,250.00
	$605,618.73	142,357.73	33,551.55	90,148.27	572,067.18	52,209.46

Imports *for the year ending December* 31, 1848, *amounting, as per table, to* $605,618.73—*were* Imported *from the following countries, viz:*—

United States,	$211,973.59
England,	138,177.14
Valparaiso,	129,410.25
China,	49,577.38
Manila,	19,970.27
Columbia River,	14,986.57
California,	12,788.25
Mazatlan and San Blas,	9,620.52
Central America,	4,547.20
France,	4,446.07
Tahiti,	3,907.44
Sitka,	2,395.50
Guymas, Christmas Island, Bremen Sea, etc.,	3,818.50
	$605,618.73

Exports* *for the year ending Dec'r* 31, 1848,

Native Produce—

Sugar,	499,533 lbs.,	valued at	$22,828.93
Molasses,	28,978 gals..	" "	7,369.53
Coffee,	58,065 lbs.,	" "	5,943.75
Salt,	4,570 bbls.,	" "	4,570.00
Goat skins,		" "	6,800.00
Hides,		" "	3,943.00
Cattle,		" "	900.00
Arrow Root, Tallow, Pulu, Mustard, Vegetables, etc., etc., etc.,			14,464.22
			$66,819.43

Foreign Goods—

Claiming drawback,	25,551.55
Not claiming drawback,	426,499.42
	$518,870.40

*This table is not pretended to be exact, but is offered as an approximation to the truth. Outward Manifests, for the first half of the year, (until the new Law came in force, July 17, 1848) did not give values, consequently they were only to be obtained by such estimate as could be made from a list of packages.

Gross Receipts at the Custom Houses of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai, for the Year ending December 31, 1848.

Honolulu, Oahu.

Import duties,	52,209.49
Transit duties,	264.62
Harbor duces,	3,094.96
Stamps,	956.37
Fines and Forfeitures,	220.25
Interest,	369.67
Storage,	758.08
	$57,873.31

Harbor Master, Honolulu—

Shipping and discharging Seamen,	1,017.75
Stamps,	.627.50
	$59,518.56

Lahaina, Maui.

Import duties,	374.23
Transit duties,	22.99
Stamps,	732.00
Anchorage dues,	160.00
Lights,	170.00
Canal,	266.00
Shipping and discharging Seamen,	905.75
	$2,630.97

Hilo, Hanelei, and Kealakeakua.

Stamps, etc.,	89.38
Amount at Honolulu (bro't over),	59,518.56
	$62,238.91

Whale Ships entered at the Port of Honolulu during the year 1848.

United States,	*123	St. John's, N. B.,	2
France,	14	Amsterdam,	1
Bremen,	8	Total,	148.

*Four of those ships did not come inside the harbor.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Receipts, etc., at the Custom House, Port of Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, for the years 1843–4–5–6–7–8.

Yeasr.	Gross value of imports.	Gro. duties.	Re-exported.	Return duties.	Nett amount.	Nett duties.	Transit duties.	Harbor dues.	Total nett receipts.
1843,	223,383.38	6,701.84	66,618.17	1,670.41	156,565.21	5,270.74	239.31	2,958.33	8,468.34
1844,	350,357.12	10,326.13	60,054.06	1,501.34	289,969.77	8,970.13	411.60	4,881.33	14,2635.8
1845,	546,941.72	21,563.94	67,010.93	2,098.82	471,319.78	19,465.12	734.01	4,890.83	25,189.96
1846,	598,382.24	53,447.78	62,325.74	21,667.02	536,056.50	31,780.76	20.56	4,705.32	36,506.66
1847,	710,138.52	101,512.25	55,208.07	56,991.17	653,930.45	44,521.08	184.93	4,095.24	48,801.25
1848,	605,618.73	142,357.73	33,551.55	90,148.27	572,067.18	52,209.46	264.52	3,094.96	55,568.94

Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels at and from the Port of Honolulu, for the year 1848.

Entered.	Class.	Name.	Masters.	Tons.	Where from.	Cleared.	Where for.
Nov 26 '47	Bark	Cowlitz	A. J. Weynton	391	Fort Vancouver,	Jan. 13	Fort Vancouver
Dec. 16	"	Toulon	Nath'l Crosby	272	Portland, C. Riv.	" 8	Hong Kong, China
" 31	Brig	Troubadour	Ralva	140	Mazatlan	" 8	do do
Jan. 1	"	Enriqueta	Benj. Haskins	200	Marquesas, sold at auction	Jan. 28,	and broken up.
" 3	Schooner	Currency Lass	Geo McLean	90	Monterey	Jan. 17	Tahiti
" 3	"	S. S.	F. Molteno	87	Coastwise	" 6	Monterey
" 19	Brigantine	Flecha	J. A. Vasquez	200	Manila	Mar. 2	San Francisco
" 24	Schooner	Malolo	James Parker	62	Tahiti	" 25	Tahiti and Valparaiso
" 24	Brigantine	Laura Ann	L. H. Thomas	146	Monterey	Jan. 31	Shanghae, China
" 27	Schooner	Starling	Geo. Belcham	109	Hong Kong	Feb. 3	West coast of America
" 28	Brigantine	Argo,	J. Jurnovitch	97	Mazatlan	" 29	Mazatlan
" 28	do	Wilhelmina	J. Russom	165	Coastwise	" 1	California and Mexico
Feb. 2	Bark	Janet	David Dring	333	Columbia River	" 26	Columbia River
" 8	Schooner	Honolulu	F. A. Newell	156	Boston	" 19	Manila
" 12	Bark	Don Quixote	F. Lindsay	260	Valparaiso	May 4	Bordeaux
" 19	Schooner	Providence	W. C Hinckley	57	Raitea	Feb. 26	San Francisco
" 19	do	Mary	Geo. Belcham	56	Coastwise	" 24	Portland, Oregon
" 23	Bark	Vancouver	Alex. C. Mott	304	London	Mar. 16	Fort Victoria
" 25	Ship	Charles	Thos. Andrews	486	San Pedro	" 16	Hong Kong
" 26	Bark	Samoset	Lewis G. Hollis	734	Boston	" 10	Hong Kong
" 26	Schooner	Haalileo	F. P. Jameson	75	Coastwise	" 2	Christmas Island
Mch. 7	Bark	Alexander	M. Klinkoffstrom	300	Sitka	Apr. 8	Sitka
" 11	Bark	Angola	Samuel Varney	273	San Jose	" 8	Sitka
Apr. 1	Brig	Euphemia	J. J. Voiget	133	Monterey	May 10	San Francisco
" 3	Brig	Correo de Cobija,	Thos. McGrath	120	Lahaina	Apr. 15	Valparaiso
" 11	Schooner	Haalileo	F. A. Jameson	75	Christmas Island	May 10	Coastwise
" 12	do	Courier Valpa'so,	J. Arnaud	110	Coastwise	Apr. 12	Tahiti
" 13	do	Julian	Carl Moran	110	Hong Kong	" 20	Hong Kong
" 22	do	Adelaide	Jules Charon	86	Marquesas	" 9	San Francisco
May 1	Ship	Isabella	George Briggs	450	Mazatlan	May 4	Hong Kong
" 8	Bark	Cowlitz	Alex. J. Weynton	391	Fort Vancouver	" 23	Fort Vancouver
" 8	Brigantine	Seis de Junio	H. Rene	124	Valparaiso	" 24	San Francisco
" 8	Schooner	Mary Ann	Alex Ragsdale	59	Coastwise	" 8	Mazatlan
" 16	Brig	Tepic	Geo. Luce	173	Liverpool	" 30	Sitka
" 26	Schooner	Honolulu	F. A. Newell	156	Manila	June 10	San Francisco
" 27	Brig	Eveline	S. T. Goodwin	196	Columbia River	" 8	Columbia River
June 3	Schooner	Starling	J. F. Hinckley,	109	San Blas	Aug. 10	Columbia River
" 3	do	Ariel	Wm. Jeffrey	25	Tahiti	June 7	Coastwise
" 8	do	Louis Perry	H. F. Eastham	64	Gallipagos Islands	" 17	San Francisco
" 9	do	S. S.	F. Molteno	87	Punta Arinas	" 12	Coastwise
" 14	Bark	Prince Inerishikoff,	John Lindenberg	273	Sitka	" 19	Sitka
" 17	Schooner	Louise	J. Menzies	71	San Francisco	" 19	Coastwise
" 17	Bark	Mary	J. S. B. Knox	268	Boston	July 5	St. Peters and St. Pauls
" 19	Schooner	Mary	Geo. Belcham	56	San Francisco	" 11	San Francisco
" 19	Brig	Eagle	P. Lovett Jr	328	Guayaquil	June 20	Manila
" 20	Brigantine	Courrier Valpar'so,	John Hall	110	Christmas Island	July 18	San Francisco
" 23	Bark	Paramatta	Wm. M. Bloomfield	400	Valparaiso	Aug. 17	Tahiti
" 28	Ship	Matilda	Theo. Lewis	689	Monterey	" 4	Macao
July 1	Brig	Mary Dare	J. O. Scarborough	148	Vancouver	July 15	Columbia River
" 4	Brig	Correo Talcahuana,	M. Margot	177	Tahiti	" 15	San Francisco
" 9	Brigantine	Flecha	J. A. Vasques	200	Santa Barbara	" 28	Manila
" 9	Brig	Euphemia	J. J. Voiget	133	San Francisco	Aug. 3	California
" 11	Bark	Georgian	E. Libbey	279	Tahiti	" 1	California
" 15	Schooner	S. S.	Wm. Taylor	87	Coastwise	July 15	San Francisco
" 18	Ship	Rhone	Benj. Hill	471	Callao	" 29	San Francisco.
" 22	Schooner	Indiana	Elisha Crosby	87	Punta Arinas	" 27	Hong Kong
" 26	Brig	New Perseverance,	Boyer	150	Tahiti	Aug. 21	San Francisco
" 30	Brig	Sabine	Chatfield	175	California	" 7	California
Aug. 6	Brig	Moctezuma	Pfaunkuche	99	Mazatlan	" 29	Manilla
" 13	Brigantine	Penco	M. Olio	686	Valparaiso	Sept. 21	Valparaiso
" 14	Brig	Tepic	Geo. H. Luce	173	San Francisco	Aug. 21	San Francisco
" 14	Brig	Eveline	Goodwin	196	Columbia River	Sept. 14	Oregon
" 17	Brig	Carlotta	Jurnovisch	97	Guaymas	" 14	Guaymas
" 23	Schooner	Julian	Carl Moran	133	Hong Kong	" 2	San Francisco
Sept. 5	do	Sri Singapura	Chas Campbell	85	Hong Kong	Nov. 7	coastwise
" 19	Ship	Tsar	Sam'l Kennedy Jr	470	Tahiti	" 10	Boston
" 28	Schooner	Honolulu	F. A. Newell	156	San Francisco	Oct. 10	San Francis
" 30	do	Kamahameha III	J. O. Carter	116	Coastwise	Sept. 30	do
Oct. 3	do	S. S.	Wm. Taylor	87	Lahaina	Oct. 4	do
" 11	do	Haulilio	James Smith	75	Coastwise	" 11	do
" 13	do	Sagadahock	George Barmore	129	Tahiti	" 28	do
" 13	Brig	Correo de Cobijah,	Thos. McGrath	120	Valparaiso	" 30	do
" 13	Schooner	Amelia	Lindsay	149	Mazatlan	Nov. 20	Hong Kong
" 23	do	Hope	Thos. Kong	—	Coastwise	Oct. 23	San Francisco
" 23	Bark	Mary Frances	John Paty	280	San Francisco	Nov. 18	do
" 31	Sloop	Waiahao	J. Potts	17	Coastwise	Oct. 31	do
Nov. 3	Brig	Tepic	Geo. H. Luce	173	San Francisco		
" 7	Bark	Mary	Alonzo Parker	268	Kamscatka		
" 7	Schooner	Plymouth	Geo. H. Gould	85	Coastwise	Nov. 7	Sydney
" 7	Brig	Pacifico	H. Hooper	177	san Francisco	" 25	san Francisco
" 12	Schoonor	Julian	Carl Moran	133	do	" 24	do
" 20	do	Kamehameha III	J. O. Carter	116	do	Dec. 1	coastwise
" 24	do	Honolulu	F. A. Newell	156	do	" 5	San Francisco
" 29	Brig	Spencer	Christopher Bell	222	Liverpool		
Dec. 3	Schooner	Mary Ann	Jethro Hussey	59	san Francisco		
" 9	do	Correo Valparaiso,	J. Arnaud	110	do		
" 9	do	Haalilio	James Smith	75	do		
" 10	Bark	Atka	A. W. Rudell	158	Sitka	Dec. 23	St. Petersburgh
" 20	Schooner	Catherine	P. T. Treadway	61	(built here)	" 20	San Fraucisco
" 20	do	S. S.	Wm. Taylor	87	san Frandisco	" 21	coastwise

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels of War at and from the Port of Honolulu, for the year 1848.

Date.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Commander.	Guns.	Where from.	Sailed.	Where for.
Feb. 2	French	Corvette	Sarcelle	Leborgne	12	Valparaiso	Mar. 4	Christmas Island
Apr. 10	do	do	do	do	12	Christmas Island	" 10	Tahiti
June 10	British	Frigate	Constance	Courtenay	52	Callao	June 27	Columbia River
" 17	French	Frigate	Poursuivante	Adm. Tromelin	60	Tahiti	" 24	Valparaiso
July 4	British	Brig'tine	Pandora	Wood		Panama	July 15	Puget's Sound
" 16	U S	Sloop	Preble			Mazatlan	Aug 1	Hong Kong
Sept 5	U S	Frigate	Independence	Com Shubrick		Lahaina		

Cabin Boy's Locker.

Rope Yarns.

BY FLUKE.

'Brother, what is yarn?' said a little cherry-cheeked child to her brother Jack, just returned from sea.

'Come, I'll tell you,' said Jack, taking her on his knee; 'its a sailor's story, every word true, but you must not believe all of it.'

'And wont you tell me one?'

'Yes, certainly; but remember, the one I tell you is all true. We had been off soundings quite a spell, our steward was rather crabbed, and we had got out of eggs—'

'Eggs, brother—do you have eggs in ships?'

'Bless you, to be sure. Did you never hear of Mother Carey's Chickens? The eggs they lay are peelers, I tell you, and plenty enough in very high latitudes.'

'But where do the chickens come from, Jack?'

'Why, Cherry, they come over in great flocks, and light all around us.'

'Well, go on, Jack.'

'We'ed got out of eggs, as I told you, and to tell the truth our butter was rank—'

'Butter! butter!—'

'You put me out; don't interrupt Cherry; butter, to be sure. If you were to see our dinner table—'

'Table!' says Cherry, 'I didn't know—'

'No, poor child, of course; you never were at sea, and how should you know *anything*? I say we happened to be out of butter and eggs—and I'm sure there is no lie in that—when one morning we waked up with a whale alongside of us, a cosy old chap that was rather near sighted, and having left his specs at home, did not spy our craft till he was close aboard.'

'Whales don't wear spectacles,' whimpered Cherry.

'Not that I know of; however, we said good morning to the old fellow; and our captain, ses he, 'Matey, get out a boat, will you, and pay respects to that fellow.' Well, while they were getting ready, Jim Ratlin and myself leaped overboard and smam for the whale. The captain bawled after us, but we made as if we we were deaf. Our plan was to make a slip noose over his smeller and steer him into port, but as soon as we got snug aboard of him, the old fool began to scramble to windward; he sounded two or three times, but we held on to his ears: finally I got a chance, and jabbed my penknife into him, and after running a while, at last he turned up. We had lived upon him about a week, and had given up all hope of seeing our ship again, when one afternoon I was awakened with the cry of 'Whale ahoy!' 'Halloo!' 'Where yer bound?' 'Bound to ship, if we can find one.' 'Tackle on, then;' and they threw us a line. They soon came up with us, and you can judge of our surprise at finding that it was a boat from our own good ship Napoleon. They took us alongside and we commenced cutting in our whale, and we stowed down 160 barrels of as good oil as ever was put into a 'riah.' What do you think of that?'

Jack ended his yarn; but poor Cherry was fast asleep.—[Yankee Blade.

How to Prosper in Business.—In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular business—persevere in it. "All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity."

Be not afraid to work with your hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot lid." Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love will beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Every thing is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." "Good manners ensure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. Especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritence. He who waits for dead mens' shoes may have to go a long time barefoot. "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

Above all things never despair. "God is where he was." "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from accumulating.—[Portland Tribune.

☞ Gen. Cass, has never tasted spirituous liquors in his life. From 1806 to the present time he has been intimately connected with public life, in the field, the camp, the court, and through every variety of social military and political relation, and yet Lewis Cass has never broken the abstemiousness of his life in this respect. Hence the vigor of his constitution and the clearness of his unclouded intellect.—[Am. paper.

Religion is the cement of civil union, and the essential support of legislation.

Some men seem most severe when they are in reality most affected, as snow turns to ice when on the point of melting.

Subscription,

For the Seamen's Chapel.

Commander Rudd, U. S. S. Dale,	$5,00
Purser Buchanan, " "	5,00
A. S. C., Honolulu,	10,00
Mrs. Armstrong,	8,00
Mrs. Skinner,	16,00
"Uncertainty of the Law,"	3,50
Mate & Steward "Mt. Vernon,"	4,00
British Consulate,	20,00
Two Seamen, "Mary,"	1,50
Capt. Hill, "Rhone,"	10,00

For the Friend, Newspaper.

Seamen and Marines, U. S. S. Dale,	$25,75
A. S. C., Honolulu,	5,00
Mr. Enos, "Josephine,"	00,50
J. Duncan, "	00,50

A CARD.

The Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Honolulu, together with his Church Members, take this opportunity to express their gratitude to Foreign residents and others, who have very cheerfully contributed to the amount of 450 dollars to aid them in purchasing shingles for their meeting-house.—They had raised seven hundred dollars among themselves, when the recent epidemic broke forth among them and carried off a hundred of their number. Many of the survivors are sick, nigh unto death; and the church as a body are very much disheartened.

This timely aid has enabled them to purchase the shingles, for which they feel very grateful to their benefactors.

Honolulu, Jan. 30, 1849.

ALMANAC FOR 1849.

1849	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Jan		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Feb					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
Mar					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Jun						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1849	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sep							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

MARRIED.

On the 20th ultimo, at the Catholic Church, by the Lord Bishop Maigret, and afterwards, at Her Britannic Majestyjs Consulate General, by William Miller, Esq , Her Britannic Majesty's Cousul General, Robert Cheshire Janion, second son of Richard Janion, Esq., of Rocksavage, in the county of Chester, to Domitila, eldest daughter of Senor Don Francisco Rodreguez Vida, Consul for Chiie at these Islands.

DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult., Mr. William Moreton, aged 41 years, a native of the Isle of Wight, England, and for some years a resident on these Islands.

Dec. 13th, at Koloa, Kaui, Mary Arabella, daughter of Dr. James W. and Melicent K. Smith, aged 2 years and 16 days.

At Wailuku, Maui, Dec. 17, Mary Andelucia, youngest daughter of Rev. D. T. and Mrs. A. L. Conde, aged one year, ten months and seventeen days.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 4—U. S. Sloop of War Dale, Commander Rudd, from Mazatlan via Hilo.

English brig Mary Dare, from Columbia River.

Jan. 9.—French schr. Sophia, from Tahita.

Jan. 16—French schr Ann, from Tahiti.

18—Peruvian brig Eliza, from Talcahuana.

Jan. 20.—Am. merchant ship Rhone, Hill, 17 days from San Francisco.

27.—Hawaiian sch. Julian, Moran, 23 days from San Francisco.

28.—Am. brig Sabine, Goodwin, from Monterey.

29.—Am. whale ship Margaret, Fales, of Newport, 56 days from New Zealand; 7 months out, clean.

31.—Am. merchant ship Serampore, Hastings, 154 days fm Boston, with mdze. Messrs. Everett & Co.

Sailed.

Jan. 4—Am whale ship Bingham, Scovell, for San Francisco

Jan. 12—American whale ship Nassau, Weeks, to cruise.

13.—American whale ship Josephine, Hedges. for Hongkong.

Jan. 18—U S sloop of war Dale, Commander Rudd, for San Francisco.

Am. merchant bark Mary, Parker, for San Francisco.

Am. whale ship Chandler Price, Taber, to cruise.

Jan. 19—Am. whale ship Mount Vernon, Covell, homeward bound.

Jan. 20.—Br. Hudson's Bay Co's bark Cowlitz, for London.

Notice to Lahaina Subscribers.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor will now act as Agent for the "Friend," at Lahaina, and the irregularity which has attended the forwarding of your papers, it is hoped, will no longer be experienced. Mr. T. will employ a carrier, who will deliver the paper.

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionory period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00.

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

☞ By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the American Bible Society, New York. Prices from $1 to $7

NOTICE.

To Seamen and Strangers.—*The Seamen's Chapel.* is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. Seats free.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

☞ Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of 'The Friend'. An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolblu, April 1.—tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

Return Borrowed Books.

The subscriber desires all persons having books in their possession belonging to him, or the 'Seamen's Library to return them immediately. Some valuable books are missing.

☞ Some weeks since, the subscriber loaned the 'Memoirs of General M——' to some one in Honolulu, who has neglected to return the volumes. He is requested to so immediately.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Jan. 1, 1849. Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents, and visiters, are kindly invited to attend.

The office sf the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street towards, the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him, procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books, etc., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.
Lahaina, July 29, 1848.

The Friend, Bound.

The Frieud, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. ☞ A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

*** Seumen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding.

Just received and for Sale,

At the Chaplain's Study, a fresh supply of the publications of the American Tract Society.

Also—A complete sett of the "Christian Library," in 45 vols. Price, $25,00.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$1,50
Two copies per annum,	2,50
Five copies per annum,	5,00
Ten copies per annum,	8 00

☞ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1849. No. 3.

THE FRIEND.

CONTENTS

OF THE FRIEND, MARCH 1, 1849.

Original Poetry,	page	17
Sketch of Rarotonga,		17
The Two Whalers,		18
New York Correspondence,		19
Books, Our Exchanges, Decrease of Polynesians,		20
Pitcairn's Island, Report A. S. F, Society,		21
Encouragement to Labor for Men-of-War's men,		21—22
Loss of Whale Ship Cassander,		22
Daniel Webster's Opinion of New Mexico,		23
Donations, Death's, Marine Intelligence, &c.,		24

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

PEACE, BE STILL.

When old ocean foams and rages,
And the tempest works its will;—
One soft phrase the war assuages,
Peace, be still!

When wild thoughts put forth their blossoms,
And the soul with passion fill,
Jesus whispers to our bosoms,
Peace, be still!

'Tis thy voice, O Lord of Ocean!
Soothes the storm, arrests the ill;
Fears are hushed in calm devotion,
Hearts lie still!

O when on death-beds we languish,
Let the same soft sounds distil;
Whispering to the soul's last anguish,
Peace, be still!

New London, Conn. F. M. C.

For the Friend.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE GOSPEL.

Christ the Lord is King in Zion,
Bow, ye Nations, to his sway;
Israel's hope, and Judah's Lion,
From the strong shall take the prey;
Sons of Abraham,
Hail with joy the glorious day.

From the heathen's blood-stained temple,
Foil'd the powers of Hell take wing:
Moslems on their Koran trample,
And Immanuel's praises sing;
Turk and Pagan,
Own your Prophet, Priest and King.

Freed from Papal superstitions,
Burdens grevious to be borne,
Thousands o'er their lost conditions
With unfeigned sorrow mourn;
Search the Scriptures,
And to Christ for pardon turn.

Christ the Lord is King in Zion,
Christians tune your harps again;
The Root, the Branch, the Lamb, the Lion,
O'er the earth triumphant reign;
Hallelujah,
Jew and Gentile join the strain.

Pitcairn's Island, 1848. G. H. N.

Polynesian Sketches.

For the Friend.

A Sketch of Rarotonga, one of the Hervey Islands.

BY A FORMER RLSIDENT AT LAHAINA.

Departure from Sandwich Islands—Distant view of Rorotonga—Landing—Cordial reception by the Engtish Missionaries—Effects of the dreadful Hurricane in 1846—*Visit to Mr Pitman's Station—Decrease of Population—the Rev. Dr. Gill's missionary labors, &c.*

In continuing our "Polynesian Sketches," quite unexpectedly an interesting account has fallen under our inspection, of Dr. W——'s visit at Rarotonga, on his voyage to the United States. We are quite confident that it was never intended for publication, but on that very account the testimony herein given is the more valuable. Would that every reader of Herman Melville's caricatures and misrepresentations, (in his late work entitled "Omoo") of English Missionaries in the South Pacific, might glance an eye over this sketch of a writer's first impressions at Rarotonga:—

"We sailed from Niihau the last of the Sandwich Islands, on Friday P. M., the 26th of November, 1847. We have had pleasant breezes, but light and far to the eastward. It was impossible to reach Emeo and we could reach no island more eastward than Rarotonga. On the 24th of December, we discried the lofty outlines of Rorotonga, forty miles distant. As we approached, it became a beautiful object to look upon, rising sudden and lonely—green and umbrageous from the shore to the mountain top,—so pleasant and sunny did it appear, like an emerald set in silver on the bosom of the blue sea. Rarotonga is twenty miles in circumference, nearly round, and is so constructed, that it much resembles Tahiti. It is 3000 or 3500 feet high perhaps, of basaltic structure, and looks more like a great body of land that had been sunk, than like a distinct volcanic mass projecting from the bottom of the ocean. On inspecting it however, you see numerous signs of volcanic action on the sides of the island,—as if the lava and conglomerate had been forced above water or near its surface. The peaks projecting here and there, among the more round and rugged summits of the island, were barren, moss-grown, weather beaten and needle-shaped. Those and all other mountainous parts and vallies indicated the action of the elements from an unspeakable age of antiquity.

About one o'clock P. M. of the day that we made the island, the Captain took us all on shore, and would not entrust the steering oar to any hand but his own, as he said, if we should be upset in the surf, he should never forgive himself. There was a high breaker on the reef (which is only 200 or 300 feet from the beautiful broad shore of coral white sand) which partook of the magnificent and awfully grand, as the wind was high and the spray was driven by it wildly and furiously. We made the Rev. Mr. Pitman's station, at first on the N. E. side of the island, but as it was too rough to land there, we coasted the low cocoa-nut shore along for five miles—not more than a mile from it, rounding a point approached Mr. Buzicotts's station which is at the bottom of a small bay. This was not deep enough to break off the full force of the trade winds, but there was an excellent opening in the reef 200 feet wide, where, curious to *see* or *say*, not even a roller or rough wave was visible to impede our smooth, comfortible and safe landing. We were scarcely on shore before we were surrounded by the islanders who seized all the children in their arms to bear them where we might be going This they all objected to with one *accord*, and Maria with much *discord*, till they were set on their feet. They had felt pent up long enough, and now on land wished once more for liberty of spirits and limbs.

I had hoped to see the Rev. Mr. Buzicott, but learned that he had been gone to England nearly a twelve month. I knew him well by reputation, and was aware of his acquaintance with me in the same manner and had intended to lay claim to his hospitality for my family. The Rev. Mr. Gill however was at Mr. Buzicott's station. I had never heard particularly of him, but presuming on Anglo-Saxon, or rather on Christian civilization, I made good my way to his house and was received by him and his lady in the most cordial manner, and as an old acquaintance too,—for I found that they had for a long time heard of me, and were expecting me there on my passage home. Some ships had touched there a few days before, and had reported me soon to leave the Sandwich Islands, and that the "Atlantic" would probably touch at Rarotonga on her way home. In all my wanderings I have never known such a hearty and cordial hospitality—and all so simple and homelike too—as was extended to me and mine at Rarotonga. We spent one night on shore and embarked the following day at 4 P. M. During this time the enjoyment of a month was crowded into a day.

Soon after our arrival a messenger was despatched to Mr. Pitman's station with information of it. The next morning he came over to see us—just as Mr. Gill and myself were about mounting horses for a ride to his

station. I wished much to take a look at the island, and after Mr. Pitman had rested we started. The path led through a forest of mangoes, bread-fruit, papaia and banana, and a scene of other umbrageous evergreens. Sometimes we were completely shaded from the fierce rays of the sun,—in other places huge trees were lying prostrate near the path. The country appeared devastated so that the sun and trade winds had an opportunity to contest their powers together.—This devastation was occasioned by the hurricane in the spring of 1846. The effects of which were disastrous in every direction. Huge trees, five and six feet in diameter, torn up by the roots, cocoa-nut trees, with their thin heads torn off, were visible, and hundreds of cocoa-nut trees were pressed over many feet from their perpendicular position, and hundreds more were levelled to the ground and their heads taking a new turn upwards. Mr. Pitman told me this path was completely shaded before the gale, so that the sun barely reached the traveller on it,—now it was open long distances together. Though the island appeared charming to me, he said its beauties were all destroyed. He spoke in mournful tones on this subject.—Whole villages were swept away. The destruction of houses aad the great and beautiful churches at Mr. Buzicott's and Mr. Pitman's station, were painful to behold. New villages however had risen up, almost to appearances, by enchantment, but the natives of this island are very industrious, and it was pleasant to see what an amount of labor they had accomplished in eighteen months.

I made a hasty excursion to Mr. Pitman's station. His situation though pleasant, is not so pleasant as Mr. Gill's. Both Mr. and Mrs. P., are out of health, and Mr. P. looked to me too feeble to live very long, unless he should improve. He is lean to an appalling degree, but says he bears great exercise very well. His account of the hurricane and the escape of himself, wife and household, was extremely interesting, and thrilling. My hair stood erect at their perils. I was pleased with my whole visit at Rorotonga. We rested after a month spent on the ocean, and we could have been no better treated by our own fricnds. We shall look back long and often to this spot with real enjoyment and satisfactien.

Our stay was necessarily short, but I have not time to tell you now of my observations, though they were numcrous and mostly agreeable. One remarkable fact however, I will not omit to mention, and that is the rapid depopulation of the island, which operates in such a manner that the excess of marriageable males over the females of similar ages is nearly as two to one. The excess of deaths over all increase has been one hundred annually, for many years.—Twenty years ago the population of Rarotonga, exceeded 6000, now it falls short of 3000. * * *

Send to the Rev. Mr. Gill, by way of Tahiti, to the care of the English Consul, or some missionary at Tahiti. Vessels frequently pass from Tahiti to Rarotonga. Mr. G. is a fine fellow, and understands the objects of his business very well. He has a great deal to do—a Seminary of twenty young men under his care preparing for missionaries to the unchristianized islands of the Western Pacific,—a printing office and book bindry under his care—the mechanical arts to superintend and much other business which I have not time to name. He is well and thoroughly educated, possessing much urbanity of manners, well adapted for winning and retaining the love and confidence of the natives, which he appears to have secured. He wished much to receivc communications from the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. He had received an Hawaiian Bible, &c., &c.

P. S. Since transcribing the foregoing for our columns, the following translation of a speech of a native of Rarotonga, has fallen under our observation, in glancing over a late file of the "Day Spring." We think its perusal, in this connection, cannot but prove interesting to many of our readers:—

CHANGE IN RAROTONGA.—"Not long ago we were savages, while you were a civilized people. We them took delight in killing each other, and cutting off each other's heads. As soon as a head was obtained, we left the trunk to twist about, and the head was presented as a sacrifice to our gods. It was the custom not only to kill each other, but our taste was so depraved, that we thought more of human than of any other flesh. When a group assembled, they would begin to talk among each other as to how they would gratify their horrid appetite for human flesh. One would propose that they should eat their own younger brothers; and those who were moved with compassion for them, would take them out of the way.—There seemed to be no principle of love; they were without natural affection.

Formerly we considered that we were in an isolated condition, that ours was the only land in the world, and that a little way off, the sky and seas met; and when the foreigners first came to us, we thought that they had broken through the sky to visit us.—When we observed their clothes, we thought it was their skin; but we thought it was a very convenient skin, for you had a number of holes where you could put away your property. When we looked at the legs of the foreigners with their large trowsers, we thought they were all afflicted with elephantiasis, and when we looked at their feet we supposed they were toeless. We did not know their feet were inside of their shocs. I have but little time left, but if I had a whole day I could make known some of the customs of the heathen.

When the word of God came, we were very much surprised when we listened to what the teachers told us. They spoke to us about salvation; and when they said, that those who believed in Christ would pass into everlasting life, while those who believed not would be lost, these seemed strange things to our ears. After a little time God was pleased to carry on his work with greater power, and those were conquered by the truth who were never conquered before. In the times of darkness, everything was bad; bad food, bad clothes, bad people, bad chiefs, and bad everything; but, in connection with the word of God, everything wears a different aspect, everything is ameliorated. My word of exhortation is, let us hold fast to that which will endure forever. Let us be concerned to send the gospel to lands still in darkness, that darkness may flee from them, as it fled from Rarotonga."

The Two Whalers:

OR THE ISLANDS WITH AND WITHOUT A BIBLE.

F——, Mass., July 3d.

In the year 1835, a whale-ship left the harbor which lies before my open window, for the Pacific Ocean. While sailing along one of the beautiful isles of that sea nearly under the equator, a large number of natives came off for the purpose of trade. No treachery was suspected, and all for a while went on amicably. But, upon a signal from a chief, the natives sprang for the harpoons, whale-spades, and other deadly weapons at hand, and a desperate contest immediately ensued. The captain was killed by a single, stroke of a whale spade; the first mate also soon after. The second mate jumped overboard and was killed in the water, and four seamen lost their lives. A part of the crew ran up the rlgging for security, and the rest into the forecastle. Among these last was a young man, the third mate, by the name of Jones, the only surviving officer. By his cool intrepidity and judgment, and after a long and fearful encounter, the ship was cleared, the chief killed and many of his companions, both of those on board and those who came alongside to aid in securing the ship. Mr. Jones now became their captain, buried the dead, dressed the wounded and made sail for the Sandwich Islands, from whence the ship was sent home to this port—the voyage, for the want of necessary officers, being completely broken up and thousands of dollars lost to owners and underwriters.

The blessed gospel had never shed its influence on this benighted island, and there was no power to weaken the ferocious passions of men. Had the gospel been there, how different would have been the scene.

Somewhere the survivors of that massacre must find an asylum. Weeping over their slain companions, in the anguish of their own wounds, and in the disappointment of their broken-up voyage, they must hasten somewhere for refuge. But what made their asylum at the Sandwich Islands so welcome and so desirable? The gospel was there! Missionary influence had made the island a fit and a safe resort. The downcast mariner knew that where the gospel banner waved there was safety.

Let us now contrast with the bloody outrage abovc recorded another scene. Some two years ago, another whale-ship sailed from this port. In pursuing her voyage she arrived among the Hervey Islands in the month of November last. In a dark and squally night, the strong current had carried the ship beyond the captain's reckoning, and she struck on a coral reef a few miles from the shore of the island of Aitutaki.—The masts were immediately cut away to relieve the ship, but she soon began to break to pieces, thumping on the reef with dreadful violence at every surge of the sea.—Here were all the horrors of shipwreck. The crew took to their two remaining boats—three out of five having been dashed in pieces,—saving nothing but the clothes they had on at the time the ship struck. They must perish if they remained with the ship. But what had they to expect from yonder island that opened on their vision as the morning broke? How many wrecked mariners, escaping from the fury of the sea, had fallen before the fury of savage men. But go

they must: and with anxious hearts they ply the oar to reach the land. Had the gospel gone there, or had it not? On that question hung their destiny. The affirmative would fill them with joy; the negative with despair! They reach the shore drenched with water, cold, fatigued, having lost their all. And what new disaster was to cap the climax of their woes!

But the gospel had been there! They were *not* to be the prey of ferocious men. Their first interview with the natives showed them they might dismiss all their fears. An English missionary was there, and he and the natives vied with each other in showing all hospitality and kindness to the distressed mariners. When the captain left the island the chiefs presented him a document written by one of their number in a fair hand. The same identical paper lies before me. It gives in their own language a brief account of the wreck. "Eta ma e te Bu o te pai," &c. On the other side is a translation by the missionary as follows:

'Sirs,—The owners of the ship wrecked. This is the likeness of the ship wrecked here. We rose early in the morning, and the ship was a total wreck. We went with all haste to the aid of the crew, and found that they were all safe. A part only of the cargo was lost, and a part we saved. This is the amount of what we saved: 251 casks of oil, &c. * * The word of the chiefs to the owners of the ship is finished. May you obtain salvation from the Lord.

Ko Valma Rangi.
Class Chiefs: Ko Tamatoa,
Ko Umkura,
Manaa Tangi.

Aitutaki, Dec. 17, 1857.'

Under what obligation were these suffering mariners to that wisdom and benevolence which had caused the gospel banner to wave on that island ere that ship went to pieces on its shores! What a fate might have been theirs had Zion never said—

'Wake isles of the South,
Your redemption is nigh!'

This island first received the gospel through the agency of Rev. John Williams, that burning and shining light among the Pacific Islands. Accompanied by two of the native teachers, whom the church at Riatea had chosen, Mr. Williams reached Aitutaki in Oct 1821.

A letter from the captain of the wrecked ship lies before me, from which I quote:

'During my short stay on the island, I stopped at the house of the English missionary, whose name is Henry Royle. His kindness toward me was more than I could reasonably have expected from any individual. As regards his christian character, he is a man truly devoted to God. The interest he manifested to those under his care is more than I have witnessed at any other missionary station. Every morning it was his practice to rise at daylight to teach his scholars. The natives are a kind and hospitable people. I have never seen any more so. They have a large stone church which will contain from eight hundred to one thousand people, and it was well filled every Sabbath while I was there. They have likewise a large stone school-house and about twenty-five stone dwelling houses. As regards civilization the natives of Aitutaki have made as great advancement as those of he Sandwich Islands.'

Who can contemplate the facts stated in referance to these two ships without seeing that the diffusion of the gospel among the pagan islands of the sea is an unspeakable blessing to the interests of navigation and commerce, in the protection of life and property, as well as in preparing immortal souls for the bliss of heaven.—*N. Y. Observer, July* 22, 1848.

Correspondence.

For the Friend.

New York, Aug. 15, 1848.

Just think of it! Two steamers, each of 2,250 tons burthen, are nearly completed, to run between New York and New Orleans, touching at Charleston and Havana in less than *seven* days. They are to be put on the route the 1st of October and two more are to be added by the 1st of April. The same company have a contract with the government to run steamers from Hevana to Chagres, on the Isthmus of Darien, twice a month. Thence the overland route to Panama on the Pacific is only twenty-eight miles; and from this place steamers of 1000 tons burthen under contract with the U. S. Government run regularly to Astoria.—From Panama to Valparaiso the British have a line of steamers, which with the American line make some 6000 miles of the Pacific coast thus navigated. Add to this that we have now weekly steamers from Europe, making the passage in less than two weeks; so that a passenger may leave Liverpool, and be at the mouth of the Columbia in less than six weeks! Don't this look like bringing the ends of the earth together!—And will it not be literally so when a steamer shall regularly ply between your Islands and the American coast. *Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased.* If not a fulfilment of this prophecy, these swift winged messengers certainly furnish a very good commentary.

The facilities for internal communication in this country are very rapid and easy. It is but four days to Cincinnati, five days to Chicago, and eight to St. Louis, from New York! While Portland, New Orleans, St Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, and all the prominent intermediate cities, are not one minute apart by our incomprehensible lightning communication! What are we coming to! or rather what is coming to us? I have just returned from a trip of 3500 miles through a portion of the great valley. O, the vallies covered over with corn, and the fields of wheat and oats stretching away and away like your own Pacific. Bread enough to feed the world: and a considerable portion of the old world is coming here to aid in producing and eating it. The current of immigration is unchecked, and will doubtless increase very much if the political agitations in Europe continue. We are getting however a better class of her population than formerly; viz: those who have industry, character, and a competence of property, together with some of the wealthy. Not a little money is brought over by them, and what is far better, good morals with a disposition to make good American citizens. Well, let them come—the poor and all—so that they are disposed to be and do right; we have room enough, and unwrought wealth enough to give them industrious habits, healthful morals, and a comfortable living.

Politically, just now the United States are what the sailors would call a chopped sea; and where we shall bring up on such a surface our shrewdest navigators find it impossible to tell. Gen. Taylor, Gen. Cass, Mr. Van Buren; which shall be the next President? is the question. Mr. Van Buren has just received a united nomination by an immense convention assembled at Buffalo, and will carry with him all who earnestly insist on *not another inch* of slave territory. He is understood now to be committed to this free principle, and multitudes of both political parties will give him their votes on this account. How the matter will go time must determine; while thousands of hearts pray that the burden of American slavery may be reduced to a point rather than enlarged an iota. Freedom for a world! J. S.

The Young Harpooner.—The Monthly Rose tells the following very good story of a young whaler in Nantucket. No wonder the hardy seamen of that island can handle a harpoon with such singular dexterity, when they begin to practice so early in life:—

"Passing through Nantucket last summer, we stopped at an out-of-the-way house for a glass of water. As we approached the half-open door, we beheld the following scene, which excited our risibility at the time to a considerable extent.

An urchin, some six years old, had fastened a fork to the end of a ball of yarn which his mother was holding, which he very dexterously aimed at an old black cat quietly dozing in the corner. Puss no sooner felt the sharp prick of the fork than she darted off in a jiffy, while the experimenter sung out in high glee, "*Pay out, mother, pay out, there she goes through the window.*"

A Student of the Bible.—Among distinguished Bible students may be mentioned the late venerable John Quincy Adams, who recently stated that ever since he was 30 years old, he has been accustomed, among the first things, to read the Bible every morning. With few interruptions, he has followed the practice over fifty years. He has read seven different versions, in the German, French, Greek and Latin languages, beside English translations.

☞Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, we see, is addressing crowded audiences in Exeter Hall, London, on the Philosophy of Labor, and kindred subjects.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1849.

Books, Books.

The "Serampore" came freighted with some choice invoices of "books, that are books," from New York and Boston Publishers. Probably no vessel ever brought into the North Pacific a better selection of standard and miscellaneous literature. Such an intellectual banquet has long been desired, although the foreign community at the Islands was tolerably well supplied with intellectual nutriment before this arrived.—Those who haee and read good books, will ever be ready to increase their libraries. Sales, we are glad to learn, have been very good, and we hope book publishers will be induced hereafter to keep our market well supplied, not merely with ephemeral works and novels, but works of real value. Hitherto books, shop-worn and unsaleable in the United States, have been consigned to the Honolulu market, and the publishers did not probably realize their invoice-prices. When we have looked over catalogues of some former consignments of books, the thought has crossed our mind, that book merchants in the United States must think that English readers at the Sandwich Islands were peculiarly fond of treatises on the "swine," "canine," if not the "feline" species, for, in verity, works of this description have most abounded. If book publishers desire to sell such books in Polynesia, they should secure their translation into the Hawaiian, Marquesian, Tahitian, or Fejeean dialects. Anglo-Saxon mind is operative in these regions, and we want standard authors in English and American Literature. The book market in Honolulu is not extensive, yet should there be opened a depot for Standard, Historical, Legal, Theological, and Literary works, we believe it would return a handsome profit. There are not a few resident on our shores and to be found among the numerous visitors here, who can echo back the eloquent words of the lamented Channing: "God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am—no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live."

☞ Strangers and visitors will find a choice collection of books at the Polynesian office, in Merchant street.

Our American "Exchanges."

Per "Serampore" we acknowledge files of newspapers from the following offices:—New York "Observer" and "Evangelist," Boston "Recorder," "Puritan," "Youth's Companion," "Wellspring," "Dayspring," "Congregational Visitor," "American Messenger," "New Orleans Presbyterian," "Missionary Chronicle," and "Herald," "Whalemen's Shipping List," and "Nantucket Inquirer," (2 copies.) In behalf of seamen, we would thank the publishers of the Boston "Recorder," "Youth Companpanion," and "Nantucket Inquirer," for having sent files of their papers, gratuitously for years, for the benefit of seamen visiting Honolulu. Speaking in behalf of hundreds and thousands of masters, officers and sailors, belonging to New Bedford, New London, and Sag Harbor, now abroad in the Pacific, multitudes of whom annually visit this port and Lahaina, we have a complaint against the various newspaper publishers in those ports (the publisher of the Shipping List excepted.) Some time ago we were accustomed to receive the New Bedford Mercury, and one other newspaper published there, but neither has come to hand for at least two years New London, and Sag Harbor publishers have never condescended to exchange with the "Friend," while the "clippings" from our humble sheet have been neither "few" nor "small," for their columns. As opportunity has offered, we have uniformly sent our paper to the offices of the several newspapers published in all the whaling ports of the United States. We presume no two copies of the Nantucket Inquirer are read by so many Nantucketmen, as the two sent to our office. New Bedford, New London, Martha's Vinyard, and Sag Harbor papers, would be read, (if sent) by very many belonging to those places, who are always anxious to obtain the latest intelligence from their friends and families. It is not so much on our own account that we complain of a want of editorial courtesy on the part of those publishers, as on account of their neighbors and fellow-townsmen, frequently calling at our office for "home" papers. It has not escaped our recolection that some years since, the editor of a New Bedford paper sent us word that he would send *his* paper to us, if he *could be assured* of a "quid pro quo." Now we do not pretend to place our "7 by 9" sheet upon a par with American mammoth weeklies and dailies, still we have the satisfaction of noticing that some of those whaling papers make not unfrequently about the same disposition of our "small fry" that a certain fish (the name of which is not unknown to New Bedford editors) made of the prophet Jonah.

☞ Exchange papers sent to our address, at the office of the Am. Seaman's Friend Society, No. 82, Wall street, New York, or Mission House, Boston, will be forwarded the earliest opportunity. Should any of our American exchanges, or subscribers, have occasion to complain, that our papers are irregularly received, they must bear in mind, that mail packets and steamers, do not, as yet, play upon the Pacific.

Decrease of Polynesian Races.

By the epidemics (whooping cough, measles and influenza), which have raged among the Hawaiians, during the last 12 months, it is estimated that not less than 10,000 have been swept away or about one tenth of the population. An account found in another part of our columns shows that at Rarotonga, in the South Pacific, a rapid decrease has been in progress for many years. Captain Jackson's Sketch of Strong's Island, published in our last number, showed that there a depopulation was in progress. The same melancholly fact has long been apparent at the Ladrone Islands. (See sketch in January No. of our paper.) We recently met with an intelligent young man, who had resided several months on the Gambier Islands. He remarked that depopulation there was fearfully rife. It is believed, that in no part of Polynesia, can the native tribe be referred to, that is now upon the increase. It has appeared to us, that, as yet, adequate causes for this general depopulation had not been assigned. Some of the causes which have been assigned, cannot be true, to the extent, which some have imagined, for it will be readily seen, by referring to the map, and statistics, that this depopulation is progressing, both where missionaries have labored, and where they have not; where there are Catholics, no less than where there are Protestant missionaries; where there are no foreigners, as well as where there are many. The increase of the Pitcairnians, stands most manifestly in striking contrast with the decrease of pure Polynesians.

CONTENTMENT.—Contentment produces, in some measure all those effects which the alchymist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the desire of them. If it cannot remove the disquietudes arising from a man's mind, it makes him easy under them.

Pitcairn's Island.

From Captain Luce, ship "Margarett," we had obtained a few items of recent intelligence respecting the Pitcairnians, but we are glad to obtain something additional from Mr. Buffett (one of the three foreigners residing there), who came as passenger on board the "Dover," Captain Jeffery. At present the inhabitants enjoy remarkable health, and are generally prosperous. They number 147, the respective sexes about equally divided. During the last five years, only two cases of death have occurred, one of those was a small child, who died in consequence of a burn, while the other was a youth, whose death was the result of an injury received in his foot. The number of births during this period has been twenty-five, or one sixth of the entire population. Mr. Nobbs still officiates as school-teacher and conductor of their religious services. Nearly every family maintains family worship, and "grace is said" at their meals. The Pitcairnians are in the fullest sense of the term, Democratic Republicans. Females as well as males, all vote for Chief Magistrate, being entitled to exercise the elective franchise at the age of sixteen years! The current year, Mr. Simon Young is Chief Magistrate, and Arthur Quintal Chief Counsellor. When cases of difficulty arise, requiring an appeal to the goddess of justice, she presides over a regularly constituted court. Trial by jury, is by no means an unheard of method of deciding cases among the people of Pitcairn's Island. Pecuniary fines are the usual punishment inflicted.—From all we are able to learn from visitors, and a correspondence of some years with them, it is our full belief, that they are living as comfortably, quietly and peaceably, as the same number of people in any part of the world. We would call the attention of whalemen to the notice in another part of our columns.

Melancholly.—We regret to learn that on Monday morning, February 19th, three seamen belonging to the "E. Freith," took a ship's boat, and started, as is supposed for California. They supplied themselves with a compass, watch, clothing, bread, water, &c. Up to this date, nothing has been heard from them, except a boat under sail was reported the following day off Dimond Head. Serious fears may be entertained respecting their fate. Their names we learn to be, William Lapham, Wisconsin, John Gorman, an Irish lad, belonging to New York, and William Collier, New York.—The family of the latter, is reported to reside in Nassau street, near Fulton. Should we hear good or ill report, respecting them, it will be reported.

XXth Annual Report of Am. Seamen's Friend Society.

The twentieth anniversary of this Society, was celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, May 8th, 1848. From the report there presented, we learn that the Society was never more prosperous than at present. During the last year several new chaplains were commissioned to preach among seamen in foreign ports, viz., at Canton, China; Lahaina S. I.; Havana, Cuba; Marseilles and Bordeaux, France; while all their old chaplaincies have been sustained. The report also shows that more than ever is doing for seamen, at home. At New York, five Bethels are sustained, and at Boston four, while at every port, from Maine to New Orleans, the Bethel flag waves. At the principal points along the lakes and canals, Bethels have been established. Much is doing for seamen, in the way of Sailor's Homes. The amount of funds acknowledged by the Treasurer, is much larger than at any former annual meetings, being $24,179,74.

The Honolulu chaplaincy is one of the oldest on their list of foreign chaplaincies, having been established in 1843. It will be sixteen years the first of May ensuing, since the Rev. Mr. Diell landed at this port.

☞ For the information of seamen, we would give notice that, per "Serampore," a fresh supply of books has been received, for sale and gratuitous distribution. If any sailor leaves Honolulu, without a good supply of useful and entertaining reading, it will be because he does not call at the study of the Seamen's Chaplain. If any one will call belonging to a vessel lying "off and on," he can obtain a supply for the ship, as well as himself.

War Against the Grog Shops.—A woman in Cincinnati, whose husband was in the habit of drinking at a neighboring tavern and then coming home and abusing her, requested the landlord to give her husband no more drink. The landlord refused the woman's request; she followed her husband, and as he was in the act of drinking, made an assault upon the glasses, decanters, and other rum conveying devices. The landlord flew to the protection of his property, a crowd gathered around, sympathised with the woman, assaulted the house, gutted it completely, and then proceeded round to the destruction of other coffee houses in the city. By this time the police arrived and stopped the progress of temperance reform in Cincinnati, where, in a legal way, it seems to be most particularly needed.

A Motive to Virtue.—Allowing the performance of an honorable action to be attended with labor, the labor is soon over, but the honor is immortal: whereas, should even pleasure wait on the commission of what is dishonorable, the pleasure is soon gone, but the dishonor is eternal.

The Seamen's Friend.

Encouragement to Labor for Men-of-War's Men.

A Sweedish Sailor restores 700 Rix Dollars—Good effects of placing religions books on ship-board—Vessels of War shoutd be supplied with Chaplains—Ward-Room officers read the Episcopal Service, &c.

In the Appendix of the last Annual Report of the American Seaman's Friend Society we find the following statement:

G. A. S., is a native of Bjorneboro, Finland. He spent his early youth in that city in the employ of a merchant. Becoming unsteady and dishonest in his habits, he fled his country, and six years ago he was hunting along the docks of London for a sailor's berth in some vessel. He succeeded, and came to America, where he shipped in a U. States vessel bound to China and the Pacific Ocean. In the Chinese Sea he was sick both in body and mind. A fever had seized the former, while some words fitly spoked by a pious mariner had greatly affected the latter. On the way thence to the Sandwich Islands he read some of the volumes of the "Christian Library," by which his convictions for sin were increased. He arrived at Honolulu, and was conveyed to the hospital a wretched man. Here the Rev. Mr. Damon, the seaman's chaplain, made his acquaintance. * * *

Gradually his health returned; and about the 1st of April last he came to New York, and on Sabbath to the Floating Bethel, to hear from the Rev. Mr. Hedstrom words whereby he might be saved. * * *

He had saved his money, and now came up the question of making amends for the dishonest deeds in his native city. He went to his minister, and with him to the Sweedish Consul, through whom he got a draft for about seven hundred rix dollars. This he has sent to his mercantile employer, with penitent confession, to pay him principal and interest, and with the request that with the balance he will serve some others in the same manner. At the same time he wrote a letter to his relations, telling them the story of God's merciful dealings with him.

Glad are we to read so interesting an account of a sailor whose visit at Honolulu will not soon be forgotton by those who be came acquainted with him: twice glad to learn that he still maintains a consistent profession as a disciple of Christ; and thrice glad that he should embrace the earliest opportunity to make restitution to a defrauded employer. In doing this, he has done no more than his duty, yet under these circumstances it was a noble and praisworthy deed. He once asked our advice upon this very point, and it is a source of unfeigned joy, that our recommendation has not been disregarded.

A few additional facts may not be uninteresting respecting this conscientious Sweedish or Finnish sailor. He was discharged, at Honolulu, from the U. S. S. Constitution, in November 1845. At that time, neither the Surgeon of the Frigate or the Hospital Phy-

sician entertained any expectations that he could recover. At his own request he received the sacrament, and with the utmost calmness and christian composure awaited his end; but as stated in the above mentioned report, he gradually recovered. At one of our visits upon him, he referred to the circumstance that he had assumed a Purser's name, (a very common practice among men-of-war's men), and that he wished me to understand that "William Winson" was not his real name. From a brief record which we have preserved of that interview, we are able to inform our readers of his true name which corresponds with the initials at the commencement of the above extract. "November 26th, [1845.] About noon visited the Hospital,—saw the pious Sweedish sailor whose name I learned to be Gustavus Adolphas Silfversten, of Bjorneboro, in Finland. While there I met Captain Percival, who came to visit the same person. He has manifested, I am happy to learn a kind and benevolent feeling in regard to any of his men whenever they have been sick."

In the month of April, 1846, he made a public profession of his faith as a christian, at the Bethel Chapel in Honolulu. On his examination for church membership, when asked upon what he was building his christian hope he replied, in language we shall never forget: "*The foundation of my hope, is nothing which I have done, but simply the atoning merits of a Crucified Redeemer.*"

He left Honolulu in the following June on board the U. S. S. "Congress," but was subsequently transferred to the "Columbus," in which vessel he returned to the U. States. After he left Honolulu we received two interesting letters from him, and in other ways learned that he had not turned back, having once put his hand to the gospel-plough. In one of these letters now lying before us, he makes most grateful mention of his indebtedness to the kind treatment of the Hospital Physician. We refer to this fact to meet the reproachful remark, we have often heard made, that in the sailor there was no gratitude! We believe it is as unfounded, when made in regard to seamen, as any other equally large class of our fellow men.

Some one has remarked that "one fact is worth a thousand arguments." We doubt not a thousand good arguments might be adduced for vigorously laboring in behalf of seamen, yet there are some, whose minds are so prejudiced that they will not acknowledge that it does any good whatever, to preach to, and distribute good books among seamen. May not the minds of such persons be favorably affected by this fact, that a Sweedish sailor, on being converted embraces the earliest opportunity to restore 700 rix dollars to his mercantile employer and others, from whom he had wickedly taken the same several years previously. We confess that we are glad to publish a fact of this description for the consideration of those upon whose countenances might be seen the smile of incredulity, should it be announced in their hearing, that a sailor,—a man-of-war's man had become a converted man, and was now living a christian life.

Materials are at hand, which show abundantly, that other good results followed the efforts made for the moral and religious benefit of the ship's company of the "Constitution," when she sailed from the United States, having on board the Hon. Henry Wise and family, bound to Jio Janeiro, and from thence round the world. Some good remarks of Mrs. W. on the first Sabbath morning after the vessel left New York, had probably more influence than she could have imagined they would! The self-denying efforts of Lient—in maintaining the public reading of the Episcopal Service, were not without their good moral and religious effects! That "Christian Library," placed on board by the Rev. Mr. Parker of the Episcopal Floating Chapal, in New York, was profitably read by some whom he may never meet until the Judgment Day! That "pious marine" labored not in vain, and will undoubtedly enjoy the sweet consciousness of having done his duty as a christian, when some of his opposers and vilifiers are exercising the deepest regret for their wicked conduct! It was surely to be deplored, that a ship's company of about 500 souls, should leave the shores of Christian America, to circumnavigate the globe, without a Chaplain on board, and that too, when the vessel was entitled to the services of a minister of the gospel, and moreover when one was actually offered, but a naturalist taken in his place. It may be asked how this could have been? It may be answered, upon good authority, because, in the opinion of him, upon whom devolved the responsibility of deciding between the services of a naturalist and a chaplain, it was judged that the professional services of a chaplain, would reflect less honor upon the country, than those of a naturalist! For the honor of a great and christian nation like the United States, we hope a similar decision, may never be made, and if made, never allowed to be carried into execution, thereby depriving 500 American citizens of the services of a gospel minister during a three year's cruise, around the world. In one other instance, has an United States Frigate, cruised in the Pacific, during the last seven years, having no chaplain on board, but for the honor of the Navy, the "Ward-Room of that Frigate furnished those who regularly read the Episcopal Service," and one of those officers is about to be admitted to "holy orders" in the Episcopal Church of the United States.

P. S. In perusing a file of the Boston Recorder, recently received, we find a communication from the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Seaman's Chaplain at Valparaiso. In referring to the influence of good books he remarks as follows:—

"A most interesting case on ship-board has recently come to my knowledge. When the United States frigate Constitution sailed three years ago, the Rev. Mr. Parker, Seaman's Chaplain in New York, placed on board of her, a set of the Christian Library published by the American Tract Society. It contains forty-five volumes and is sold at $20, including the case. During the voyage, a marine read some of them, and by the aid of God's grace, good old Dr. Doddridge spoke to his soul. He listened, believed in Jesus Christ and became converted. On board of this 'man-of-war' he stood up alone on the Lord's side. He was derided and slandered, but all this did not prevent him from a full and resolute discharge of his duty.

At that time there was no chaplain on board, an omission reprehensible in any administration, which allows a national ship with five hundred men to leave port on a protracted absence, without any spiritual adviser to comfort the sick and dying. The marine above alluded to, finding no chaplain in the Constitution visited the sick ward and attempted conversation with the patients. The well would jeer, and often the sick would utter rude remarks and unkindly repulse him. But he was not to be driven from duty; his visits were daily repeated and he tried to urge upon all the obligations of the gospel. The Constitution returned home, and I have lost trace of the man, but not of his labors.

The officers of the 'Columbus' recently gave her men liberty to come on shore at this port, and a Swede, speaking the Canaan language called on me. He had been told that I was here. When I inquired how and where he became acquainted with the Savior, he replied 'on board of the Constitution. He was very ill,' he said, 'and expected to die.' A marine whom he accurately described, had conversation with him about his soul and his salvation. He felt ashamed when he first spoke with him, but now he is bold and fearless for God. Difficult as it is to live the christian life on ship-board, yet it can be done. Of this he is certain, for he has tried it and trusts he has been successful. Is there not encouragement for the continued distribution of these little messengers of truth and life?"

Loss of the Whale Ship Cassander, *of Providence, by Fire, at Sea, and the sufferings of her Crew in the Boats.*—The ship Cassander, Henry Winslow, master, sailed from Providence on the 19th November, 1847, on a whaling cruise. Nothing occurred worthy of remark until the 1st of May, 1848; between 4 and 5 A. M., it blowing a moderate gale of wind from the northwest at the time the alarming cry of "fire" was heard. All hands were instantly on deck,

and it was soon discovered the fire was in the lower hold, apparently near the foremast, where four barrels of tar had been stowed; it was also discovered that two of the crew—negroes from the Coast of Africa—had jumped overboard; I hove a rope's end to one of them, but he refused to take it, and sunk out of sight. Orders were instantly given, and every exertion made to extinguish the fire, and save the ship, but the fire being in the lower hold, and the smoke so dense and the flames so rapid, that no one could enter the between decks; our efforts proved unavailing.

Attempts were then made to procure bread and water, but the smoke in the steerage was so dense as to prevent us—this led us to believe the ship had been fired aft as well as forward. Three boats were lowered, with the customary boat kegs of water, a small quantity of bread, some raw meat, taken from the harness cask, my nautical instruments, and a few articles of clothing.

As every exertion had been made to arrest the progress of the fire without avail, it was thought most prudent to leave the ship to her fate and make the best of our way towards land.

Shortly after leaving the ship, the second mate's boat picked ap one of the Africans who had jumped overboard when the alarm of fire was first given. He afterwards confessed that his companion had fired the ship, and then, plunging a knife into his side, and jumping overboard, said that he was his accomplice, he gave as their reason for acting as they did, their fears that they would be sold as slaves at the first port we entered. I hope it is not necessary for me to say their fears were without the shadow of a foundation.

Being now daylight, it was found that all the ship's company, except the African, were in the three boats; in all twenty-three souls. We found our supplies to be two boat-kegs and one teakettle, in all about ten gallons of water, about fifteen pounds of bread, and some raw meat. According to the previous day's reckoning, we were in lat. 34 deg. 38 min. south, lon. 45 west—four hundred miles from the nearest land. No one who has never been in a similar situation can appreciate the sufferings that succeeded. Confined to one gill of water and a small portion of bread a day, in bad weather, and obliged to pull against the wind, we soon became exhausted, and had to trust to our sails, heading as nearly towards the land as we could.

Nothing of importance occurred until the morning of the 5th, [lat. 32, lon. 47,] when, about 10 A. M., we discovered a sail; all hands took to the oars, and after pulling and making signals of distress for five hours, we came up with her, and found her to be a Spanish brig, 100 days from Barcelona, bound to Montevideo. He made every effort to get away from us; the mate's boat came up with her first, the captain would not let him come along side, but gave him a rope and towed him some distance astern. I then came alongside, and through an interpreter stated my distressed circumstances, and asked permission for me and my crew to come on board—he refused most positively. I then begged him to take us to Montevideo or St. Catharine's or one or two day's sail towards land. He refused. I asked him to let us come on board one night then, that we might get some sleep and rest to enable us to bear the fatigue and hardship consequent on a renewal of our voyage. This also he refused. He gave us some bread, wine and water, and then passed a pencil and a piece of paper down to me to write the name of my ship that he might report me. I refused to write it unless he permitted me to come on board; and, against his express wishes, jumping into the main chains I went on board. He asked me if he could do any thing more for me. I told him nothing but take us on board. This of course he refused, and I left him. Thank God, such instances of "man's inhumanity to man," are rare, very rare, among seafaring men, and Capt. Dormick of the brig "Alercidita," will have the satisfaction of knowing he stands "alone in his glory."

We again made sail and proceeded, without accident, until the night of the 6th, when it commenced blowing very heavy in squalls; hove the boats to until daylight, by making a line fast to the oars and paying them out ahead. At daylight again made sail, until 11 o'clock, when it began to blow a heavy gale from N. N. E., and we were compelled to heave to. About 4 P. M. my boat was swamped, and we were left to the mercy of the sea. We supported ourselves by the capsized boat until the two remaining boats came to our relief, when all, eight in number were saved. By this accident I lost my nautical instruments and all my water.

The two remaining boats now contained 22 persons, and their gunwales were not more than six or eight inches out of water. In this situation we passed the night; nothing was heard save the awful roaring of the tempest, and occasionally the voices of some of the officers and crew offering up prayer to the Almighty Ruler of wind and wave for their safety. He heard our prayers. In the morning the wind moderated, and the sea was beaten down by a heavy shower of rain. From this time we had fine weather, and proceeded toward the land, where we arrived at 5 P. M., 10th of May, on the beach near Conventas, in the province of St. Catharines, Brazil, nearly exhausted, having no water and very little food left.

The mate's boat was capsized in the surf on landing, and Barney Reed a boat steerer, was drowned, he being so weak as to be unable to extracate himself from the surf.—Near where we landed we discovered a house, at which we were furnished with water and provisions.

Two days after I left for St. Catharines, to give notice to, and ask assistance from the U. S. Consul there. Shortly after I left, the negro either deserted or was stolen; most probably he met the latter fate, his fears of which were the cause of so much suffering.

I arrived at St. Catharines on the 19th—the Consul procured a vessel, with which I went back and met the crew at a place called Laguna, forty-five miles from where I landed, and sixty from St. Catharines.

I shall never be able to thank sufficiently the Americans in St. Catharines, particularly Captain J. R. Malcolm, R. S. Cathcart, E. N. Jefferson, E. P. Mosher, and Mr. W. Hammel, for their kindness and the assistance they afforded me, both in St. Catharines and to enable me to get down to Rio. I am also under great obligations to Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co., of Rio, and Capt. John J. Jackson, of the bark W. H. D. C. Wright, for the services they rendered, and the attention they paid me.

P. S.—In Rio, I was told by Lieut. Commanding Tilton, of the U. S. brig Perry, that the Alercidita had arrived at Montevideo and that Capt. Dormick reported to him having fallen in with us; he said he offered to take us on board and carry us with him to Montevideo, but that we refused, preferring to remain in the boats. This I pronounce to be utterly false. — *Whalemen's Shipping List, Sept.* 5, 1848.

Daniel Webster's Opinion of New Mexico.—New Mexico is secluded—isolated,—a place by itself,—in the midst and at the foot of vast mountains, five hundred miles from the settled part of Texas, and as far from any where else! It does not belong any where! It has no *belongiugs* about it! At this moment it is absolutely more retired and shut out from communication with the civilized world, than the Sandwich Islands or other Islands of the Pacific Sea. In seclusion and remoteness New Mexico may press hard on the character and condition of Typee. And its people are infinitely less elevated, in morals and in condition, than the people of the Sandwich Islands. We had much better have Senators from Oahu. Far less intelligent are they than the better class of our Indian neighbors. Commend me to the Cherokees,—to the Choctaws,—if you please, speak of the Pawnees—of the Snakes—the Flatfeet—of anything but the *Diggin* Indians, and I will be satisfied not to take the people of New Mexico. Have they any notion of our institutions,—or of *any* free institutions? Not the slightest! Not the slightest on earth! When the question is asked—what will be their Constitution,—it is farcical to talk of such people making a Constitution tor themselves. They do not know the meaning of the term—they do not know its import. They know nothing at all about it; and I can tell you, Sir, that when they are made a State, such a Constitution as the Executive power of this government may think fit to send them, will be sent and will be adopted. The Constitution of our *fellow citizens* of New Mexico, will be framed in the city of Washington!—*Speech in U. S. Senate March* 23, 1848.

Franklin's Wife.—When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, the good old lady said, she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer. There were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain that young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the profits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would-be-son-in-law, when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer get a wife now when the number is near two thousand?

Nantucket Fishermen.—The Nantucket Inquirer states that the cod fishermen of that Island have thus far done grandly. The schooner Luraua has arrived with 39,000 fish, and the schr. Oneco is hourly expected with 48,500.

Hawaiian Bible Society.

Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, constituted a Life Member, by a friend; (the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of Portuguese Bibles, for seamen.) $10,00.

Miss Mary Hubbard Turrill, a Life Member, by relative in the U. States. $10,00.

Master Frederick Turrill, Life Member, by his parents. $10,00.

Miss Mary Aletta Paris, Life Member, by her father. $10,00.

Miss Ann Matilda Paris, Life Member, by her father. $10,00.

Subscription,

For the Seamen's Chapel.

Mrs. Rice, Honolulu,		$5,00
" Gummer,	"	5,00
Mr. Sayer,	"	5,00
" Tibbey,	"	8,00
" Toplift,	"	5,00
" Hatch,	"	5,00
Capt. Fales, "Margaret,"		2,50
" Winters, "E. Freith,"		5,00
Mr. Cooper,	"	1,37
" Halsey,	"	2,00
" Thos. Douglass, a lump of gold,		15,50

For the Friend, Newspaper.

Two Sailors, "M. Scott,"	$1,00
An Officer, "Margaret,"	1,00
Sailor, "	50
Officer, "Isaac Hicks,"	1,00

DIED.

November 14th, 1848, on the coast of Chile, Edward Morton fell from the fore-top-sail-yard of the ship 'John Coggeshall', of New Bedford, and struck on deck which killed him instantly. He belonged in or near Boston, and was about 19 years of age. He was a smart and promising young man, and much esteemed by all hands on board the ship.

We copy the above from the last Polynesian, but we have, since the publication of that paper learned that Morton's true name was Edward Douglass, belonging to Amherst, Mass.—We obtained this fact from a shipmate, Henry Metcalf, belonging to Northampton, Mass., who came out in the "Warren."

Killed, Oct, 24, 1848, James Blackie, Aberdeen, Scotland, by falling from fore top-mast-cross-trees, of Margaret Scott.—Foremast mand

Capt. Nash, master of bark Prudent, reports that on his passage out, while in north latitude 39 deg., west lon. 41, a foremast hand, by the name of M. Josa, fell overboard in the night, and nothing was either seen or heard from him. A boat was lowered in vain.

In Honolulu, Monday morning, 26th ult, Mr. Alexander Smith. He has resided in Honolulu near 30 years, having come out in the brig which brought out the first missionaries to these Islands. He originally belonged to Marblehead, Mass.

At Makawao, Maui, January 21, 1849, Mary Cummings, adopted daughter of Wm. McLane Esq, and wife of Thomas Cummings, aged 17 years and 10 months. This young wife and mother was amiable, intelligent, faithful, and exemplary; a blessing to her family and friends during her brief life. She died sustained by the consolations and hopes of the gospel of Christ, leaving to her afflicted friends the sweet solace of believing thut she has gone to be with the Lord, in whom she confided in life and in death. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Com.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 27.—Peruvian brig Pacifico, Hooper, 21 days from San Francisco.

28 —Am. brig Sabine, Goodwin, from Monterey.

29.—Am. whale ship Margaret, Fales, of Newport, 56 days from New Zealand; 7 months out, clean.

31.—Am. merchant ship Serampore, Hastings, 154 days fm Boston, with mdze. Messrs. Everett & Co.

Feb. 1.—Am. w. s. Margaret Scott, Luce, 14 mos. 100 s. o. 200 w. o.

Feb. 5.—Am, schr. Honolulu, Newell, fm. San Francisco.

7.—British H. Bay Co's bark Columbia, fm. England.

Feb. 13.—Am. wh. sh. Isaac Hicks, Rice, N. London.

—Am. wh. bark Elizabeth Frith, of Sag Harbor·

15.—Am. mer. bark Auckland, Jennings, 144 days from Boston, with mdze. to S H. Williams & Co.

Feb. 22.—Am. w. sh. John Coggeshall, Luce, 15 months out, 460 sperm, 120 whale.

SPOKEN,

By ship 'John Coggeshall,' Capt. Luce, on the Off-Shore Ground, Jan· 22, 1849, ship Roscoe, McCleave, of New Bedford, 15 months out, with 1,100 bbls. of sperm oil; Jan. 30th, ship Susan, Ray, of Nantucket, 26 months out, with 700 bbls sperm oil—had not taken a whale for five months.

By ship 'Abm. H. Howland', Capt. Fisher, Dec. 20, '48, ship Commodore Morris, of Falmouth, 41 months out, 2,200 sperm; Jan. 8, '49, bark Sappho, of New Bedford, 6 months out, 30 bbls sperm; Jan. 10, bark China, of New Bedford, 30 months out, 1,900 bbls. sperm; same date, ship Lion, of Providence, 40 months out, 2,000 bbls. sperm; Jan. 12, ship Charles Phelps, of Stonington. 19 months out, 1,500 bbls. sperm and whale; Feb. 5, ship Herald 2nd, of New Bedford, 15 months out, 150 bbls. sperm, 250 bbls. whale—bound into port. Desdamona, 26 mos out, 1800 sp; Virginia, 16 mos out, 400 sp; Golconda, 17 mos out, 550 sp; Mary, 15 mos out, 100 sp; Sparton, 15 mos out, 200 sp; Autumn, 33 mos out, 900 sp; Hilander, 3o mos out, 800 sp, Fellons, 450 sp and wh; Canton, 29 mos out, 1800 wh, 400 sp; Malta, 16 mos out, 400 sp and 100 wh.

Capt Hastings, Serampore, roports Nov 24, he spoke whale ship Citizen, Lansing, off east end Staten Land, bound hsme. Also, Dec 18, whale ship Ploughby, oil not stated.

By Capt Richard Luce, Jr., master of ship Margaret Scott,—Coast of Chile, Oct. 20, '48, ship Niger, Gray, 4 mos. 80 s. o.; ship Vineyard, Coon, 12 mos. 750 s. o. 200 w. o.; Nov., ship Fabius, Smith, 2,600, home; heard from, in Nov., ship Commodore Morris, Jones, 38 mos. 2,100 s. o.; barque Russel, Morse, full, 2,400 s. o.; Nov. 29, ship John Coggeshall, Luce, 150 s. o. 100 w. o.; Dec. 6, ship Harbinger, Fisher, 6 mos. 60 s. o.; ship Isaac Hicks, Rice, clean, Sandwich Islands direct; Dec. 8, ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, nothing since leaving S. Islands, bound to the coast of Peru sperm whaling; Dec. 20, lat. 20 S , lon. 84 W., ship Leonidas, Swift, of N. B., 38 mos. 700 s. o., who reports off Callao, ship China, Fisher, 27 mos. 1.700 s. o.; barque Smyrna, Hilmore, 38 mos. 1,200 s. o., had lost his 2nd officer, Mr. Norton of Edgartown, who died 36 hours after he was taken; barque Peru, Fisher, 16 mos. 400 s. o.; Highlander of Mystic, 40 mos. 1,000 s. o.; the above is I believe to be depended upon.

On the 22nd of October, a man named James H. Blakey, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was killed instantly by falling from the fore-top-mast crosstres of the 'Margaret Scott'.

Sailed.

Feb. 6.—Hawaiian schr. Spy, Cortis, for California.
Jan. 28.—Am. merchant ship Rhone, Hill, for Hongkong.
Feb. 3—Hawaiian schr. Julian, Moran, for China
5.—Peruvian brig Pacifico, Swain, for China.
—French wh. sh. Gustave, to cruise.
6.—Bark Connecticut, Penhallow, for Valparaiso.
9.—French schr. Sophia, for San Francisco.
10.—Am. schr. Honolulu, Newell, for China.
Feb. 13.—Peruvian brig Eliza, for San Francisco.
—Am wh sh Margaret, Fales, to cruise.
—Am wh sh Margaret Scott, Luce, to cruise.
16.—Am mer bark Auckland, Jennings, for San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 4.—Am. w. sh. Geo. Washington. Gibbs, of Warham, 14 1-2 mos. out, 260 s. o. 1,050 w. o. 13,000 lbs. bone.

—Am. w. sh. Washington, Palmer, of New Bedford, 16 mos out, 80 sp. 900 wh. 1,000 lbs bone.

Feb. 8.—Am wh sh India, Swift, N. Bedford, 6 mos. out 100 sperm.

9.—Am wh sh Dover, Jeffery, New London, 7 mos. out, 20 sp. 150 wh. and 1,000 lbs. bone.

—Am wh sh Benj. Morgan, Chapel, New London, 6 mos. out, 60 sp., 300 wh., 2,000 lbs. bone.

Feb. 17.—Am. w. ship Tobacco Plant, Allen, New Bedford, 29 months out, 320 bbls. sperm.

20.—Am w. ship Romulus, Hull, Mystic, 6 months out, 1 sperm whale and 1 right whale.

—Am. w. ship Abm. H. Howland, Fisher, 6 1-2 months out, 25 bbls. sperm.

New Bedford Oil Market.

Sept 4,—Sperm, 93c, unbleachdd winter do., $1,10, bleach'd do. $1,15. Whale, N. W., 34c to 35c. Whale bone, 24c cwt.

Information for Whalemen.

The subscriber would respectfully give the following notice for the information of whaleships, cruising in the Pacific. Recruits can be obtained at Pitcairn's Island, for at least twenty-five ships, at about the following prices:—

Yams, per barrel,	$2,00
Sweet Potatoes "	2,00
Irish " "	3,00
Onions "	3,00
Limes "	2,00
Lime Juice, per gal,	33
Cocoa Nuts, per hundred,	2,00
Oranges, "	1,oo
Fowls, per doz.,	3,00

In exchange, the inhabitants are ordinarily ready to take white and blue drilling, at from 20 to 25 c per yard; and calicoes from 15 to 20c per yard. They are usually in want of soap, oil, check shirts, powder, percussion caps, old lead, carpenter's tools, &c.

The best season for furnishing yams, is from August to January; Sweet Potatoes, throughout the year; Irish Potatoes, from December to February, and July to September, (two seasons). JOHN BUFFETT.

Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1849. tf

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, in 4 vols.

A few copies of this interesting work, elegantly bound in cloth, are for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

This edition is prefaced with the following notice by the author:—

"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word. It is the only one which I have corrected.

"Signed, J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE."

Bibles and Testaments.

A fresh supply per "Serampore." At the study of the Seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Sweedish. Portuguese and Dutch languages.

March 1, 1848. tf

The Friend sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the subscription price of the Friend, ($1,50) in advance, can have the paper forwarded to any part of England or the United States, by the earliest opportunity. tf

NOTICE.

To SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—*The Seamen's Chapel.* is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

☞ Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of 'The Friend'. An anuual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolblu, April 1.—tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

Return Borrowed Books.

The subscriber desires all persons having books in their possession belonging to him, or the 'Seamen's Library to return them immediately. Some valuable books are missing.

☞ Some weeks since, the subscriber loaned the 'Memoirs of General M——' to some one in Honolulu, who has neglected to return the volumes. He is requested to so immediately. SAMUEL C. DAMON,

Jan. 1, 1849. Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents, and visiters, are kindly invited to attend.

The office of the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street towards, the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him, procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books, etc., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.

Lahaina, July 29, 1848.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. ☞ A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

*** Seumen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication snd binding.

Notice to Lahaina Subscribers.

The REV. MR. TAYLOR will now act as Agent for the "Friend," at Lahaina, and the irregularity which has attended the forwarding of your papers, it is hoped, will no longer be experienced. Mr. T. will employ a carrier, who will deliver the paper.

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionory period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00.

Just received and for Sale,

At the Chaplain's Study, a fresh supply of the publications of the American Tract Society.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$1,50
Two copies per annum,	2,50
Five copies per annum,	5,00
Ten copies per annum,	8 00

☞ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, APRIL 2, 1849. No. 4.

THE FRIEND.

CONTENTS

OF THE FRIEND, APRIL 2, 1849.

Original Poetry, "Gone to Sea,"	Page 25
Sketch of Samoan Islands,	" 25
A Kind Word to Moderate Drinkers,	" 26
A Terrible Lesson,	" 27
Life at Sea, Celebration Washington's Birth-day,	28
Extracts from *Hodge Podge*,	28—29
Original Ode, Hymn, and Poem,	30
Loss of the American Whale Ship "United States,"	31
Donations, Marriages, Deaths, &c.,	32

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

GONE TO SEA.

Three little words I know,
Ah! how sorrowful they flow,
Only three;
Yet no cunning phrase can teach,
Yet no flight of song can reach,
Half the power of that short speech.
Gone to sea!

Oft amid the windy spray,
Those we love adventurous stray
Full of glee;
While the terrors of the deep,
Hover round fond woman's sleep,
And she only wakes to weep,
Gone to sea!

We, at home, are tempest tost;
We are heart-wrecked, we are lost;
And we flee—
Fancy-swept o'er waters drear,
Fearing more than mortal fear,
Searching for those souls so dear,
Gone to sea.

We can see the masts go by,
And the white surge towering high,
O'er the lee;
And the riven ship ashore,
Sinking crew, and floating store,
Fused within that molten ore,
Gone to sea.

And we see that mourning dove—
Wife, who for her absent love,
Makes her plea;
Waiting, wasting, watching late,
Listening for the unlatched gate,—
On her breast this lead-like weight,
Gone to sea!

But there is in light enrolled,
Three bright worlds of power untold,
Only three:
Yet the soundless deep they drain;
Earth's cleft shores unite again,
At the power of that short strain—
NO MORE SEA! *

This shall soothe the tempest's frown,
Chain the billowy Neptune down;
Storms will flee,
Rivers fresh, and gardens gay,
O'er yon wat'ry plains will stray,
And no quivering lip shall say,
Gone to sea.

No more sea! Then shipwrecks dire,
Foundering ships, and ships a-fire,
Will not be;
Then no treacherous waves shall roll,
O'er the globe, or o'er the soul—
Shivered then shall be the scroll,
Gone to sea.

No more sea!—O glorious word!
Second rain-bow from our Lord!
And to thee
God of promise!—bending low,
We the heart's deep thanks bestow,
For this brightening inner bow,
No more sea.

New London, Con. F. M. C.

* Rev. 21 1. "And there shall be no more sea."

Polynesian Sketches.

Samoan, or Navigators' Group.

Situation,—Government,—War now raging,—Late intelligence,—Establishment of the Mission, 1830,—Present number of Missionaries,—Printing,—English and American Consulates, &c., &c.

The Samoan, or Navigators' group of islands, is situated in the South Pacific, between 13° 30 and 14° 30 S. L., and 168° and 173° W. L. Eight islands belong to the group, viz.—Savaii, the largest, Upolu, next, Tutuila, Manua, Oloosinga, Ofoo, Manono, Apolima. The largest, Savaii, contains 700 square miles, being about the size of Mani, while Apolima contains only 7 square miles. The entire population of the group is estimated at between 50 and 60,000. The island of Upolu is estimated to contain 25,000, Savaii 20,000, Tutuila 8,000, and Manono 1,100.

In 1845 one of the English Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Mills, made the following remarks in regard to the government of the islands, in a letter to the Editor—"There is no properly constituted government in Samoa. Every land has its chief, and each is unwilling that another should dictate to him. Still, in matters which concern the public welfare, they are ready to agree and enact laws. After all, as it remains with each party to act upon those regulations or not, as they please, it is of course very difficult for the well disposed part of the community to stand out against an evil which demands punishment." The system of independent chieftainships would seem to resemble the state of affairs on the Sandwich Islands, previous to the conquest of the islands by Kamehameha, I. The evils resulting from these separate and independant clans, are now woefully apparent in the devastating war which was there raging at the last accounts from the islands. We have been favored with the following extract from a letter recently received, dated, Upolu, June 23, 1848:—

"A most destructive war has lately broken out, involving the whole of Upolu, Monono, and a large part of Savaii. Monono, though a small island, and comparatively of minor importance, with regard to numbers, has nevertheless been long regarded and respected by all the other islands as the ruling power. If a Monono man visits any of the other islands it is his privilege to ask for whatever he may wish, and if the rightful owner of the desired property refuses to comply with such requests, it is considered an insult to the government. In former times it would be at the risk of his life, and the same feelings are cherished yet to a considerable extent. In this way many a poor fellow has been deprived of a choice mat, a fat pig, or perhaps a favorite dog. But this Heathenish despotism does not operate so well in these more enlightened times, and a great body of the people have resolved no longer to submit to this oppression.

The warriors of Monono party are not less than 2,000, but there is a greater number on the defensive. They must either submit, or fight. They have chosen the latter alternative. About 50 in all, have fallen, and perhaps double that number are wounded. As far as can be ascerained, the loss on both sides has been nearly equal. The most the missionaries can do is to pray for them, and attend to the wounded. The whole fighting, as yet, has been with muskets."

From the "Samoan Reporter" for September, we glean additional particulars respecting the unhappy state of affairs in the Islands. We copy as follows:—

"From the time of the engagement on the 17th of June till Saturday, the 9th of September, there was a cessation of actual hostilities. On the evening of that day, a party of the Aana forces burned Lemulifanua, a district belonging to Manono. Between the night of the following Sabbath and Monday morning, a party from the Manono fort made a secret attack upon a village in Atua, surprising its unsuspecting inhabitants at the early dawn of day, butchered in cold blood twelve persons—men, women, and children, and wounded others. This was a very prevalent mode of warfare in the heathen state of the islands; but many thought, that such a dastardly mode of procedure would not again disgrace their islands; and, consequently, appear to have used less vigilance than they otherwise would. The Manono party have since been waiting in daily expectation of an attack, in revenge. But Aana and Atua appear to be making their

arrangements with great coolness and deliberation; and this seems to augur more ominously for a determined and deadly attack, when they may decide upon it, than if they had made a hasty onset, under the excitement of the moment.

"Several church members have been drawn aside to take part in the war; and, among them, two or three who had sustained the office of teacher; but it is also encouraging to see that many of them have, as yet, taken a decided stand against uniting with those who delight in war; and are endeavouring practically to exhibit the power of the principles of the religion of the Prince of Peace. They retired to other lands, at a distance from the immediate scene of conflict, when it was evident that all efforts to bring the war party to a better mind were fruitless; and some of them have found a refuge, and are under instruction, in the Institution at Manula. One of the church-members has fallen in the war.

"While it is, indeed, a cause of thankfulness that some have stood in the trying hour, yet no one can estimate the moral and spiritual evils which must result to the district from the condition into which it has been brought. Even should peace be quickly restored, it may take years of toil and anxiety to overcome the effects of present proceedings among the people.

"Sept. 1848. "H. N."

By referring to the Life of the Rev. J. Williams, it appears that he made his first missionary voyage to the Samoan Islands, on board the "Messenger of Peace," in the summer of 1830. He left upon the Islands some native teachers who had accompanied him from the Island of Rarotonga. The following year he made his second voyage to this group. A highly prosperous mission was soon established on the islands, under the direction of the London Missionary Society. In 1839 12,300 were gathered in the various missionary schools, and near a fourth part of the population was brought under direct religious influence. From the Annual Report of the L. M. Society for 1847, the last which has came to hand, we learn there were 19 missionaries, clerical and lay, laboring upon this group. The entire New Testament, and a portion of the Old Testament, has been translated into the Samoan language. Besides various works in the native language, the missionaries publish, *half-yearly*, the "Samoan Reporter" in English, each number containing about the same amount of reading matter as the "Friend."

This group of Islands are frequented by English and American whale ships, which has led to the establishment of consulates.

Mr. Prichard, formerly missionary at Tahiti, is now the British consul, and Mr. Williams, son of the missionary Williams, is the U. S. consul.

The mission there has suffered recently a severe loss in the death of two of its members, viz.—the Rev. Thomas Heath, who died May 9, 1848, and the Rev. Thomas Bullen, who died on the 24th of March previous.

We shall anxiously look for additional intelligence from that quarter, hoping it may be more favorable in regard to the internal and political affairs of the Islands.

The Temperance Friend.

For the Friend.

A KIND WORD TO MODERATE DRINKERS.

While I have no hard words to utter against those who do not join in an enterprise so nearly allied to the best interests of community, as the cause of *Total Abstinence*, I would say a few words with candor, frankness, and love, to all those who use intoxicating drinks as a *beverage*.

I would propose the inquiry—is your practice a safe one for yourselves? Is there not a legitimate tendency, in the haditual use of any intoxicating beverage, to increase the demand for such stimulant? To these inquiries the reply is often made—I can govern myself. I can drink, or I can let it alone

I grant that men of strong minds and generous hearts are found in your ranks. This may be your endowment, but does this fact place you beyond the reach of danger? Have you not seen your equals, or even superiors in all that exalts human nature, fall before the power of habit, and yield themselves the victims of intemperance. The circle of every man's observation furnishes facts bearing upon this point. Where then is the certainty that you may not follow in the same course. I admit that many men have used intoxicating drinks through life without becoming drunkards. Men have encountered the strife and shock of battle and escaped unhurt, while very many of their comrades have fallen. You would not infer from this that it is wise for men to endanger their lives without some adequate cause. No more should the moderate drinker consider himself safe because some of that class live and die sober men. In reference to those who are regarded as *temperate* in the use of strong drink, it remains to be shown that they enjoy more, and suffer less, in passing throngh life, than they would do if they lived according to the total abstinence principles.

Again; it is an undeniable truth that every drunkard was once walking in the same path which you now tread, and felt the same security which you now feel. Go ask that man, who has been drawn into the whirlpool of intemperance, now shattered and wrecked until his soul retains only some faint traces of its former greatness, in a calm interval, when the fierce waters do not rage within, ask such a one for the history of his ruin; he will point you to the *social glass* as the outer circle of that maelstrom into which he has been drawn, he will tell you that he thought that he was safe until he saw his bark in the whirl of waters plunging to destruction. If men of rank and station, of genius and learning, have fallen into this chasm, what security is there against your sharing the same fate.

Once more; not only are you walking in the same path, with the same assurance of safety, that has proved the ruin of thousands, but many from your circle are yearly drafted to repair the ravages of death in the army of drunkards. Were it not for the recruits furnished from your ranks, drunkenness would pass away, and the curse of intemperance would cease from among men. It is a sad thought that the thousands who are now staggering through life will soon be numbered with the dark army of the dead; but sadder still to reflect that the places of those thousands will be filled by those who now hold honorable stations in society, who are the pride of their friends, and the joy of the various circles in which they move. No man can contemplate the immortal wrecks that lie scattered along the path-way of the *moderate drinker* without feeling a strong desire to stay this tide of living death.

Again; admitting what it would be difficult to prove, that you may pass on in the beaten track of fashionable drinking, without injury to yourselves, there is another ground to appeal. Every *moderate drinker* is the centre of a circle, more or less extensive, over which he is exerting an influence against this noble reform. Your words have some weight, your actions much more. Many of you stand in high places, where all you say and do tells upon the conduct of others. It is a privilege to stand where many of you stand, but a privilege which links itself with fearful responsibilities. By your practice you are saying that it is safe to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage. You are saying this to many a man who has not the same control over his appetites which you possess, around whose path-way are not the same inducements to sobriety as have been mercifully shed around you. As friends of humanity, I know your deep sympathies are often excited in behalf of the more than orphan children, and worse than widowed wives of the unfortunate drunkard. The friends of temperance have been engaged in this contest for many years; with you is the power to decide it at once and for ever. Your position resembles that of the *regulars* in an opposing army. The decidedly intemperate are fast passing away. The rising generation would grow up soldiers of the cold water army, were it not for the influence of your example. The profit and respectability of the trafic in *ardent spirits* turns upon your patronage. Hence, to you, as to generous and liberal minded men, we make the appeal. We plead not for ourselves, but for the thousands who groan beneath the blighting curse of intem-

perance; and for the thousands more who are hastening to the same dreadful position. For their sakes, we entreat you to take the high ground, that you will neither use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, nor encourage such use in others.

T. E. T.

Lahina, Jan., 1849.

A Terrible lesson.—One evening some weeks since there came into our office, a man of some thirty-five years of age, in a state of almost helpless drunkness. Seating himself upon a stool, he threw back his cap, which in the effort fell upon the floor, and "striking an attitude," as we say of players, sometimes, he asked if we had ever seen him before. After an examination we told him that we did not remember ever having that honor. He then said the last time we met, was at Baltimore, at the great Whig Convention in 1844. We remembered him at once. He was then editing a leading whig paper in that state, with marked success, and was an honored delegate to that convention, though he had seen strange vicissitudes in his day, and had been much addicted to intemperance. He now stood before us in a state of loathsome drunkness, and asked the privilege of sleeping upon the office floor. We told him that we could not do that—that in spite of his condition, we could not be content to give a fellow craftsman, whom we had known in better days, so poor accommodations as that, but he utterly refused to accept anything else. He was too drunk, he said, for anything else. We finally spread down a large lot of our old exchanges, and fixed him up as comfortable as we could, and left him for the night. In the morning we found him sober and rational, and we embraced the opportunity to talk to him of his habits, though we had small hope of good from it, notwithstanding his most solemn promises. He wanted to borrow five dollars. We had no money to lend to such as he, but we gave him freely a small sum of money—more than was for his good, we apprehended—and he left us with the most heartfelt thanks for our kind deeds and kind words.

We heard no more from him until last week, when we came across an item stating that a man named Thompson was found drowned in Lawrence. Though we had no knowledge of his whereabouts, we thought instantly that it was he. The truth realized our anticipations. It was Henry G. Thompson, a man connected with some of the best families in the State—of decided talent and genius, who but for the terrible habit of intemperance might have filled a prominent place in society.

The lesson should not be lost. To our readers he is unknown, but there is hardly one of them who does not know of parallel cases, less distinguished perhaps, and not so shockingly fatal. We can name them by scores—men possessing every natural qualification to adorn society, but who instead of ornaments have become its pests. That man who goes reeling home to his family, night after night, was once its ornament and its pride The appetite for strong drink was indulged in, and now, instead of the intelligent and gentlemanly citizen, he is at times little better than a drivelling idiot. These things come from very small beginnings. The young men who indulge even in an occasional glass of wine, on a festival occasion, may escape this end, *possibly*—they think they shall escape it—so did poor Thompson—so did every man who now fills a drunkards' grave, or is reeling toward's it. But they should know that there is no safety but in abstinence. "The appetite grows with what it feeds on," and there is not one of them who may not come to as sad an end as his who has called forth this article.—Let the young men of this community think of these things and be warned.—*Nashua (N.H.) Telegraph.*

Sandwich Islands.—From the last accounts received at the Mission rooms from these islands, it appears the natives are engaging with increased energy, in building school-houses and meeting-houses, and raising funds for the support of teachers—and actually contributing money to aid in sending the blessings of Christianity to more destitute parts of the world.

On the Island of Molokai, the native Christians, during the past year, have raised between eight and nine hundred dollars for these benevolent purposes, besides erecting three new meeting-houses on their island.—At Waimea, Island of Hawaii, Mr. Lyons reports as under his charge, sixteen churches, containing about 2000 members; twenty-one common schools, with about 1000 pupils, and the greater part of the children in Sabbath School.—*Zion's Herald.*

The above is a fair sample of the style in which people abroad are humbugged and misled in regard to the religious improvement of the natives of these islands. Such paragraphs as the one quoted above are only productive of ridicule among those who reside here, and know the entire falsity of the statements there made.

If the *Zion's Herald*, and other papers of that stamp, would inform their readers of the number of missionaries who have deserted their calling, to accept of office, they would be serving the cause of truth much more effectually than by publishing such nonsensical paragraphs as the one above.—We do not, nor does any one else here, believe that the natives ever contributed one farthing for the support of missionaries in other countries; nor do we believe that natives of Molokai can raise $900 in the course of a year, independant of their own support, unless, indeed, there should chance to be an extra number of ships and sailors visit the islands.—*Sandwich Island News.*

Reading the above extracts, brought to our recollection a visit we made to the Island of Molokai, during the summer of 1847. As the remarks in the *Zion's Herald* most probably referred to transactions upon that island during that year, it may not be uninteresting to our neighbor, the *News*, and others, to read such memoranda as we have preserved, respecting facts, to which we were an eye witness.

The following remarks we re-publish from the *Friend* of July 16, 1847:—

"On the afternoon of Monday, July 5th, occurred the missionary monthly concert of prayer in the native church. Previous to the meeting, the natives, adults and children, brought to the missionary's study, their various monthly contributions. We would here remark that the missionaries, Messrs. Hitchcock and Andrews, have rather discouraged, than encouraged their people from bringing cash, but preferred that they would bring the products of the soil or of their hands. They have pursued this course, principally, that they might encourage industry among the people. It was interesting to witness the variety of Hawaiian wealth that was poured into the Lord's treasury. The men usually brought a stick of wood valued at 6¼ cents; the women and children brought mats, rope, twine, taro, eggs, fowls, potatoes, &c. The entire contributions, reckoned at Molokai price current, amounted to about $8,00. Additional contributions, we learn, would be brought during the month by persons living at a distance. This method of collection subjects the missionary to far more trouble than would a collection in money, but it is, doubtless, far better for the people. He is very particular to record each donor's name, the article given and its value. Subsequently, he must find a market for the various donations. The following extract from a late American paper, will inform our readers respecting the disposition which has been made of some of the funds contributed by the christian people of Molokai:—

"'At the Anniversary meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Foreign Mission Society, held a few days since, Rev. Dr. Armstrong, in the course of some remarks, made the following remakable statement:

"'I have just received a letter from the Sandwich Islands, with a draft from the Church of Molokai, the contributions of the natives, derived from the sale of mats, of $100—to be paid to the Ceylon mission for the education of pious natives there for the ministry.'

"We are happy to add that this same people recently voted the sum of $20,00 for the benefit of their fellow Polynesians, the Tahitians, who have been called to pass through so much trouble. This amount is now in our possession to be forwarded by the earliest opportunity, accompanied by a well executed letter in the native language, written by a member of Mr. Hitchcock's church, and addressed to the native christians at Tahiti.

"Religious services at the meeting house followed, 'laying down the contributions.' Knowing as we do, (Mark 12, 43,) that it is not the gift, but the motive prompting the gift, which renders it acceptable to God, we could not but conjecture that some poor Hawaiian that afternoon might have cast in more than a score of 'princely donations,' which are trumpeted round the world. An audience of 200 assembled to pray for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and that the people of all lands might come into the possession of a purer, holier, and more rational liberty than is now enjoyed by the most favored on earth. We are happy to add our testimony touching the favorable reports which have gone abroad respecting the condition of the natives of Molokai."

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 2, 1849.

Life at Sea.

Our readers need not be informed that a life at sea is a severe test of temper and character. If a man has "corners" to his character, they will be sure to knock against some body if he is placed on ship-board either as a passenger or as one engaged in the management of the ship. The tongue, denominated by an inspired penman as "a little member," finds ample scope for the display of its true nature on ship-board. During a long voyage, for want of weightier matters, trifling remarks are magnified into grave subjects of dispute, and made the grounds of enmity. It is astonishing how small an affair will create jealousies and enmities among a company of passengers, or between the master and officers of a ship. It is a rare circumstance for a voyage to commence and end without more or less occurring of an unpleasant nature. Sometimes, however, pleasant passages are made, pleasant for passengers, master and all on board. If such instances are not the exceptions to the general rule, yet they form the minority.

A vessel has lately arrived, and sailed from our port, having made, according to reports, a remarkably pleasant and agreeable passage from Boston. Passengers and master have not come on shore, mutually to abuse one another, or speak of the miseries of the voyage. It appears that the ship's company of the "Leland" are to separate good friends, and with regrets even that their voyage was not more protracted. Without, just now, endeavouring to point out the reasons for this somewhat remarkable phenomenon in a life at sea, we proceed to speak of certain methods devised by the "knowing ones" for beguiling the otherwise tedious hours and days of a five months' passage, during which terra firma gladdened the eye but once, and that was the barren point, where, report says, certain unscrupulous persons have either "hung up," or otherwise disposed of their consciences. The good ship "Leland," be it remembered, left Boston freighted with both Yankee Notions, and natives of that good land, faceteously styled by a quaint Boston Editor, Yankee-doodledom! Some of the passengers had previously been at sea, and knew that something must be done to bring out the better part of human nature, or soon discord might appear. So, forsooth, a newspaper was started, and other means taken to entertain the mind. Ah! a newspaper—that's the thing! Nothing in a Yankee's estimation to equal a good newspaper! Let not our readers imagine that type, ink, and presses, are indispensable for issuing a periodical. The "Leland" must have its weekly Gazette, and if half the reports are true, that famous newspaper, the *Hodge Podge*, must have been a rare production in this age, abounding with periodical literature. Besides this method of employing the mind, in the way of writing and listening, the calendar was studied, that no anniversary of any remarkable event, should pass without being duly celebrated. It only appears strange, that in their zeal for celebrations, the passengers of the "Leland" did not get up a first rate 4th of July celebration in January!

We shall now furnish our readers with a full report of the mode of celebrating the 22d of February, copied from the editorial department of the *Hodge Podge*. We shall preface the somewhat lengthy extracts we are about to make, by inserting a programme of the anticipated exercises, which we found posted up in a conspicuous part of the vessel when she arrived in port.

Washington's Birth Day!

CITY CELEBRATION!!

The City Authorities of "Leland" have appointed for the celebration of the 22d of February, the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION, &c.—

The procession will form in front of the State House at 9 o'clock a.m., precisely, and move in the following order, escorted by the

1. Bangathumpian Band!!
2. Heroes of the Revolution and Mexican Volunteers.
4. Mayor.
3. City Authorities.
5. Orator of the day, } Marshals.
6. Poetess of the day, }
7. Champion of Women's rights.
8. Governor of the State.
9. Distinguished guests.
10. Citizens generally.

The procession will march up State House Hill; through Saloon Avenue; Larboard Street; Windlass Square; Galley and Starboard streets; up Quarter Deck Hill; round Taffrail street and Tiller Place to the Pavilion.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Music by the Band.
2. Voluntary on the Organ.
3. Declaration of Independence.
4. Original Ode, by full Choir.
5. Mayor's Address.
6. Oration.
7. Song: Star Spangled Banner.
8. Declaration of Ladies Rights.
9. Original Poem.
10. Original Hymn. Air: *America;* with full chorus.

Immediately after the services a collation will be served up in the Pavilion, of which all present are invited to partake by the Mayor, who also invites all who join in the festivities of the day, to a Public Dinner at 3½ o'clock, p.m., at the State House, and to the exhibition of the Tableaux Vivantes at 7½ o'clock.

A strict police will be in attendance. No carriages allowed in the streets through which the procession is to pass, from 9 a.m. to 12 m.

After the collation the procession will again form and return to the State House.

Printed at the *Hodge Podge* Office.

(FROM THE "HODGE PODGE.")

The 22d of February, 1849, will long be remembered by the good citizens of Leland, as one of the proudest in her annals. It was, indeed, a glorious anniversary, and gloriously was it kept by our patriotic citizens. Many an anxious glance at the heavens was cast on the previous day, and many a little urchin or miss trembled lest a rainy morning should deprive them of their promised sight of the civic procession. But the sun rose clear and cloudless, and never within our memory, have we known a more delightful day. The air was so mild that fires were dispensed with, and even the windows were thrown open to the balmy air from without. As old Sol came out of his ocean bath to smile upon the festivities of the day, his appearance was greeted by the roar of artillery, the joyous ringing of bells, and the wild martial strains of the Bangathumpian Band, proclaiming to the world that it was the birth-day of Freedom's Champion. There was but little rest for the sluggard. What, with the roar of cannon, the chiming of bells from every steeple, the music of the band as it marched through the principal streets of the city, the firing of crackers, and the joyous shouts of little boys, not an eye could remain closed.

We regret to state that from some unexplained cause, either from the guns becoming heated and exploding before the ramrod was withdrawn, or a paixhan shot being left in them by mistake, one of the discharges of the guns did much damage, tho' we are happy to state that no one was injured. The city baths in Starboard street were shattered so much that the whole front of the immense edifice came down with a tremendous crash. When the first alarm had subsided, and the cause of the terrible noise had been ascertained, each one looked on his neighbor with horror as the thought flashed on their minds that possibly the baths were occupied at the time of the explosion. The greatest intrepidity was at once displayed by many of our citizens to aid, if possible, the victims. Some imagined they heard moans issuing from the ruins, and common council man, Everett, with self devoted heroism, which should immortalise him, rushed at once into the ruins, resolved to rescue the victim or perish in the attempt. For some moments he was lost to the anxious gaze of the breathless multitude; but at length he emerged from the fallen timbers and announced the joyful news that he had searched every nook and crevice, and that it was clear that no one was in the building at the time of the crash. The multitude then dispersed with light hearts to prepare for the festivities of the day.

The stores were all closed, and a general holiday was given. The masts of the shipping in the harbor were decorated with flags, having a fine effect. Long before it was time for the procession to move, the streets through which it was to pass, were crowded with spectators, so that the marshals had some difficulty in clearing a space wide enough for the procession.

At half-past nine a murmur, "not high but deep," rose from the mighty mutltude, announcing the approach of the long expected pageant. Long before it came in sight, however, the inspiring strains of the Bangathumpian Band rose above the shouts of the populace, and the appropriate tune of Washington's March sent a thrill of patriotism through every breast. At last the showy uniforms of the band were seen glistening in the sunbeams, and soon the whole procession with its imposing splendor, came in sight. Immediately after the band came the warworn veterans of the revolution, with the more recently, but no less scarred and warworn heroes of the Mexican war. We noticed one of the former particularly whose steps tottered from age and hardships, but still the fire of patriotism lighted up his eyes, as he proudly thought that he was aiding in commemorating the birth-day of him whom he had so often followed to the field, and under whom his scars and his glory had been won. The famous Everett, too, of Mexican renown, we were glad to observe among the heroes of that war; his lofty bearing, notwithstanding his lame leg, distinguished him above all, and he attracted more notice from the populace than all the rest of the Mexican officers. Next in order came the mayor and city authorities of "Leland," followed by the orator and poetess of the day, who were escorted by a marshal on each side.

We felt proud of our noble city, the Pacific "Athens," as we looked on the talented individuals whose performances, on that day, afforded us so much entertainment. The champion of female rights followed, proudly bearing a banner, on which was depicted the flags of every nation in the universe, symbolical of the universal sway which is held by their sex in every clime.

The good governor of our Commonwealth came next, his whole countenance irradiated with benevolent smiles, as he acknowledged the cheers and shouts of the enthusiastic citizens at his appearance. The procession was closed by the distinguished strangers who are now visiting our city, and the citizens generally. Among the former class we noticed one of the Scottish nobility and several S. I. missionaries.

The whole pageant was one of the most imposing we ever remember to have seen in our city. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the procession reached the pavilion, which made a splendid appearance, decorated with flags and banners, and hung with garlands of flowers notwithstanding the season of the year. The walls were covered with paintings; the portraits of all our presidents were there, among which the noble features of him whose natal day was thus celebrated, beamed upon the mighty mass assembled to do him honor, with dignified composure.

But how shall we describe the performances of that occasion. We cannot find words to express our delight as the exercises proceeded, each seeming better than the preceding. The brilliant sallies of wit, the masterly eloquence, the feast of reason, and the flow of soul, to which we listened on that morning, will never be forgotten by any of that fortunate audience. After a volnntary on the organ, played by the champion of female rights, in her happiest style, an original Ode, composed by one of the marshals of the day, and full of grand and lofty thoughts, was sung. This was followed by the Declaration of Independence, read in a most clear and dislinct voice by General Everett; not a word was lost by the vast throng of listeners. The fire of patriotism again lighted up the eye of the old veteran of the revolution; and as the speaker detailed the wrongs which had compelled our fathers to take up arms in defence of our rights, his hand, trembling with age grasped the staff which supported his tottering limbs as if it were that musket which had so often dealt death to his country's foes.

The mayor next made an address to the audience, welcoming them to the first national celebration of the new city of "Leland. He gave an interesting account of the foundation and progress of the city; paid a well deserved compliment to the governor of the Commonwealth, under whose wise rule the state has acquired its pesent lustre. He stated the present prosperous condition of our city; and as he congratulated them that the few attempts at disorder had been entirely put down, the inmates of the disorderly houses quailed before his searching glance, and seemed to be anxious for a knothole to creep out of, or a lodge in some vast wilderness where they might hide their diminished heads. We understand that one of them intends to assume another name, in the hope of escaping the unenviable notoriety thus attached to the old one. At the close of his address, the mayor presented the orator of the day.

Had we room in our columns we would gladly give place to his whole speech as it was reported by our stenographer, but are compelled to deny our readers that pleasure. He gave a most interesting account of the earlier days of the great man, a subject that has not been dwelt upon so much by other orators. He brought vividly before us the young hero in his infantile efforts to use his pegs; and never was Washington's first march so eloquently described. His oration was received with loud cheers.

The champion of female rights then rose and read the Ladies' Declaration of Independence. It was a bold stand she took and well did she maintain it; but we feel a natural hesitation in commending the novel views taken by her; as however much we may at heart agree with her, still—there are reasons —the—the fact is—we have *wives ourselves*— and as they are at all times ready to use their prerogatives to the utmost limit, we do not exactly—that is to say—we mean—we *darsent* commit ourselves for fear of "getting it."

The Poem which followed was indeed a beautiful production, worthy of its author—need we say more in its favor? It was listened to with breathless interest and intense delight. Its design was a panoramic view of the past year, and vividly, indeed, was it portrayed. The mighty events which have shaken Europe to its foundation, toppling down thrones, and breaking up empires, passed in rapid succession before us—then the scene was changed to the new world, and the sad event of the year to the great Republic—the decease of the "old man eloquent," was alluded to in the most beautiful and touching language. The Mexican war was then brought before us, and the battles in that ill-fated country came up before our mental vision with the utmost distinctness, until the groans of the dying, and the wail of the widows and orphans seemed to be ringing in our ears. From these mournful themes, the strain, by a happy transition changed, and a view of our city was presented to us, true to life. The principal events of the past year all came up before us, and we saw beautifully deliniated, the various festivals and jubilees which have enlivened us during the past, the poem closing with the very celebration in which we were engaged.

The Poem was followed by an original Hymn, composed by the old revolutionary hero before alluded to. It was a noble invocation to the immortal Washington; and as the glorious anthem swelled upon the ear, till the whole building was filled with the lofty strains, the whole multitude seemed animated by the same patriotic spirit.

After the performances were over, the procession reformed and marched to the State-House where a collation was spread, to which all did ample justice.

At half-past four o'clock the grand dinner came off in great style. But as, after dwelling, as we have been, on the rich *intellectual* feast which we had had, we do not feel like devoting much time to a description of that spread for the bodily wants, suffice it to say that every delicacy which the markets of "Leland" afforded, was heaped in profusion on the groaning board, and that toasts were given by those present, as well as by many invited guests, whose engagements forbade their presence.

In the evening a brilliant assemblage again gathered at the pavilion to witness the Tableaux Vivantes. The city procession passed through the same streets as in the morning, and on reaching Windlass Square they were saluted with three hearty cheers by a deputation from the neighboring town of Forecastle, which were as heartily returned. The deputation then joined in the march to the pavilion, when the tableaux came off in great style—and thus ended the festivities of a day long to be remembered as the brightest in our city annals.

We take pleasure in furnishing our readers with the following poetical effusions which were called forth by the contemplated celebration on board the "Leland." By referring to the foregoing programme, it will readily appear at what stage of the proceedings. the "Poem" was read, and the "Ode" and "Hymn" were sung :—

THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

By E. B. M., a lady passenger.

Air:—*Grave of Bonaparte.*

In the land of our homes, far away o'er the ocean,
Where liberty's banner waves proudly on high,
Whose name stirs the fount of the hearts deep emotion,
The bright flush of hope, or fond memory's sigh.
That land holds a spot, ever sacred in story,
Since he who now rests there—the good and the brave—
First planted that banner, still waving in glory,
While he sleeps securely—'tis Washington's grave.

Oh! fierce was the din of the battle, wild raging,
And darkly war's cloud on our loved country rose,
He scattered the bands, in stern conflict engaging,

And drove from her borders, her merciless foes.
When the first dawn of freedom was over her gleaming,
The might of his strength to her councils he gave,
'Till that sun rose in brightnesss, whose rays are now beaming
In noon-tide's full splendour on Washington's grave.

Far away in the shades of Mount Vernon he sleepeth,
His labours are over, his victory won,
His spirit hath risen to God, who still keepeth
The life which He gave, and recalled as His own.
The angel of peace guards his slumbers so lowly,
Above him the laurel and cypress boughs wave;
In the heart of each freeman, that spot is deemed holy—
The shrine of a nation is Washington's grave.

And we, while the billows around us are heaving,
Though far from our homes and loved country we stray,
Will raise our glad voices, in gratitude weaving,
A tribute of praise on this festival day.
The incense of love on the heart's altar burning,
While the walls of our temple the blue waters lave,
Shall be kindled anew, in fond memory turning
From the deck of the "Leland" to Washington's grave.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

By Mr. Sargent, an officer of the "Leland."

Hail to the glorious morn,
When to our land was born
Her noblest son;
The statesman bold and free,
Champion of liberty,
A nation honours thee
Our Washington.

When foreign foes assailed,
When boldest hearts had quailed,
To us was given
The hero and the sage,
Whose name through every age
Shall live on history's page
A gift from Heaven.

'Tis from the ocean wave,
To thee, the good and brave,
We tune our lay.
Loud let the welkin ring,
Till ocean back shall fling
The honoured theme we sing,
Thy natal day.

To thee, great God, we bow,
In adoration now,
Accept our prayer,
Upon us shed thy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Show earth that freedom's right
Is thine own care.

ORIGINAL POEM.

By C. E. N., a lady passenger.

Immortal patriot, hero, statesman, sage!
Bright cynosure of earth through each successive age!
If as we're told, the spirits blest on high,
Oft leave their starry homes in mansions of the sky,
And hover o'er the scenes which erst their impress bore—
Oh deign to smile on us, as parted from the shore
Of native land, we've gathered on the surging deep,
With hearts o'erflown with love and gratitude to keep,
The natal day of freedom's brave and honored son,
Of thee our pride and boast! O peerless Washington!

Four months my friends have sped since on the pilgrim strand,
We waved a sad adieu to our dear native land.
And thus shut out from bustling earth by ocean's track,
In thought we'll roll the pond'rous wheels of time aback,
And view as in a magic glass the shifting scenes,
Fitful and wild as hues of feverish dreams,
Which earth's broad panorama to our eyes present,
As the strange weird-like drama of the year just spent,

Convulsions dire are rending nations o'er the main,
And shouts of triumph mingled with deep cries of pain,
Are echoing fierce and dread across the waters wide,
As the old world in wrath lay's low her tyrants pride.
France with a spring like tiger on her Bourbon foe,
Hurls from his throne the hoary monarch low,
Who thought to chain a fiery nation's voice with gyves.
Rash deed! avenged by hecatombs of human lives!
Behold "the Crœsus King" as pale, deserted, lorn,
To Albion's cliffs in wretched guise he's born,
A throneless outcast like the Corsican of yore,
Imploring rest and home on her calm, peaceful shore.

Bnt hark! again the shout of triumph and the wail
Of grief and anguish blended, makes the cheek turn pale.
Europe, like giant armed is rising from the night
Of dark oppression, and the glorious light
Of freedom gilds her hills; her plains, and mountains o'er,
From vine-clad Tuscan vale, to Denmark's sea-girt shore.
Her discrowned monarchs trembling o'er the ruins stand
Of thrones they deemed the deep-sunk pillars of the land.
Peace to thy troubled shores, O storied land of song!
May tyrants ne'er again their stern misrule prolong,
But girt with plenty—all thy bloodless vict'ries won,
Heaven bless thee with a second Washington!

Now turn we to the western land that gave us birth
To us oh fairer far than classic climes of earth.
But lo! a nation mourns, and sable signs of wo
Appear in lofty palace hall and cottage low.
Meet is it that our reft and stricken country mourn,
For cold, outstretched—to his last dreamless rest is born—
"The old man eloquent!" by death's dread dart laid low,
The only shaft he hurld not back upon his foe.
Stricken with armor, clad like England's far-famed son,
Upon the field where many a palm he won.

War now unfolds his wing, and quick from ev'ry shore
Gather the fiery legions charged to pour
The tide of battle o'er the Mexicans land
Who boldly muster under Santa Anna's hand.
Fierce grows the contest, and on many a plain
Arise the gory pyramids of welt'ring slain.
At length the victor's laurel twines the stripe and star,
And slowly wending home from pilgrimage afar,
Behold the drooping, toil-worn, scarred and scattered host
Who left so late filled high with pride and haughty boast!
Oh dear bought vict'ry! ne'er could earth's broad lands atone
For sounds that rend our ears; the orphan's, widow's moan
For those that fell at Cerro Gordo, Monterey,
Amid the din of battle fierce or wild foray!

And now I fain would leave, all affairs across the water;
And ask of you right earnest each Leland son and daughter,
If you can shew just reason why in this magic glass,
We can't like other worthies in trim reversion pass?
I think I read approval in each quick-consenting eye,
So nem. con. vote is given for the scenes to hasten by.
From Salem and from Pittsfield, from great Manhattan's mart,
From Albany and Charlestown most sadly do we part.
On Leland deck we gather and with kerchief to each eye,
We burst out all a-weeping as our friends on shore we spy,
At last they weigh the anchor, but ere night grows very thick,
Quick into berths we tumble, because we're awful sick
This nauseous, vile ordeal! we think our friends had orter
*H*ave some compassion on us, and throw us in the water.
At length those outward heavings, no more do grimly vie
With ocean's yesty surges; concluding *not* to die,
We invalids like bean-poles long, sallow, lank, and lean,
Around the deck are scattered, a touching sight I ween!
Now swiftly glide the moments, for under awning wide
With our books, our games and music, if heartily we tried
We could not raise a murmur, for our passengers all think
Our merry Cape Cod captain is of tars the very pink—
While our little group so kindly, all seem intent to make
This lengthy voyage pleasant, for each others much-prized sake.
Rare festivals are given and our christmas, new-year's call,
Our jovial birth-day parties, and the nightly mimic ball,
Our masquerade so motley with its brilliant, merry scenes.
All in memory will glisten, like rain-bow tinted dreams.
In valentines full ninety, (due honoring the saint,)
Our love-lorn swains and maidens their tender hearts well paint
Evincing very plainly by many a thrilling line,
Our novel "Hodge Podge" paper ne'er for genius lack will pine.
This day our last scene closes with its magnafique parade
Of banner hung pavilion and the civic promenade
Of tried and trusty burghers of our great and fair Le-land,
Escorted all so proudly by "the Bangathumpian band."
These thrilling martial strains! I'm sure their wild cadenza
Would make an Orpheus even, throw down his lyre in frenzy.
At last the steps we've clambered; each one in his right place
The organ very grandly rolls out its solemn bass.

The next event in human course is Freedom's Declaration,
And then an ode sublime, a freeman's fit oblation.
A wicked little vixen, with fair and curl-decked brow,
Her "Woman's right" position quite bold does now avow.
But listen to our mayor, who ushers the oration
"Cook"ed up with talent rare to honor the occasion.
And last of all your servant in humble tones and meek,
For poem long and tedious your pardon would bespeak,
In earnest hope to meet you all, in knife and fork array
At feast provided kindly by the 'marshal' of the day.
And seeing in my fancy, these brilliant belles and beaux
In motely garb all gathered, this eve at our tableaux.

We feel we owe our readers no apology for occupying so much of our narrow space with the affairs of the "Leland." The literary merits of these productions, entitle them to more than a passing notice, and we hope their publication may prove beneficial, in a suggestion way, to other ships' companies bound on long voyages.

How much more rational and commendable to beguile the hours, days, and months of a long voyage in reading, writing, visiting, and anniversary festivities, than to spend the time necessarily occupied in making a passage, in disputes with fellow passengers and master of the vessel.

It affords us great pleasure to add that during the entire passage, commander and pas-

sengers, in their social and festive scenes, carried out, most fully, the principles of teetotalism. Capt. Eldridge, (who, by the way, is a staunch teetotaler,) remarked to us—"to my knowledge, not a drop of wine or spirits has been drank during the passage; we had a dozen bottles of wine put on board for medical purposes, and they have been kept as such." We hope the idea is exploded that the contents of the intoxicating bowl and the wine cup are the necessary accompaniments of social life and festive celebrations. It is not for us to judge how great may have been the influence of the lady passengers, or how much their presence contributed to bring about so many desirable results, but it was undoubtedly very great, and most salutary! It may be that the advocates of "woman's rights" will prove champions on the sea as well as land, and find the ocean the true field for glory.

LOSS OF AMERICAN WHALE SHIP "UNITED STATES."

This vessel sailed from U. S. December 10, 1845, and had taken 700 barrels sperm and 1700 barrels whale oil. In November, 1848, she left Lahaina, run down to Fannings' Island for wood and water. There she took on board the family of Mr. Foster, and that of his son-in-law, Mr. Halsted, 13 passengers in all, and was bound to Sunday Island. On the 13th of December passed the Navigator Islands, where three sperm whales were taken. On the morning of the 20th December, in that region of the ocean where there are no sunken reefs or rocks, if the charts are correct, the vessel was stove and in five minutes filled and sunk.

It was at 3 o'clock in the morning when the sad catastrophe took place. The spot where she was stove was about 57 miles N. W. of Tongataboo. In the few moments allowed for getting clear of the wreck all were successful, except four children of Mr. Halsted who were drowned. Capt. Worth and his boat's crew, after 28 hours of hard rowing, succeeded in reaching Tongataboo. The mate, Mr. Creasy, with the remainder of the crew and surviving passengers, succeeded in reaching a small island about 20 miles distant, where they remained two days, and for want of provisions put away for Tongataboo.

Capt. Worth and his ship's company received every attention from the Rev. Mr. Webb, an English Wesleyan Missionary residing in Tongataboo. We are requested by Capt. Worth to bear his public testimony to the kind attentions which he received from both the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Webb.

In the account of the wreck furnished by Mr. Creasy for the Sandwich Island *News*, he gives his opinion that the vessel struck a rock. Capt. Worth is of opinion that the vessel was stove by a whale. Capt. W. and his mate left Tongataboo in the French Sch. "Clarion," and after a passage of 38 days reached Tahiti.

Agreeable to the request of Capt. Worth, we insert the following:—

"Mr. DAMON—In publishing the account of the loss of my ship, you will do me the favor to insert the following statement.—On my passage from Tongatabo to Tahiti, in L. 24° S., and L. 153 W., I spoke the H. B. Company's Bark. "Cowlitz," Capt. Weynton. I told him my circumstances. I had no shoes, and our small vessel was in distress; all that Capt. W. would furnish me was one small pig and a few potatoes. His conduct I considered most unkind and ungenerous. He seemed to view me as an impostor! while Capt. Mott, who was a passenger on board the "Cowlitz," and had lost his vessel, the "Vancourer," at Columbia River, manifested the kindest feelings; gave me two shirts, and what was of vastly more consequence, a kind look.

(" Signed.)

"CALVIN G. WORTH,

"Late Master of the "United States."

"Honolulu, March 27, 1849."

Capt. W. came to the Sandwich Islands on board the "Brooklyn," Capt. Jeffrey, from whom, and whose lady, he desires us to state that he received every kindness. Mr. Creasy came here on board the "James Monroe," Capt. Bowman. The crew and passengers of this ill-fated "United States" most probably remain on Tongataboo, although it is to be hoped they may have found some means of conveyance to a part of the world where their wants can be better supplied. They were in rather a suffering state when Capt. Worth left them.

Schooner "Amelia." Discovery of an Island. Gold fever at China. Typhoons, &c.

We are glad to announce the arrival in China of the British schooner "Amelia;" U. S. ship "Preble;" Hawaiian Brig Moctezuma;" American merchant ship "Sea Witch;" hence 25 days. It will be recollected the "Amelia" put into Honolulu in consequence of a horrible mutiny occurring on board. She was to undergo some repairs in China, and would thence proceed with her cargo to Mazetlan. Capt. Lindsey still retains command, and reports to the British Consul General as follows:—

"On the 25th of December, 1848, during a calm I discovered an island or rock in Lat. 19° 20 N. L., 141° 15,30 E. L. It appeared about 40 feet high, and 4 miles in length; very barren, and of a dark brown colour. I feel confident of its position, as I proved the rate of my chronometer only two days previously at the islands of Gregan, and Assumption."

It appears by a private letter, and the *Friend of China*, of January 13, that matters there were in a tranquil state, except the gold fever broke out furiously in Hong Kong upon the "Amelia's" arrival. She took a considerable quantity of gold dust from Honolulu. The "fever" was extending to the other free ports, and parts of China.

Freights—to England £3 10s., to New York $18,00.

There had been some terrific typhoons during the last year; several vessels were missing, and an immense number dismasted, as may be learned from the fact that one ship-wright had an order at one time for no less than 70 lower-masts.

☞There is a rumor of war between England and China, but not well authenticated.

SYDNEY.—At last accounts no less than 11 vessels were advertised to take passengers to California. One vessel advertised, offering superior accomodations, adds that "she is armed," and that the master is "well acquainted with the habits of the people, having been for several years on the coast." We have heard of bloody affrays on land, perhaps the contest will now be transferred to the sea!

MARRIAGE AMONG DISSENTERS. — The marriage of the Honorable Seth Barton, Chargé d'Affaires, of the United States of America, near the Government of the Republic of Chile, with the Senorita Dona Isabel Astaburuga, was solemnized at the United States Legation, in Santiago de Chile, by the Reverend Chester Newell, Chaplain of the United States ship of war "Independence," in the presence of her commander, Com. William Branford Shubrick, and suite, all the Foreign Ministers now resident in Santiago, the American Consuls of Coquimbo and Valparaiso, and others.

Senor Don Manuel Camilo Vial, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other members of the Chilean Cabinet were also invited to the ceremony.—*El Mercurio.*

This marriage appears to have excited more than ordinary interest, from the fact, that it was solemnized in violation of the laws of the land.

Prior to 1844, a Protestant foreigner was not allowed to marry a Catholic foreigner. That is now allowed; but a Protestant foreigner is not allowed to marry a Catholic native of the country unless he will sincerely or hypocritically become a Catholic. "In the present instance," remarks the editor of the *Neighbor*, "exposure to such hindrances and such compulsion was avoided by retreating to the inviolable character of the residence of a foreign minister; and there, without coercion of the parties, the marriage was celebrated."

The editor makes some very sensible remarks upon the absurdity and injustice of the Chili or Catholic laws about marriage. The true Catholic doctrine is, that no marriage is legally solemnized which does not take place according to the rules of that church.

Subscription,

For the Seamen's Chapel.

Capt. Taber,	"Copia,"	$5,00
Mr. Newell,	"	5,00
Mr. Lucett, Tahiti, S. Is.,		5,00
Mr. Richmond,	"J. Coggeshall,"	1,00
Mr. Wallace,	"	1,00
D. Nevens,	"	50
Thos. Lambert,	"	1,00
G. W. Robinson,	"	1,00
M. Gladwell,	"Asenath,"	50

FOR THE FRIEND.

Capt. Luce,	"J. Coggeshall,"	$5,00
Mr. J. Richmond,	"	1,00
D. Nevens,	"	50
G. W. Robinson,	"	50
Capt. Taber,	"Copia,"	7,00
Mr. Barber,	"	5,00
Mr. Sargent,	"Leland,"	1,00

MARRIED,

At Honolulu, on board of the Am. ship "Leland," by the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, on the 11th ult. Hon. WILLIAM L. LEE, formerly of Sandy Hill, state of New York, to Miss CATHERINE E. NEWTON, of the city of Albany, State of New York.

At Charleston, Mass., U. S. A., on the 4th October, 1848, by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, James F.B. Marshall, of the firm of S. H. Williams, & Co., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to Miss Martha, A. T. Johnson, daughter of the late John Johnson, Esq.

At San Francisco, January 9, by Rev. T Dwight Hunt, Mr. R. A. S. WOOD, of Honolulu, to Miss FRANCES E. Merrril, daughter of John H. Merrill, of San Francisco, California.

In the Congregational Church, at Pittsfield, Mass. September, 25th, by Rev. John Todd, D D., Charles H Wetmore M,D., of Lebanon, Conn., to Lucy S. Taylor, of Pittsfield.

DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult., Mr. WILLIAM MORETON, aged 41 years, a native of the Isle of Wight, England, and for some years a resident on these Islands.

Dec. 13th, at Koloa, Kaui, MARY ARABELLA, daughter of Dr. James W. and Melicent K. Smith, aged 2 years and 16 days.

At Wailuku, Maui, Dec. 17, MARY ANDELUCIA, youngest daughter of Rev. D. T. and Mrs. A. L. Conde, aged one year, ten months and seventeen days.

In Honolulu, March 4, Mr Charles Johnston, long a resident on the islands, a Dane, aged 50, but formerly a resident of the Bonin Islands.

Killed by a whale or drowned, December 31 1848, Mr Isaac Hanson, a boat steerer belonging to the American whale ship "Tuscarora." He is believed to belong to Hudson New York.

On the 25th, Mrs. Abell, wife of A. G. Abell, Esq. This lady came from Tahiti in the U.S.S. Independence, but was unable to be removed from the ship, on board which she breathed her last on Sabbath morning. -"Valparaiso Neighbor."

At Dedham, Mass. U. S. A., in August or September 1848, Mr. Francis Johnson late of the firm of C. Brewer & Co. Honolulu, S. I.

PASSENGERS.

In the Leland, from Boston—Messrs. N. Cook and lady, C. Wetmore and lady, Henry S. Howland and lady, J. F. B. Marshall and lady, Misses E. B. Marshall, C. E. Newton, E. J. Dowsett, Messrs. S. H. Everett, Thomas Crehore, James Cook.

In the Seis de Juno, from Valparaiso—A. G. Abell, Esq.

For Calafornia, per "Asenath"—Mr. E. H. Boardman; —— Hawes, Esq., U. S. Consul for Tahiti; Dr William Jelly; Thomas Cummings Esq.; Mr. Ogude; Mr. Foster; Mr. Byers; and Mr. W. H. Rogers.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 22—Am. w, s. Dover, Jeffer.
Feb 24—Am w s Herald 2nd, Macomber, of New Bedford, 15 1-2 mos out, 150 brls sp. 250 wh, 3000 lbs bone
26—Marengo, Devol, New Bedford, 6 1-2 mos, 50 brls sp
—New England, Wilcox, New London, 6 1-2 mos out, 23 brls sperm
—Eng. bark Asenath, Rooney, San Francisco.
Feb 26—John & Elizabeth, Chappell, for Japan Sea
March 1—Marengan, Devol, Japan Sea
27—Fr. schr. Leocadia, LeMaire, from Tahiti.
28—Am w s Marengo, Devol.
—Am whaling bark Romulus, Cartwright
—Eng bark Asenath, Rooney, from Liverpool
—Cabinet, Hathaway Stonington, 6 1-2 mos out, 100 sp
March 6—Ship Good Return, Cook, of New Bedford, 15 mos out, 450 brls sp, 900 wh, 9000 lbs bone.
9—Ship Kutusof, Slocum, N. Bedford, 8 mos. out, 200 brls sp, 100 wh, 1000 lbs bone.
—Ship Metacom, Shockley, N B, 8 mos out, 30 sp.
10—Ship Champion, Colt, Edgartown, 6 1-2 mos. out, 23 brls. sp.
—Schr Currency Lass, McLane, Tahiti, 30 days, bound to San Francisco.
12—Ship Navy, Norton, New Bedford, 7 mos out, 90 sp.
—C. Phelps, Birch, Stonington, 21 mos out, 375 sp, 1600 wh, 14,000 lbs bone.
March 9—Am. w. s. Copia, Taber, 8 months out, 100 brls. sperm.
March 6—Haw. schr. Louise, Bent, San Francisco.
9—H. B. Co's brig Mary Dare, Scarborough, for Columbia River.
10—Fr. Protectorate bark Mary, Fleury, Hong Kong.
—Am. mer. ship Serampore, Hastings, Realejo, Central America.
March 10—Schr Papiete, Bowles, Tahiti.
11—Fr. brigantine Currency Lass, McLane, Tahiti.
12—Brig Eveline, Cooper, from Monterey.
—Am. mer. ship Leland, Eldridge, Boston, 144 days.
March 13—Am. w. s. Brookline, Jeffrey, New London.
14—Am. schr. John Dunlap, Bachelder, Salem.
—Am. w. s. James Munroe, Bowman, Fairhaven.
15—Chilian brig Seis de Juno, from Valparaiso.
20—Am w s Ontario, Payne, Sag Harbor
—Chilean brig Anfonio Ramos, Hansen, Valparaiso
21—Hawaiian schr Plymouth, Gould, Sydney via Tahiti.
22—Am w s Logan, Nickerson, New Bedford.

Sailed.

March 10—Am. w. s. John Coggeshall, Luce, Japan Sea.
22—Am w s Copia, Taber, New Bedford, for Behring's Straits.
23—Am brig Eveline, Cooper, for Hong Kong

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

March 14—Ship Gen. Scott, Harris, New London, 8 mos out, 250 brls wh. oil, 2000 lbs bone.
15—Bark Eugene, Brown, Stonington, 20 mos out, 90 brls sp, 1600 wh, 14,000 lbs bone.
16—Ship Brookline, Jeffey, New London, 8 mos out, 180 sp, 60 wh, 600 lbs bone.
—Ship South Boston, Soule, Fairhaven, 6 1-2 months out, 175 brls sp.
19—Ship Almira, Coffin, of Edgartown, 25 months out, with 600 brls oil.
Ship Catharine, Green, NLondon, 7 mos, 55 brls sp, 525 wh, 5000 lbs bone.
Ship Parachute, Fisher, NBedford, 9 mos out, 100 brls wh, 1000 lbs bone.
20—Ship Logan, Nickerson, New Bedford, 16 mos out, 50 brls sperm.
—Bark Fellows, Babcock, Stonington, 48 mos, 430 brls sp, 400 wh, 4000 lbs bone.

Sailed.

March 20—Brigantine S. S., Ely, for San Francisco. with 76 passengers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Inez has on board 3000 barrels black and 60 barrels sperm oil, having been thirty-eight months out. She touched at the Sandwich Islands in November last, and reports the British American ships Athol and James Stewart as recruiting there—the former having on board 50 barrels sperm and 1950 barrels black oil; the latter 1300 barrels of sperm and 1500 barrels black oil. News from California to the 12th October had been received at the Sandwich Islands. There were then about six thousand persons engaged in digging for gold. The Inez, we believe, has come on to Sydney with a view of selling her oil and proceeding to California.

The Albion has been about sixteen months out from Fairheaven, during which time she has taken 375 barrels sperm and 180 barrels black oil. She has spoken no whalers but what have already been reported.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELD.—Within the next fortnight no less than eight vessels, (exclusive of the schooner Plymouth,) will sail from this port for Calafornia—namely—the barques Eleanor Lancaster, Lindsays, and Juno; brigs Louisa and William Hill; and the schooners Despatch, Deborah, and Titania.—*Sydney Herald*, Jan. 8.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

A donation of $50,00, from Miss Waldo, of Worcester, Mass., for the purchase of books, for gratuitous distribution among seamen.

A donation of valuable books, for "Library," from J. C. Jones, Esq., formerly U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands. Among these volumes are "Qincy's History of Harvard University," 2 volumes; "Life of Lord Eldon," 2 volumes; "Missionary Voyages," a rare work, being a large quarto volume, containing an account of the first missionary establishment at the Society Islands; and other valuable books.

A donation of books, per "Serampore," from some unknown donor in the U. States.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents, and visiters, are kindly invited to attend.

The office of the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street towards, the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him, procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books, etc., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.

Lahaina. July 29, 1848.

Information for Whalemen.

The subscriber would respectfully give the following notice for the information of whaleships, cruising in the Pacific. Recruits can be obtained at Pitcairn's Island, for at least twenty-five ships, at about the following prices:—

Yams,	per barrel,	$2,00
Sweet Potatoes	"	2,00
Irish	"	3,00
Onions	"	3,00
Limes	"	2,00
Lime Juice, per gal,		33
Cocoa Nuts, per hundred,		2,00
Oranges,	"	1,00
Fowls, per doz.,		3,00

In exchange, the inhabitants are ordinarily ready to take white and blue drilling, at from 20 to 25 c per yard; and calicoes from 15 to 20c per yard. They are usually in want of soap, oil, check shirts, powder, percussion caps, old lead, carpenter's tools, &c.

The best season for furnishing yams, is from August to January; Sweet Potatoes, throughout the year; Irish Potatoes, from December to February, and July to September, (two seasons).

JOHN BUFFETT.

Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1849. tf

NOTICE.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—*The Seamen's Chapel.* is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

☞ Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of 'The Friend'. An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolulu, April 1.—tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. ☞ A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

*** Seumen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, in 4 vols.

A few copies of this interesting work, elegantly bound in cloth, are for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

This edition is prefaced with the following notice by the author:—

"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word. It is the only one which I have corrected.

"Signed, J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE."

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionory period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00.

The Friend sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the subscription price of the Friend, ($1,50) in advance, can have the paper forwarded to any part of England or the United States, by the earliest opportunity. tf

Just received and for Sale,

At the Chaplain's Study, a fresh supply of the publications of the American Tract Society.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$1,50
Two copies per annum,	2,50
Five copies per annum,	5,00
Ten copies per annum,	3 00

☞ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1849. No. 5

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Poetry,—Foreign Intelligence,	33
Arrival Extraordinary—Sea Serpent,	34
Temperance Friend,	35
Editorial Articles,	36
Hawaiian Bible Society,	37
Cabin Boy's Locker,	38
Original Hymn—Sabbath Friend,	39
Marine Intelligence, &c.,	40

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

A WELCOME TO THE POETESSES OF THE 'LELAND,' MISS M. AND MISS N.

Suggested by the perusal of a record of the proceedings on board the "Leland," at sea, on the 22d of February, as published in the "Friend" for April.

Welcome, thrice welcome, to our sea-girt isle,
Ye minstrels fair, who wake the tuneful lyre;
Here let your sweetest strains the hours beguile,
And o'er the social waste new life inspire.

Fresh from proud Hudson's gorgeous scenes ye stray,
And brave the dangers of the mighty deep
To find congenial spirits far away
Where PELE's fires in boding stillness sleep.

Here, where the goddess once, with wild delight,
Reveled in dread KILAUEA's surging flame;
Here, 'midst wild nature's beauties may you write,
On Fame's bright scroll, for each a deathless name.

A deathless name? such names already shine
In richest lustre on the world's broad page;
M——-L and N——N! names indeed sublime,
Alike adored by poet, statesman, sage.

Already have we heard your touching lay,
By ocean breezes, gently wafted on;
The theme was noble! 'twas the natal day
Of proud Columbia's God-like Washington.

Such ever be the themes on which you dwell,
Lofty, ennobling, eloquent, sublime;
Sisters! for such call up your sweetest spell,
For such the Poet's richest garlands twine.

"BARD OF THE VALLEY."

Nuuanu, May, 1849.

Selected for the Friend.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart,
"Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy, and tear for each woe,
Should betray thee, when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
"Look Aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look Aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

And oh, when death comes, in terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thy eye, "Look Aloft" and depart.

New York, August, 1843. J. H. C.

THE FRIEND.

Late and Important News.

Election of General Taylor, President of the United States—Louis Napoleon President of the Republic of France—Death of the Pacha of Egypt—Flight of the Pope from Rome—Gold—Steam, &c., &c., &c.

By late arrivals, we have received late and important intelligence from different parts of the world. We would acknowledge files of the "Alta California" to March, "New York Sun" to Dec. 2, and Valparaiso "Neighbor" to January 27. From these papers, and private sources, we glean the following items :—

CALIFORNIA.—*Arrival of the steamship California, and her reception at this port.*—The long expected and welcome pioneer of the North Pacific Steamship Line arrived in our harbor yesterday morning.

She left Mazatlan on the 17th of February, and Monterey on Tuesday last. Gen. Persifor F. Smith, new military commander of the Territory, and his suite are among the passengers.

The California is truly a magnificent vessel and her fine appearance as she came in sight off the town, called forth cheer upon cheer from our enraptured citizens, who were assembled in masses upon the heights commanding a view of the Bay, and in dense crowds at the principal wharves and landing places. She passed the vessels of war in the harbor under a salute from each, returned by hearty cheering from the crowded decks, and at eleven was safely moored at the anchorage off the town.—[Alta California.

The latest intelligence from California, shows that great and important changes are there transpiring. The slow work of centuries is compressed into months and weeks. Thousands are arriving from east, west, north and south. Vessels are deserted, parties are returning from the mines, and other parties setting off. From a private source we learn that an Irishman recently arrived from the mines with 200 lbs. of the precious ore. Let our readers compute his fortune, at $16 per oz.

Several clergymen have arrived from the States. It is reported that between 40 and 50 vessels are at anchor in the bay, without seamen. All kinds of merchandise are daily arriving. There is the greatest demand for tenements. Let those going to California take with them a house, even if it be no larger than the tub of the philosopher Diogenes.

UNITED STATES.—The New York Sun gives the result of the Presidential election as follows:

STATES FOR TAYLOR AND FILMORE. Electoral votes.		STATES FOR CASS AND BUTLER. Electoral votes.	
Massachusetts.	12	Maine.	9
Rhode Island.	4	New Hampshire	6
Connecticut.	6	Ohio.	23
Vermont.	6	Indiana.	12
New York.	36	Illinois.	9
New Jersey.	7	Michigan.	5
Pennsylvania	26	South Carolina.	9
Delaware.	3	Missouri.	7
Maryland.	8	Virginia.	17
Kentucky.	12	Iowa.	4
North Carolina.	11	Alabama.	9
Tennessee.	13	Wisconsin	4
Louisiana.	6	Arkansas.	3
Georgia.	10	Mississippi.	6
Florida.	3	Texas.	4
	163		127

Total vote, 290. Necessary to a choice 146. Taylor's Majority, 34.

On the Popular vote, the total majority for Taylor as far as heard from was 141,000.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—In almost every city down East, associations are forming to go to California, but the plan involves better prospects of success than it does in this city. A hundred persons of enterprise advance $300 each, which enables the party to purchase a substantial vessel, and fit her out with cargo and provisions, the ship being used, when in California, as a home for her owners. This plan for a small outlay promises comfort and success. The great error of adventurers is the small sum which they put into the general stock, which, when exhausted, leaves them nothing for their support far from home. The sum of $300 is scarcely sufficient for so long a voyage, but among 100 subscribers it ensures the purchase of a ship and cargo, which belong, on its arrival, to all the stockholders, and will enable them, if successful, to return home in her.

In the different ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at least fifty vessels are up for freight or charter to the gold regions, and to record all the expeditions would be impracticable. A New York letter of Wednesday evening, the 13th, says:

The jewelers had a mass meeting—yes, a mass meeting !—at Riley's Hotel, last evening, to form a California association, and the names enrolled comprise many of our most respectable citizens engaged in that important branch of business.—The shoemakers are to have a demonstration to-night, and to-morrow the printers are to have a talk about whether it wouldn't be better for them even to throw down the *stick* and take up the *quoin*.

Besides all that, in to-day's Sun two hundred young ladies are advertised for immediately, to set out for the "placero." They must be respectable—so says the advertisement, and steady employment will be guaranteed. Passages all to be paid. Seamstresses and tradesmen preferred. The N. Y. Sun, after specifying several associa-

tions of capitalists and others in that city; gives the following new feature:

Important action of the Government in reference to the Gold Region.—According to the following from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, of the 12th inst., the government is taking steps to prevent the export of gold ore, duty free, from the new mines in California:

It is rumored, and I have every reason to believe the rumor is true—that the Government in Cabinet council on Saturday last, decided to send immediately a number of small vessels of war, brigs and schooners, to enforce the embargo upon all merchant vessels going into the harbor of Monterey, San Francisco, and other ports on the coast of California, requiring them to come under bonds not to receive on board for transportation any part or parcel of gold ore dug from the public lands or mines on the Sacramento or other parts of the gold region in Alta California.

The Government is fully awake to the importance of the gold region, and the Cabinet undoubtedly regret that a mint at California was not acted upon at the last session, before the close of which they had an inkling of the gold regions. A State Government will undoubtedly be at once organized in California, and the mines taken possession of by the United States troops. The final methods for securing the mining regions to the Government have not yet been decided on.

The California and the Panama steamers of the 5th January and 16th February, from Panama, are full of passengers, and a large number of applications have been made for passage in the Oregon, to sail on the first of March. All these boats are on their way round Cape Horn.

The steamers Crescent City, Isthmus and Orus are advertised for Chagres and are nearly full. The Orus is intended to navigate the Chagres river. Beside, there are some forty-five or fifty vessels of all sizes, up for Chagres or San Francisco direct.—At last accounts, about 6000 persons were at Panama waiting conveyances to the El Dorado. The number of course was continually increasing, and it requires some stretch of imagination to conceive how all these people are to be transported to the gold regions.

No less than four vessels are being fitted out at Sag Harbor, and it is calculated that more goods will arrive in California in the next six months than will supply the inhabitants three times over.

The Park Theatre in New York was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 16th December. Loss $80,000, of which but a small portion is covered by insurance.

Austria.—The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.

Egypt.—Ibrahim Pacha is dead, and succeeded by Abbas Pacha in the viceroyalty of Egypt.

France.—Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been elected President of the Republic of France, by an overwhelming majority.

A Paris correspondent of the European Times, under date of Dec. 15, writes:

"Up to this date tranquility continues. The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis, similar in proportion to those already announced. The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th.

The present Ministers are preparing to evacuate their official residences. The sweep will be nearly as general as it was in February last. As usual, a succession of programmes has been circulated. The cabinet, as now settled, is said to be as follows:—

President of the Council, Minister of Justice and Public Worship—Odillon Barrot.
Foreign Affairs—Drouin de l'Huys.
Interior—Leon de Malleville.
Finance—Hyppolite Passy.
Public Works—Leon Faucher.
War—General Rulhieres.
Commerce and Agriculture—Achille Fould.
Public Instruction—DeFalloux.
Marine—De Tracy.
The above form the Cabinet.

The latest returns of the Presidential election now give about four millions for Prince Louis and nine hundred thousand for Gen. Cavignac.

Two negroes and two mulattoes have been elected to the National Assembly from Gaudaloupe, of whom one has taken his seat.

Italy.—The Pope has fled to Naples. "The Pope," says the London Times, "left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th o. November, disguised as a servant of Count Sophr, and wearing the livery of the Bavarian Legation. Dressed in the character of a footman, he mounted the box of the Ambassador's carriage, seated himself by the coachman, and thus absconded from the Quirinal Palace and was carried off to Gæta. No one in Rome recognized him, and the illustrious fugitive arrived in Gæta on the night of the 25th, without experiencing the least danger."

The Pope of Rome, who had wished to stand aloof from the struggle between the Italians and Austrians, was forced at the eleventh hour to despatch all the troops he could assemble to the assistance of the former. A handfull of malcontents who had lately returned from exile, took advantage of this circumstance to create a riot at Rome. The Count Rossi, President of the Council, was assassinated by a ruffian, at noonday, in one of the public streets. The Pope withdrew privately from Rome, and sought a refuge in the kingdom of Naples, where he was received with acclamations by King Ferdinand and his subjects.—[Times.

Arrival Extraordinary.—The U. S. transport steam propeller "Massachusetts," Capt. Wood, arrived in our harbor on Monday last, from Boston, via Valparaiso, on her way to Oregon. She has on board 161 rank and file of the 1st regiment U. S. Artillery, (companies "M" and "L,") Brevet Major Hathaway, commanding. These troops are intended, we understand, to garrison the ports of Oregon. The 'Massachusetts' is a noble vessel, registered 750 tons, and coming in as she did in a calm, moving without the help of sails, or other visible means of locomotion, she perfectly astonished the native population who assembled in crowds upon the beach. She is provided with Ericcson's propeller, (which, by the way, is well worth inspection) and is the second steam vessel in working order that has ever visited these Islands.

We have been politely furnished with the following list of the command:—

Major J. S. Hathaway, 1st Art. commanding.
Capt. B. H. Hill, 1st Art. comdg. Comp. M.
L. H. Holden, Surgeon.
1st Lt. J. B. Gibson, Comp. M.
1st Lt. T. Talbot, " "
2nd Lt. J. J. Wood, qr. master and com'sary.
2nd Lt. J. B. Foy, Adjutant.
2nd Lt. J. Dement, Comp. L.
2nd Lt. G. Tallmadge, Comp. M.
—[Polynesian.

The Great Sea Serpent.—When the Dœdalus frigate, Captain M'Quhæ, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th inst., was on her passage home from the East Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, her Capt. and most of her officers and crew, at 4 o'clock one afternoon saw a sea serpent. The creature was twenty minutes in sight of the frigate, and passed under her quarter. The Dœdalus left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of July, and reached St. Helena on the 16th of August. The following interesting report respecting the appearance of this extraordinary animal has been forwarded to the Admiralty by Captain M'Quhæ:—

"*Her Majesty's ship Dœdalus,*
Homoaze, Oct. 11.

"Sir;—In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring information as to the truth of a statement published in the "Times" newspaper, of a sea serpent of extraordinary dimensions having been seen from her Majesty's ship Dœdalus, under my command, on her passage from the East Indies, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 6th of August last, in latitude 24 degrees 44 m's. S., and longtitude 9 degrees 22 minutes E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the N. W., with a long ocean swell from the S. W., the ship on the port tack heading N. E. by N., something very unusual was seen by Mr. Sartoris, midshipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. The circumstance was immediately reported by him to the officer of the watch, Lieut. Edgar Drummond, with whom and Mr. William Barett, the master, I was at the time walking the quarter-deck. The ship's company were at supper. On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea, and as nearly as we could approximate by comparing it with the length of what our maintopsail yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty feet of the animal *a fleur d'eau*, no portion of which was to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation. It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter, that had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye; and it did not, either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the S. W., which it held on at the pace of from twelve to fifteen miles per hour, apparently on some determined purpose. The diameter of the serpent was about fifteen or sixteen inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake, and it was never, during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water: its color a dark brown, with yellowish-white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea weed, washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers above mentioned. I am having a drawing of the serpent made from a sketch taken immediately after it was seen, which I hope to have ready for transmission to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by to-morrow's post.

The Temperance Friend.

For the Friend.

POCKET VERSUS PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Editor—There resides near one of H. H. M.'s ports, a gentleman that I wot of—fair and honorable, as the world goes—"a friend of temperance"—and withal a conservator of the public morals "by authority."

Not long since, as the story goes, Jack ashore on liberty thereabouts, was observed to be right merry; and from his bad navigation, and sundry oft-repeated lurches to leeward, it was more than suspected that the stevedore had made bad stowage of the cargo on board, or else that contraband goods were in the hold which were dangerous to the ship's safety.

The latter soon came to be the settled opinion But then ——— was a temperance port! The serpent of the still dared not show his head there—save indeed on the premises of "the Doctor," who, *of course* had the right to distil "*for medical purposes alone,*" if his "license" could be depended upon. How then could poor Jack have been bitten? Where *did* the slimy spirit of evil lurk? were the inquiries oft and anxiously revolved by "the authorities;" for, be it remembered, to the solution of this problem hung a coveted *tail!*

But, to make a long story short, it was at length discovered, though not till after a deal of commendable anxiety and great pains-taking *pro bono publico*, with no small quantity of unjust suspicion against the beer bottles of sundry law and license abiding dwellers thereabouts, that the spirit which poor Cassio rightly calls *devil* actually issued from *Cologne Bottles!*

Jack had ascertained by actual experiment that the veritable Eau de Cologne possessed *fuddling* no less than the *perfuming* virtue, furnishing thereby a new exemplification of the proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way." To be sure the article was rather expensive, at three reals a glass, or rather bottle, but then considering that the agreeable perfume and the fuddle were both secured with that amount, perhaps the purchaser arranged the matter thus with himself—

Essential Oils, three fips,
Rum, three do.

Which would not be so very expensive after all, you know, particularly as one bottle fulfilled the consumer's *noblest* desire—throwing him into a state of brutal drunkenness—thus qualifying him by *living example* to instruct these poor heathen Hawaiians in the *peculiar* blessings of civilization and christianity!—Alack-a-day, that these poor heathen should prove so stupid and unworthy their privileges!

But the story. Well, our hero soon perceived that quite a demand was made for the genuine Eau de Cologne, and that a penny could be turned to advantage in the business. Now *he* of course would do nothing to encourage intemperance! Not he! He was a fast friend of temperance; and then he would do nothing to favor immorality! Oh, no! he was the constituted guardian of the public morals in that vicinity. But then he could not lose the opportunity to provide for himself and his household, so providentially opened before him. He surely need not *know* that the Cologne was poisoning the community, since it would not be drank on his premises, any more than the man who plunges the fatal steel into his neighbor's bosom, in the dark, need *know* that he is a murderer. He didn't *see* the death-throe of his victim! Suppose conscience *does* pretty clearly intimate at times the *probabilities* in the case! In either case, suppose it would hardly require Yankee shrewdness to *guess* that the assassin's knife and murderous alcohol were hardly safe instruments to be scattered at random in the community! Why, what then?

But never mind that. Our hero did not feel it to be his duty to refuse to line his pockets with the profits of Eau de Cologne! Why indeed should he? If he didn't sell it somebody else would. Besides, he was violating no temperance pledge. No temperance society was ever known to be so fanatical as to include *perfumery* in its pledge! Of course then, all was right. The natives, too, purchased *meeting-house water* (as Cologne is expressively denominated by them,) and he might suppose, if he could, that all he sold was applied to no worse purposes than that purchased by natives. Why indeed might not he supply the demand as well as any one? * * * * * *

A large quantity of the article in question was soon said to be on board a vessel, marked to his address.

* * * * * * *

What say you, Mr. Editor—can there be any harm in selling perfumed alcohol? We all know that selling the filthy stuff called *Rum* is a dirty and murderous business, make the best you can of it. But then the aromatic *Cologne* is quite another affair! It isn't classed with "the drink that drunkards use," you know!

Suppose Jack gets drunk on it—beastly drunk—and mayhap commits suicide, or does worse; can there be any harm in this? And could his captain, think you, complain that his man had poured the sweet odor into his stomach rather than upon his handkerchief?

Do you really think it possible that *Cologne water* could be made "to bite like a serpent, or sting like an adder?" or that its fatal thrust could consign the soul of its votary to the second death?

And in the bare possibility of so dire an event, how do you suppose it would stand, in the final reckoning, with the vender of this article for such uses?

HOMO.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE IN 1637.

Mr. Editor—I have found the following temperance pledge written on the blank leaf of an old English book, which has been handed down from parent to child for several generations; but at the time when the pledge was dated, to have been the property of good old Robert Boltok, Bachelor in Divinity, and preacher of God's word at Broughton, in Northamptonshire, England. It shows that temperance was properly appreciated, by some at least, in olden time.—[Ch. Adv.

A. P.

Marietta, July 3d, 1834.

Broughton, 1637.—Ffrome this daye forwarde to the ende of my life, I will never pledge anye healthe nor drinke a whole carrowse in a glasse, cupp, bowle, or other drinking instrument whatsoever; whosoever it be, or ffrome whomsoever it come, except the nscessitye of nature doe require it. Not my own most gracious kinge; nor anye the greatest monarch or tyrant on earth. Nor my dearest ffriende, nor all the goulde in the worlde shall ever enforce me or allure me. Not an Angell from Heaven (whoe I knowe will not attempt it) should persuade me.—Not Satan with all his old subtilities, nor all the powers of Hell itself, shall ever betray me. By this very sinne (for a sinne it is and not a little one,) I doe plainly finde that I have more offended and dishonored my great and gloriouse Maker and most merciful Saviour, than by all other sinnes that I am subject unto; and for this very sinne I know it is that God hath often been strange unto me. And ffor that cause, and noe other respect, have I thus vowed; and I heartilye begg my good Father in heaven of his greate goodness and infinite mercie, in Jesus Xt. to assist me in the same, and to be favourable unto me ffor what is past. Amen.

April 10, 1637. R. BOLTON.

GIVE THOSE WHO PREFER IT, CHAMPAGNE.—In a little work just published, entitled 'The Whole Art of Making British Wines, Cordials, and Liquors,' by James Robinson, the trade-secrets are fully divulged. See what 'sparkling champagne' *L'Oil de Perdix* is made of! 'sliced rhubarb stalks, the tops of young spring nettles, sugar, and eggs!'—Taste, also, this '*Fine Old Port*' compound of the juice of Hamburg grapes, sugar, a decoction of purple beet-root, sliced ginger, and red sage leaves—together with a large proportion of French brandy, isinglass, bitter almonds, sugar candy, and lemon-peel! Roughness is given by alum, oak bark, some other astringent; and the real port-flavor, by adding the tincture of the seeds of raisins!—[Gateshead Obs.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1849.

☞ The publication of the Friend will be discontinued after the present number, until the editor returns from a voyage to the Western Coast of America. It is our intention to embark to-day, April 16th, on board the U. S. Propeller "Massachusetts," Captain Wood having very kindly and generously proffered us a free passage to San Francisco, via Oregon. It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we anticipate visiting our native land. To be sure, we do not expect to visit those portions of the country rendered sacred by the associations of home and kindred, yet it is to be our privilege to embark in a vessel bearing the name of our native state, and it will require no great stretch of the imagination to fancy ourselves once more an inhabitant of the Old Bay State! Under the protecting care of Divine Providence, we hope to resume our duties at the end of three or four months. During our absence, the recollection of the many acts of kindness which we have received from residents in Honolulu, and the sea-faring community, during a sojourn of six years at the islands, will serve to hasten our return to our home, and the sphere of our labors.

N. B. The affairs of the Chaplaincy, during our absence, will be entrusted to the care of the Rev. T. E. Taylor, Chaplain at Lahaina.

Hawaiian Coffee.—The fair experiment has been made that coffee of the first quality can be raised upon the Sandwich Islands.—Some recently from the island of Kauai, is of a superior excellence. *We* are able to pronounce that from the plantation of Mr. Titcomb, of the *very best quality*. It is now for sale in Honolulu, by Mr. Reynolds. It is surely to be regretted that an inferior article from a foreign country should be imported in such quantities as to overstock the market, and thus check the growth of coffee upon the islands.

Hawaiian Syrup.—We have recently had an opportunity to test the good quality of some most excellent Syrup, made for family use, by Judge Parsons, at Lahaina. It is superior to anything of the kind that has been in the market since the Chinamen ceased the manufacture of the clarified syrup.—We hope the manufacture of good Syrup will find ample encouragement. Such syrup as that manufactured now at Lahaina, would undoubtedly command a very high price on the coast.

A novel Novel.—There has been republished in Germany, an exact copy of a Japanese novel, by a Mr. Schwartz.

Progress of Temperance.—Both Houses of the British Parliament, in answer to the numerous petitions of temperance societies, have passed a bill prohibiting all sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday morning and afternoon.

☞ We copy the above item of intelligence from a late American paper, and most sincerely do we hope it may be true. It is an important step in the right direction.—The Hawaiian Legislature we hope may be thereby encouraged to carry out, during their present session, a measure now but partially executed. We refer to the entire prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors on the Holy Sabbath. At present houses licensed to sell by the glass, are alone closed, while Hotels may continue open as on other days. We cannot see why this distinction should be made. If it is wrong for a grog-shop to be open for the sale of spirits, why not for a Hotel? It needs not a very close observation to see that the sale of spirits by Hotels on the Sabbath is productive of much evil, especially to the sea-faring community, as well as the mechanics of Honolulu, not to speak of any other class. Will not some member of the Hawaiian Legislature bring forward this subject, and endeavor to have a revision of the License Law, so modifying the statute that no person shall be licensed by the laws of this kingdom to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors upon God's holy Day. This day was consecrated for other purposes, but the sale of liquors more than any other cause leads to a most gross desecration of the sanctity of this Sacred Day.—Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy.—We are anxious to see the laws of this kingdom just as strict upon the subject of the license and sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, as the English and French treaties will allow; and we hope to see the day when England and France will cooperate with the rulers of this Kingdom to entirely prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors.—What an inestimable blessing would thereby be conferred upon the seamen of England, France and the United States.

The effects of trafficing in Spirituous Liquors.—Those engaged in the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and such as sympathize with them, are extremely sensitive when the point is urged that they are upholding an iniquitous and dishonest business. This is natural and what is to be expected. Before their minds we would hold up the mirror of the past. What does that reflect? As we gaze upon that mirror, we see reflected this truth, *wealth acquired by traffic in spirituous liquors has proved a curse to those who acquired it, or to their children and friends.* This result follows on the principle that God ordinarily punishes men in the line of their transgressions. We should as soon expect the sun not to rise, water to run up hill, iron to float, or a man to fly, as not to witness the awful curse of drunkenness eventually being visited upon rumsellers or their descendants, unless they exercised timely repentance. The laws of God cannot be violated with impunity. Solomon asks, "Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burnt?" Of course not. Can a man acquire wealth by selling spirituous liquors and reasonably expect it will prove a blessing, either to himself or his children? The past answers. "No."

Volcano of Kilauea, Hawaii.—We learn from the Rev. Mr. Paris, recently from Hawaii, that on passing from his station in Kau, to Hilo, he observed the great crater of Kilauea undergoing some remarkable changes. Although the lake is now comparatively quiet, yet the internal pressure is such as to have elevated the surface of the lake from one to two hundred feet. In the centre of the lake a huge cone has been thrown up, and from its summit there are frequent eruptions. The frequent explosions of the pent up gases may be heard at the distance of ten miles. These explosions resemble the sudden escape of the steam from the boiler of a. steam engine, although upon a scale immensely enlarged. Other parts of the crater furnish abundant evidence that the subterranean fires of Hawaii are far from becoming extinct.

Depopulation by the Measles.—In a former number we noticed the fact that the measles had been very destructive to the aborigines of these islands. The following statement will show that this epidemic was not confined to the Sandwich Islands. Capt. Klinkofstrom, connected with the Russian Fur Company, thus writes us from San Francisco:—"During the last summer we had, throughout all our colonies, the measles, and great numbers of the inhabitants were taken off. Some of our Islands in the Alsaitian chain lost most of their population. In Sitka, among a population of 600 souls, we had in one month nearly 80 deaths, if not more. Nearly all, except Europeans, were sick, so that all the town was in sorrow, fear and dread."

☞ It is with great regret we are called upon to announce the death of Capt. Lindsay, late a resident of these islands, who sailed from hence in the British schooner 'Amelia.' His decease took place at Whampoa on the 22d of June last, and was caused by inflamation of the brain induced by exposure after his undergoing an operation for the removal of a tumor from his forehead. Capt. Lindsey leaves a widow, a native of Hawaii.—[Polynesian.

Hawaiian Bible Society.

Honolulu, April 26, 1849.

Dear Sir: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Bible Society was held, on the 20th inst, at the house of the Treasurer, when the following vote was passed: "That the Secretary, *pro tem*, be a committee to prepare an account of what has already been collected for the Society, with what may be collected at the Seamen's Chapel on the coming Sabbath, and that the same be published in the next number of the *Friend*—also cause to be re-published, with corrections, the list of the Life Members."

An excellent sermon in behalf of the H. B. S. was preached at the Seamen's Chapel, Lord's day morning, 22d inst., by the Rev. J. S. Green, from Acts 17: 11, 12. "Noble Bereans." The preacher set forth the value of the Scriptures in the formation of character, and the evils of light, novel reading, *alias* "yellow covered literature," and admonished his hearers, especially the children and youth, to study the Bible. After the sermon a collection was taken up. This, with the amount received from the new Life Members, and annual subscribers, and for Bibles sold, will amount to about $400.—The expenses are nearly $50, leaving $350 in the Treasurer's hands, ready to be forwarded to the parent Society for a new supply of Bibles and Testaments.

By the *Serampore*, which arrived in January last, a large and beautiful assortment of Bibles and Testaments, in various languages, was received in return for the $500 sent to the parent Society, about a year since.

This Society (H. B. S.) has been in operation, now, eight years, and has collected, from year to year, a sufficient sum to purchase a full supply of Bibles and Testaments in the English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Welsh, Swedish, Danish and Dutch languages, for seamen and landsmen.

The amount collected from year to year, is as follows, viz:—

From June, 1841, to June,	1842,	$108 50
"	1843,	44 00
"	1844,	62 00
"	1845,	292 98
"	1846,	482 46
"	1848,	584 82
May,	1849,	407 62
Making from 1842 to 1849,		$1982 38

Ten dollars, paid at any one time, constitutes a Life Member. Eighty-five individuals, by paying this sum, or by having it paid for them, have been made Life Members.—The first sixty-three were constituted life members previous to June, 1848. For the last twenty-two, see the Treasurer's Report, for the last eleven months, which is sent herewith.

Yours truly,
A. S. COOKE, Sec. *protem*.

Rev. S. C Damon.

Treasurer's Report.

HAWAIIAN BIBLE SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH A. S. COOKE, TREAS.

1848. CR.

Aug. 21,	By Mr. W. Goodale, to constitute Mrs. L. G. Thurston a Life Member,	$10 00
" " "	Mr. Goodale, to constitute Miss Mary Howe Thurston a Life Member, No 65,	10 00
Nov 30, "	Rev J D Paris, to constitute Miss Mary A Paris a Life Member, No 66,	10 00
" " "	Rev J D Paris, to constitute Miss Anna M Paris a Life Member, No 67,	10 00
1849.		
Feb 22, "	Joel Turrill, Esq, to constitute Mast. Frederick Turrill a Life Member, No 68,	10 00
" " "	A relative in U S, to constitute Miss Mary *H* Turrill a Life Member, No 69,	10 00
" 24, "	A Friend, to constitute Mrs Rebecca Johnstone a Life Member, No 70,	10 00
Apr. 16, "	Monies rec'd by Rev S C Damon, for Bibles in various languages,	91 62
" " "	Monies rec'd by Rev S C Damon, as subscriptions,	19 00
" 21, "	Friends, to constitute Mrs Mary J Chamberlain a Life Member, No 71,	10 00
" 23, "	Lorrin Andrews, Jr, to constitute himself a Life Member, No 72.	10 00
" " "	Mrs Laura Judd's children, to constitute herself a Life Member, No 73,	10 00
" " "	Mr Edward Bailey's family, to constitute himself a Life Member, No 74,	10 00
" " "	Mr S N Castle, to constitute Mrs M A Castle a Life Member, No 75,	10 00
" " "	Wm C Lunalilo and others, to constitute Miss Victoria Kamamalu a Life Member, No 76	10 00
" " "	Rev R Armstrong, to constitute Mrs C C Armstrong a Life Member, No 77,	10 00
" " "	Rev. D T Conde, to constitute Mrs A L Conde a Life Member, No 78,	10 00
" " "	Rev E Whittlesey, to constitute Mrs E K Whittlesey a Life Member, No 79,	10 00
" " "	Rev J S Emerson's family, to constitute himself a Life member, No 80,	10 00
" " "	Rev S C Damon, to constitute Mrs J M Damon a Life Member, No 81,	10 00
" " "	Dr R W Wood, to constitute Mrs C A Hooper a Life Member, No 82,	10 00
" 24, "	Rev D Baldwin, to constitute himself a Life Member, No 83,	10 00
" " "	Joel Turrill, Esq, U S Consul, to constitute Wm Turrill a Life Member, No 84,	10 00
" " "	Members of Royal School, to constitute J M Cooke a Life Member, No 85,	10 00
" " "	members of Royal School to constitute W Goodale a Life Member, No 86,	10 00
" " "	Annual Subscriptions of L Smith, $1; J D Paris 1; D B Lyman 1; H R Hitchcock 1,50; J S Green 1; J F Pogue 5; C B Andrews 1; Mrs Dole 1; Dr & Mrs Wetmore 2; Mr & Mrs Rice 2; A B Bates 2; Mr & Mrs Johnson 2; Mrs Rowell & Daughter 1,25; E O Hall 1; J Fuller 1; C R Bishop 2; J E Wilcox 1; J H Paty 1; J G Lewis 2;	29 75
	Collection at Seamen's Chapel, Lord's Day, 22d inst.,	37 25
		$407 62

1849. DR.

Apr. 16,	For money paid by Rev S C Damon, as follows:—postage $1,50; labels $5; freight per Matilda $3; freight per Serampore 29,62; do to Oregon 4,50—	39 62
	For printing 200 "Original Hymn," by Miss F M Caulkin,	4 00—43 62
	Balance due the Society,	$36 00

E. & O. E.

AMOS S. COOKE, Treas.

Honolulu, April 26, 1849.

Examined and found to be correct.

S. N. CASTLE.
Auditor of *Haw.* Bib. Society.

"The U. S. S. Preble is about to proceed to Japan to bring away the crew of the American whaler Lagoda, recently wrecked on the coast."—[China Mail.

Extract from the log-book of barque "Hermes," Capt. R. B. Corkhill, from Hong Kong to-mards the Sandwich Islands.

Monday, 12th March, 1849.

Lat. 25, 56 N. long. 126, 49 E. moderate and fine weather, E. N. E., Koomsang Island, Loo Choo group N. 1-2 E., 11 or 12 miles distant, fresh, E. by S., stood to the N. N. E. intending to pass between the great Loo Choo and Koomsang.

At fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock P. M., saw a ship on shore on the N. E. end of Koomisary island on low point of sand and reef, fully five miles to the N. E. from the island. The ship on shore lying about half way out on the point. At 2.45 tacked to the southward. Ordered the quarter boat down and sent the 2nd officer with four hands te endeavour to see what ship it was on shore. While the ship was hove to, the nearest part of the reef 3-4 of a mile distant, the ship on shore bore N. N. W. 1-2 W., a low rock off the S. E. point of Koomsang W. by S. 1-4 S. the point of the low land and reef, E. N. E.—The S. W. of Amakirrima island of the Loo Choos S. E. by E. 1-4 E. Took a cast of the lead in 35f., hard sand. At 6.10 P. M., the boat returned on board and the 2nd officer informed us the name on the ship's stern was "Elizabeth and Henry," of London, lying inside a small reef, starboard side to the shore, about midway between the reef and sand, distant from either about 3 cables lengths. The lower masts and bowsprit gone, also anchors, cables, rigging, sails, brass and iron work, glass of sky-light, deck-lights, and in fact every thing that could be removed had been taken away. No one on board or in sight from the ship on shore; supposed the ship to have been stranded about a month—part of the copper stripped off round the ship. Rudder sawn in two below the rudder trunk. A small pair of shears rigged as if to unship the rudder.

From a few receipts found on board in the cabin, dated "Auckland, New Zealand, 1st Dec. 1848," find the Captain's name was W. J. S. Clark. It appeared that the natives or other people had been stripping the ship, as but little was left on board except a few water butts that were floating about in the hold. We supposed the crew would be all saved when the ship went on shore. They might now be on the island, or more probably have gone away in the boats to Loo Choo, or elsewhere. At 6 P. M., hoisted up boat and made sail to southward. Strong breeze and cloudy, E. S. E.

The reef on which the "Elizabeth and Henry" was wrecked is not laid down on Laurie's chart, 1847, or on Norrie's, 1836.

Mem.—Should the crew of the "E. & H." have proceeded to Loo Choo, they will most probably meet with kind and hospitable treatment. When the "Royal Oak" was wrecked there five or six years back, the crew was provided with lodging and provisions and every assistance rendered them in saving what were possible from the wreck. The authorities also built them a junk in which the ultimately reached Chusan in safety. Altho' offered remuneration it was constantly and firmly refused.—[Polynesian.

Cabin Boy's Locker.

Anecdote of Swearing.—An anecdote of this description, which we read a few days ago, reminded us of one we have never seen in print, but which we have for a long time stored among our recollections of the late Rev. Joseph Grafton, of Newton. We know nothing of the truth of the story, and yet so perfectly characteristic is it, that we have always regarded it as the relation of a veritable incident. Father Grafton stood high in the public estimation, and was often present with other clergymen on great occasions.—At one time he was dining with the Governor and Council, the Mayor and Aldermen, or some other body of magnates, in Boston, and was excessively annoyed as well as shocked by the profanity of a young man who sat nearly opposite to him at table. Having endured the odious vice as long as his patience would allow, the old gentleman arose and exclaimnd, "Mr. President," in the sharp, energetic tone, which all who knew him will recollect. The President struck his knife handle upon the table to command attention, and replied, "The Rev. Mr. Grafton." Silence prevailed, and the old gentleman very cooly proceeded—"I move you, sir, that there be no swearing done at this table excepting by my friend the Rev. Dr. Homer." The motion prevailed by acclamation, and the remedy was as thoroughly effectual as the mortification of the young swearer was complete.—[N. Y. Rec.

The Rich Man and the Day Laborer.—A merchant who is as avaricious as opulent, recently excited some public attention at London. He had obtained at the cheapest possible rate, a poor day-laborer to do some work in his house. This unfortunate man, fatigued with work, represented to the merchant's wife, that with so low wages he could not purchase a glass of beer to quench his thirst. The compassionate woman gave him a tankard of ale, but the husband learned this circumstance on his return, and when he settled with his laborer, retained the value of the drink. The poor man exclaimed against it, and raised so great an uproar that the police took him to prison. The next day when he was called before the Judge, he explained the affair, was discharged upon the payment of two shillings; but the merchant had another account to render to justice.—He was condemned to pay fifty pounds sterling as a fine for having sold beer without a license, and the poor laborer, as the informer of the offence, received the third of the sum.

Gen. Lafayette.—During the Revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went, as requested, but instead of joining in the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-two, he addressed the ladies thus: "Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine; but my soldiers have no shirts." The appeal was irresistable; the ball ceased; the ladies went home and went to work, and the next day a large number of shirts were presented by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the gallant defenders of their country.

Tale of a Tub.—The following droll story appears in the *St. Joseph Times:*

On the passage of the ship Alexandria from New Orleans to New York, a young lad, of about fourteen, from a naturally frolicksome disposition, became so troublesome that he was threatened by the captain that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed, and, at his next offence, was put into the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bunghole for the admission of air. The ship encountered a violent storm, and, in a violent lurch, the cask containing the boy rolled into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board.—Fortunately, the cask struck bung up, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the beach of Cape St. Blas Here the boy made efforts to extricate himself from his prison, without success, and, in despair gave up to die. Some cows strolling on the beach were attracted to the cask, and one of the number, it being fly-time, switched her tale into the bung-hole, which the boy grasped with desperate resolution. The cow bellowed, and set off for life; and, after running some three hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it to pieces. The boy, thus providentially released, was discovered by some fishermen on the Point, and taken into Apilachicola, where a small collection being made for him, he was enabled to proceed north by the way of Columbus.

Nantucket Sheep.—Even in Nantucket people have their troubles. At present there is a sheep and anti-sheep party; the anti-sheep party being much the largest. There are about seven thousand sheep on the Island; some large flocks are owned by men who do not own a rod of land. The sheep run at large on the Island and eat up every green thing. The people of the Island are noted for their love of blackberries; it is estimated that ten thousand dollars goes off the Island every year to purchase this delicious fruit. It is contended, and with much force that if the sheep were away the people could raise their own blackberries, and hence the difficulty. The question is now before our State courts, whether people who keep sheep have any right to let them run at large upon the land which is the common property of the whole people. Hence, you see that we have here a real, bona-fide "*free soil*" question.

Doing the Barber.—An Eastern-shore man stepped into a barber's shop in our city, on Saturday, says the Baltimore Argus, and requested the barber to take off 12½ cents worth of his hair. The barber trimmed his locks very neatly, and then combed and brushed them in the most particular style.

"Are you done?" asked the Eastern-shore man, as the barber removed the napkin from his neck.

"Yes sir," returned the man of the razor with a bow.

"Are you certain that you took off eleven pence worth?"

"Yes sir," returned the barber, "there's the glass—you can see for yourself."

"Well," said the Eastern-shore man, "if you think that you have got eleven pence worth off, I don't know as I have got any use for it, and I haven't got no change, so you may just keep the hair for your trouble!"

A Duel Avoided.—A famous duellist challenged an Irish barrister for some remark made by the barrister while the duellist was giving his testimony on the stand in some important case. The barrister knew precisely as much about fighting as a fancy boxer knows about Milton's "Paradise Lost." His friends told him, however, that there was no way to avoid the scrape, and it was certainly expected of him either to fight or apologize. This settled the point; for the proud little Hibernian, though he would rather eat than fight, still infinitely preferred being shot to making an apology. So the two duellists, with their seconds, &c., were soon upon the battle ground. The challenger was notorious as a great pistol shot, and had fought some half dozen duels before, in one of which he was so badly wounded as to be left a cripple for life.

When other preliminaries were arranged, he requested, through his second, one favor from his adversary, which was permission to stand up against a mile stone, that was on the chosen ground. He sought no advantage, but wished to lean upon the stone, being too lame to stand without support. His request was at once granted, and just as the word was about to be given, the lawyer issued his mandate to stay proceedings, as he had also a request to make.

In the gravest manner in the world he solicited permission to lean against *the next mile stone*, and the joke was so good that the challenger took his revenge out in a hearty roar of laughter, withdrawing his deadly defiance, and declaring that he could never shoot a man of such excellent humor.

☞ "Put your finger in de, vat you call him, de blacksmith's vice," said the foreigner, "and turn him till you can bear him no longer. Dat is de rheumatiz. Den give him another turn. Dat is de gout." But taxation in this country has long since passed the gout point of intolerable, and verged upon the impossible. To pay taxes is the grand feature, and would seem to be the only object, of English life. Tax, tax. tax.

School of Manners.—As George III. was walking the quarter-deck of one of his men of war with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate who that fellow was who didn't dowse his peak to the admiral?

"Why, it's the King."

"Well, king or no king," retorts the other, "he's an unmannerly dog."

"Where should he learn manners?" replied Jack, "he never was out of sight of land in his life."

SYLLOGISM.

A sailor is not a sailor when he's aboard,
And a sailor is not sailor when he is ashore;
But he must be either ashore or aboard.
Therefore a sailor is not a sailor.—[Ex.

Why is a sailor not a sailor when he is overboard.—[P. Journal.

BECAUSE

If he fell from the taffrail, he is a-stern,
If from a jib-boom, he is a-head,
If from the bulwarks, he is a-long-side,
Therefore a sailor overboard is not a sailor.

When is a sailor a SAILOR? Do you give it up?
When he is no SO'GER.

☞ The following Original Hymn, composed by a young lady, of New London, Ct., was sung by the choir at the Seamen's Bethel, on Sunday, the 22d ult., on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Green preached a sermon for the benefit of the Hawaiian Bible Society.

AN ORIGINAL HYMN.

BY MISS F. M. CAULKINS, NEW LONDON, CT.

THE BIBLE.

What light breaks on a darkened world,
From these resplendent leaves unfurl'd!
The opening eyelids of the morn,
Shed no such beams on hill or lawn.

An angel bending from the skies,
Heralds the volume as it flies;
Happy the nation that receives,
With outstretch'd hands, the dropping leaves.

Thrice happy each life-quickened heart,
That trusts to this unerring chart:
'Tis hope to age, and strength to youth,
To darkness, light; to wanderers, truth.

'Tis gentle rain, 'tis sparkling dew,
The mind to cleanse, refine, renew:
'Tis lightning fierce, and thunder deep,
To startle conscience from its sleep.

A shaft from this full quiver sent,
In twain hath many a bosom rent;
A drop of balm from this rich store,
Hath healed the broken heart once more.

Learning and zeal from age to age,
Have worshipped, loved, explored the page;
Martyrs in its defence have died,
Or torments worse than death defied.

Like angels round a dying bed,
Its truths a heavenly radiance shed;
And hovering on celestial wings,
Breathe music from unnumbered strings.

O now thou Word, divinely fair,
Take wings and wide thy message bear;
Peace to all climes,—heart-peace be given,
And light to guide the soul to heaven!

We are assured that M. Pageot, the late French Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has left that country for England, to offer Louis Philippe a part of his princely fortune, and induce him to establish himself and his family in America. This is most admirable in M. Pageot, and the more so as it is most rare. —*Joural du Havre.*

☞ We cannot help remarking on the very quiet and good natured way in which the crew of the Russian Brig Baykall have behaved themselves on every occasion when they have been on shore. If all sailors followed their example the police force might be reduced to one-half of its present strength.—[Polynesian.

Sabbath Friend.

A NEW ENGLAND SABBATH.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Springfield, Mass., says:

"A New England Sabbath is something which can only be seen in New England. It is not an article of exportation. There is a quiet, settled calm about it—a stillness which can almost be felt—unused to any other atmosphere. I arose yesterday morning oppressed by the solemn serenity which seemed to pervade every object around me. In this busy town, at eight o'clock, not a sound could be heard. Silence pervaded its streets and I could scarcely make myself believe that I was in the midst of a population of ten or twelve thousand souls. The green fields —the mountains—the forests—stretching out in every direction, far as the eye could reach —seemed praising God, in their calm beauty, and the huge elms of an hundred years, lifted up their long arms towards heaven and looked devout as the ancient patriarchs.—The very buildings—many of them associated with stirring events in the past—became sanctified monitors, as they said to the contemplative mind, 'This is the land of the Pilgrims—Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' Whoever remembers his first Sabbath in a New England town, will be able to understand what I have written, for he must have *felt* what I have attempted to describe.

There is no ingress or egress here on the Sabbath. All public conveyances lay by.—Formerly a car passed over the road to Boston and back with the mail. This has been discontinued.

In these Yankee villages one is always delighted with their magnificent shade trees. They constitute the principal beauty of almost every place you visit—of this place preeminently. Nearly every street here is shaded by magnificent elm, sycamore or maple trees."

☞ England, Scotland and America enjoy a Christian Sabbath. To them it is what God originally designed it should be in all the earth,—a day of blessing and of mercy to man. But how melancholy the reflection that they only, among all the nations of Christendom, enjoy a Christian Sabbath. It is truly sad to witness the desecration of the Sabbath even in Protestant Europe.—But a son of the Pilgrims, who loves this day of the Lord, wearied with the perpetual hurrying to and fro of the multitude in that strange land; saddened at the sight of the gay throngs that crowd every place of amusement, in pursuit of every conceivable form of merriment and of guilty pleasure; sickened at the sound of revelry and noisy mirth mingling with the notes of martial music, the bustle of the military parade, and the din of business; to such an alien from the land of the Pilgrims, it is most refreshing to enjoy, once more, a day of sacred rest in his native land, or in that fair and happy island from which his fathers came. Even in busy London, that vast metropolis of the world, the sacred suspension of secular business, the deep repose of that tumultuous city, as the Sabbath returns, the stillness of the hallowed day, its sacred associations, its solemn rites and divine instructions enforced by the solemnities of the sanctuary—these are all a cordial to his thirsty spirit. In the enjoyment of such a Sabbath, he feels how blessed, above all other days, is the one which the Lord hath made.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

WORKING ON THE SABBATH.—There are a great many people who profess to keep the Sabbath according to the fourth commandment, but who, somehow or other, always find a multitude of 'works of necessity' to be attended to. We have seen a capital anecdote, lately, about a family of such people, who were pretty severely rebuked by a colored man in their employ. The family were farmers. One Sabbath morning the colored man was not up, as usual, at breakfast.—The son was sent to call him, but Cæsar said they need not wait for him, as he did not wish for any breakfast.

Why, Cæsar, said the young man, we shall want you as soon as the dew is off, to help about the hay.

No, said he, I can't work any more on the Sabbath; it is not right.

Not right! said the other. Is it not our duty to take care of what Providence has given us? And would you not pull your cow or sheep out of a pit, upon the Sabbath, Cæsar?

No, not if I had been trying all the week to *shove them in.* I would let them lie there.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY.—The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, during his tour around Scotland, visited the Islands of Staffa Iona, in the Hebrides. He arrived at the latter on Sunday.

The stern old keeper of the Cathedral keys refused to unlock the gate and admit the party to see the tombstones, for that would in his opinion have been desecrating the Sabbath. In vain did Captain Robinson ask imploringly, whether he was aware who the illustrious stranger was, whom he refused to gratify. Donald 'dinna exactly ken.' He supposed 'from what folk said, it was only the Emperor of Russia. But he wad nae gie up the key to his own Queen on the Lord's day. There was a power aboon superior to any earthly power, and he could nae gie up the key.'—*Chr. Watchman.*

AN EXAMPLE.—A vessel containing upwards of one hundred and fifty Hollanders, lay all of Sabbath day at one of our wharves rather than violate, by travelling, that law which secures its sanctity as well in the New as in the Old World. They held public service upon the deck of their vessel in the morning, a sermon being delivered by a minister of their own number. Their hymns, sung in their own tongue, seemed indeed to be hymns of praise, swelling forth from hearts that rejoiced to breath this the land of freedom and their adoption. They are destined to the colony in the Grand River Valley, which was brought to the attention of our legislature during the past winter. We wish them favorable winds and a speedy passage to their new home in our Western Valley, and trust that thousands more will speedily follow them.—*Det. Adv.*

A CHILD WITH TWENTY NAMES.—The Madrid Gazette officially announces the birth of the Duchess de Montpensier's child, and that she has been baptised Maria Isabel Francisca de Asis Antonia Luiza Fernanda Cristina Amalia Felipa Adelaida Josefa Elena Enriquita Carolina Justa Rufina Gaspara Melchora Baltasara Natea.

The following was furnished by the Captain of the Hermes, to the editor of the Polynesian.

"March 23, 1849.

Lat. 31, 58 N. long. 138, 28 E. Steered N. E. by E. 1-2 E. till 8 P. M., distance run since noon, 65 miles. At that hour the centre of a small island bore south five miles which would place it in latitude 32, 24 N. longtitude 139, 36 E. Not laid down in Laurie's or Norrie's charts.—From 8 P. M., steered E. by N. 1-2 N., kept a goed look out for South Island and must have passed close to the place assigned it on the chart but saw nothing of it, and doubt very much if it is in that position.

Found the chronometers very correct by observations taken in Honolulu harbor, April 26th 1849."

Donations.

For Chaplaincy.

Mr. Adams, E. Maui,	$5 00
A Friend,	5 00

For the Friend.

James Nickols,	$ 1 00
Rev. Mr. Coan,	6 00
" " "	5 00
Mr. Halsey,	50
Capt. Klinkofstrom,	16 00

DIED.

On board Am. whaleship "Alexander," off Rio Janerio, Nov. 23, 1848, Capt. Joseph Black, belonging to Middlebury, Mass.

Also, on board the same vessel, Nov. 25, Wm. Mayfield, carpenter, belonging to New Hampshire. They died of a fever caught at Cape de Verde Islands, it being very sickly when the vessel touched there.

At Waioli, Kauai, Feb 5, Frank, infant and twin son of Rev E & Mrs L S Johnson, aged 5 months and 1 day.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

March 31--Ship Hellespont, Manwaring, of Mystic, 7 mo out, 25 brls. sp.

---Ship Alexander, J. Byon, of New Bedford, 11 mos out, 416 brls sp, oil. Capt. Jos. Black, late master, died at sea on the 21st of Nov. last.

April 7—Ship Hope, Christian, New Bedford, 18 mos out, 300 sp.

10—Ship Luminary, Norton, Warren, 6 mos. out, 30 brls sp oil.

—Bark Columbia, Sweeny, Sag Harbor, 6 mos out, 25 sp.

—Bark Cavalier, Dexter, Stonington, 6 mos. 100.

March 24—Danish brigantine Emmy, Gebhard, from Hong Kong.

27—English brigantine Dispatch, Plant, from Sydney.

28—Hamburg brigantine Charlotta, Decker, fm Valparaiso.

—Am. whale ship Tuscarora, Leek, Coldspring.

April 2—Haw schr Starling, Menzies, 28 days from Columbia River. Reports in the river ship Undine, and bark Anita, for San Francisco

3---Am whale ship Splendid, Pearson, Cold Spring, clean

April 8—Russian Am. Co's bark Prince Menzikoff, Raudacoff, 19 days from San Francisco.

9—Steam Propeller Massachusetts, Wood, from New York via Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso.

—Eng. schr. Eliza, Chard, 78 days from Hobart Town.

12—Russian man of war brig Baikal, Nievielskoy, 54 days from Valparaiso.

April 14—Chilean Brigantine Lola, Schroedor, from Valparaiso via Tahita.

April 14—British schr. Louisa, Milton, from Sydney.

April 18—Hawaiian brig Moctezuma, Pfannkuche, 78 days from Heng Kong.

April 19—British sch. Osprey, Griggs, 56 days from Port Wellington, New Zeland.

April 23. Fr. brig Anonyme, Rabballard, 35 days from Tahiti.

—Br. bark Lindsays, McKenzie, 90 days from Sydney, N. S. W. for San Francisco; put in to stop a leak.

26. Br. brig Velocity, Dixon, 46 days from Valparaiso, with British Naval Stores.

OUTSIDE—Br. bark Hermes, Corkhill, 64 days from Hong Kong for San Francisco.

Sailed.

April 10---Haw schr Plymouth, Church, for San Francisco.

11---Am schr John Dunlap, Bachelder, San Francisco.

---Chilean brigantine Seis de Junio, Hobson, do.

April 16—Hawaiian schr. Josephine, Brickwood, for San Francisco.

April 17—U. S. Transport Massachusetts, Wood, for Columbia river.

April 18—British schr. Louisa, Milton, for San Francisco.

SPOKEN,

March 12, off Gallipagos Islands, spoke ship Massachusetts, Chase, of and from New Bedford 7 mos. 150 bbls. sperm, bound for coast of Japan.

Ship Rambler of Nantucket, Horton, 15 mos. 700 sperm; reported a ship in sight to be the Wm. Wirt, of New Bedford, quantity unknown.

The Alexander spoke ship Coral on the line, 28 mos. out, 2700 sperm; had taken 1000 bbls in about 8 days.

Flora spoken in Feb. off Chile, bound home from California, 800 whale. All well.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

April 14. Ship Majestic, Hall, New Bedford, 5 months out, 40 sperm.

16. Orozimbo, Bartlett, New Bedford, 4 months out, clean.

—America, Adams, New Bedford, 5 months out, 130 sperm.

—Cowper, Cole, New Bedford, 5 months out, 60 sperm.

—W. C. Nye, Rose, New London, 9 months out, 300 sperm.

17. Massachusetts, Chase, New Bedford. 8 months out. 90 sperm.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Friend:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge through your paper, a donation of one hundred dollars, received from foreign residents in Lahaina, and from officers and seamen stopping at this port. This sum has been appropriated, according to promise, in purchasing a Seraphina for the Chapel in this place.

T. E. TAYLOR,
Seamen's Chaplain, Lahaina.

Extract from the Records of the General Meeting of the Sandwich Islnnds Mission:

April 24, 1849.

Voted, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the Seamen's Chaplain at Lahaina, we relinquish the room belonging to the mission, under the Seamen's Chapel, together with a strip of land around the Chapel, 14 feet wide, for the use of the Chaplaincy, so long as that building shall continue an Evangelical Protestant plaee of worship.

True Copy.

SAMUEL G. DWIGHT,
Ass't Scribe.

To Seamen.

The subscriber, a practical seamen and shipmaster, has entered upon the duties of a Marine Missionary at large, in the port of Boston, under the patronage and support of the benevolent, and offers his services to seamen, free of charge.

The Office of the mission is at No. 8, Long Wharf, where the scriptures and religious tracts may be had in all the languages of Europe, and where ship owners and ship masters, on application, may obtain miscellaneous books, pamphlets, and files of papers for the use of their crews, free of expense, and also select Ships' Libraries, by paying for them.

The following are among the duties assumed by the missionary. He will hold religious or temperance meetings on ship-board when invited, either on the Sabbath or at other times; visit sick or disabled seamen on shore or on board their vessels, and seek to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare; look after the pecuniary interests of seamen who die away from home, and correspond with their friends. To shipwrecked Mariners he will afford every assistance in his power, and also to such seamen as may desire to send money to distant friends, or to deposite it in the Seamen's Savings Bank for safe keeping against a rainy day.

In short, he will aim to promote the great ends of morality, temperance, religion, and enlarged benevolence, among those "who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

Seamen in want of the Bible, religious books, temperance and other publications, counsel or advice, are invited to call at the office of the mission, No. 8 Long Wharf, opposite the Custom House.

THOMAS V. SULLIVAN,
Marine miss'y at large in the port of Boston.
September 1, 1848.

Information Wanted.

Respecting a young man who shipped in 1845 on board the Am whaleship Nile, Capt Case, New York, his name Theodore Belden, age from 15 to 16 years. By a letter received from Capt. Case by one of her owners at Greenport, dated Sandwich Islands, March 16, 1847. stating that he had left Belden under the charge of the Am. Consul, sick, when recovered to be sent home. Any Consul having had the boy under his charge, or any other person having information respecting him, will confer a lasting favor upon an anxious mother by communicating it to H B Haswell, Esq, 85. South Pearl Street, Albany, N Y.

Notice to Lahaina Subscribers.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor will now act as Agent for the "Friend," at Lahaina, and the irregularity which has attended the forwarding of your papers, it is hoped, will no longer be experienced. Mr. T. will employ a carrier, who will deliver the paper.

To Seamen and Strangers.—*The Seamen's Chapel* is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. Seats free.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

☞ Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of 'The Friend'. An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolulu, April 1.—tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

Information for Whalemen.

The subscriber would respectfully give the following notice for the information of whaleships, cruising in the Pacific. Recruits can be obtained at Pitcairn's Island, for at least twenty-five ships, at about the following prices:—

Yams, per barrel,	$2,00
Sweet Potatoes "	2,00
Irish " "	3,00
Onions "	3,00
Limes "	2,00
Lime Juice, per gal,	33
Cocoa Nuts, per hundred,	2,00
Oranges, "	1,00
Fowls, per doz.,	3,00

In exchange, the inhabitants are ordinarily ready to take white and blue drilling, at from 20 to 25 c per yard; and calicoes from 15 to 20c per yard. They are usually in want of soap, oil, check shirts, powder, percussion caps, old lead, carpenter's tools, &c.

The best season for furnishing yams, is from August to January; Sweet Potatoes, throughout the year; Irish Potatoes, from December to February, and July to September, (two seasons). JOHN BUFFETT.
Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1849. tf

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, in 4 vols.

A few copies of this interesting work, elegantly bound in cloth, are for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

This edition is prefaced with the following notice by the author:—

"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word. It is the only one which I have corrected.

"Signed, J. H. Merle D'Aubigne."

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionory period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00.

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

☞ By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the merican Bible Society, New York. Prices from $1 to $7 A

The Friend sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the subscription price of the Friend, ($1,50) in advance, can have the paper forwarded to any part of England or the United States, by the earliest opportunity. tf

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	$1,50
Two copies per annum,	2,50
Five copies per annum,	5,00
Ten copies per annum,	8 00

☞ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.

A TRIP

FROM THE

SANDWICH ISLANDS

TO

LOWER OREGON, AND UPPER CALIFORNIA;

OR,

THIRTY LEAVES SELECTED FROM "OUR LOG-BOOK."

BY SAMUEL C. DAMON,

SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

PRINTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.

1849.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849. No. 6

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, SEPT. 1, 1849.

Poetry—"Setting Sail," "Go Ahead,"	Page 41
Passage to Columbia River,	41
Columbia River, its discovery,	42
Astoria,	43
The French at the Sandwich Islands,	44—45
Letter from Navigator Islands, &c,	46
Report of the King's Commissioners,	47
Protest, by command of the King,	47
Notices, ship news, &c.,	48

Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

SETTING SAIL.

O for a blessing from on high,
Ere from the much loved shore we fly;
A hope divine to stay each soul,
As o'er the dangerous main we roll!
See! the long wished-for wind blows free!
We must part! we must part!
To sea! to sea!
And now to thee, O heavenly Friend!
Ourselves, our ship, we would commend;
Star of the East! our Pilot be,
As we launch with the wind on the boundless sea!

Along life's restless billows driven,
They win their port, whose port is heaven;
They meet no wreck who trust God's love,
They sail secure, who look above.
Lord! when our eyes are fixed on thee,
All is well! all is well!
On land, or sea.
Let songs, not sighs, around us flow,
From land, but not from God we go;
In storm or calm, in joy or pain,
The sailor may trust in the Lord of the main.

F. M. C.

New London, Conn.

From the Louisville Journal.

GO AHEAD.

Never doubt a righteous cause;
Go ahead!
Throw yourself completely in;
Conscience shaping all your laws,
Manly through thick and thin,
Go ahead!

Do not ask who'll go with you;
Go ahead!
Numbers! spurn the coward's plea;
If there be but one or two,
Single-handed though it be,
Go ahead!

Though fierce waters round you dash,
Go ahead!
Scale them! certainly you can;
Let them proudly dare the skies—
What are mountains to a man?
Go ahead!

Though fierce waters round you dash,
Go ahead!
Let no hardship baffle you;
Though the heavens roar and flash,
Still, undaunted, firm and true,
Go ahead!

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

I.—PASSAGE TO COLUMBIA RIVER.

Tuesday, April 17th. The order was given to "cast off," which was followed by that to "go ahead" with the steam, and the "Massachusetts" quietly glided out of Honolu harbor. Soon the pilot bids us adieu and I felt that I was for some months severed from scenes and persons endeared by many pleasant associations. At sundown we had reached that region of calms off the S. W. part of the Island of Oahu, but fancying that we should be favored with wind, the steam was allowed to escape, and we found the vessel becalmed. During the evening some of the officers assemble in the "Ladies' Cabin." One reads the "News," another the "Polynesian," a third 'Jarves' History," and a fourth "Wyllie's Notes." Another group assemble in the after cabin to listen to the sound of the violin. Everything is very quiet. Not a sailor or soldier deserted at Honolulu.

All day, yesterday, (the 18th,) it was quite calm, and the vessel made but little progress. Towards evening Capt. Wood gave the order to "fire up," and during the night we ran at the rate of six knots. This morning the summits of the mountains and hills of Oahu are scarcely to be discerned in the distance. By the aid of steam and sails we are rapidly urged on our course. I am surprised to perceive how retired a passenger can be, on board a vessel with two hundred shipmates. As for sea-sickness I have escaped in a manner far short of my fears. * *

In conversation with Capt. Wood I learned that he was a classmate in Harvard University with Prescott the Historian. He remarked that Prescott was quite celebrated, in college, as an excellent Latin scholar, and furthermore that while an under-graduate he received an injury in one of his eyes which resulted in almost destroying his vision, to which he makes so touching an allusion in the Preface of his history of "Ferdinand and Isabell." "Thus shut out frome one sense, I was driven to rely exclusively on another, and to make the ear do the work of the eye."

20th. This morning high wind, rough sea, and ship going nine knots. At noon, Lat. 25° 14' N., have made two degrees of easting since leaving the Islands.

Sabbath, 22d April. After three days of rough weather, it was exceedingly pleasant to greet a peaceful and quiet Sabbath morning. I could not but think, perhaps this may be that we may enjoy the privilege of public worship. I chanced this morning to open a volume of sermons by Dr. Spring, addressed to seamen. I was in circumstances to appreciate the opening paragraph of the first discourse: "There is a moral sublimity in a Sabbath at sea. The landsman conjectures it—paints it, while the devout seamen feels it; there are aspirations here felt, felt no where else. Yet what is it that gives such sublimity to a Sabbath at sea? It is not the mart of business which we here enter; nor are they the portals of science and literature; nor is it the splendid Cathedral; no, nor yet the more simple and humble sanctuary, where far distant friends "worship and bow down and kneel before the Lord their Maker." Great objects consecrate all that is around them. This vast ocean, this emblem of infinity itself, gives sublimity to the scene."

On going upon deck at the hour appointed for Divine service, I found the awning spread over the spacious quarter-deck—the officers and soldiers assembled—a flag thrown over the capstan—and every thing admirably arranged. It was an impressive scene—the Day—the quietness—the gentle breeze—the almost sleeping, yet heaving ocean—all conspire to call forth emotions of love and gratitude to the Giver of all good, the Ocean's God and the Sabbath's Lord.

24th. We are having a fine run. The winds are strong, but favorable, speeding us forward at the rate of 8, 9, and 10 knots.—The weather is cool, and becomes more so every day. Thick clothing very necessary. Such weather, by contrast, reminds me of the mild and warm temperature of the Islands.

30th. Being the last day of the month, according to the Army Regulations of the United States the soldiers were called out for inspection. The weather was very cold and with a "quick step," the soldiers marched over the quarter-deck, and in "double

quick time," each one heard his name called. The orders "face front, face left, face right, and right about face," were quickly given, and all soon disappeared from the deck whose services were not required in the management of the ship. Thus ended the "training." *Exeunt omnes.*

May 4th.—According to observations at noon we were about five hundred miles from land. Every thing moves on pleasantly on ship-board. Some of my fellow passengers are great readers, and having an excellent public library on board, time does not hang heavy.

This morning, May 7th, at 11 o'clock the dim outline of the land was seen. Just 20 days since leaving Honolulu. For two days not having been able to obtain observations, our position is not exactly known, but Capt. Wood conjectures that we are too far North, hence as we approached the land the vessel made a southerly course. Drift wood occasionally passed the vessel. Land birds and sea fowls are frequently seen.

"High o'er the restless deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast flights of wild duck stretch
Far as the eye can glance on either side,
In a broad space, and level line they glide."

The coast presents a most uninteresting aspect. In some places may be seen dense forests, and in others only scattered trees.—Towards evening the mist and fog entirely concealed the land from sight, but from the appearances, our captain concluded that we must be off Shoalwater Bay. The order was given to "fire up" for the first time since losing sight of the Islands.

On our passage over, the good ship "Massachusetts," as well as other vessels which have sailed over the route, proved the falsity of statements in Gulliver's Travels. The celebrated Dean Swift in giving an account of the same, represents Mr. Gulliver as having visited "Brobdingnag," a country lying between the Asiatic and American coasts.—The King of that country must have been a Prince of vast possessions, for says Gulliver, "The whole extent of this Prince's dominions reaches about six thousand miles, and from three to five in breath; whence I cannot but conclude that our geographers of Europe are in a great error, by supposing *nothing but sea between Japan and California.*" Either the good Dean of St. Patricks, Dublin, must have misunderstood Mr. or Capt. Lemuel Gulliver, or the vast continent, upon which the kingdom of Brobdingnag was situated, must have been submerged. It is somewhat surprising not to find allusions to this subject in Cook's, Vancouver's, Belcher's, Beechey's, or Wilkes' voyages. This matter, however, may attract the attention of distinguished navigators, when the learned geographers and navigators of England, France, Russia, and the United States, have satisfactorily shown to the world the important results of having expended so much treasure and destroyed so many lives in discovering an Antarctic continent, or in attempting to discover a N. W. passage!

II.—COLUMBIA RIVER, ITS DISCOVERY AND NAVIGATION.

With a thankful heart I sit down to record the incidents of this day, May 8th, our vessel having safely crossed the much dreaded Columbia River "Bar," and now lies safely at anchor in Baker's Bay. Early this morning our ship was some distance off the mouth of the river. Guns were fired for a pilot, but none made his appearance. It was a source of much anxiety to the captain, as neither himself or any person on board had ever entered the river. As we approached the entrance, a boat was sent forward—but it did not appear safe to enter on our first coming up. A line of breakers extended the entire distance across from Cape Disappointment to Point Adams. Some rather anxious countenances were visible on board the Massachusetts, for we were not ignorant of the fact, that no less than four vessels (U. S. S. Peacock, U. S. S. Shark, H. B. Co.'s Bark Vancouver and Am. whaleship Maine,) had been wrecked on the very spot where we were hoping to cross in safety. We knew, however, that scores of vessels had safely entered the river, and having the aid of steam, our captain determined in the afternoon to make a second trial. It was in every respect successful. Just at the time of our crossing the bar, the heavy rollers seemed to subside and the sea to die away. As one landmark after another was made and the Massachusetts approached her anchorage, some two hundred hearts beat more free!

Soon after our vessel came to anchor, it was visited by a canoe containing ten Chinook Indians. Surely, I can say, that I never saw more miserable specimens of humanity. Whoever sees them, will agree with Washington Irving, who never saw them, when asserting in his Astoria, "Neither sex can boast of personal beauty." One represented himself as a chief, I was ready to ask, if such the leader, what are his followers? It was sad to witness their eagerness to obtain rum! I now felt ashamed of the Anglo-Saxon race, for English and American traders almost exclusively have pampered to the poor Indian's desire for intoxicating drinks. It is the lust for gain which has taken ship loads of strong drink to the N. W. coast to destroy the aborigines. Indian traders and their employers may have pocketed the profit of the sale, but there the matter does not rest. Let not the rumseller on the cold and inhospitable N. W. coast of America, imagine that the eye of an Omniscient Judge has not been fastened upon him. When the poor, miserable and drunken Indian has died a bill has been filed against his destroyer in Heaven's Chancery. In the day of final reckoning there will be no want of facts and evidence to establish the guilt of multitudes who have engaged in this destructive, altho' lucrative traffic.

After tea, I accompanied a party on shore. We visited the house of a Mr. Keplin, which is near the extreme point of Cape Disappointment. On entering his dwelling I observed a Yankee clock, fresh from the manufactory! I also noticed lying upon the table an English Bible, English Prayer Book, and Noah Webster's Spelling Book; the latter printed in Oregon! In taking a short ramble through the forest, I observed many trees and shrubs corresponding with those on the Atlantic coast. Blossoms of the strawberry and raspberry were thrice welcome to the sight. We were compelled to return on board for the last rays of the setting sun had but a few moments longer to play among the branches and leaves of the noble forest trees.

After returning on board I endeavored to carefully survey, so far as could be done with the eye, the outlines of the Cape, the Bay and highlands. This is a spot replete with historical associations of the deepest interest. Not sixty years had rolled away since the first vessel from a civilized nation had anchored within the bar. For ages, the Columbia, or as it was called by the Indians of the country, "the great River" had poured its full tribute of waters into the *Pacific*, although its existence was unknown to the civilized and commercial world. A Spanish navigator, Bruno Hecate, commanding the Corvette "Santiago," sailed along this coast in 1775, is supposed to have been the first who expressed his decided opinion that a great river here entered the ocean. "These eddies and currents caused me to believe," he remarks, "that the place is the mouth of some great river, or some passage to another sea." The North Cape he calls "Cape San Roque," the South, "Cape Frondoso," and the Bay "Assumption."

Three years pass, and in 1778 an Englishman, by the name of Meares, commanding a Portuguese vessel, attempts to discover this "great river," but failing in his enterprise, blots "Cape San Roque" from the chart and writes "Cape Disappointment," and for "Assumption Bay," writes "Deception Bay." Quitting the coast Meares records in his journal, "We can now with safety assert that there is no such river as that of Saint Roc exists, as laid down on the Spanish charts."

A few years more elapse, (1792,) and the

distinguished navigator Vancouver is found glancing his keen eye along the same rugged coast. His vessel sails within three miles of the breakers, but they extend across the mouth of "the great river." He looks in vain for an entrance. "Not considering," remarks Vancouver in his journal of April 27th, "this opening worthy of more attention I continued our course to the north west."—Only *two* days afterwards Vancouver spoke the Boston ship "Columbia," Capt. Gray, by whom he was informed that the "Columbia" had "been off the mouth of a river in the latitude of 46° 10', where the outset or flux, was so strong as to prevent his entering for nine nays." (Vancouver's Journal.)—This statement of the Yankee captain was doubtless received with some incredulity by the English navigator, for only *two* days previously his vessel was off the very same opening which did not appear "worthy of more attention."

The vessels of Vancouver and Gray parted, the former sailing north, but the latter sailing south. Capt. Gray doubtless concluded that he would forever decide the point whether there was, or was not a great river emptying into the ocean south of Cape Disappointment. "On the 11th May, Gray arrived opposite the entrance of the river, and heedless of the risk, in his ardent spirit of enterprise, dashed boldly through the breakers on its bar, and in a few moments slid out upon the tranquil bosom of a broad and majestic river." The great question was then forever settled. Hecate was right when he said "a great river here entered the ocean," and Meares was wrong when he asserted no such river was in existence. Capt. Gray commenced trading with the Indians, exploring the surrounding bay, and ascending the river fifteen or twenty miles. He now assumes the prerogative of altering the names upon charts. "On leaving the river," an anonymous writer remarks, "Capt. Gray bestowed on it the name of his vessel. The southern point of land he called Cape Adams, and substituted the name of Cape Hancock for that of Cape Disappointment. Neither Cape Hancock nor Cape Adams have taken an assured place on the maps. * * The name of the good ship Columbia, it is not hard to believe, will flow with the waters of the bold river as long as grass grows or waters run in the valleys of the Rocky mountains."

The discovery of the Columbia Capt. Gray communicated to Vancouver, (accompanied by a rough chart,) who in the autumn of the same year despatched Lieut. Broughton, commanding the "Chatham," to make an exploration. This enterprise was most successfully accomplished; Lieut. B. with boats ascending as far up the river as Fort Vancouver, about 90 or 100 miles from its entrance. On his return down the river the "Jenny," a vessel belonging to Bristol, England, was found anchored in the bay, within Cape Disappointment. This noted Bay was denominated "Baker's Bay," by Lieut. Broughton, in compliment to Capt. Baker, commanding the "Jenny," which vessel took the lead on leaving the Bay, and was followed by the "Chatham."

III.—ASTORIA.

This morning, Wednesday, May 9th, the Massachusetts left Baker's Bay for Astoria, a distance of ten or twelve miles. The river is several miles wide, but the ship-channel is somewhat intricate, and difficult of navigation, except to experienced pilots. Twice the vessel touched the sand spits, but was backed off by the propeller with little damage or difficulty. She came to anchor off the city, the town, or village of Astoria, about one o'clock. Just as we were sitting down to dinner, Gen. Adair, the Collector, called on board. He was much rejoiced to learn that Capt. Wood had piloted the Massachusetts, in safety, over the bar. This feeling I subsequently learned was quite general among the inhabitants, not only of Astoria, but of the territory. They felt that the bar and river were suffering in consequence of ill-founded reports which had been circulated. The first American steamship, which had ever attempted to enter, had now come safely up the river, without a pilot, in the most difficult parts of the channel. Not only did the Astorians seem really to confer upon our Captain the hospitalities of the city, but Gen. Adair proposed calling the next new county in Oregon, *Wood* county. The Massachusetts, being the largest vessel which had ever entered the river, and moreover having arrived, bringing two companies of U. S. troops, was thrice welcome. So many of the male inhabitants of Oregon being absent at the mines, serious fears were entertained that more Indian troubles, if not massacres would occur. Gen. Adair furnished us with the latest news from the United States and Europe, but having recently arrived from California, he had tales to rehearse about the abundance of gold that would have satisfied a gold adventurer of the 16th century.

After dinner a party visited the shore—the army officers were delighted to receive intelligence through the post-office. Gen. Adair give us a cordial Kentucky welcome to his house, where we were kindly entertained by his family. The General had only been in the place about one month, but yet he had succeeded in erecting during that short period a very comfortable dwelling, as good as those tenanted by his neighbors. Neither nature, nor as yet art, seems to have conferred great attractions upon Astoria. The village contains about twenty buildings of every description, erected without order or regularity as regards the streets. A visitor is somewhat surprised the site should have been selected for a city, when others far more desirable might have been chosen. The inhabitants are rendered quite uncomfortable by the cold, strong and disagreeable winds which prevail. The town I would remark is upon the south side of the Columbia, being at this point four or five miles in width. The prospect from the hills upon which some of the houses are built, is exceedingly fine. It commands a view of the ocean, the mouth of the river, Cape Disappointment, Chinook hills, the highlands on the opposite side of the river, and the extensive ranges of hills and mountains stretching away to the East. The region was formerly covered with a heavy growth of pines, and only a small area has been reclaimed from the dominion of nature. As the visitor looks out upon the peaceful little village snugly crowded under the shade of stately forest trees, he is ready to ask, "Is this Astoria?" Is this the spot so famous in history, and of world-wide celebrity? It was for this place that forty years ago the ships of Astor took their departure, via. Cape Horn, when a voyage hither was among the uncommon occurrences of the times. Here were the head quarters of the North West Fur Company, and subsequently of the Hudson Bay Company, until the establishment of Fort Vancouver. Among the English Astoria, even now, is denominated "Fort George." Thus historical associations of interest are connected with this spot, but the fascinating narrative of Washington Irving, styled "Astoria," has contributed more powerfully than any other cause to render the place remarkable, and in coming time somewhat classic ground. The ingredient of romance forms so prominent a characteristic of Irving's writings, that many readers imagine his Astoria belongs to the same class. History, genuine history, and faithful narrative, are most prominent in this work, the value of which will be highly prized by the reader who delights to trace out historical incidents associated with the place which he may visit.

It is certainly a remarkable as well as interesting fact, that although the U. S. Government possess the whole of Oregon, having for a long period maintained with England a joint occupancy of the country, yet it is only the narrow and small district of Astoria, which has ever been, in reality, purchased from the aborigines of the country!—Indian titles to the vast domain have not as yet been extinguished by purchase and treaties.

While at Astoria I made enquiries respecting the settlement of Clatsop Plains, situated on the south shore of the Columbia,

near its mouth. I learned that a thriving settlement had been commenced, consisting of about thirty families, which are engaged in agricultural pursuits. They are supplied with the preaching of the Gospel by a Presbyterian and a Baptist minister. As an evidence of the enterprise of the people, this fact is worthy of record. Being perplexed about getting their produce to the California market, vessels visiting the river not affording the desirable facilities, one of the inhabitants immediately laid the keel of the "Clatsop Clipper," a vessel of 60 or 70 tons, and in three months it was freighted, bound to California! Eventually, ship building will be extensively prosecuted along the banks of the Columbia. Timber suitable for ship building exists in the greatest abundance. Remarked an officer of our ship, as he gazed upon the forests of pine, from two to three hundred feet in height and straight as an arrow, "What a place to get masts, here are enough for all the shipping in the world."

The French again at the Sandwich Islands.

The events of the last month will form a memorable chapter in Hawaiian history. Difficulties having arisen between the French Consul and the government, Admiral Tromelin, commanding the Frigate "Poursuivante" and steamer "Gassendi," is sent to effect a settlement. Our object is now, merely, to state facts necessary to introduce and explain the accompanying documents. August 22d, the Admiral and Consul make ten demands, threatening that unless complied with, in three days, "they will employ means at their disposal to obtain a complete reparation." The King's Foreign Minister replies that their demands cannot be complied with, but declares that "the King has ordered that no resistance whatever shall be made to such force." The Consul follows this reply, by taking down his flag and retiring on board the steamer. A force of over two hundred soldiers land and take possession of the Fort, while another force takes command of all Hawaiian vessels in port. The French are exceedingly careful not to touch the Hawaiian Flag, doubtless remembering the English and French guarantee of 1843. This is done on Saturday, August 25th. The Sabbath passes quietly, the town remains orderly. An attempt is made at negotiation.—On the 28th, the King's Commissioners visit the steamer. See their report. No reconciliation is effected. The Admiral without charging the government with a violation of the Treaty of 1846, but only putting an unfair interpretation upon the same, orders the Fort to be dismantled. Now commences a most wanton destruction of government property. Guns are spiked and broken; their carriages cut up and destroyed; powder magazines broken open and tons of powder emptied into the sea; Governor's house shockingly disfigured, windows smashed, doors broken, and property of various kinds totally ruined. After the "Army of reparation" had gloriously waged successful war, for four days, upon old guns and *calabashes*, no one offering "let or hindrance," it safely embarked without the loss of a single man! All this being done with the Hawaiian Flag flying night and day over their heads! The Admiral and Consul not succeeding in forcing the government to lower the duty on French brandys (which the Treaty of '46 allowed the Hawaiian Government to impose,) put to sea taking the King's beautiful yacht "Kamehameha III.," releasing other Hawaiian vessels belonging to private persons.—The end is not yet. Monsieur D. informed us the morning of his departure, that trouble had but just commenced! The English Consul General, United States, Chilean, Peruvian and Danish Consuls protested against these violent measures endangering property under the protection of their respective flags. The King, through his Foreign Minister, has solemnly protested against these acts of violence. The foreign community, almost to a man, is strongly opposed to this strange movement, and unless we greatly err, in regard to public sentiment in the United States, England, and even France, a voice of indignant rebuke will be uttered. No more space for remarks at present.

The following despatch was received by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., the King's Minister of Foreign Relations, on the 22d August, at 3 P. M.

COPY OF TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.

On board of the Admiral's Frigate Le Poursuivante, off Honolulu, the 22d August, 1849

NAVAL STATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, AND CONSULATE OF FRANCE, IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

"The undersigned, Legoarant de Tromelin, Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the French Republic in the Pacific Ocean, and Dillon, Consul of that Republic, in the Sandwich Islands, fulfilling the functions of Charge d'Affaires of France near the Hawaiian Government,"

"Have in concert, and in a joint note dated the 20th of August current, demanded of His Majesty, the King of this Archipelago, through the medium of His Minister of Foreign Relations, an Audience in His Council, to entertain with him many grave questions actually pending between the Consul of the French Republic, at Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Government."

"By a note dated yesterday, 21st August, Mr. the Minister of Foreign Relations, making known the decision of His Majesty, informs the undersigned that the King deliberating in his Council, has not thought proper to grant the audience demanded, upon the ground that the difficulties raised between the Consul of France, in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Government of this Archipelago, have been submitted direct to the appreciation of the French Republic, through the medium of the Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires at Paris."

"The Minister of Foreign Relations adds that in case there should be other questions, besides those submitted to the French Government, the undersigned are invited to formalize them, in order that the Hawaiian Government may examine them and take them into consideration."

"Neither the questions submitted to the appreciation of the French Government, by the Hawaiian Government, nor those which the undersigned had the intention to make valid, not having been formalized by the one part and the other [it is presumed that the meaning is by both parties,] the refusal of the Audience which results from the tenor of the precited note of Mr. the Minister of Foreign Relations, cannot be considered otherwise than as a dilatory reply. The intention of the undersigned was at first to treat summarily, in a conference, of the principal points in litigation, and to remit into the hands of Mr the Minister of Foreign Relations, their demands duly and precisely (nettement) formalized."

"In the meanwhile, the time for deliberation has passed; admitting as true the declaration given by the Hawaiian Government that the questions to be treated of have been submitted by it to the examination of that of the French Republic, the time required to know the decision of the Cabinet of Paris, and the actual situation in which the persons and commerce of the French in the Sandwich Islands, are placed, do not permit to accept any longer new delays. The undersigned, therefore, consider themselves as bound to-day to accomplish here, and without delay, their whole duty, and to put the Government of His Majesty King Kamehameha III, in the case (demeure) of giving a categorical answer to the following demands put by the undersigned, without exposition of facts and discussions which the correspondence previously interchanged, render completely useless."

1. "The complete and loyal adoption of the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, as it reads in the French text."

2. "The reduction to fifty per cent. *ad valorem* of the duty upon Brandies and spirituous liquors of French origin."

3 "The subjection of Catholic Schools to the direction of the Chief of the French Mission and to special Inspectors, not Protestants, and a treatment rigorously equal granted to the two worships, and to their schools."

4. "The adoption of the French language in business ntercourse (pour les rapports) between French citizens and the Hawaiian departments, ("administrations")."

5 "The withdrawal of the exception with which French whalers are affected, which import wines and spirits, and the abrogation of the regulation which obliges vessels laden with liquids to pay and support the custom-house officer placed on board to superintend the loading and unloading."

6. "The return of all the duties received in virtue of the regulations of which the withdrawal is demanded by the 5th paragraph immediately preceding."

"All these conclusions ought to be the object of Resolutions of His Majesty, passed in His Council, and of urgency."

7. "The return of the fine of twenty five dollars paid by the French ship "General Teste," besides an indemnity of sixty dollars for the time during which she was unjustly detained here."

8. "The insertion in the official organ of the Hawaiian Government of the punishment inflicted upon the scholars of the High School whose impious conduct gave occasion to the complaints of Mr. the Abbe Coulon."

9. "The removal of the Governor of Hawaii, who violated or allowed to be violated the domicile of Mr. the Abbe Marechal, or the order that that Governor make reparation to that Missionary, the one decision or the other to be inserted in the official journal."

10. "The payment to the French citizen proprietor of the Hotel of France of the damages committed in his house, by foreign sailors, against whom the Hawaiian administration has not taken any process."

"The undersigned give a delay of three days from this day, 22d August, 1849, to the Hawaiian Government to make a categorical reply to the demands above."

"In the default of this Government making known its decision, between this and Saturday next, the 25th August, 1849, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undersigned agreeably to the formal instructions of the French Government will have to declare the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, null and void, and replaced by the Convention concluded the 12th and 17th of July, 1839, between the Post Captain Laplace, acting in the name of the King of the French, and His Majesty Kamehameha III."

"Besides the two parties re-entering, by right, under the empire of that Convention, it will become the rule of the reciprocal conduct to follow, and the Hawaiian Government will be bound to execute it, in all its extent, remaining after that day responsible for every infringement thereof which they may commit."

"And in regard to the demands comprised in the paragraphs 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th above, the undersigned declare that in case justice be not done, they will employ the means at their disposal to obtain a complete reparation, declining for this case, and from the present all the responsibility of the subsequent acts that may happen."

Signed, DILLON.
Signed, LEGOARANT TROMELIN.

The foregoing is a true copy of the translation made by me from the original French this 23d of August, 1849.

R C. WYLLIE,
Minister of Foreign Relations.

The following reply, on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, was sent off to the French Admiral and the French Consul, at half past 1 P. M., on Saturday, the 25th August, 1849.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Honolulu, August 25th, 1849.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, had the honor to receive on the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon, the despatch addressed to him, dated the same day, by Rear Admiral Legoarant de Tromelin, Commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces of the French Republic in the Pacific Ocean, and M. Dillon, Consul of France in the Sandwich Islands, in which they make, in the name of the French Republic, ten demands, to which they require a categorical reply from the King, before three o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th instant, under the penalty of their declaring null and void the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846; and reviving in full vigor the Convention with Post Captain Laplace of the 12th and 17th July, 1839; and under the further penalty of their employing the means at their disposal to obtain a complete reparation, unless the demands comprised in paragraphs 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th are complied with.

The undersigned has the honor to reply to the Rear Admiral and Consul of France, that their despatch has been laid before the King in Council, and deliberated upon with all the care possible, and that the King as an independent sovereign, under his rights guaranteed by the joint declaration of France and Great Britain, of the 28th November, 1843, as a party to the Treaty of 26th March, 1846, and as the Sovereign of these Islands, in

direct correspondence through his duly accredited Representative, since the 23d of April last, with the Government of the French Republic, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has instructed the undersigned to make the following reply.

In the first place, the King and Government disclaim any intention in the letter of the Minister of Foreign Relations of the 21st instant, of refusing an audience to Rear Admiral de Tromelin and the Consul of France. It appears however, from the demand, under hostile menaces, of categorical answers to certain peremptory requirements, without discussion or exposition of facts, on the ground that such discussion or exposition would be wholly useless, that such audience could have been of little or no avail, if granted. But the undersigned is nevertheless commanded to add, that if it be the pleasure of the Admiral and Consul of France to have an audience of the King, upon matters actually pending between this Government and the Republic of France, it will be granted. In relation to the demands of the Admiral and Consul of France, the undersigned is instructed to reply as follows:

That to the first demand, namely, the complete adoption of the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, as it reads in the French text, the King and Government assent; assuring the Admiral and Consul of France, that they are now ready and willing, as they ever have been and will be, to fully and faithfully execute all the provisions of the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846, until the same be modified or superseded by a new Treaty.

To the second demand, namely, that the duty on brandies and other spirituous liquors of French origin, be reduced to fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, the undersigned is instructed to make answer, that to this demand, the King and Government most respectfully decline to accede. First, on the ground that this question is now pending in direct reference to the consideration of the Department of Foreign Affairs in France. Secondly, because such demand is a plain and decided infraction of the letter and spirit of the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846; the 6th article of that Treaty expressly empowering the Hawaiian Government to designate the amount of duty to be laid upon brandy and other spirituous liquors; "provided always, that such duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit those articles." So far is the present duty from amounting to an absolute prohibition of the importation of those articles, that it appears from the statistics of the Custom House at Honolulu, that there have been three thousand, two hundred and eighty three gallons of brandy and other spirituous liquors imported into this place, which have paid duties, since the first day of January last.

To the third demand, requiring the subjection of Catholic schools to the direction of the chief of the French Mission, and to special inspectors, not Protestants; and a treatment rigorously equal granted to the two worships and their schools, the undersigned is instructed to make answer, that it is the intention of the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands to treat with perfect equality the Catholic and Protestant worships and heir schools. But that the schools referred to are public schools, entirely supported by the funds of the government, raised exclusively from natives, and that they cannot submit to place them under the direction of any mission, Catholic or Protestant.

As answer to the fourth demand, requiring the adoption of the French language in business intercourse between French citizens and the Hawaiian departments, the undersigned is commanded to state, that the subject of this demand is now pending in reference to the government of France; and that it is confidently believed by the King, that the result of that reference will be favorable to the views entertained by this government; namely, that this demand is without foundation in the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, or the law of nations, and absolutely impracticable in the present state of these islands.

To the fifth demand, requiring the alteration of the law "to encourage the visits of whalers," so as to admit brandy and other spirituous liquors free of duty, in common with other commodities; and the repeal of the regulation which obliges vessels laden with spirituous liquors to pay and support, while on board, the Custom House officer placed there to superintend the lading and unlading of such vessels, the undersigned has it in command to reaffirm the ground previously taken in regard to other demands, namely, that these questions have been referred to the direct consideration of the government of France; the result of which reference the King now awaits. But to add, however, that if the King and Government could see wherein such provisions conflict with the parity or any other right guaranteed to France under the existing Treaty or the law of nations, or wherein such provisions apply to French whalers or merchant ships differently from the vessels of other nations, this demand would be granted.

In answer to the sixth demand, namely, the return of all duties received in virtue of the regulations, the repeal of which is demanded in the fifth paragraph, the undersigned is commanded to state, that it follows as a consequence of the answer above given to the fifth requirement, that it cannot be granted.

To the seventh demand, requiring the return of the fine of twenty-five dollars, paid by the French whaleship, the 'General Teste,' besides an indemnity of sixty dollars for the time during which she was detained here, the King and Government, through the medium of the undersigned, answer that this with other questions has been referred to France; and that relying upon her justice to support the view they have taken, they respectfully decline to yield their assent to this demand. The "General Teste" in leaving the port of Honolulu, without first obtaining a clearance, plainly violated the law, as admitted by the Consul of France, subjecting her to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which, through the clemency of the King's Commissioners of Customs, was reduced to twenty-five.

As answer to the eighth demand, requiring the insertion in the official journal of the Hawaiian Government, of the punishment inflicted upon the scholars of the high school, for impious conduct, giving motive to the complaints of Mr. the Abbe Coullon, the undersigned is instructed to answer, that the King and Government have discountenanced, and ever will, strongly discountenance all improper or impious conduct in any church of this kingdom; but, that in the case referred to, the King's Government are informed no conviction was had, or punishment inflicted, because the Justice before whom the case was tried, was of the opinion that the charge had not been sustained by proof; and, no appeal having been taken from his decision, no international question can arise in the matter.

To the 9th demand, requiring the removal of the Governor of Hawaii, who it is alleged, violated, or allowed to be violated, the domicile of Mr. the Abbe Marechal, or the order that he make reparation for the same to that Missionary; the one decision or the other to be inserted in the official journal; the undersigned is instrtoucted reply,—that the King and Government have now for the first time learned of the grievance here complained of,—that the legal tribunals of this Kingdom have ever been open to the redress of all injuries of this nature; and that it is for the party alleged to have been injured to seek for justice by due recourse to such tribunals. Until justice be so sought and denied, neither the Admiral or the Consul of France, can, under the law of Nations or the Treaty of the 26th of March 1846, rightfully proceed as if justice were refused.

To the tenth demand, requiring the payment to the proprietor of the French Hotel of the damages committed in his house by foreign sailors, the undersigned has it in command to answer,—that the Courts of this Kingdom ever have been and now are, open to the proprietor of the French Hotel, equally with all other persons, to compel the remuneration of damages wrongfully sustained. The King and Government are not aware that redress for such wrong has ever been denied to any French citizen, and until it is denied, they can see no ground for such reclamations.

Having answered the several demands in the order in which they are propounded, the undersigned is commanded to add, that a copy of the Admiral and Consul's despatch, with full explanations upon every demand, has been forwarded to the King's Special Commissioner, to be added to those other documents which he has it in command to submit to the French Government, with a view to the amicable adjustment of every matter and question contested with the Consul of France. And he has been instructed to use similar efforts to adjust all those embraced in the despatch now under reply; so as not to leave one grievance, or even the alleged evils arising from the delay of said reference, unprovided for.

And the undersigned is further commanded to add, that the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, ever ready fully and faithfully to carry out all the stipulations of the Treaty of the 26th March, 1846; and ever solicitous to live on the strictest terms of amity and peace with the Republic of France, would respectfully propose, in case the reference made to France is not satisfactory, to refer all matters and controversies in difference between France and the Hawaiian Islands, to the friendly mediation and adjustment of some neutral Power, by whose arbitrament and award the King and Government will engage to abide.

With this answer and proposition solemnly conveyed to you in the King's name, it will be for the Admiral and Consul of France to answer to their own Government, to their own consciences, and to the world, for the use they may make of the large force at their disposal. The King has ordered that no resistance whatever shall be made to such force.

R. C. Wyllie.

Seamen's Friend.

Intelligence from Samoa, or Navigator Islands.

New Iron Seamen's Chapel—Loss of Am. Whaleship Gem—War among Samoans—Whooping Cough—Missionary Barque "John Williams."

APIA, UPOLU, Feb. 27, 1849.

My dear Sir—Opportunities for sending letters direct from this to your Islands, are but of rare occurrence, so I must take what presents at the present time, to forward by way of Tahiti. We have to acknowledge your kindness in transmitting to us from time to time copies of the "Friend." I fear our little "Reporter" is but a poor return for the trouble you take. Situated as we are, any news is always very acceptable. We are especially glad to hear of good being done among seamen.

I am sure you will rejoice to learn that our Bethel Chapel here is about completed. I trust that many who visit this port will be induced to come and listen to the glad tidings of salvation, which we shall endeavor to preach with all simplicity from Sabbath to Sabbath. It will of course be a great addition to my labors to preach in English and well as in Samoan. But we must try and do good to all.

The Chapel is composed entirely of galvanized corrugated Iron, brought out within the last year from England. The cost of the building in London was about £170.—About £60 of this was raised in the Islands before I left; the rest was subscribed by friends in England. It is 40 feet by 20.—Ten feet is taken off the length for a reading room, where a library will be kept, with what newspapers and magizines we can procure. We have need to do something to counteract the temptations held out to seamen by the grog-sellers on shore.

One thing astonished me when travelling through England and Scotland, to see the little interest taken in the spiritual welfare of seamen in remote parts of the world. Some would say when begging a little sum from them, "But what have we to do with Seamen's Chapels in the South Seas?" Others would ask, "Does not the Missionary Society support you and build your chapels?" It is difficult to get Christians at home to understand the real state of matters in this quarter of the earth.

You may recollect the "Gem," of Sag Harbor, being at the Sandwich Islands a short time age. She was wrecked a month ago on Suwarrow's Islands—which are only a number of sand banks, surrounded by a large reef, about 500 miles to the N. E. of this. It seems that the reef was not laid down correctly on the chart, and the captain not being aware of this, but supposing he had passed them, was going on, no one thinking of danger, when the ship struck the reef about half past 10 at night. About a week after the mate and a number of the crew reached this in a boat. A small vessel was sent to endeavor to save the rest, but they could not find the Island. Capt. Worth, however, and those with him, managed to repair their boats. After being 21 days on one of the sand banks, they left, and got here six days since. All hands were saved.

Our work continues to be hindered by this foolish and wicked war. When or how it will end, is difficult to say. The longer it is continued the more difficult will it be to reconcile the contending parties. A large meeting is being held this week at the next Island, Savaii, of the neutral party, consisting mostly of church members, and steady people, to try some plan to restore peace.—The aggressive party contend for retaining the power which they gained in former wars. The others say, we wish no superiority—but we fight for equality. The last have certainly so far right on their side, and have ever shown a disposition to settle matters quietly. It was only when they were compelled that they took up arms. It is a pity to see what evil they are doing both to soul and body. If ever this war was settled, both sides have had so much of it, that they will think well before they commence the like again. Some of the leading chiefs have been killed.

Whooping cough has been very bad, among children, particularly. It was introduced some months since from Tahiti.—None of the missionary children have died from it, but vast numbers of the natives.

Our missionary bark, John Williams, has gone on to Sydney about a month ago. She is to call at the New Hebrides, to see how our friends Geddie and Archibald are getting on. Mr. and Mrs. Powell, belonging to our Mission, went with them when they settled at Aneitum. They may expect much rough work for a long time.

Praying that the Lord may bless you in your own soul, family and labors, belive me

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

WM. MILLS.

REV. S. C. DAMON.

A WHALEMAN'S OPINIONS OF "D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY."—The master of an Am. whale ship writing us, expresses the following opinion of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation:

"I have read those four volumes of the Reformation, and shall feel anxious to get the rest of it as soon as it is issued. I hope God may spare the author's life to a good old age, that he may have an opportunity to complete it to his satisfaction." W. L. J.

Our readers will see the work advertised in another column.

The Bethel Flag re-hoisted.

Efforts were made some years since to establish a Seamen's Chaplaincy in China, by the lamented Stevens, and others, but from various causes the undertaking was partially relinquished. We are rejoiced to learn that the American S. F. Society has commissioned an able and efficient Chaplain for China. From a letter dated Canton, 4th January, 1849. we copy the following paragraph, showing that the Rev. Mr. Loomis finds ample encouragement in pecuniary matters, which certainly reflects much credit upon the mercantile and sea-faring community in China:—"Owing to the depression of business, I deemed it advisable to make no effort for a Bethel till this winter. I have struck the first blow. I think at the right time and in the right place. My success has been far beyond my largest hopes, and I now feel sanguine that I shall raise funds for the construction of a Bethel, large and commodious. I cannot speak too highly of the noble generosity of captains, officers and men. From merchant vessels I am raising $40, $50, $70, $80, and from one $90. A large number of captains have given $25 each.—From the shipping and merchants I shall raise 5 or 6,000 dollars."

XXI ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The 21st Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening, 7th inst., Perit, Esq., the President, in the chair. A large number of the clergy and other philanthropists who are deeply interested in promoting the welfare of this most interesting class of our fellow men. The vast amphitheatre of the Tabernacle was filled to its utmost capacity both of standing and sitting room. The exercises were opened with the singing of a Hymn, commencing with the following stanza:

Light on the Deep!—When Chaos walked
With Darkness o'er the wave,
Life came with rosy light, and talked
Of beauty to that grave.

An earnest and impressive prayer was then offered, after which the venerable and reverend Justus Sppulding, one of the Secretaries of the Society, presented an abstact of the 21st Annual Report, from which it appears that this Society extends its beneficent operations for the benefit of seamen to Gottenberg, Stockholm, and Gottland, Sweden; Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, France; Canton, China; Havana, and St. Thomas, W. I.; Valparaiso, Chile; and Honolulu, and Lahaina, S. I.; where its chaplains and sailor missionaries are stationed. In several other foreign ports it is also doing much through the agency of pious seamen and missionaries of other societies. In addition to this, it is acting in harmonious and efficient concert with numerous societies, which at home employ more than four-score laborers for the spiritual and temporal good of those who do business on the waters.

The receipts of the society the past year, without including a considerable amount raised by its officers, and expended in the places where raised, were $18,582; and the expenditures $18,497.

Those institutions called Sailor's Homes, so essential in protecting seamen, and promoting their social and moral improvement, are happily accomplishing the object in view—the one in N. York, owned by the Society, having had 3,635 sailor boarders the last year; and in 7 years, ending May 1, 25,554. The N. Y. Marine Temperance Society now numbers over 23,000 members. Both at sea and on shore seamen are cultivating habits of sobriety.—Hence the increase of their deposites in Savings Banks, of their personal comforts, their self-respect, their manly bearing, their attendance on the means of grace, their fear of God, and obedience both to divine and human laws.—The aspects of the seamen's cause are such as to fill every mind with the purest satisfaction, and every grateful heart with thonksgiving to the Author of all good.

The report having been read, the Chairman introduced to the meeting the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Newark, N. J., who in a very animated and eloquent style spoke to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the repert be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, followed. His discourse was listened to with the utmost attention, and elicited much applause. The doxology and benediction concluded the exercises, and all, we doubt not, retired from the place much profited.—[N. Y. Eve. Post, May 17.

☞On Tuesday, the 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, accompanied by their honorary Secretary, repaired on board the war steamer "Gassendi," and after a conference of three hours, in which the Admiral stated that he did not charge the Hawaiian Government with any violation of the Treaty, but merely with placing a wrong interpretation upon its 6th article, relating to the duty to be laid upon brandy and other spirituous liquors of French origin, and in which the King's Commissioners stated their regret at the misunderstanding which had arisen in reference to the audience, which it was not the intention of the King to refuse, returned on shore, reported to His Majesty in Privy Council, asked and received further instructions. At six o'clock, they returned to the "Gassendi," and after another conference of four hours, came on shore without having been able to come to a satisfactory arrangement. The minutes of what transpired at these conferences, taken down in short hand, will be added, in the Appendix, if copied out in time. Meanwhile, the following document, duly authenticated by both parties, is printed.

Points of disagreement in the Conference of 28th Aug. 1849, between Rear Admiral de Tromelin, and Gerrit P. Judd and Wm. L. Lee, the King's Special Commissioners.

Admiral de Tromelin proposes to the Hawaiian Government to reduce the duty on brandy, and other spirituous liquors, to some per centage to be agreed upon by the conferees, naming as a fair duty eighty per cent.

The commissioners offer to refer the question of duty on brandy and other spirituous liquors to the arrangement of France and the King's Special Commissioner in France, the Hawaiian Government giving a satisfactory guarantee that they will abide by the decision resulting from such reference, and also to abide by the decision of some neutral power upon all questions upon which France and the Special Commissioners cannot agree.

The Admiral answers that he is willing to refer to France the question of the duty on brandy, but to her alone, recognising no neutral power as an umpire. That if the government will give a guarantee in specie, say twenty thousand dollars, that all duty over the amount France may decide as just, he will wait one year or sixteen months from this day, the Hawaiian Government agreeing, in case the duty is not fixed by France at the expiration of that time, to consider the duty of 80 per cent. as the lawful one from this date, and refund the difference between that per centage and the duty collected, with interest from the time of collection.

The King's Commissioners object to the limit of time, and to leaving the whole thing to the decision of France alone. They state their desire for some umpire upon questions which cannot be settled by France and the Special Commissioner, to be named by France and the Commissioner.

The Admiral states that he cannot consent to the umpirage of a third Power, in any event whatever.

But the Admiral adds that he will recommend a reference to some umpire, upon questions which France and the King's Special Commissioner cannot agree upon.

The Admiral further adds that he cannot proceed to discuss or arrange any of the other demands, unless the question relating to the duty on brandy and other spirituous liquors be first settled.

G. P. Judd, } Commissioners.
W. L. Lee, }

Read and approved, as exact.

Legoarant de Tromelin.

☞During these negotiations, the work of dismantling the Fort was progressing, and continued up to the 30th instant, a little past midday.

PROTEST,

BY COMMAND OF THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By order of His Majesty, Kamehameha III., King of the Hawaiian Islands, given to the undersigned on Thursday, the thirtieth day of August, 1849, after receipt of a despatch dated same day, and addressed to the undersigned, from Rear Admiral Legoarant de Tromelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, in the Pacific Ocean, in which, rejecting the offer made by His Majesty's command, to refer all differences of opinion about the true meaning and interpretation of the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, jointly to France and Great Britain, who jointly framed it and proposed it to His Majesty (agreeably to the express understanding between the undersigned and the Commissioner of France, and the Consul General of Her Britannic Majesty,) and rejecting the offer of indubitable security and guaranty for the full amount of all indemnity and reparation, in all cases, claims and grievances whatsoever, that France herself might pronounce to be just, after fully hearing and amicable concert with His Majesty's Special Plenipotentiary, or that a friendly nation of her own choice, might declare to be just, as umpire, in regard to points whereon France and His Majesty's Plenipotentiary might not be able to agree, he the said Admiral subjects His Majesty's weak and unresisting Kingdom to the harsh law of reprisals, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in His Majesty's name, and on His Majesty's behalf, most solemnly *appeals* to the good faith and justice of France, under *Her Engagement* of the 28th of November, 1843. and Protests against the infringement of that Engagement, by the said Admiral, in landing a Military Force, in hostile array, and taking military possession of the Fort, Government offices, and Custom-house of Honolulu, and of those portions of the territory of His Majesty's Domain on which these edifices stand, on the afternoon of Saturday, the twenty-fifth of August, 1849, immediately after the receipt of a despatch from the undersigned, by His Majesty's command, rendering all such hostile measures absolutely unnecessary; the undersigned further protests against the attempt of the said Admiral to justify these proceedings upon the ground that His Majesty had violated the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, which His Majesty declares he has not violated, but which the Consul of France, in despite of its ratification by the late King of the French, did violate both in word and spirit, as was shown in His Hawaiian Majesty's protest, through the undersigned, of the 28th February, 1848, in regard to Wines, and which the Admiral himself attempted again to violate, in letter and spirit, in regard to spirituous liquors, which violations, if approved by France, (which His Majesty does not believe they can be,) under the Law of Nations would abrogate said Treaty altogether; the undersigned further protests against the said Admiral, for an assumption of His Majesty's Sovereignty, in printing and posting up in the streets of His Majesty's Capital, on the morning of Sunday, the 26th of August, 1849, a *Proclamation*, in contempt of His Majesty's laws and Royal Authority, pretending to cancel the said Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, and to revive the Convention of Laplace, which never was a Treaty because France never ratified it, and was wholly annulled by the Preamble to the said Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, although His Majesty, at the Admiral's own suggestion, on the 25th of August, 1849, had nominated Special Commissioners, for the express purpose of making an amicable adjustment with the said Admiral, on principles reconciling the honor and dignity of France with the Rights of His Majesty as guaranteed by herself; the undersigned further protests against the said Admiral for the hostile and unnecessary act of beginning to throw down the guns and dismantle His Majesty's Fort, in the forenoon of Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1849, at the very time when His Majesty's Commissioners were engaged on board the war steamer Gassendi in *Conference* with the Admiral, with the view stated; the undersigned further protests against the said Admiral for the exclusion of the King's Ministers from their offices, at the very time, when in the execution of their duty to the King, they most needed free access to all their papers for the defence of His Majesty's rights unjustly invaded, and for the protection due to neutral interests; the undersigned further protests against all and every one of the *Demands* jointly made on His Majesty's Government on the twenty second day of August, 1849, by the aforesaid Admiral, and M. Dillon, the Consul of France, as altogether unrighteous and unjust in themselves, untenable under the Law of Nations, and urged upon His Majesty by the beforenamed, with a festination, cogency, and limitation as to time; as if His Majesty's Kingdom had been a beleaguered Fortress, and not a friendly independent State under the *Special Protection* of the joint declaration of France and Great Britain, of the 28th November, 1843, copy of which is hereto appended; the undersigned further protests against the rejection by the aforesaid Admiral of the security for every just reparation and indemnity offered by His Majesty, through the undersigned, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1849, and against the *Reprisals* after that offer resorted to by the said Admiral, weakening His Majesty's authority, and by the wanton destruction of his Military Stores, disabling His Majesty from suppressing intestine disorders, repelling Pirates, and extending that protection to the persons and properties of French citizens, the responsibility of which, the said Admiral, nevertheless, scruples not to throw stringently upon His Majesty; the undersigned further protests against the seizure and confiscation by the said Admiral of the King's Yacht, indispensable to keep up the communications between His Majesty's Islands, and to enable His Majesty to make those progresses throughout his Islands which are necessary to their good government; the undersigned further protests against the seizure and detention by orders of the said Admiral of all other vessels under the Hawaiian or any other flag, and against the damages thereby done to his subjects and to Foreign Residents whom, and all Foreigners within his Waters, His Majesty is bound to protect as much as his own subjects; the undersigned further protests against the printed *Proclamation* by the Admiral, posted up on the thirtieth day of August, 1849, for the reasons aforesaid, and because it is a flagrant outrage on His Majesty's rights, guaranteed by France, herself, in the joint declaration herein before mentioned, and under the Treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, copy of which also is hereunto appended; the undersigned further protests against the ground taken by the Admiral in his aforesaid Proclamation and in other documents, that His Majesty's Government have made an erroneous interpretation of either the letter or spirit of any part of that Treaty, and in virtue thereof, made any unjust or unlawful exactions whatever, either of French citizens, or other Foreigners, and against the right arrogated by him and by the Consul of France to pronounce their own interpretation to be the correct one, and to subject His Majesty to War and Reprisals on a mere difference of opinion, and because His Majesty refuses to adopt their interpretation, until after such difference shall have been clearly and fairly decided by amicable reference, as international Law provides for in such cases, and as, in this case, was expressly provided for between the undersigned, as His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and the Commissioner of France, and Consul General of Great Britain as aforesaid; the undersigned further protests against the pretension of said Admiral and Consul to interfere either with the Religion or Education of His Majesty's subjects, or with the appropriation of the funds contributed by his subjects for those purposes; the undersigned further protests against their interference with or opposition to the laws of this Kingdom, and to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts of Justice as established by law, and against their extraordinary pretension to claim damages and indemnity of the Hawaiian Government on their own view of cases, before such cases have ever been before the Hawaiian Tribunals, or ever been heard of by the Hawaiian Government; the undersigned further protests against the Admiral's imputation of obstinacy to the King's Commissioners, in resisting Demands which, under their duty to their God, to the King, and to their own consciences, they could not fail to resist; the undersigned further protests against the voluntary hauling down of the French Consular flag, and the voluntary abandonment of the said Consul's private house, and of his public office, under values enormously exaggerated for which values he sought to make the King's Government responsible on the 25th of August, 1849; and the undersigned protests against, and throws the responsibility upon said Admiral for all damages, injuries, captures, detentions, confiscations, or detriments of any kind whatsoever, to all persons or things, that have ensued from the measures adopted by him since the twenty-second day of August, 1849, or that he may hereafter adopt, in pursuance of the unjust and unlawful demands then made.

And, finally, the undersigned, in the King's name, and on *His* Majesty's behalf, is commanded to protest that the King does not consider himself at war with France—that he entertains for France the utmost respect, and that notwithstanding all he has unjustly suffered from the Admiral and the Consul before named, *His* Majesty has given the strictest orders that the persons and properties of all citizens of France, now on these Islands, or that may hereafter arrive, he as much respected and as carefully protected as if said Admiral had inflicted upon *His Ma*jesty and upon his subjects no injuries whatever.

Done in presence of the King and Council, under my hand and the Great Seal of the Kingdom, at the Palace of *Honolulu*, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

(The Great Seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom)

R. C. WYLLIE.

Naval.—The American frigate Savannah, Capt. Voorhees, arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of June, and sailed the same day for Callao. This is the ship, it will be recollected, that has on board the American Commissioner under appointment for these Islands.—[Polynesian.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 11, 1849.

☞In consequence of the recent French difficulties, we have been unable to issue our paper on the 1st of the month. Henceforth, however, or until the close of the year, we hope to furnish our readers with a semi-monthly sheet, to compensate for the non-appearance of the Friend during the months of June, July and August. We make this proposition, hoping that our readers and patrons will furnish the necessary pecuniary means.

☞ Communications, obituary notices, and Editorial articles, relating to Japan, California and the United States, intended for this number of our paper, we are compelled to omit, that our readers may be furnished with the principal official documents connected with the hostile movements of the French at these Islands. Let our readers keep in mind, the French Admiral's declaration to the King's Commissioners was, "that he cannot proceed to discuss, or arrange any of the other demands, unless the question relating to the duty on Brandy and other spirituous liquors be first settled."

Late News.

Intelligence, per "Sabine," has been received from Europe to middle of June, and the U. S. to last of the same month.—Cholera raging on both sides of the Atlantic.—The French are prosecuting the war against the Romans.—Troubles in Paris.—Everything quiet in England.

Ex-President Polk died at his residence in Tenn., June 15th.

California *fever* continuing to rage in the United States.

☞At 3 o'clock to-day, Sept. 11, embarked on board the Am. schooner Honolulu, His Excellency, G. P. Judd, H. H. M.'s Special Commissioner and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States. He is accompanied by the Prince Royal, Alexander Liholiho, and his brother, Lot Kamehameha.

New Chilean Cabinet.—At the close of last month Senor Vial resigned, and soon after Senor San Fuentes did the same. Some days elapsed ere the posts were filled. At length certain persons, prominent in the opposition, were called to the side of the President. The Cabinet is now composed of Senores Don Jose Joaquin Perez, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; Don Antonio Garcia Reyes of the Treasury; Don Manuel A. Tocornal, of Instruction, Justice and Worship; and Don Pedro N. Vidal of War and the Navy.—[Neighbor, of June 29th.

Panama Railroad.—The books of subscription to the capital stock of the above railroad were opened in New York, on the 27th June, and the whole amount was subscribed before 3 o'clock, of the same day, by New York capitalists principally.—[Polynesian.

List of Officers of the U. S. ship Preble.

Commander—James Glynn.
Lieutenants—Edward C. Ward, Jr., Albert G. Clary
Acting Lieutenants—Silas Bent, Edward Brinley.
Purser—Henry Wilson.
Assistant Surgeons—John L. Burtt, William Lowber.
Midshipmen—Wilson McGunnegle, William F. Shunk, Edgar Brodhead.
Captain's Clerk—Frederic L. Hanks.
Sailmaker—T. J. Griffin.
Acting Boatswain—Benjamin Wakefield.
Do Carpenter—Thomas Coleman.
Do Gunner—Henry Ward.

List of Officers of the U. S. Revenue Brig Lawrence.

Commander—Alexander V. Fraser.
Lieutenants—John S S Chaddock, Edmund C Kennedy, Wm R Pierce, Richard H Bowlin, Andrew J Quin.
Gunner—James Rankin.
Carpenter—Robert McMullin.
Armorer—P. B. Gurney.

Donations.

	For Friend.	*For Chapel.*
Officers of the "Ohio,"	$35,00	$35,00
Capt. Thomas,	10,00	10,00
Capt. Schroeder,	4,00	4,00
Mr. Pool, "Honolulu,"	1,50	
A Friend,		5,00

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. E. W. Clark, Henry L. Sheldon, of Salem, Mass., to Hannah W., eldest daughter of J. G. Munn of Honolulu.

DIED.

Recently, at his residence on Molokai, Ionaha Hulu, late member of the House of Representatives.

In this town, on the 9th ult., Robert Kilday, a native of Ireland, for many years a resident of these Islands, aged about 60 years.

On Tuesday, the 21st ult., Ann Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. D. P. and Mary F. Penhallow, aged 18 months.

On board bark Richmond, March 12, of disease of the heart, William Cole, Boatsteerer.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mary and Adeline—A. Ten Eyck, Esq., J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., and A. Johnstone.

Per Mary—A. W. Bush, Wm. C. Parke, O. P. Wood, G. W. Houghtailing, G. S. Kenway, Mrs. Harris and two children, W. F. Studleigh, T. Gandle, T. Fisher, B. Hornblower, W. M. Orrell, J. Fox, H. Phatonboro.

Per Pacifico—C. P. Robinson, J. T. McDougall, Johnson Freeborn, Mr. Cartwright, T. Gibson, J. White.

Per Julian—James Makee, Esq., David Rigley.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug, 13—Fr. frigate Poursuivante, Bellecroix Commander 60 guns. 35 ds fm Callao.

Am. whaleship Washington, Bailey, Nantucket, 21 months out, 130 sperm; leaking 2500 strokes an hour.

14—Fr. steam frigate Gassendi, Faucon Commander, 10 guns; last from Tahiti.

15—Am. whaleship Ontario, Brown, Sag Harbor, fm Japan Sea, 3250 whale, 12,000 lbs. bone; bound home.

Aug. 21—Am sloop-of-war Preble, Glynn, 16 guns, 72 days fm Hongkoug.

21—Am whaling bark Richmond, Swift, Providence, 25 mos out, 3400 wh, 100 sp, 20,000 lbs bone.

Am schr Napoleon, Williams, 70 days fm San Blas.

Aug 23—Am ship James Munroe, Hamley, for San Francisco.

Danish schr Emmy, Neal, for Tahiti.

Aug. 28—Br. ship Amazon, Bates, fm Shanghae.

30—Am. bark Mary, Parker, 17 ds fm San Francisco.

Peruvian brig Pacifico, Swain, 14 ds fm San Francisco.

Chilean brig Correo de Cobija, Solhaune, fm Kauai.

Sept. 1—Am. whaleship Alert, Green, fm Bhering's Straits.

6th—Haw. schr. Julian, Moran, 13 ds fm San Francisco.

9—Am. brig Sabine, from San Francisco.

Eng. schr. Bandicoot, from Hobart Town.

Sailed.

Sept. 5—Am. bark Mary Frances, Morris, for San Francisco

11—Schr. Ann, Smith, for San Francisco.

Schr. Honolulu, Newell, for San Francisco.

Brig Correo de Cobija, for San Francisco.

Spoken.

By bark Richmond, June 28—Ship Moctezuma, Tower, New Bedford, 2,700 whale; Chandler Price, Taber, do., 1,800 whale; Candace, Allen, NB, 1,500; Huntress, Sherman, NB, 1,400 whale; Roman, Blackmore, NB, 2,000 whale; Braganza, Devoll, NB, wanting 2 whales to fill; Minerva, Seabury, NB, 1 whale to fill; John Coggeshall, Luce, NB, 700 wh, 460 sp, Marcia, Elliston, NB, 2,200 whale; Erie, Norton, Fairhaven, 3,000 whale; Marcus, Osborne, Fairhaven, 300 wh., 500 sp; Warren, Evans, Warren, 1,000 whale; Luminary, Norton, Warren, 700 whale; Ontario 2d, Payne, SH, 1,000 whale; Wm. Tell, Taber, SH, 800 wh, 80 sp; Levant, Lowen, SH, 2,000 whale; George & Mary, Middleton, NL, 2,000 whale.

The Alert, Green, spoke June 18th, Richmond, Winters, Cold Spring, cutting first whale; Washington, Drake, 2 whales—same time saw Elizabeth Frith take a whale; July 7, George Washington, Gibbs, Wareham, saw him take two whales;—12th, Panama, Sag Harbor, 2 whales; 13th, Two Brothers, Jenney, N. B., nothing, just on the ground; 20th, Caroline, Greenport, 6 whales; Ajax, Havre, 1 whale; 23d, Morea, Wyatt, N. B., 5 whales, 2000 bbls.

Memoranda.

Capt. Green, of the Alert, reports as follows—With regard to whaling in the Arctic regions—I left the Japan Sea, 8th of May, and took my first whale June 15th, and from that time until I was full, there was no lack of whales. I cut 11 yielding 1550 barrels. I found them quite tame, and very easily taken. The weather was beautiful, if I except a few of the last days there, which were dirty, dark and rainy. I should recommend ships to visit the Sea of Anadir as early as June 1st. They will find the weather milder than in 50° or even 45°. Whales will there be plenty for two or three seasons.

Ships whaling in the vicinity of St. Lawrence Island, and Tschukutskoi Noss, should the weather be thick, will be set far into the Straits, unless on their guard. This happened to the Alert, and we found it difficult to work out where the whales were. There is undoubtedly a plenty of whales within the Straits, but I had no occasion to go through for them, as I found plenty in the Sea of Anadir. They were plenty when I left. Species the same as in the Ochotsk Sea, yielding 150 barrels each.

July 12. H. B. M.'s S. Herald seen entering Bhering's Straits, under full sail.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug. 8—Am. whaleship Chas. Phelps, Birch, Stonington, 300 sperm, 2700 whale; bound home.

10—Haw. brig S. S., Taylor, 13 days fm San Francisco.

14—Am. schr. Anonyma, Chatfield, 13 ds fm San Francisco.

Am. whaling bark Richmond, Swift, Providence, 60 sperm, 3400 whale; bound home.

Aug. 17—Am whale ship Minerva, Seabury, New Bedford, 25 mos out, 150 sp, 2500 whale.

21 Schr Boston, Cole, from Honolulu.



Just Received and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B.—Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

⁂ It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift, or pay the whole or a part of its value. Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the annual subscription price of the Friend, ($1.50) in advance, can have the paper sent, by the earliest opportunity, to any port in the Pacific, or to any part of the U. States or England.

N. B.—By paying the additional sum of 50 cents, the paper will be sent for one year to the U. States, via California and Panama. Postage on papers to private persons must be pre-paid. The Friend, being a monthly sheet, and containing a full report of Marine Intelligence, will be found a useful and cheap method of communication with the mercantile community in Europe and the United States. tf

Religious Books.

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain has just received an excellent assortment of Books published by the American Tract Society, including nearly all of their standard publications. These books are beautifully bound, and will be sold at an advance on the New York prices only sufficient to cover the expenses.

☞In the collection will be found some new and instructive books for children. tf

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the 16th century, re-discovery by Cook, with their civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES.—Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00. tf

Spelling Books.

Noah Webster's, and the Union Spelling Books for sale at Chaplain's Study. tf

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1849. No. 7.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, OCT. 1, 1849.

Poetry—Battle of Guaymas,	Page 49
Ascent of Columbia River,	49
Geographical outline of Oregon,	50
Lower Oregon, Population,	51
Fort Vancouver, Calsas Plains,	51
Japan, Editorial,	52
Account of Guam, Earthquake,	53
Miss Mitchell,	54
Curious Phenomena,	54
Deaths and Obituaries,	55
Wreck of the Richmond,	56
Ship News, &c.,	56

Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

BATTLE OF GUAYMAS.

By W. H. Campbell, a Marine, U S S. "Dale."

Come all you bold Americans, I would have you lend an ear
Concerning a small victory, which now you're going to hear,
In the year of '47, I suppose you all do know.
The United States of America were at war with Mexico.

We had as brave a ship's company as ever trim'd a sail
On board an American sloop-of-war, the gallant little Dale;
We were brave Yankee tars of war that never knew a fear,
To have a fight with our proud foe it was pleasure for to hear.

In the month of November in Guaymas we did lay,
For to blockade the harbor, and keep all ships away;
We soon did stop their trade and took possession of the port.
We moored our ship, both head and stern, to bear upon their fort.

One day our captain came on deck—to his officers did say,
Call Company B to quarters—also Company A,
Have their muskets all well loaded, see everything done right,
This day we will march into the town the enemy to fight

Each man filled up his cartridge box with 40 rounds or more,
We were fully bent to take the town before we left the shore;
We only landed half our men, we numbered seventy-three,
One field piece we took with us to bear us company.

We straightway marched into the town, our banner we did fly,
The Mexicans did fire upon us as we were passing by;
The first round that they gave us our Captain he did fall,
He was severely wounded by a copper musket ball.

But then the fight began at once, without the least delay,
We took possession of their fort, and at them blazed away;
The Mexicans did keep concealed, like foxes they were shy,
From every door and window their musket balls did fly.

We fired them grape and cannister with our field piece from the fort,
The Mexicans began to run, they did not like the sport;
They ran out of the buildings into the open street,
Our marine guard headed them in front and cut off their retreat.

They commenced again to fire at us—they spent their shot in vain—
We fired a volley into them which drove them back again;
The Mexicans were much confused and retreated back with fright,
Company A opened upon them from a corner to the right.

They returned a few rounds back again but no one did they kill,
Company A still blazed away with the field piece on the hill;
The Mexicans now gave up—their bugle sounds retreat,
They retreated to the mountains when they found that they were beat.

Our force contained by seventy-three that fought upon the shore,
The Mexicans in number were four hundred men or more;
About two hours we were engaged, our flag did boldly fly,
We let them know that Yankee tars will fight until they die.

They were miserably defeated by the Dale's gallant crew,
We drove them from their quarters although we were but few;
We raised our banner on the fort, a standard for the brave,
In spite of all our enemies the stars and stripes did wave.

Our ship kep' up a sterdy fire at the enemy in town,
The buildings where they kept concealed were shot or else cut down;
The fight commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted until three,
We whipped them four to one my boys and gained the victory.

We killed 'wehty-five of them, and wounded forty more.
The Mexicans were horror struck to hear our cannon roar;
To see the bravery of our men did make their courage fail,
They never will forget the crew of the sloop-of-war Dale.

U S S Dale.
Honolulu, Jan. 1849.

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

IV—ASCENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Soon after our vessel came to anchor off Astoria, the "J. W. Carter," Capt. Hoyt, arrived from Portland on the Willamette, having on board a pilot, Mr. Lattie, well acquainted with the navigation of the Columbia. His services were immediately secured for the Massachussetts, as otherwise we might have been detained for many days. About three o'clock, P. M., May 10th, we left Astoria, proceeding up the river. One hour afterwards the Massachussetts was fast upon a sand spit off Tongue point. It is not an uncommon occurrance for vessels to get aground at this place, indeed, the very first vessel that ever attempted to ascend the river after its discovery by Captain Gray, got aground at this very place. I refer to the Chatham, commanded by Lieut. Broughton. At this point, he left his vessel and proceeded to explore the river in "the cutter and launch with a week's provisions." The "Columbia" did not advance higher up the river than this place, and to commemorate the discovery of Capt. Gray, the Bay lying upon the North shore of the river, was called *Gray's Bay*. Soon after the Massachussetts struck, the tide fell and the pilot reported that it would be vain to endeavor to get her off until next high tide. To wait for tides is tedious. To beguile the hours slowly passing, we were favored with some visitors from the shore. In a large Chinook canoe, containing fifteen Indians, came two Catholic priests. They were very glad to learn the most prominent items of European and American news. I informed them that Louis Napolean had been elected President of France. This event seemed both to surprise and rejoice them. One especially, who clapped his hands expressive of joy! I also announced the Pope's flight, but this item of news apparently called up another class of emotions. I may have been mistaken, but I thought our visitors heard this intelligence with an air of incredulity. It certainly would not have been strange if they had supposed their *heretical* newsmonger dealt in the marvellous!—I made enquiries respecting their success in teaching the Indians. They replied that their neophytes were rather thick headed!—After our visitors had viewed the ship, I saw them over the side and push off for the shore. Although I could not sympathize with the doctrinal opinions of these missionaries, yet I could not but admire that spirit of self-denial which they manifested in laboring among the Clatsop Indians, or going *if they should be ordered by their superior*, to spend their lives among the tribes of Africa, Asia, and New Holland. Would that all Protestant clergy rendered as willing obedience to the Great and last command of the Saviour.

The tide rose and fell, but still the Massachussetts remained quiet in her bed of sand. All day, Friday, we there remained, and we began to entertain serious fears, that perhaps a month might pass and still the vessel continue in the same spot. Every effort was made to get her off. Leaving Captain, Pilot, and hands to work the ship, I must not fail to observe our Indian guests, who have come alongside to sell a large sturgeon, and look at the strange craft. One Indian made his appearance on the quarter deck, wearing a blue coat with U. S. Navy buttons, and a British glazed chapeau. He presented a truly ludicrous appearance. His uniform indicated that he went for a joint occupancy of Oregon by England and the United States! Alongside appeared a canoe containing an Indian mother and pappoose; I made signs for her to bind her child upon the board,

a la Chinook. At first she understood me as desirous of taking the child on board. To this proposition she did not seem inclined to assent, but upon further explanation, I saw the little fellow bound hand and foot with thongs, while his head was rendered immoveable by a head-board. When all was done, the child was stowed carefully away in the head of the canoe! Nothwithstanding the Indians did what they could for our amusement, the day appeared long. To be aground on a sand bank is even more tedious than to be in a calm at sea. The good ship "Massachusetts" with its numerous tenants in not a few points, resembled the 'Castle of Indolence' described by Thompson:

"Their only labor was to kill the time,
(And labor dire it is, and weary woe
They sit, they loll, turn o'er some idle rhyme;
Then rising sudden, to the glass they go,
Or saunter forth with tott'ring steps and slow;
This soon too rude an exercise they find,
Straight on the couch their limbs again they throw,
Where hours on hours they, sighing lie reclined."

This morning, Saturday, May 12th, I was waked by the cheering announcement, "She is going a-head." Soon after I heard the man heaving the lead cry out, 'Quarter less four!' This was additional good news, for I recollected that the vessel would float in two and a half fathoms. We were now gliding along within a stone's throw of the banks, covered thick with forest trees and brush-wood to the water's edge. On both sides of the river the woodland extends as far as the eye can reach:

"Woody hill o'er hill encompass'd round."

Many a long year will elapse ere this song will need to be sung by the settlers of Oregon:—

"Woodman spare that tree!"

We have passed one or two Indian lodges, but alas, the once lords of the forest are no more to be seen. Their hunting and fishing grounds are nearly deserted. The small pox, measles, and other diseases, and I may add rum, have well nigh swept them all away. Our intelligent pilot, who has been twenty years in the country, remarked that since his arrival "95 per cent. of the Indians had died off."

But here we are at 12 o'clock, M. fast upon another sandbank, twenty-five miles from where we started this morning, and 45 from the mouth of the river. About 4 o'clock, P. M., got off, and proceeded twenty-five miles further up, and came to anchor a few miles above Cowlitz river. To-day, for the first time, saw Mt. Hood. On a previous day I had caught a view of Mt. St. Helens. They are noble and majestic mountains. To these add Mt. Rainer, all peaks of the Cascade range, and they form a trio of as sublime mountain elevations as are any where to be found upon our globe. One clear and distinct view of those mountains leaves an impression upon the beholder's mind never to be effaced. Easily can their towering summits, capped with eternal snows, be called up in imagination before the mind.

This morning Sabbath, May 13th, the vessel came to anchor off Fort Vancouver, and although it was not convenient to have public service on ship-board amidst the necessary confusion attending the ship's duties, yet it was pleasant when we arrived off the pier, and the pilot asked, "Where are all the gentlement of the Fort?" to listen to the reply, "They are at church." How, methought, can gentlemen be better employed during the hours of the holy Sabbath than in worshipping God. Would that all who profess themselves gentlemen were thus to be found on God's holy Day.

I much regretted, however, to hear the firing of salutes, from ship and shore. Such things but illy comport with the sacredness of the Sabbath, or roughly harmonize with the command, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." I have always admired the reply of our worthy Sandwich Island Governor Kekuanoa, who refused to fire a national salute in compliment to the frigate "United States," in the fall of 1843. This vessel arrived in the outer harbor of Honolulu on the Sabbath. A lieutenant was sent on shore, by Captain Armstrong, to notify the Governor that the ship was ready to fire a salute. The Governor was informed of the lieutenant's errand, while at church, and sent back word that he would attend to the business *apopo*, (to-morrow.)

Our sailing up the Columbia was exceedingly pleasant. This river abounds with much beautiful scenery, agreeably diversified by valleys, hills and mountains. At present the whole country, along the river's banks, abounds with a heavy growth of forest trees, some of which are of immense dimensions. Among these trees I observed the pine, hemlock, maple, sycamore and poplar. I looked in vain for the chestnut and walnut of the Atlantic coast, and if I was correctly informed, they are not to be found in Oregon. From the mouth of the river as far up as Fort Vancouver, a distance of ninety miles, probably the number of settlements or small clearings in the forest, would not exceed twenty, including three or four sawmills. Even the view of a log cabin was exceedingly pleasant to the eye. On Sabbath morning, May 13th, we passed "New Plymouth," where there was a very good log house, which presented an air of neatness within and without. The master of the establishment came to the door and welcomed us with a tune upon his flute, the soft and melodious sounds coming over the gentle waters, wafted by the morning breeze, fell soothingly upon the ear. The lover of nature will find ample range for the gratification of his visual and mental powers, in ascending the noble Columbia.

V.—GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF OREGON.

Having ascended the Columbia to the highest point which I expected to advance, and expecting to spend some weeks in travelling among the settlements along the banks of the Willamette, I endeavored to inform myself with reference to the general outlines of the Territory of Oregon, so that I might understand the relation of that part which I was about to visit, to the whole. I now began to realize that Oregon was indeed "a great country," considered with reference to its number of square miles, the length of its rivers, and height of its mountains. This morning (May 14) took breakfast with the officers of the Hudson Bay Company when I met the Company's agent, Mr. Grant, from Fort Hall, who had come to the Fort to obtain his annual supply of goods. The presence of a man, from his "home" at Fort Hall, six or seven hundred miles in the interior of the country, was well calculated to impress the mind with the truth of the statement, that Oregon embraced a territory equal in extent to all of New England, and the Middle States, with the addition of Virginia, N. & S. Carolina, and a good part of Georgia; or an area more than three times as large as England, Scotland, Ireland, and the neighboring Islands belonging to the British Empire. Oregon extends from 42° to 49° of N. L., and from 110° to 124° of W. L., embracing an area of 400,000 square miles, and watered by the Columbia and its numerous tributaries.

It is distinctly divided into three grand divisions:—Lower, Middle and Upper Oregon. 1. Lower Oregon embraces the territory lying between the ocean and the President, or Cascade mountains, the Willamette being the principal river of this division. 2. Middle Oregon lies between the Cascade and the Blue mountains, the Shutes and Umatilla being the principal rivers of this division. 3. And Upper Oregon lies between the Blue and Rocky mountains, the Lewis and its tributaries being the rivers of this division.

The Middle and Upper sections of the country remain unsettled by any white population, except the trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company, and the Missionary stations. Upper Oregon is described as "a rocky, barren, broken country, traversed in all directions by stupendous mountain spurs, on peaks of which, snow lies nearly all the year." The Middle region of Oregon, being less elevated, possesses a milder climate and better soil, remarkably well adapted to the purposes of grazing. This is very manifest from the immense herds of horses in possession of the Indians, who allow them to graze in large companies, and cannot, of course, make any provision for them during the winter months.

VI.—LOWER OREGON.—POPULATION.

This division lies along the coast, and extends as far inland as the Cascade mountains. It is heavily timbered, well watered, and well adapted to farming and manufacturing purposes. A census has recently been taken of this portion of Oregon. I obtained a copy, on application to Governor Lane, who had just ordered it to be made, in view of the establishment of the Territorial Government of the U. S. over the country.

Summary of the Census Returns of the Territory of Oregon, for the year 1849, made under the provisions of Section 4 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon"—Approved August 14, 1848

Counties.	Males under 21 years	Males 21 years and over	Females of all ages	Foreigners: Males under 21 yrs	Foreigners: Males over 21 yrs	Foreigners: Females all ages	Total number of citizens	Total No. Foreigners	Total.
Benton,	271	229	370				870		870
Champoeg,	465	458	647	5	94	13	1570	112	1682
Clackamas,	401	390	585		12	5	1376	17	1393
Clatsop,	49	100	75		3		224	3	227
Lewis,	39	33	37	1	31	4	109	36	145
Linn,	295	269	359				923		923
Polk,	337	327	509		1		1173	1	1174
Tuality,	346	293	468	4	23	8	1107	35	1142
Va'couver	Am* 31	For 26 - 60	4	22	20	2	39	12	80	79	159
Yamhill,	394	402	557	3	8	4	1353	15	1368
Aggregate,	2601	2523	3327	15	211	46	8785	298	9083

* Children under 14 years of age.

Remarks.—The above statistical table does not include the aborigines of the country, half-breeds and Hawaiians. At the time the census was taken, considerable discussion was elicited upon the point, whether any but white inhabitants would be allowed to become enrolled as American citizens, and entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise. Some Hawaiians presented themselves before the proper officers, and desired to become American citizens, and be allowed to vote at the coming election on the 1st of June, but the Governor did not feel authorized by the existing laws of the U. S. to allow them to do it. The subject was referred to Judge Bryant, the Supreme Judge of the Territory, and he expressed a similar opinion, although he was not perfectly decided in his opinion that it would be in violation of the U. S. laws for Hawaiians to become citizens. The law was explicit with reference to the African race, and the aborigines of the country, but it was evidently a new feature in the process of the naturalization of foreigners, for individuals of Asiatic descent to make application for papers of citizenship.

During the month of May several hundred foreigners were naturalized. I was somewhat amused with the mode of application, adopted by one who, presenting himself before the officer, asked for "two and a half dollars worth of Yankeeism."

By referring to this table it will appear that Benton, Champoeg, Clackamas, Lynn, Polk, Tuality, and Yamhill counties are densely populated, compared with the remainder, Clatsop, Lewis, and Vancouver.—The former are situated in the valley of the Willamette, where reside a large proportion of all the white inhabitants of the Territory. Clatsop county is near the mouth of Columbia river, Lewis about the Nisqually settlement on the straits of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver about the Fort of Vancouver.

VII.—FORT VANCOUVER—VISIT TO CALSAS PLAINS.

This morning, May 14th, visited the Fort, or the extensive stores, store-houses, and offices of the Hudson Bay Company. The extensive mechanical operations, which have in the estimation of former visitors, imparted so much animation to this central depót of the "Company," are now almost entirely suspended. Scores of the Company's servants are now seeking their fortunes in the mines of California. It is clearly apparent that affairs at the Fort are in a transition state.—The old and rigid discipline is relaxing; a new order of things is gradually coming about; and one is inclined to think that the glory of Vancouver's Fort is departing. The introduction of U. S. laws into the territory necessarily will have a powerful influence upon the government of the Company's servants. A person now, who may be charged with crime, cannot be sent to Canada for trial, but may seek protection behind the Ægis of U. S. Territorial laws. This very week Mr. Douglass, hitherto at the head of the Company's establishment, is to remove with his family to Vancouver's Island, there to officiate as Governor. Mr. Ogden is to become his successor at the Fort. This gentleman some months since distinguished himself in the rescue of numerous captives, who were seized and cruelly treated by the Indians at the massacre of Dr. Whitman. His long experience as an Indian Trader, admirably qualified him satisfactorily to conduct such a negotiation with a tribe of savages, thirsting for blood. For fourteen hours he stood arguing and reasoning the matter with the Indians before they would give up the captives. At length he succeeded in obtaining every individual held in captivity. It is but repeating the remark in the mouth of every person acquainted with the circumstances, that "no one but Mr. Ogden could have succeeded so well." He is now past the meridian of life, but possessed of remarkable energy. A smart shake of the fever and ague does not incapacitate him for overhauling goods and invoices, and conducting an extensive correspondence.

In strolling about the premises I chanced to fall in with a group of Sandwich Islanders. Much to the credit of the company, it pays the salary of an Hawaiian preacher and school teacher. At the time of my visit he was labering under serious hindrances, in consequence of so many of his countrymen leaving for the mines, and others becoming (palaka) indifferent to religion. He accompanied me to visit an old *kanaka* who had been nearly forty years in the Company's service, during which period he had visited England. He said that he had been away from the Islands 'three tens and nine years,' having originally left in the ill-fated "Tonquin," which was blown up on the N. W. coast. I next visited the Company's bark Columbia taking on board a cargo of wheat for the Russian settlement at Sitka. The vessel was partially unmanned, several sailors having taken French leave for the mines. It is remarkable how wide spread is this gold mania.

Agreeably to appointment, went on shore this morning, May 15, to accompany a party on an excursion to Calsas Plains, situated about seven miles in rear of the Fort, and upon the North side of the Columbia. The weather was cold, rendering an overcoat very comfortable. Our party consisted of Governor Douglass and daughter, Mr. Birnie and daughter, and myself. Our small cavalcade gallopped away at a rapid gait, and was soon out of sight amidst the dense and stately forest trees skirting the beautiful plain upon which the Fort is situated. As we passed along, I was much instructed by the remarks of Mr. Douglass, who spake of the trees and shrubs in the forests of Oregon, as Solomon "spake of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." After passing through the forests of stately pines, and over two small patches of prairie land, we came to the Calsas Plains, so called from an edible root found there by the Indians. This prairie is several miles in circumference, and contains three or four settlements, situated at the respectful distance of more than a mile apart. Our object was to visit a lady, whom I had met at the Islands on her first arrival from London. On seeing us emerge from the forest she came out and gave us a cordial welcome. It was an interesting event, amid the solitude of a prairie, to meet a lady of intelligence and refinement, who had, with her husband, commenced gathering around them the comforts of a home. At the time of our visit he was absent at the mines. A blazing fire was soon kindled, much to my gratification, although our kind hostess regarded it as a pleasant May morning! "Now," says Mrs. C., "I am not obliged to go two miles into the country, to obtain soil for my flower-pots." Very true, one could enjoy more elbow room on a prairie in Oregon, than in the crowded streets of London! She was usefully and happily employed in teaching several pupils, among whom was an interesting boy, the son of Mr. Von Pfister, who lost his life in California.—For a long time I shall remember my pleasant excursion to Calsas Plains.

On our return to the Fort, in the middle of the afternoon, I found a boat about ready to start for Portland, fourteen miles up the Willamette. A sketch of my rambles thro' the beautiful valley of this river, I must reserve for another leaf of my Log-Book.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1849.

Japan.

In the November No. of our paper, there is a brief notice of the "Lagoda" having fifteen of her crew escape in the Japan sea; and in the December No. an account of McDonald's leaving the "Plymouth" for an adventure in Japan. We are now able to furnish our readers with a sequel to their adventures. The names of the young men from the "Lagoda" were as follows:

Robert McCoy, Philadelphia, Penn.;
*John Bull, Kempville, N. Y.;
Jacob Boyd, Springfield, Essex Co., N.J.;
John Martin, Rochester, N. Y.;
Melchar Biffar, New York City;
John Waters, half-caste, Sand. Islands;
Ezra Goldthwait, and eight natives of the Sandwich Islands. All these left the Lagoda about the 5th of June, 1848, and fled to Japan, in three whale boats. They made the land near the Straits of Matsmai. After a variety of adventures, by land and water, at one time confined in prison, then breaking out and escaping, on the 2nd of September, having been for sometime confined on board a junk, they were ordered to be brought to Nagasaki, and were brought into the presence of the Governor. McCoy reports that on entering the "Town House" he was made to tread upon a crucifix, in the floor, made of either brass or composition. One of the others asserts that not stepping upon it, he was thrust back and made to do the business to the satisfaction of the Japanese. While arraigned for trial various questions were asked them, such as follows: "Did you come to this country as spies?" Answer, "No." "What did you come for?" Answer, "Whales." "Do you eat whales?" Answer, "Make oil out of them." At this interview Dutch officers were present. They were removed to a prison, or temple, about one mile from the city. Here they broke out and escaped to the mountains, but were retaken, brought to the city and confined in the common prison, situated on the site of the old Catholic church. They were now shut up in cages and treated more cruelly.—About this time the Dutch superintendant wrote to the authorities at Batavia about these young men. All escaped the third time from prison, but were retaken and more cruelly treated, being confined in cages, with their feet made fast in stocks, and allowed no fire, no lights, and but little clothing. On the 17th of December one of the Sandwich Islanders, Maui, hung himself, and two days after his body was removed and buried, but his companions were not allowed to attend his remains to the grave. On the 24th of January died Ezra Goldthwaite. He had been ill for some time, and was attended by a Japanese physician. Sometime before he died, he was quite deranged. During their confinement one other was sick and delirious, and it is the belief of all the captives that there was "foul play" with their companions. In March they learned that another American was confined in Nagasaki.

We will now furnish some facts relating to that American, who was none other than Ronald McDonald. It may be recollected by some of our readers that this young man voluntarily left the Am. whaleship Plymouth, and was furnished with boat, sextant, compass, &c., by Capt. Edwards. On landing he intentionally capsized his boat, and was kindly received by the Japanese. After being on shore eight days he was taken under the charge of four Matsmai officers. At Matsmai he was imprisoned from the [6th of September until about the first of October. Subsequently he was removed to Nagasaki, and was brought before the Governor in the Town Hall. On entering he saw upon the pavement a crucifix, and an image of the Virgin Mary and the Savior when an infant. He was compelled to tread on these when he entered with the crowd into the Town Hall. Then he was questioned in regard to his coming to Japan, and whether he believed in the God of Heaven. To which he replied that he did. He was given to understand that the images he had trampled on were the Devil of Japan. During his imprisonment he had several scholars among the Japanese interpreters, which doubtless contributed to the kind treatment which he generally received. McDonald, for the first time met the other captives on the 26th of March, at the Town Hall, although they had been prisoners for months in the same city.

Knowledge that these young men were imprisoned in Japan, led Commodore Geisenger, Commander of the East India U. S. squadron, to despatch the "Preble," Commander Glynn, for their rescue. This vessel arrived in the Japanese waters about the last of April. On her approach, Japanese officers warned her Commander off, but he pushed forward and came to anchor near the city of Nagasaki, where the prisoners were in confinement. The report of the Preble's guns inspired hope in their bosoms, although the Japanese evidently designed to keep from them all knowledge that an American man-of-war was in port. McCoy reports that he had threatened the Japanese with a visit of such a vessel if he was not treated better, but they only laughed at his threats. They hold foreigners in supreme contempt.

Several interviews were held between Commandnr Glynn, and the authorities. The Japanese evidently intended to evade any direct communication between the Commander of the Preble, and the Emperor. He was put off from day to day, and given to understand that "by and bye" he might expect to have the business attended to. The prompt and decisive action of Com. Glynn seemed to infuse some new ideas into the minds of the Japanese. He distinctly told them the object of his visit, and if the Japanese authorities were determined not to surrender the prisoners, then he should leave immediately and report to his superior officer. A time was appointed for their delivery, but if they were not forthcoming the Preble would sail. Before the time had elapsed they were delivered over to the Dutch merchants, and transferred to the Preble.

During their captivity these young men gathered much interesting information respecting the country and the the Japanese government. McDonald, but more especially McCoy succeeded in acquiring a tolerable knowledge of the colloquial Japanese language. We hope that ere long a more full report of these young men will be spread before the world, together with the visit of the "Preble." It opens a new chapter in the intercourse of foreigners with the exclusive Japanese.

The "Preble" returned to China, where the Americans were left to be sent to the U. States, but the Sandwich Islanders were brought to Honolulu.

In our next we intend giving some account of the Loo Chooans, and the visit of the "Preble."

☞ There is a certain newspaper in Boston, of no small pretension, in the columns of which for January 27, 1849, we notice some stanzas entitled "My Country's Flag of Stars." These lines have this superscription, "Written for the Flag of the Union." We would merely add, that the same, *verbatim*, are to be found in the "Friend" for October 15, 1845. The author was a sailor on board the U. S. S. Portsmouth. His manner of placing the manuscript copy of the same in our hands, induced the belief on our part that he was no plagiarist.

☞ McDonald, of Japanese celebrity, is a native of Astoria, in Oregon, his father having been once an officer in the Hudson Bay Company's service, but now residing in Canada.

☞ Never chase a lie. Let it alone, and it will run itself to death. I can work out a good character much faster than any one can lie me out of it.—[Dr. Beecher.

---

* This young man reported himself at the Sand Islands, in March, 1848, as John Brady, from Kentville, N. Y. See Friend, Apr. 1848, page 29.

AN AMERICAN GIRL "BEFORE THE MAST."—From the Polynesian of August 25th, we learn that on board the whale ship 'C. Mitchell,' seven months from home, there was discovered a female who had shipped as a sailor in Nantucket. "When summoned into the Captain's presence, immediately after the discovery, she made a full and voluntary confession, whereupon she was taken into the cabin, a state-room set apart for her use, and every attention shown her that could be extended to a female on board ship." To the American Consul at Paita she reported that she belonged to Rochester, N. Y., of respectable parents, but in consequence of misfortune was abandoned by them, although she had resolved not to lead an abandoned life. She was taken under the charge of the Am. Consul, and was elated with the idea of returning to the United States. "Too much praise," remarks the correspondent of the Polynesian, "cannot be awarded to the Capt. of the 'C. Mitchell,' the Am. Consul, Captains of vessels in port, residents, &c., for the interest they took in her welfare, and the measures they adopted for her comfort and safe passage to her native home."

THE PACIFIC NEWS.—This is the title of a new paper, to be published tri-weekly at San Francisco. We are much pleased with the tone and spirit of Nos. 1 and 3, and shall be glad to see additional numbers. For these we are indebted to Wm. Ladd, Esq. From an article entitled "Gold Mines," we clip the following:

"Upon the Sacramento and its tributaries, are at work about fifteen thousand men, and with the year ending next January, they will doubtless relieve the earth of little less than $20,000,000, and this we consider a moderate estimate.

"Upon the San Joaquin and its tributaries there are some twenty thousand men now at work, who will earn by January next some $20,000,000. According to this calculation, this country will yield not less than $40,000,000 annually."

☞The attention of the Protestant Missionaries is called to the following resolution. At the Monthly Concert, held in Honolulu, in Sept., it was voted, that the avails of the collection for the next two months be appropriated to the Tualatin Academy, Oregon, and that other stations be invited to co-operate.

N. B.—Remarks upon the Academy may be expected in the next number of the Friend.

☞Latest advices from England and Europe, indicate that the gold mania is there raging with terriffic fury!

[COMMUNICATED.]

Visit to Guam—No Supplies—an Alarming Earthquake.

Mr. Editor—Presuming that it may prove interesting to your readers, I hereby transmit you a hasty, and perhaps rather imperfect sketch of an earthquake which took place at the Ladrone Islands, on the 25th of January last, a day which will long be remembered in the annals of those Islands.

We were laying at anchor, at the Island of Guam, at the usual anchorage inside of the reef, in company with a fleet of about 20 sail of whalemen, endeavoring to recruit ship, preparatory to encountering the cold, damp, foggy and cheerless weather of a N. W. season. We use the term *endeavoring*, as owing to an article which appeared in the columns of your valued journal, under the signature of *Blue Water*, (extolling those Islands for the varied and bountiful supplies which could there be obtained,) almost the entire fleet was induced to direct its course thither, not to partake of the bounties of nature, so lavishly diffused, (as we were led to believe,) but to meet with a cruel and bitter disappointment, an almost total absence of fruit and vegetables to shield us from the attacks of that dire scourge to seamen, on protracted voyages, the SCURVY. A fearful account will no doubt be made on the return of the fleet. Death and disease, however, at the period of our stay there, was stalking through the land with fearful and appalling strides, decimating the inhabitants, and carrying terror and dismay into every hamlet. This may in some measure account for the paucity of supplies, and we will charitably presume it is so, as it must have been widely different in *Blue Water's* time.

But to our subject, craving pardon for this digression: the 25th of January was a serene and beautiful day, the trades blowing very moderately, cooling and refreshing the atmosphere, the woods in our vicinity, resounding with the heavy blows of the axe, or ringing with the merry laugh of the careless mirth loving mariner, as metamorphosed into a back woodsman, he vigorously plied his axe to wood his ship; the slumbering bosom o. the bay dotted with the swift whale-boat, ever and anon darting with the rapidity of an arrow from ship to shore, shore to ship, or ship to ship, in the varied performance of their duties, presented a pleasing and an interesting view. But lo! at 3 P. M., in the midst of this busy scene, a distant rumbling and unearthly sound is heard in the direction of the mountains, trending westerly; louder, nearer, and more distinct it approaches us; when in an instant rocks, mountains, forests and shipping, reel and rock to and fro quicker than thought, in one great convulsive throe; the earth yawns open in many places, disclosing deep fissures, and spouts forth fresh water; almost every church on the island is either shattered or destroyed, (being about the only stone buildings there); the affrighted inhabitants rush from their frail tenements, and throwing themselves on their faces to the earth, lustily repeat their prayers, (being Catholics,) and we hesitate not to affirm they prayed in sincerity. The shock lasted about forty-five seconds, and would have levelled to the dust any modern built city, of brick or stone, on the habitable globe. On board ship it was almost impossible to stand erect without holding on for support; the clattering of the chain cables, the appalling rumbling beneath us, united with the din of every moveable thing on ship board, in rapid motion, sounded as though 10,000 Chinese gongs had burst forth in one simultaneous concert. The motion was lateral, and inconceivably rapid, with three heavy, distinct perpendicular shocks, as though the ship was beating over a reef. It extended to all the islands composing the group, and ships which arrived afterwards, felt the shock sensibly, two days sail from land with a fair wind. At the watering place the sea came in and caused an alteration there, and one ship which lay at anchor, came near being thrown on shore, parting her chain and losing her anchor. Rumors were rife of lives being lost, but of this we are not positive, their houses being built of such light materials and so loosely thrown together, that would be almost impossible to shake them off their equilibrium. After the first shock had subsided, and the inhabitants had regained a little self possession, they seized their priest and fled with him to the mountains, thinking, as we suppose, to place him in greater security from personal danger. We had a great number of light shocks during the three following days, at every recurrence of which, the inhabitants would repeat their prayers, saying the island was about to swim.

About 25 years since they experienced a pretty severe shock, but neither the memory of the oldest inhabitant, nor oral tradition can recal to mind so tremendous a shock as that on the afternoon of the 25th January last.

Yours respectfully,

WHALEMAN'S FRIEND.

Ship Braganza,
Honolulu Harbor, Sept. 24.

TO HONOLULU SUBSCRIBERS.—We are obliged to employ a native carrier, and should he neglect to leave our paper where directed, subscribers will be supplied upon application to the Editor.

PAINFUL INCIDENT.—We regret to learn by the arrival of the ship Prince de Joinville from Canton, whence she sailed Dec. 7th, the loss at Sea of our young friend Burritt H. Shepard, son of Mr. Fitch Shepard, aged 19. Mr. S. was a member of the Senior Class in the New York University, and a young man of much promise.

On account of impaired health, and by the advice of his physician and friends, he embarked for Canton in Oct. 1847, in the ship Matilda, to recover his health and invigorate his constitution. He visited several of the principal ports on his way, and arrived at Canton in September last, via Cape Horn, California and the Sandwich Islands.

He remained in Canton till Dec. visiting the places of interest in the vicinity; and finding his health entirely restored, he embarked for home with high hopes and fond anticipations of soon meeting his friends and resuming his place and studies in the University. But by a solemn and mysterious Providence he was lost overboard a few hours after the ship left the port, and all his hopes blasted in a moment.

The day was bright and clear, and the wind fair. The ship was going nine or ten knots an hour, when suddenly the spirit-stirring cry was heard, "A man overboard, throw over the life-buoy." The ship was hove to, a boat lowered and every effort made which personal regard or humanity suggested, but to no purpose. He struggled manfully with the rolling billows to reach the life-buoy, but in vain. The captain with his glass watched him from the deck with interest, till the boat was half way to him, when he sunk exhausted, and his body went down to sleep amid the coral reefs of the ocean till the sea shall be summoned to give up her dead, while his spirit ascended, it is believed to join his mother in Heaven. The sad intelligence has wrung the hearts of many friends with anguish, and the more so because of the hopes which he had excited of future usefulness.—[N. Y. Evangelist, April 17, 1849.

☞With sad emotions we read the above notice of young Shepard's death. Our recollection of him is quite vivid. He was an interesting, intelligent and promising young man, and his untimely death must have been severely felt by his kindred and friends.

FROM VALPARAISO.—*Arrival of the Sophia Walker, with Ninety Thousand Dollars worth of Gold Dust.*—The ship Sophia Walker, Captain E. G. Wiswell, arrived at this port this forenoon in the short run of 64½ days from Valparaiso—and *nineteen* days from the Equator. She brings a large amount of gold dust, valued at from $80,000 to $90,000, of which $40,000 is in charge of Captain J. H. Spring, late of ship Huntress, of New York, sold at San Francisco, and is owned by Oliphant & Co., of that city. The remainder of the precious metal is consigned to Baltimore houses. Captain Spring came passenger in the Sophia Walker, and also Charles E Hitchcock, from Oahu, and J. R. Schaffer, of Baltimore. The Sophia Walker left this port on the 18th of November for Valparaiso, and has made the voyage out and back in five months and 18 days.—[Bost. Journal.

No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting.

Miss Mitchell, the Discoverer of a New Comet.

From a late "N. Y. Evangelist" we copy the following interesting statements respecting the achievements in the science of astronomy by a young lady of Nantucket. Not merely the lover of this sublime science will rejoice in this triumph, but every American must experience a thrill of delight, when he learns that one of his countrywomen—a Miss yet in her "teens" has won the palm, when the veteran Astronomers of England, Germany and Italy were her competitors for the prize. We have another instance wherein the accomplished scholar and statesman Mr. Everett, transfers a name from the records of village obscurity, to the scroll of historic immortality. It may be recollected that Mr. E. first took by the hand, Mr. Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith"—the reader of fifty languages, and introduced him to the learned of two hemispheres.

"In the year 1831, a gold medal, of the value of twenty ducats, was founded by Frederick VI., King of Denmark, to be awarded to any person who should first discover a "telescopic comet." This foundation was offered with the following conditions: 1. The medal was to be given to the first discoverer of any comet, which at the time of its discovery was invisible to the naked eye, and whose period was unknown. 2. The discovery must be made known by the *first* post after the discovery, to the Astronomer Royal at London. If no regular mail left the place of discovery, it must be sent by the first opportunity of another kind. An exact compliance was indispensable; and the medal would be given to the discoverer who earliest complied with the condition. 3. The exact position of the comet must be described, and the direction in which it is moving. 4. Observations sufficient to settle these points must be made, and each observation sent off, the first without waiting for the second, the second without waiting for the third, &c. 5. The medal to be assigned in twelve months after the discovery—Messrs. Baily & Schumacker to decide if a discovery has been made. If they differ, Mr. Gauss, of Gottingen, to decide; and these gentlemen agreed to communicate mutually to each other any announcement of a discovery.

On the 1st of October, 1847, at half-past ten o'clock, P. M., Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, discovered a "telescopic comet." On the 3d of Oct., at 7½. P. M., Father de Vico saw it at Rome. On the 7th of Oct., 9, 20m., Mr. Davies saw it at Cranbrook, Kent, in England; and on the 11th of Oct., Madame Rumker discovered it at Hamburg.

Mr. Mitchell took no steps to obtain the medal for his daughter, not thinking it at all probable that she had anticipated others.—But he transmitted by the first mail that left the island of Nantucket, information of the discovery, to W. C. Bond, Esq., Director of the Observatory at Cambridge. The priority of Miss Mitchell's discovery was admitted throughout all Europe. President Everett, of Harvard University, was anxious that the claims of Miss Mitchell should be presented, and he took the matter earnestly in hand.—One difficulty stood in the way—the condition had not been complied with. The earliest mail that left Nantucket after the discovery, did inform Mr. Bond of the fact. But Mr. Bond was not the Royal Professor of Astronomy at London; and the gentlemen with whom the award rested, decided that as the condition was not complied with, Miss Mitchell could not have the medal.

Gov. Everett was not discouraged. He sent all the letters and documents touching the case—the letter to Mr. Bond, bearing the post-mark of October 3—to R. P. Flamken, Esq., Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Copenhagen. This gentleman obtained an audience with the King of Denmark. He referred the whole matter to Prof. Schumacker, with an order to report at once. The report was favorable to the claims of our fair countrywoman The King was pleased to regard the letter to Mr. Bond, as compliance in spirit with the condition. He ordered the information to be sent to Miss Mitchell, that as soon as the medal could be struck it should be transmitted to her. The courtesy of the King of Denmark must be admitted. The zeal of Gov. Everett in behalf of one whom he never saw, is deserving of all praise. The whole transaction must be regarded with great interest by all the friends of American science."

CURIOUS PHENOMENA.—We take the following from the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London," 1842:

Chili.—"Dr. Weyman, a protégé of Baron Humbolt, and a fellow-passenger, tells me that Chili is to a mineralogist or geologist one of the most interesting countries in the world, and that her botanical productions are, although less numerous, less known than those of Peru. He says that the province of Copiapo is in a state of constant agitation from earthquakes, and that the whole face of the country is progressively undergoing most interesting changes from these convulsions.—He states that this is the case, more or less, throughout Chili; but that, unless scientific persons are present to observe and compare the extraordinary effects of these convulsions of the earth, much will be lost to the scientific world. According to the Doctor, Valparaiso and most part of the coast of Chili have risen several feet from the level of the sea of late years. This accounts for two streets having been gained on the ocean in that city since I first arrived there, in 1817. The water is very deep close to the beach all round the bay. When at Valdivia, in 1820, we observed that there was only two feet of water where six Dutch line-of-battle ships had anchored sixty or seventy years before. The rivers of Birbir and Imperial are now scarcely navigable for boats at their mouths, whereas, when Ercilla wrote his 'Araucana,' 300 years ago, large vessels sailed some distance up those streams. The Doctor assures me that Lake Titicaca is 12,100 feet above the level of the sea, and the Ceno de Toledo, between Arequipa and Puno, is 17,200. —(Note made during my voyage from Peru to the Sandwich Islands in 1831. W. M.")

"Not a single teetotaller in all Ireland," said Father Matthew, in his speech at Cork, "is known to have died either of famine or the fever."

Whoever is not persuaded by reason, will not be convinced by authority.

Deaths and Obituaries.

On our return to the Islands, we much regretted to learn that the venerable Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had been removed by death, although the event had long been anticipated by himself and by all who were aware of his precarious state of health. For years, it might almost be said in truth, that he had been a dying man He died July 29th, and had he survived another month would have been just 57 years of age. He was born in Dover, Vt.; commenced a successful mercantile business in Boston, with flattering prospects of wealth, but by an interesting train of providential events, literally renouncing the pursuit of gain, he turned his correct and business-like talents into a channel for the welfare of his Divine Master, and the interests of the Church. During a period of 27 years—honestly and conscientiously devoted to the secular agency of the Sandwich Islands Mission and such other missionary labor as could be performed by a layman, he has shown that it was a full, unreserved and hearty consecration which he made of himself to God, and the interests of missions. There was a correctness about all his financial concerns, as agent of the mission, that reflected the highest credit upon his character. His influence and acquaintance were extensive, but not more so than the esteem and respect which were shown him. His death will be severely felt, by not only his family, and missionary associates, but the public has suffered a loss.—The influence and example, however, of such a man will long be felt. A good man's deeds are not forgotten. His presence may not be seen amongst us, but recollection of his virtues and excellencies will be long cherished. "The memory of the just is blessed."

DIED—In San Francisco, July 29, HENRIETTA EUGENIE, aged 28 years, daughter of J. C. Zimmerman, Esq., Consul of the Netherlands at New York, and wife of Frank Ward, Esq., of that place.

In company with a numerous concourse of the citizens of San Francisco, it was our melancholy privilege to attend the funeral of the deceased. This instance of mortality was calculated most impressively to inculcate the sentiment that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The family of which she was a most esteemed member had just arrived in the country, with worldly prospects the fairest, but thus suddenly a mysterious Providence had caused a dark cloud to overspread the household. Only a few days previous to her most unexpected departure, she and her husband had bid adieu to a beloved parent who had accompanied his children to their new home, but the very next steamer would convey the sad intelligence that the Angel of Death had visited the happy family circle. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mines, an Episcopal clergyman. His remarks on the occasion were most appropriate and impressive, and his allusions to the virtues of the deceased peculiarly touching. Slowly the procession accompanied the departed to the cemetery, where sorrowing friends and strangers committed her remains to the dust, "looking for the general resurrection and the life of the world to come, thro' our Lord Jesus Christ."—[ED.

DIED—In San Francisco, April 24th, MRS. SIMMONS, wife of Capt. Simmons.

A correspondent thus refers to this interesting lady, under date of April 25th:—"I yesterday witnessed one of the happiest scenes it has ever been my happiness to behold—the dying scene of Mrs Simmons, wife of Capt. Simmons, of Woodstock, Vermont. You have probably known him at Honolulu. She and her husband arrived a little more than three weeks since in the steamer Oregon. Now she is a corpse. She died of the Isthmus Fever. She was an amiable and lovely young woman, a member of the Congregational Church in Woodstock, Vt., and an ornament to her profession. She died in the triumphs of faith. Infidelity itself would have wept at her touching allusions to Jesus and Heaven. Her funeral is to take place today—funeral sermon to be preached next Sabbath.—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," came home to my heart with peculiar power as I witnessed her smiling countenance and heard her cheerful voice even in the hour of dissolution. May we and ours, and our people, live the life of the righteous that we may die their death."—[T. D. H.

"*In the midst of Life we are in Death.*"—In crossing a stream in Kipahulu, East Maui, August 7, WILLIAM SISSON was thrown from his horse and drowned. He was a young man of some 21 years, who left a whale ship at Lahaina three years since. He was a resident of Hana at the time of his death. Will the newspapers devoted to the interests of seamen, please notice this communication? Seamen, landsmen, "in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."—[COM.

DIED—July 9th, at Sutter's Fort, California, Mr. AMOS M. ATWELL, of Lynn, Mass, aged 23 years.

The deceased had recently arrived in the couuntry, accompanied by a brother They had started for the mines on foot, and stopped by the road-side to rest, but it appeared that deceased who had in years past been subject to fits, was again suddenly attacked, and never recovered. His remains were brought to the Fort, where they were interred, it devolving upon the Editor to officiate as a clergyman upon the occasion.

DIED—At sea, on board the U. S. brig Dolphin, in the Indian Ocean, of Typhus Fever JAMES LARRIBER, aged about 18 years, a native of Camden, Maine.

On the death of this youth I feel proud in affirming that he left behind him a character untarnished by the many vices of a seaman; he was much respected and beloved, and bid fair to have made and become an honor to the employment.

Tread lightly shipmates as you bear the pall
Of one that's bound unto another shore;
Reflect, his debt is paid, and he obeys the call,
For greater comforts may be there in store.

Hold steady shipmates the plank that now divides
His frail timbers from his mansion home;
Usher lightly into the rugged ocean's tide
A seaman's heart, no more to roam.

Oh could there be but one tender parent here beside,
To shed the tear of sympathy sincere,
Methinks it might calm the stormy ocean's tide,
And draw from many a last and grateful tear.

[COMMUNICATED.

FORE PEAK, BRIG DOLPHIN,
Oct. 21, 1848.

DROWNED, Aug. 24, in the surf at Lahaina, by the upsetting of a boat, JAMES TOWNSEND, steward on board "Minerva," aged 40. Residence unknown.

Deaths in California.—By almost every arrival from the coast, intelligence is brought of the death of one or more persons who have resided upon these Islands.—Several have already been reported, but we are not aware as the following have been published. (We are unable to give the dates.) Mr. PATTERSON, and Mr. MCKEAN, both partners of the firm of Z. Bent & Co., carpenters in Honolulu. They died about the last of July, and were buried in San Francisco. It is with sincere regret that we record the deaths of these two enterprising young men. They originally came to the Islands on board the brig Henry. Their friends reside in Nova Scotia, or on Prince Edward's Island Mr. BURROUGHS, belonging to the Island of Maui, has died, but when and where in California, we cannot report. So also THOMAS GREGORY, THOMAS LITTLE, and NOAH NUTTER. It is really distressing to learn respecting the fearful waste of human life connected with the mining operations of California. It is almost certain death for persons of intemperate habits, while many of the most robust and vigorous constitutions are incapable of undergoing the exposure, fatigue and labor attending a miner's life. We have heard of other deaths reported, but have not as yet heard the reports confirmed.

DIED—In California, in August last, Mr. JETHRO HUSSEY, a native of Nantucket, and formerly a resident at these Islands.

DIED—Last of August, on board the ship Connecticut, in San Francisco, PETER FISHER, a colored man, and long a resident in Honolulu.

DEATHS on board U. S. Sloop-of-War Preble, from June 13, to August 27, 1849.

At sea.

June 13, Wm. Lloyd, ordinary seaman, Charleston, 24.
18, James Dick, Boatswain's mate, Philadelphia, 42.
20, James Thompson, sailmaker's mate, Eng., 31.
22, Jack, passenger, Sand. Islands, age unknown.
29, Peter Thompson, ord. seaman, Philadelphia, 25.
July 1, Jacob Janson, seamen, Sweden, 39.
8, Philip Richardson, do. Maine, 27.
9, Samuel Wier, Cooper, New York, 24.
16, John Crafts, Quartermaster, Newport, R. I., 49.
17, James Vallance, Capt afterguard, Delaware City, 21,
23, Michael Laughlin, yeoman, Ireland, 28.
John Culp, orderly serg't marines, France, 27.
26, John Gardner, Capt. forecastle, Mass., 45.
29, James Quinn, Capt maintop, Delaware, 28.
August 5, Jacobus Caddus, seaman, Holland, 27.
11, James Baird, ship's corporal, Maine, 38.
13, Peter Seymour, armorer, New York, 44,
17, Wm Cozzens, seaman, Conn., 30.
19, Richard Berry, ordinary seaman, Mass., 25.
20, Jeremiah Horn, marine, Ireland, 28.

At Honolulu.

22, John Ryan, seaman, Ireland, 39.
25, Wm. Archibald, landsman, Boston, 22.
26, Thomas Coleman, act'g carp. Newfoundland, 41.
27, James Dunnett, seaman, Charleston, 24.
Sept. 6. William Cox, marine, New York, 25.
7, William Prest, seaman, Sweden, 31.
8, John Williams, cook, American.

Note.—Places of nativity, and age, taken from shipping articles, and cannot be depended on as very correct

DIED.

At San Francisco, California, on the 26th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, GILES WALLO, aged 34 years, late U. S. Vice Consul at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands

On board ship Braganza, Aug. 21, '49, John, a native of the Sandwich Islands.

On board same ship, Sept. 2, '49, HENRY SCOTT, of New Bedford, formerly of ship Chandler Price, of New Bedford, on his passage to these Islands.

Lost overboard, and was drowned, from ship Braganza, Dec. 8, '48, QUINCY A. HARLOW, seaman, of Bridgewater, Mass., aged 19 years.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—It has been ascertained that the true source of scorbutic disease, as it shows itself in our ships and prisons, is the want of potash in the blood; that salted meat contains little more than half the potash in fresh meats; and that, while an ounce of rice contains only five grains of potash, an ounce of potato contains 1,875 grains, which accounts for the great increase of the disease since the scarcity of the potato. In patients under this disease the blood is found to be deficient in potash: and it has been ascertained by repeated experiments that whatever be the diet, such patients speedily recover if a few grains (from 12 to 20) of some salt of potash be given daily. Lime-juice is regularly ordered in the navy, as a specific for the disease, and the reason of its efficacy is not the acid, but the amount of potash, being 846 grains in an ounce. On these facts, it seems possible to found a slight, but very salutary improvement in the navy. Let a portion of tartrate of potash be ordered regularly to be mixed with the lime-juice that is given out for use; and let arrangements be adopted for boiling the salt meat in steam. A large portion of the salt would thus be eliminated and the food made more wholesome. A similar course might be adopted in workhouses and prisons. If so simple a remedy is in our hands, it is criminal to neglect it.—[N. Y. Farmer & Mechanic.

THE FRIEND.

Wreck of Richmond, and Report of Ships.

The Junior arrived 28th ult. bringing intelligence of the loss of the whale ship Richmond, of Cold Spring. Winters. She was full, wanting one whale, and went on shore in the fog, Aug. 2, 3 o'clock, P. M., about 12 miles south of St. Lawrence Bay. Officers and crew escaped safely to land, and were among the Indians four days. They were kindly treated, the Indians furnishing them with deer and salmon. They assisted also in endeavoring to get the vessel off, and when that was impossible, aided in securing the provisions. The E. Frith, Panama and Junior, took each one third of the crew of the Richmond. These vessels came to anchor about 1½ miles from the ill-fated Richmond. The oil was sold as follows—E. Frith bought 900 bbls. at $1 00 per bbl. Panama bought 600 bbls. at $0.75, and the Junior bought 900 at $0.75. The ship and chattels sold for $5.00!

We have obtained these particulars from Mr. C. H. Reeves, 1st officer of the R. He reports the vessels as doing remarkably well in Bherring's Straits. Panama, E. Frith, Washington of Sag Harbor, all full.—Majestic 1500. Isaac Hicks 1500, Metacom full, J. & Elizabeth, wanting 3 whales.

☞At the head of the Anadir sea the Richmond took six whales in one week, which made 1200 bbls.

☞We regret to announce the death of Capt. WINTERS, who died at sea, Sept. 13, on board the "Elizabeth Frith," commanded by his brother.

Donations.

	For Friend.	*For Chapel*
U. S Naval Hospital,	$3,50	
Capt. Spencer, Triton,	5,00	5,00
Mr. Bush, of Lahaina.	10,00	
Mr. J. H. Smith's an. sub.		5,00
Mr. I. Montgomery,		16,00
Capt. Carraway, Bandicoot,		5,00
Mr. Bates, Amazon,		5,00
Am. wh. ship Alert,	3,00	4,00
U. S. R. Brig Lawrence,		
Capt. Frazer,		5,00
Officers,		8,50
Crew,	11,00	16,50
☞Donations "For Chapel" devoted to payment of the debt, which was originally		$2,944 41
Paid by A. S. F. Society,	$500 00	
Donations,	1,865 54	2,365 54
Present Debt,		$578 87

The Chaplain sincerely hopes the contributions from the sea-faring and resident community will enable him to entirely pay off this debt before the close of the year.

☞Donations "For Friend" devoted to the gratuitous circulation of the paper among seamen, and others.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FAVORS.—Freight free of 5 boxes of Bibles, on board the ship Montreal. by favor of Henry Pierce, Esq. Also, a similar favor by James Hunnewell, Esq., who allowed 2 barrels and 3 boxes to be conveyed from Boston to Honolulu, freight free, on board ship Tsar. A valuable package of papers, &c., from J. Hunnewell, Esq., for Seaman's Reading Room; and a similar package of valuable books, pamphlets and papers from J. C. Jones, Esq., and Mrs. Gorham, Boston.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS FOR SEAMEN.—The Seaman's Chaplain would acknowledge 25 copies of "Manual of Devotion, for Soldiers and Sailors," by an unknown gentleman in New York; the books being forwarded by J. P. Engles, of Philadelphia.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE GENERAL for the Islands of the Pacific, HONOLULU, March 9, 1849.

It is hereby notified that Consul Gen Miller has received a despatch from the Foreign Office, London, dated the 31st of last March, instructing him to take proper steps for causing to be made known within his Consular District, that, "The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered a reward of £20,000 (twenty thousand pounds sterling) to such private ship or ships of any country as may, in the judgment of their Lordships, render efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may contribute directly to extricate them from the ice."

The following is a copy of a minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty transmitted on the occasion:—

ADMIRALTY, 23d March, 1849.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are under the necessity of laying a supplementary estimate for the relief of the Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin, and Sir Jas. Ross upon the table of the House.

Their Lordships having been apprized by the last letters received from Sir James Ross, that it was his intention to direct the "Investigator" to land all the supplies, that she could spare, at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no tidings of the Expidition under Sir J. Franklin were received by the Whale Ships now about to sail, leaving the "Enterprise" to prosecute the search alone,—have consulted the highest Naval authorities as to the probable consequence of this step.

They find it to be the unanimous opinion of those most conversant with the Polar Seas, that such a separation of the ships under Sir James Ross would be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice, and would probably neutralize the entire object of the Expedition, if Sir J. Franklin's party were to be discovered at a time when the "Enterprise" had nearly exhausted her own stores. They have therefore determined upon sending out a fresh supply of provisions for both ships by the "North Star," which is now fitting, for this purpose, at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and as much farther as practicable in the direction of Lancaster Sound. and Barrow Straits, looking out for the "Investigator," or her boats.

In the event of the "Investigator" not being fallen in with, the Com'nder of the "North Star" will be directed to land the supplies at such points on the South side of Lancaster Sound, or other places indicated by Sir James Ross, as may be accessible to the "North Star," in sufficient time to secure his return across Baffin's Bay before the winter sets in.

The expense of fitting the North Star for the ice, will be £6086, and the wages of the crew, stores, provisions, on board, £6602, making £12,688, in all, which constitute the supplementary estimate now submitted to the House But, in addition to this, Her Majesty's Government has determined to offer a reward of £20,000, to be given to such private ship, or distributed amongst such private ships, of any country, or to any exploring party or parties, as may, in the judgment of the board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed directly to extricate them from the ice.

H. G. WARD.

MARRIED.

In Oregon, at Salem, May 9, by the Rev. J. L. Parrish, Mr. J. B. M'CLANE to Miss H. O JUDSON.

At Portland, Oregon, by the Rev Mr Atkinson, Capt O S HALL, master of bark "Anita," to Miss E WARREN.

PASSENGERS.

Per Maxim, from Valparaiso—F. R. Vida, Esq., and family; Don Santos Iglesia, J. J. Hernandez; Edmund Smith.

Per Joseph Albino, from Adelaide, S. A.—Dr. McDougall & lady; Geo. Greig; Dr. Durie; B. Ross; C. Oaty; Rev F. Coyle; and 18 others.

Per Connecticut, from San Francisco—John Smith; George Colburn; D. Trenor; J. Selby; W. Douglass; E. Dennis and lady; Gorham H. Nye.

Per Greyhound, from San Francisco—J. Mellish & son; W H. Christie; Joseph Stone; Chas. Crockett.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Shipping in Port, Sept. 29, 1849.

Am mer ship Mary & Adeline, McLellan, S. H. Williams & Co consignees—for Manila.
Am mer bark Mary, Bailey, S H Williams & Co; for Boston.
Peruvian brig Pacifico, for sale.
Br bark Maxim, Lindsay, F R Vida, for Valparaiso.
Am ship Tsar, Bursley, S H W & Co; for Hong Kong.
Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, F R Vida.
Br bk Swallow, Seagrove.
Am wh ship Triton, Spencer F R Vida; for U States.
do Wm Rotch, Kempton, Makee, Anthon & Co.
do Braganza, Devoll, Makee, Anthon & Co
Haw brigantine Wilhelmina, Schriever, M A & Co
Am wh ship Romulus, Bogue; for U States.
Am sloop of war Preble, Com. Glynn; for San Francisc

Arrived.

Aug 6—Br. schr Clyde, McLean, 84 days fm Auckland, N Z.
Br. bark Maxim, Lindsay, 54 days from Valparaiso.
Aug. 9—Am. brig Sabine Barmore, 17 days from San Francisco.
10—Br. schr Bandicoot, Carraway, 93 days fm Hobart Town.
14—Am. brigantine Mary Stuart, Tucker, 19 days from San Francisco.
Sept. 16—Am. whaleship Wm. Rotch, Kempton, fm Japan.
Bark Swallow, Seagrove, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
17—Schr. Fraternite, 29 ds fm Tahiti.
Ship Tsar, Bursley, 128 days from Boston.
Bark Connecticut, Penhallow, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
18—Schr. Joseph Albino, Allen, 67 ds fm Port Adelaide.
19—Braganza, Devol, fm Otchotsk sea, 2600 whale.
Schr Greyhound, Lemoine, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
26—Haw brigantine Wilhelmine, Schriever, fm Hamburg.
Sept 29—Electra, Brown, from Artic Ocean, full.
Elizabeth Frith, Winters, fm A O, full.
Junior, fm A O, full
A Barker, Barker, fm A O, nearly full.
Marengo, Devoll, fm A O, 2300.
Isaac Hicks Rice, fm A O,
Indin, Miller, fm Ochkotsk sea, full.
Montezuma, Tower, fm O sea, 2900.
Julian, Taber, fm O sea, 1500.

☞When our paper goes to press, 8 whaleships in the offing, no reports.

Sailed.

17—Schr. Bardicoot, Carraway, for Tahiti.
19—Mary Stuart, for San Francisco.
Brig Sabine, for Sydney.
Sept 25—Tahitian schr Fraternite, Richit, San Francisco.
Br brig Joseph Albino, Allen, San Francisco.
Am wh ship Alert, Green, New London, via Society Islands,
26—Haw schr Privateer, King, San Francisco
29—Haw schr Julian, Moran, Concepcion and Valparaiso.

Spoken.

By the Braganza, July 2, 1849, Champion, N. B., 2200; 4th, Roman, N B., 2200; 8th, Romulus, Mystic, 500; Splendid, Cold Spring, 300; 15th, Nile, Greenport, 1000; 23d, Fellows, Stonington, 1500; Aug. 6, Cabinet, Stonington, 1000; heard from July 15—Huntress, N. B., 2700; Montezuma, N. B., 2750; Chandler Price, N. B., 2750.

Memoranda.

Capt Kempton, of the Wm Rotch, reports upon the authority of Capt Folger, of the Monticello, that the bark Emigrant of New Bedford, foundered at sea about April 1st, in the vicinity of the French Rock, N of New Zealand. There are strong fears that all were lost, Parts of the vessel have been picked up by several vessels. The Monticello and Barkley experienced the same gale.

July 2, left at the Bonin Islands, Monticello, 45 mos, 1500 sp all well;—3, spoke Olympia, 23 mos, 800 sp;—13, L B Jenny, 34 mos, 1500 sp;—4, Alabama, 37 mos, 1300 sperm.



Just Received and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B—Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

*** It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift. or pay the whole or a part of its value Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

School Books.

Teachers and others can be supplied with a few school books at the Chaplain's study. The assortment comprises Primary Geographies, Arithmetics, Grammars, Reading Books, Webster's Dictionaries, &c.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one, or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan,s, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

Notice to Masters of Whaleships.

☞Your ships will be reported correctly in the Friend and Polynesian, if, on your arrival, a report is left at the Polynesian Office. Unless you are willing to take this trouble, the Editors of these papers are subjected to great inconvenience, and are oftentimes unable to make any report. tf

Spelling Books.

Noah Webster's, and the Union Spelling Books for sale at Chaplain's Study. tf

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 15, 1849. No. 8

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, OCT, 15, 1849.

Tour through Willamette valley,	Page 57
Education in Oregon,	" 59
Visit to Klakamas,	" 59
Emigration, Overland,	" 59
The Friend, useful to Whaleman,	" 60
Oil taken in the Arctic Ocean,	" 60
Sabbath, 140 years ago.	" 61
Guam, Cock-fighting, &c,	" 61
Memoir, of N. Bowditch,	" 62
Deaths, Marine Intelligence, &c.	" 64

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

VIII—TOUR THROUGH THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Visiting Portland—Tualatin Plains—Oregon City and Salem.

Portland.—Arrived at Portland about 12 o'clock last night, May 15, in company with Judge Bryant, the newly appointed Territorial Judge, and Capt. Crosby. We were rowed in a small ship's boat from Vancouver, about twenty miles, by four Indians, and having a strong current against us, our progress was slow. On waking this morning, looked out upon the rising town of Portland, situated fourteen miles above the junction of the Willamette with the Columbia. The town is handsomely laid out on the east side of the river, and is well situated, having in the rear an extensive forest and beyond that forest, at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, a beautiful farming country. The first settlement here was made in the autumn of 1845, by Capt. Crosby and Mr. Stark, the former, master, and the latter, supercargo of the barque "Toulon." Their first building was a log-store, which is now standing; between twenty and thirty buildings have since been erected, and others are in progress. The house built by Capt. Crosby, is an excellent dwelling house, and cost $5,000, and at the present time the premises are valued at $10,000. The buildings, including store and dwelling house, erected by Mr. Pattegrove are substantial, and do credit to the place. The number of inhabitants in Portland, is now about one hundred. The site of the town is admirably selected, being well adapted to the landing and discharging of vessels. I find but one vessel in port, the "O. C. Raymond," undergoing repairs, and belonging to Capt. Crosby. This vessel is engaged in the lumber trade with California, and must be doing a business, enabling the owner to pay the master $300, the mate $200, and the seamen $100 per month.

Tualatin Plains.—This morning, May 17, started for the Plains, my road lay over hills and through forests, and I was glad to learn that a much better route for a road had been selected. These plains are about 20 miles in extent, surrounded by a heavy growth of timber. The soil is admirably adapted to farming purposes, being prairie-land of the best description. Several small streams intersect the plains in various directions. Settlements have already been made in most parts of the plains, and nearly all the land is now claimed on the system, that every man is entitled to one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres, provided that he enters his claim at the office of the County Clerk.

Soon after entering the plains, I sought out the dwelling of a Mr. Pomeroy, whom I had met at Portland. His good lady furnished me some refreshment, very acceptable after my lonely ride through the forests.—After dinner, I accompanied the proprietor in a walk about his premises. It was gratifying to view a farm of more than five hundred acres, fenced, and stocked with twenty yoke of oxen, horses, cows, and sheep. His barn was nearly completed, measuring one hundred and twenty feet in length, being nearly filled with wheat. Mr. P. is a native of Massachusetts, and after experiencing a variety of fortune, finds himself owner of a fine farm in Oregon, which he superintends, in connection with an extensive building and lumber business.

Proceeding three miles over the plains, I called at a dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who was engaged in doing the "press-work" on the 8th number, volume 1st, of the "Oregon American and Evangelical Unionist," a periodical of 16 pages, octavo. It was to have appeared semi-monthly, but has been partially discontinued in consequence of a scarcity of printers. A London or Boston editor would have thought there would have been also a scarcity of readers, for the idea of issuing a newspaper, where the population is so sparse would certainly have been viewed as preposterous, by any but a genuine Yankee. Publisher, editor, and pressman, were all combined in one, who was assisted by a boy who had only set up type but a few months, and a little Indian boy to work the roller! I must not neglect to record the fact that Mrs. G. was busily occupied in folding and stitching the paper. The columns of the paper are at present principally occupied in a discussion and expose of the connection of the Jesuit Missionaries with the Indian massacre at Wailatpu, where Dr. Whitman and wife, with others, were cruelly killed. The editor of the "Union" is fully of the belief that the massacre never would have occurred had it not been for the influence indirect, if not direct, of the Jesuit Missionaries.

Quite sufficient is known to induce the opinion that the full history of that atrocious affair has not yet been published to the world. At present, I hardly know what opinion to adopt in regard to the subject.

I continued my journey over the plains, and before evening arrived at the house of Rev. Mr. Clark, Pastor of a Congregational Church. Occupying the same log dwelling with him, are Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eells, formerly missionaries of the American Board, among the Indians, but now principals of the Tualatin Academy. Mrs. E. was an old acquaintance, as well as a native of the same town with myself, in Massachusetts. It was exceedingly pleasant to revive an old acquaintance, after twelve years of separation. Most vividly I could recall the scene of her departure from the shores of the Atlantic, for her future home in the wilds of Oregon.—Then it was not an every day undertaking for a lady to leave the frontier settlements in Missouri and traverse the prairies and mountains lying between the States and the shores of the Pacific. She may be said to have been the third lady that started upon this enterprize, as it was on the previous year, 1836, I believe, that Mrs. Whitman, and Mrs. Spaulding led the way. To these ladies belongs the honor of having been the first of their countrywomen to cross the Rocky mountains, and although hundreds have since followed in their footsteps, yet it must be viewed as a noble, praiseworthy and adventurous example. Man may plunge into the unexplored forest, traverse the almost boundless prairie, ascend the lofty mountains, but let him not speak of his hardships and trials, perils and dangers, when woman travels by his side "to share his joys and halve his sorrows."

After spending a few hours with friends I hastened back to Portland to spend the Sabbath, as, much to the regret of the people, no clergyman of any denomination, is yet permanently located in the town.

No house of public worship having been erected, the upper loft of a large store was suitably fitted up for the accomodation of an audience of fifty, and more than forty were present in the morning. During the interval of public services, I attended an interesting Sabbath school, held in a log-building.—Twenty-four scholars, taught by two female and one male teacher, were present. The citizens of Portland are sincerely desirous that a minister of the gospel would be located among them, and they are very ready to subscribe for the erection of a building, which will answer the two-fold purpose of a chapel and school house. During the current season, a Methodist minister is to preach in Portland every other Sabbath.

Oregon City.—This morning, May 22nd, started on horse back for Oregon City, situated at the falls, on the Willamette, from ten to fifteen miles above Portland. The road thither lies upon the east side of the river, is

somewhat circuitous and by no means adapted to wheel carriages. It is a mere pathway through the primeval forests. I had heard of wolves infesting these wilds, but never saw any until to-day, when a large pair of dark brown wolves crossed my path.

Having heard and read much about Oregon City, I was exceedingly anxious to see the place. It is situated on the east side of the Willamette, just below the falls, the river being perhaps an eighth of a mile wide opposite the town and the shores very bold.—The city was laid out by Dr. McLaughlin, the proprietor of this claim, in 1842, although, as early as 1829 he made arrangements for the erection of a saw-mill and other buildings. In the spring of 1830, potatoes were first planted here. During the year 1832 a mill race was commenced. About the year 1838, the whole establishment was nearly destroyed by fire, so that as late as 1840, less than *ten* years ago, only one solitary log-hut marked the spot, where now may be seen a town of more than one hundred dwelling houses, two flouring mills, two saw mills, several stores, a neat Methodist Chapel, a Catholic Church, a Nunnery, and other appurtenances amply sufficient to constitute a thriving settlement, doubtless the nucleus of a much larger and more populous city. On the opposite side of the river are two small settlements also aspiring to be styled cities, not however, of the first class! Linn, and her sister, Multinoma city, have not as yet passed their infancy, and for sometime to come, may not be able to deck themselves in other robes, than that noble growth of forest trees which the Creator has spread over the hills. I record this opinion with all deference to my worthy brother, the Rev. Mr Blain, of the Reformed Presbyterian order, who has located himself on the brow of the hill, and that kind neighbor of his, Mrs. L——, whose garden looked so flourishing under her special superintendence. Linn city, as well as Linn county derive their names from Senator Linn, who while a member of the U. States Senate made strenuous and commendable efforts in behalf of Oregon. The term Multinoma, was the Indian name for the Willamette river. During my sojourn of ten days in Oregon city, enjoying the kind hospitality of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson's and Mr. Walker's families, I made various short excursions into the *suburbs* and environs. The sound of the woodman's axe, and the lumberman's saw, together with the occasional crash of the giants of the forests falling prostrate, perhaps, across the very path you may be travelling, are unequivocal evidences that Oregon is a "new" country, but remarkably similar to New England, two hundred years ago. The traveller in Oregon, who is familiar with the history of the older portions of the United States, will be constantly struck with the similarity which may be traced in the Indian wars, and the hardships of the first settlers, their respect for law, and religion, desire for schools and education, and in their indomnitable love of free institutions, as well as in the natural features of the country.

During one of these rambles, I crossed the river, and visited a party of Indians fishing for salmon, just below the falls. The fishing ground is upon a small island at the foot of the falls; there the Indians rig out a platform over the troubled and foaming waters. One of the party then taking a scope net thrusts it below the surface of the water with the mouth of the net open down the stream. Into this net the salmon run on their passage up and over the falls. In this way, I saw them take several large and plump fish that would have brought an *ounce* apiece could they have been conveyed to the San Francisco market. The salmon possesses a most remarkable instinct for ascending streams in the spring of the year. *Go they must*, notwithstanding currents, rapids, and falls may oppose their progress. It was interesting to see them attempt to ascend the falls, and I could not but sympathize with the unfortunate, who would make the attempt but would fall back into the foaming abyss below, there to gather courage and strength for a second, third, and perhaps the thousandth trial.—Should they finally fail to ascend, their last struggle is their death struggle! The dead may often be seen floating down the stream by the current. There is a certain species of eels also, which is endowed with a similar instinct to ascend rivers. Thousands were to be seen struggling to crawl over the rocks, and force their way up the stream.

The Indians, from time immemorial, have resorted to the falls in the spring of the year to take a winter's stock of salmon. A number of their lodges are erected near the river. The inhabitants of Linn city are not altogether pleased with their Indian neighbors.—Some months since, on a certain evening, a lighted torch was seen to be borne towards the habitations of the Indians, and in a few moments the surrounding country was beautifully illuminated with the ascending flames. No one was presumed to know any thing how the fire could have been communicated. The poor Indians lost their winter's supply of fish and berries. They applied for redress to the Provisional Government of Oregon, but were told to wait patiently until the white man's Great Chief should send out little chiefs to rule over the white men, or the *Bostons*, as Americans are called by the Indians in Oregon. Ere long a *chief* arrives in the character of Governor Lane. The Indians apply for redress, but they are violently opposed. The Indians ask for justice! The Governor goes upon the spot, hears both sides, and decides in favor of the original possessors of the soil. It was a decision which did him much credit, not only among Indians, but among impartial persons of the white population. The poor Indian will soon be gone, but so long as he does linger, let justice be done to him. Such decisions by the governor will pave the way for him to form favorable treaties with the aboriginal tribes in Oregon.

I left this morning, June 1st, for a second visit to the plains, the distance from Oregon city being twenty-five miles. The road is uninteresting and mountainous. Only an occasional log-cabin indicated the abode of civilized man, and these were generally untenanted, the owners having gone to the mines. I was favored with the company of the Rev. Mr. McKinney, a travelling preacher of the Methodist denomination. He had emigrated to Oregon, from Missouri, and was able to furnish much interesting information respecting the various emigrating parties who had crossed the Rocky mountains. On entering the plains, we passed several beautiful farms, well fenced, and stocked with herds of cattle and horses, but it was really disheartning not to see the farmer following his plough, or sowing his wheat. I saw this in only one instance, although, I passed near a score of farms; young and old, of the male portion of the inhabitants, having gone to the mines.

Having spent four days among friends upon the plains, including a Sabbath when I preached to a most interesting audience of mostly children and youth, I started in company with the Rev. Mr. Eells, to proceed up the valley of the Willamette as high as Salem. We rode about twenty miles on the west side of the river, then crossed, and reached Salem, about sun set, having travelled between fifty and sixty miles. The capabilities of the Willamette valley for agricultural and grazing purposes fully met the expectations which I had formed, and I was assured that the richness of the soil, and its adaptation to all farming purposes was even better, further up the valley.

Salem.—This is a new and well located town on the east side of the river. It is the centre of the operations of the Methodist Mission. Here resides the Rev. Mr. Roberts superintendent of the mission. The site of the town is well chosen, on a dry and somewhat elevated position, so that there will be no fears of inundations during freshets in the river. At a short distance from the town is a saw and grist mill. The most interesting feature of the place at present, is the Institute. A large and commodious three story building, with two wings, is here erected. It was originally designed for the education of Indian youth, but as the mission failed, in consequence of such multitudes of the Indians dying off, the building is now found to be exactly what is needed for an English school. The institute is now under the excellent management of the Rev. Mr Wilbur and lady, who are assiduously and laboriously engaged in the instruction of about eighty pupils of both sexes. They are anxiously looking for an assistant teacher to be sent from the Eastern States. The central location of Salem has led some to suppose that it will become the seat of the Territorial Government. Upon inquiry, I learned that settlements had been formed to the distance of near one hundred miles above Salem. There can be no avoiding the conclusion, that the inhabitants in this beautiful valley will continue to increase until they will number sufficient to form one, or more States of the Union. Learning that the "Massachusetts" would soon leave for California, I was compelled to relinquish the idea of advancing; I had, however, seen quite sufficient to give me a most favorable impression of the natural resources of the country, and the enterprising character of the inhabitants.

In commencing my return down the valley, I was highly favored in being privileged to form one of a pleasant party, starting for Oregon city, good fifty miles distant, being in the judgement of the ladies of our company not a long day's ride on horse back.—We started soon after sunrise, and reached the end of our journey before the sun went down. The Rev. Mr. Roberts and lady, the Rev. Mr. Parish, and several others, composed our party. The road is far from being interesting, some portions of it lying through pine barrens. I must not, however, do injustice to the French prairie, some twenty miles long and five or six wide, surrounded by forests of fir and pine. The inhabitants are French Canadians, married to natives of the country. They were formerly servants

of the Hudson Bay Company, but from ten to twenty years ago, were induced to make a settlement upon this prairie. Their dwellings are erected on the out-skirts of the prairie, about a mile apart. Their "claims" embrace a few acres of woodland and extend towards the centre of the prairie. Wheat is the principal product of this portion of Oregon; it is raised with ease and in an abundance. As we rode leisurely over the extended prairie, the fragrance of the wild rose, growing in prodigal profusion, regaled our olfactory sense.

About midway on the prairie, we called at the house of a settler, out of which ran children and dogs in great abundance. In the midst of the group appeared a venerable looking Indian woman. "There is old Dorion's wife," said my travelling companion, Mr. Roberts. "What," says I, "not the person referred to in Irving's Astoria!" "To be sure," he replied. I returned and sought a formal introduction to this Indian dame, who accompanied Hunt's party over the rocky mountains, near 40 years ago, and is so graphically described by Washington Irving. Her husband was Hunt's interpreter among the Indians, in 1811, and his father was an interpreter for Lewis and Clark, in their tour in 1805-6.

My long, fatiguing and dusty ride from Salem to Oregon city, was rendered quite agreeable by the cheerful chit-chat of my fellow travellers, especially Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, who originated on the banks of the beautiful Delaware, a few miles above Philadelphia, at the very spot where I had spent a happy portion of my life. It was truly delightful in the wild woods of Oregon unexpectedly to meet those who possessed with myself, much knowledge in common, respecting towns, cities, villages, and persons in public and private life.

IX—EDUCATION IN OREGON.

Among the settlers in Oregon there exists a commendable public spirit in regard to the subject of education. The bill which was passed in Congress, constituting Oregon a territory, provided that every sixteenth, and thirty-sixth section, should be made available to the purposes of Common Schools. The leading men of the Territory are alive to the importance of having the provision of Congress fully carried out, so that the rising generation shall derive the full benefit of the appropriation; although, at present, the proceeds are very small, yet in coming time it will be the foundation of a large fund.

In addition to efforts for common schools, the various sects are vigorously making efforts for the establishment of permanent high schools, which may eventually be converted into colleges. The Catholics have a school on the French Prairie, and in Oregon city are erecting a large building for a Nunnery, in connection with which there is to be a young ladies' Seminary. The Rev. Mr. Blain of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Linn city, has a private school, for boys and girls under his charge. Mrs. Thornton's "Boarding and Day School," has been for several sessions in successful operation, in Oregon city. At Salem, the Methodists have a flourishing High School. [See visit to Salem.] I have no doubt, that ere long this will become a fine institution, embracing a Collegiate or University course of study. I am confident this will be the result should the territory continue to prosper, and emigrants from various parts of the world flock to the beautiful regions watered by the upper waters of the Willamette.

During my two visits to the Tualatin plains, I became much interested in the efforts now making for the establishment of Tualatin Academy, by the ministers and people of the Congregational Church. A school was originally started at this place, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, and an elderly lady, Mrs. Brown. They were knowing to the fact that there were many children in the vicinity, who were orphans, growing up in ignorance. Moved by a most commendable spirit to provide for their education, a school was opened denominated "An Orphan School." Mrs. Brown, living in a rude log-house, received several children into her family as boarders, a neighboring log-house was occupied as a school, and meeting house. Amid many discouragements the school prospered and more scholars presented themselves than could find comfortable lodging. After a few months, the friends of the school decided to enlarge these accommodations, and change the name of the school to that of "Tualatin Academy." About this period, the trustees secured the permanent services of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eells, formerly Missionaries of the American Board among the Indians, in Middle Oregon. I am confident that two more suitable persons could not have been selected for the school; the Rev. Mr. Eells, had been for several months previously engaged in teaching at the "Methodist Institute" in Salem.—There he had given universal satisfaction as a competent and successful teacher. Having a teacher, the trustees resolved to erect suitable buildings. At the time of my visit the workmen were engaged in putting up a two story log-house for the Rev. Mr. Eells' family. While upon the ground, I resolved on my return to the islands to present the claims of Tualatin, Academy, and solicit donations. *There* I fancied I saw the foundations being laid of an institution, which might, in due time, vie with the Colleges and Universities on the shores of the Atlantic.—The records of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Nassau Hall, and numerous other now flourishing institutions would show that they sprung from an equally humble origin. The time was when the now richly endowed Harvard, was sustained by the contributions of the poor colonists of Massachusetts Bay. If a person needs encouragement to contribute for the establishment of schools, academies and colleges, in a new country, let him attentively peruse the history of almost any one of those noble institutions which are now the pride of the people in the Eastern and Middle States. A small donation of a few dollars, at the period when such institutions are struggling into existence, is really of more value than a "princely gift" when the same institution shall have arrived at maturity.

X—VISIT TO KLAKAMAS SETTLEMENT.

About two miles below the Falls, or Oregon city, a small river, called Klakamas, enters the Willamette. The valley through which this river runs, is heavily timbered, and upon it one saw-mill, if not more, has been erected; several settlements have already been formed upon the rich bottom lands. The most remote of these settlements is now owned by a Mr. Foster, in whose welfare I felt considerable interest. In the spring of 1842, Mr. Foster, with his family, embarked with myself at New York, and we were fellow passengers around Cape Horn. Mr. Foster remained at the islands during the winter of 1842-3, and then passed on to Oregon, containing at the period but a few American families. After living a few years in the vicinity of Oregon city, he removed to his present residence, sixteen miles up the Klakamas river. His farm is situated on the road leading over the Cascade mountains, and nearly all the emigrants from the States, over the rocky mountains, pass directly by his door. Here it is, that the careworn and weary emigrants, after their long journey of months across the mountains, first enter the abodes of civilization on the shores of the Pacific. Here they may witness the fruits of thrift and industry; a farm of 500 acres well fenced, 100 sown with wheat, 10 with potatoes, the prairie is covered with 100 head of cattle, together with horses, sheep and swine in abundance. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have a promising family of four sons, and three daughters. As I beheld so much of substantial wealth, I was forced to acknowledge that my old Cape Horn companion had probably made a good exchange of his "small and poor farm," far away on the British line, in the State of Maine, for one of the best farms in the flourishing territory of Oregon.

On my ride out, I met a Mr. Palmer, returning from a trading expedition among the Cayuse Indians. He was conducting a band of one hundred and fifteen horses, which he had purchased at the rate of about $30 each, *in trade.* These horses were destined for the market, at the mines of California.—Thus, it appears, that the mines of California extend their influence far away among the wild Indians of Oregon. This Mr. Palmer conducted an emigrating company over the rocky mountains in 1845. During the journey, he kept a diary which was published at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847; I procured a copy of the book, and find the narrative admirably agrees with the verbal narrations which the traveller may hear when he enters almost any log-house in Oregon.

XI—OVERLAND SETTLEMENT OF OREGON.

The settlement of Oregon, by emigrants crossing the Rocky mountains, is one of the great events of the passing age. Ten years ago it was not believed to be possible. Had the undertaking appeared credible, most certainly an eminent European writer would never have hazarded the following remarks, in the Edinburgh Review, as late as July, 1843.

"However the political questions between England and America, as to the ownership of Oregon, may be decided, *Oregon will never be colonized overland from the United States.*"

"The world must assume a new face, before American wagons make plain the road to Columbia, as they have done to the Ohio."

As if the above assertions were not sufficiently baseless, the following unfounded inference shows that the writer knew but little, in regard to the subject upon which he was attempting to enlighten the readers of the Edinburgh Review, "*Whoever, therefore, is*

*to be the future owner of Oregon, its people will come from Europe."**

Having perused these over-confident and unfounded assertions, with the absurd inference, I was somewhat interested to make enquiries, while travelling through the settlements, respecting the condition of Oregon, in the summer of 1843, when these remarks first appeared. ☞In the year, or summer of 1843, 121 "American" wagons, drawn by 296 horses, and 698 oxen, and accompanied by 973 loose cattle, crossed the Rocky mountains to Oregon! The total number of emigrants that year, was 1000, including 558 males, and 442 females of all ages! Previous to this period it is estimated, that about 400 had settled in the valley of the Willamette! We must conclude of course, that the world has assumed a new face!

* The quotations and the above statistics, we make from Greenhow's work on Oregon, published in New York, 1846.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

☞ We would call the attention of Seamen to the importance, when in port, of obtaining a good and fresh supply of reading matter, for their passage home, or the coming cruise. You will find some historical and miscellaneous works at the Polynesian office. If you will call at our office, we will do our best to supply your wants. We have some books for gratuitous distribution, and others for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

"The Friend," the Whaleman's Directory.—Ship after ship is arriving heavily freighted with oil and bone from the Arctic Ocean, the new cruising ground. It may not be uninteresting to enquire how the masters of more than fifty vessels should have been induced to steer for Bhering's Straits and the Icy Sea. One and another has informed us that they obtained their intelligence from "The Friend." Our object in thus alluding to the subject is this, to remind our readers among whalemen, that having been enabled to fill their ships, in consequence of the information obtained from the columns of "The Friend," they should now aid in its support. All we ask is simply, that at the year's end, we may not fall in debt to our printer. This cannot certainly be viewed as unreasonable, having on board many thousand dollars' worth more of oil and bone than they would have had, if we had not taken special pains to solicit information from Capt. Roys, of the "Superior," respecting his successful cruise in the Arctic Ocean, and which was published in "The Friend" of November, last year. There was an eager demand for that paper, and several masters have already acknowledged their indebtedness. Now it is not for thousands but only a very few scores of dollars that we ask.

Estimated cost of Friend for 1849,	$850
Receipts from Jan. to October,	388
	$462

Between the present time and the close of the year, we must receive about $450 to meet our expenditures. Perhaps $150 will be derived from subscription; the remainder, we trust will be contributed by the friends of "The Friend." If a single number of this paper, directed whalemen to a spot where they have taken hundreds of whales, worth more than a $1000 each, it is surely a moderate tax upon their purses to ask a contribution of a few hundred, when every dollar thus contributed is converted into paper and ink, to be scattered broad cast over the wide Pacific.

☞ Seamen will aid in the support of the paper, by subscribing for copies to be sent to their friends, also by purchasing bound volumes.

Oil taken in the Artic Ocean.—From the reports of various cruisers in the Arctic Ocean, it is estimated that not less than fifty vessels have passed through Bhering's Straits and taken oil in that ocean.

The following table will show the amount of oil taken by thirteen ships, after they entered the straits, the highest point which they sailed, the number of whales taken, and the time when their first and last whales were taken.

Ships.	Am't of oil.	Whs.	Heig't. lat.	Time of tak'g. first whale.	Time of tak'g. last whale.
Junior	1400	11	66	June 5	July 15
Jeannette	1200	8	67 40	July 13	Aug. 14
Two Brothers	1000	6	68 10	14	26
Marengo	2000	14	69	June 25	26
Metacom	1400	13	67	1	15
Isaac Hicks	600	4	69 50	July 19	14
Electra	350	2	67 30	7	10
Margaret	1300	9	69	21	3
J. Maury	1000	7	68	14	29
Catharine	1400	9	67 30	2	17
Washington	1600	16	68 50	23	10
Omega	1500	12	70 12	June 29	23
Tiger	1600	9	68 40	July 1	30
	17650	150		18	

Average oil to each ship, 1342 brls.
" " " whale, 147 "
" number of whs to each ship, 9

Upon the supposition that other vessels have been equally successful, the following will be a low estimate.

Total amount of oil taken by fifty ships in Arctic Ocean, in 1849,	67,100
Total number of whales taken,	450

June 5th was the earliest that a whale was taken, and August 30th, the latest. No vessel as yet reported as going higher than the "Omega," and she was driven by the winds into 70° 13.

A Sabbath at Sea, 140 years ago.—In the year 1708, three Jesuit Missionaries started on a mission to China. Being unable to obtain passage to the East Indies, in their character as ecclesiastics, they pretended that they "were going to enter the service of the Emperor of China, Don Amodei, as a mathematician, I (so says Father Ripa in his journal,) as a painter, and Father Perrone, as our servant." They obtained passage on board the English vessel "Donegal." During their passage out, they did not make known their character, but Father Ripa bears this testimony in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, by the heretics.

"The principal officers played almost every day at draughts, but on Sunday no one attempted it; and many of those who could read, might be seen during a great part of the day with the Bible in their hands. One of the company who was employed in drawing a geographical map, wishing to continue his work on a Sunday, received a severe reprimand from the captain. *Such is the rigor with which these heretics observe the Lord's day.*"

Really, we could wish modern shipmasters remembered to observe the Sabbath as strictly, and that during the hours of the Holy day, all who are able to read, "might be seen during a great part of the day with the Bible in their hands."

Tualatin Academy, Oregon—We would call the attention of the Protestant Missionaries, at the various stations, on the islands, to the importance of aiding the funds of this Institution. As a pledge that the funds contributed for this purpose will be judiciously expended, it may be stated, that the Rev. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Hatch, (formerly resident on the islands) are members of the board of trustees.

Memoir of N. Bowditch.—Let all our young readers among seamen, not fail to read this Memoir. Its perusal may inspire them with an ardent desire to advance in their profession. The seafaring community, are probably more indebted to Mr. Bowditch, than to any other writer. His "Navigator" is now found on board all American vessels, and not a few vessels under the flags of other nations.

Oahu Charity School.—Let all friends of this Institution, in Honolulu, attend the meeting of the Trustees, to be held to-morrow evening, (Tuesday,) at Mr. Thompson's Auction Room. A report and business of importance will be presented.

Mexican Claims.—The claims already presented to the Commissioners exceed $10,800,000 and more are constantly coming. Congress voted $3,500,000 in liquidation of the whole.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Sabbath at Guam—Cock-fighting—Sabbath at the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Editor:

Sir,—To while away a tedious hour, permit me to give you a brief sketch of a Sabbath passed at Guam; including a dinner at that El Dorado for recruits, and the spontaneous luxuries of nature, believing that it will afford an ample theme for reflection.—On Sunday, the 21st of January last, the starboard watch, of which your humble servant was a member, went on shore for three days of liberty; start not gentle reader, at the idea of our desecrating the Sabbath by going on shore on liberty, as I am not aware of ever having fallen in with that individual, who had walked a plank for six months, who would not embrace the first opportunity to extend his perambulations, provided he was blessed with health and strength. The distance from the landing to the town, was about six miles. On our route thither, we met a number of the inhabitants, some on foot, some astride a bullock, the males invariably armed with the long curved Spanish knife, rather an unseemly sight for the day. Having arrived at the town, we took a bee line for our boarding house; each ship master having provided a house for his crew, at the rate of 75 cents per day, per man; (pretty *tall* price and consequently expected *tall* fare.) Our house having a stone front, and being one of the better sort, we entered with a smiling countenance, and a keen appetite, sufficiently whetted by our morning's walk.—Friend! did you ever take a cold shower bath, in the month of December, for any chronic complaint? If you have, you can judge of the damper we experienced when we surveyed that table; a table, which will never be effaced from memory, whilst reason holds her sway. In the centre of the room a few boards were placed across some uprights, resembling a mason's scaffoldings, upon which were laid a dozen plates of a dingy hue, with here and there a knife and fork of every variety, size and pattern, resembling an importer's card of cutlery, which had lain sufficiently long in salt water to give it a solid coat of rust. Then came the dinner, a hog cut up in small pieces, almost bristles and all, and boiled in fresh water with a few potatoes, and a little salt sprinkled on each man's plate, comprised the sum total of that dinner. After having tantalized nature, satisfied would be too expressive a term, we strolled up towards the Government House, and buildings. At the farther extremity of this range, and a little in advance of it, was located the church, in which service was performing, it being the Sabbath. Between the government house and the calaboose, which stood directly opposite it, was a small grass plot, toward which we saw several parties of Spaniards as well as seamen, directing their steps, and we retraced ours. There we found active preparations going on for a cock-fight, some four or five cocks being already there, a small cord being tied to the leg of each, and at the other end a small peg which was driven in the ground, beside each cock stood its owner, descanting upon its merits, and waiting for bets, previous to heeling and matching them. Within a few yards of the last, another group were seated gambling for money, at a game peculiarly their own, and they too, within one hundred yards of the church, and the sound of the little bell before the altar, which we distinctly heard. Nearly every individual then, was laboring under a severe attack of the influenza, which was raging fearfully and fatally upon the island; but neither death nor disease, prevented them from practising this cruel and brutal *amusement* as it is termed. At 4 o'clock, the services of the church were concluded, which was announced by the tinkling of the bell, when they immediately uncovered and dropped on their knees, remaining in that position until the boxed priest and his retinue had passed, the game cocks standing proudly erect, as though conscious of their superiority to the degraded beings who knelt around them.

The procession having turned an angle of the government mansion, they sprang from their knees, adjusted their hats, and proceeded to cock-fighting, with as much nonchalance as a Broadway exquisite would sip his julep. What a contrast was here exhibited, when compared with the Sandwich Islands! (the group we had just left,) what a melancholy picture! I am neither sectarian in creed, nor enthasiast in religion, and although I have, no doubt, partaken largely, in common with my seafaring brethren, of prejudice against restrictions, still I am not so bigotted, as to shut my eyes against the evidence of my own senses. The contrast here was too glaring, it would have been an utter impossibility to have passed it by unnoticed. In both cases we see religion cherished and fostered by the strong arm of government, but how vastly different the results. The one an infant nation, springing with giant strides from the lowest depths of degradation and heathenism, grasping the extended hand of civilization and christianity, and appearing (as if by magic) to an admiring world, a new people, regenerated and disenthralled. *practising* what they *profess*, according to the principles inculcated in them, particularly in regard to the Sabbath. A liberal policy in encouraging commerce and arts, has already given them the appearance of a thriving, commercial mart, and added a degree of refinement to their national character, which fifty years ago would have been scouted at as ideal and absurd. How widely different is the other picture, a rigid, selfish and ruinous policy is now withering and blasting the prosperity of the entire Ladrone group. No commercial marine whatever. All that we saw, being a few shapeless floating masses designated with the name of canoes, which a Sandwich Island native would blush to own. Trade, commerce, agriculture and the social comforts of life are in a rapid decline; and cock-fighting on the Sabbath appears to take the preference of every other pursuit. These are humiliating but stubborn facts, and whether it be the difference in the creeds, or modes of instruction, by their spiritual teachers, which has caused so astounding a contrast, it is not our province to say, believing that every individual of the large whaling fleet which was so unfortunate as to visit those islands last season, will come to a right conclusion.

Yours respectfully,

WHALEMAN'S FRIEND.

Ship Braganza,
Honolulu, Harbor, Oct. 9, 1849.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	*For Friend*
Master, officers and crew of the Am. Ship E. Frith,	$35,50	
Mr. Bonney, Metacom,		3,00
Mr. Manchester, J. Maury,		3,00
Mr. Leighton, Braganza,	1,00	1,00
Mr. Cross, do	3,00	3,00
Mr. Brown, Electra,		1,00

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation recommending that the first Friday in August be observed by the people of the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to avert the ravages of the pestilence that is now threatening to sweep throughout the land. —[Am. Paper.

THE CALIFORNIA FLEET.—The number of vessels which have sailed for California is 321, viz: 106 ships, 105 barks, 58 brigs, 46 schooners and 6 steamers. The list comprises vessels which have sailed from London, Liverpool, Bordeaux, Cowes and Antwerp, as well as from the United States.—St. Louis Jour., June 26.

EXTENT OF KNOWLEDGE IN IRELAND.—We notice in some of our exchange papers, the statement that in Ireland there are 74 towns, each with a minimum of twenty-five hundred inhabitants, not one of which contains a bookseller!—Scotland, with a third of the population, has three times the number of booksellers; being in the proportion of nine to one! More remarkable still, there are six counties which cannot boast of even one bookseller or a single circulating library; namely, Donegal, Kildare, Leitrim, Queen's, Westmeath, and Wicklow. Such a state of things certainly needs a revolution; but whether a political change would be for the better, is problematical, at least.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAM PROPELLER EDITH.—Despatches received by express from acting Lieut. James McCormick, to Com. Ap. Catesby Jones, report the loss of the U. S. steam Propeller Edith, near St. Louis Obispo—officers and crew all saved.

MEMOIR OF NATHANIEL BOWDITCH.

As this remarkable individual rose by the force of his genius, the integrity of his character, and his untiring industry, from a very humble condition in life to a conspicuous station among the mathematicians and philosophers of his day, and left behind him some valuable testimonials of his talents and industry, it is apprehended that a brief memoir of his life, will be interesting to the readers of the Review.

The following is compiled from the 35th volume of Silliman's Journal of Science and Art.

Nathaniel Bowditch was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was born in the spring of 1773. His parents were in very limited circumstances; his father, during part of his life, was a shipmaster, and subsequently carried on the trade of a cooper, by which he procured a precarious subsistance for his family. His mother appears to have been a pious, though uneducated woman; and if she did not store the minds of her children with knowledge, she was careful to guard them against the encroachment of evil and her maternal tenderness and pious example made a permanent impression on the mind of this son.

The period of his childhood was that of the revolutionary war, when the opportunities of literary instruction, even among the wealthy, were very limited. From the straitened circumstances of the family, the education of young Bowditch was confined to the schools of his native town, which were inadequate to furnish anything beyond the simple elements of instruction. But he possessed a vigour of intellect, and a determination of purpose which eventually enabled him to overcome the difficulties of his situation, and attain a rank among men of science, of which, in the early period of his course he probably never dreamed.

The advantages of the schools, such as they were, he was obliged to forego, at the age of ten years, and assist in the labors of his father's shop, for the support of the family. From this he was soon transferred as an apprentice to a ship-chandler, and subsequently became a clerk in a large establishment of the same kind. During this apprenticeship, he manifested a strong inclination for mathematical learning; employing all the time he could snatch from the counter, in his favourite studies. A circumstance, which, with a boy of ordinary intellect, would, no doubt, have passed away and been forgotten, appears to have roused his latent propensity to mathematical pursuits. When about fourteen years of age, an elder brother, who followed the sea, and was attending an evening school for the purpose of learning navigation, informed him that the master had a new manner of working questions; for instead of numerical figures he employed letters of the alphabet. This excited the curiosity which the brother was not able to satisfy; but informed him the master had a book which told all about it. This remarkable book was borrowed, and proved to be a treatise on algebra; the first the youthful aspirant had ever seen. He studied it assiduously, made himself master of the contents, and copied it out from beginning to end. Subsequently, he got possession of a volume of the transactions of the Royal Society, from which he made a copious abstract of the mathematical papers contained in it. He was too poor to purchase books of science, and, in consequence, restored to this laborious method of procuring them. Some clergymen, however, of liberal education, to whom he became known, allowed him access to their libraries, and thus assisted his early studies.

Among the objects which at an early period engaged his attention, astronomy was unquestionably one, for at the age of fifteen, he completed an almanac for the year 1790, containing the calculation of eclipses and other usual phenomena. His indefatigable industry in literary pursuits, is illustrated by a fact related upon his own authority; that, when quite young, he read the whole of Chambers' Cyclopedia, in two large folio volumes, without the omission of a single article.

In the beginning of 1795, when in his twenty-second year, he commenced a seafaring life, and performed several voyages, first in the capacity of clerk, and afterwards as supercargo. On the second voyage, the captain and supercargo dined one day at the house of the American consul at Madeira.—The wife of the consul having heard that young Bowditch was a great calculator, observed to him, while at table, that she had a question, which she would like to have answered. She then stated that she had received some years before, a legacy in Ireland. The money was there invested, and after remaining some time at interest, the amount was remitted to England, where it remained, still further accumulating, and recently the whole had been remitted to her.—The original legacy, the times of transfer, &c., of course were stated as she proceeded; and she desired to know what amount ought to be received at last. N. Bowditch observed it was a little difficult, on account of the difference of currency and number of remittances; but after about two minutes reflection he answered, "the sum you ought to receive is £843 15s. 6¼d." She then inquired of the head clerk of the house, who had previously made the calculation on paper, whether this result was correct; and he, taking his calculation out of his pocket, answered, "he has got it exactly; and I venture to say there is not another man on the island that can do it in two hours."

A curious instance of his devotion to scientific pursuits, somewhat similar to the case of Archimedes, is related as occurrying on his third voyage in 1798. The relations of the French and American governments were then of an anomalous character. The nations were not avowedly at war, yet on the ocean a state of hostility actually existed.—The vessel in which Bowditch sailed was strongly armed; and being chased by a French privateer, prepared for resistance.—The post assigned to him was the cabin, from which he was expected to hand up the powder as it should be needed on deck. In the midst of their preparation, the captain, looking into the cabin, saw with surprise that his supercargo was quietly seated at the table, busily employed, as usual, with his slate and pencil. The privateer, however, changing its course, left the mathematician to finish his problem at leisure.

The suavity of his manners appears little less conspicuous than his ardour in the pursuit of knowledge; and he made a practice of teaching the sailors how to make the calculations which were required in navigating the ocean. The consequence was, that every one of a crew of twelve men, who sailed with him to Batavia, that could read and write, subsequently rose to the rank of captain or chief mate of a ship. At Salem it was considered as a high recommendation of a sailor, that he had sailed in the same ship with N. Bowditch, and this circumstance was often sufficient to procure for him an officer's birth. In illustration of this statement, we are informed that on his second voyage, the first and second mates had been sailors in the same ship on the previous voyage. This attention to the instruction of the crew was doubly advantageous. It not only paved the way to more lucrative stations, but it furnished salutary employment for those portions of time which sailors too often spend in corrupting each other. Instead of passing their leisure minutes in idle and demoralizing communications, they were found to be discussing questions respecting tangents and secants, altitudes, dip and refraction.

An acquaintance of Bowditch informs us, that in 1796, a foreigner was in Boston who called himself a professor of mathematics, who boasted much of his knowledge in those sciences, and asserted that he had found nobody in this country who knew anything on the subject. He had a question, he remarked, which he had proposed to several of those who were reputed the most knowing, but they could not solve it. This problem being handed in the evening to Bowditch, he returned the answer next morning, and subjoined a question which had once puzzled him. But nothing further was heard from the professor. He did not manifest any inclination to prosecute further this war of problems with the young American.

At the time when the subject of this memoir commenced his seafaring life, the book on navigation which was mostly used by practical mariners was John Hamilton Moore's treatise; a work of but little science, and abounding with errors in the tabular parts. These errors he undertook to examine, and actually corrected eight thousand in the nautical tables. But the obvious imperfection of the work, and the limited portion of science which it contained, necessarily turned his thoughts to the production of an original treatise. The result was The New Practical Navigator, the first edition of which was issued in the year 1800, when he was but twenty-seven years of age.

Though this was the production of an early age, the author of which had his livelihood as well as his scientific knowledge to acquire by his own unassisted industry, the Practical Navigator is unquestionably much superior to any work on the subject which has ever appeared.

In succeeding editions, care was taken to introduce such improvements as were made in nautical science; it is therefore probable, the work will retain its place in the school of navigation, for many future years.

Nathaniel Bowditch, in common with most others who have risen to eminence in science or literature, was in nothing more remarkable than his industry. During the time, in his eastern voyages, when the ship was lazily making its way on the ocean, he was usually engaged in the studies from early in the morning till nine at night; with the exception of the times of taking his meals, making the

needful observations for computing the ship's place, and walking the deck for indispensable exercise. But amidst this pedestrian exercise, he was frequently observed to be deeply immersed in thought, when it was well understood that he was not to be interrupted, as he was supposed to be solving some difficult problem. And when he was observed to dart suddenly into the cabin, the conclusion was, that he had caught the idea which was the object of his pursuit.

His studies, while on the ocean, were not exclusively mathematical, for he is said to have acquired a knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, by the use of his books, without the aid of a living instructor. On one occasion, the vessel was obliged to put into the Isle of France to refit, when it was found that Bowditch was the only person on board who had any knowledge of the French language. His acquaintance with the pronounciation must have been very defective, as he had studied without a preceptor; but his knowledge of the language, such as it was, proved of essential service to the interests of the owners, as well as to the crew of the vessel.

At the age of seventeen, he had undertaken the study of Latin, and in this he appears to have combined the study of mathematics with the acquisition of that language, for the first Latin book that he undertook to read, was Euclid's Elements of Geometry.—A copy of Newton's Principia being lent to him, with liberty to keep it till called for, he is also said to have read and translated it.*

The fifth and last voyage of N. Bowditch, was performed chiefly in the year 1803, having sailed for Sumatra in the autumn of the preceeding year. On his return from this voyage, he was appointed President of the Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in Salem, the duties of which he continued to discharge till the year 1823. During this interval, he was several times invited to accept of appointments of greater emolument in Literary Institutions in different parts of this country; but these offers could not induce him to abandon his native state.

In 1826, he published a chart of the harbors of Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Manchester, the survey of which had occupied him during the summers of the three preceding years. So minutely accurate was this chart, that the old pilots said he had found out all their professional secrets, and had put on paper, points and bearings which they thought were known only to themselves.

On the establishment of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company in 1823, he was elected to the office of Actuary, being considered the person best qualified for that highly responsible station, from his habits of accurate calculation, and his inflexible integrity. On accepting the office, he removed to Boston, where he spent the remaining fifteen years of his life. The duties of his new station were performed with fidelity and skill, and to the entire satisfaction of the Company. The original capital was five hundred thousand dollars, but at his suggestion, the Company applied for and obtained liberty to hold in trust, and loan out, the property of individuals; and upwards of five millions of dollars, nine-tenths of which belonged to females and orphans, were thus received and invested. In this manner the Institution became, in fact, a savings bank, on an extended scale, and of incalculable advantage. We are told that the Actuary was never willing to make these investments, until he was satisfied that the owner concerned, was fully apprised of the nature and condition of the investment, and it is noted as an evidence of the skill and care with which the concerns of this company were managed, that although this was the largest monied Institution in New England, with a capital equal to ten common banks, and with loans out amounting to six millions of dollars; yet during the unexampled commercial embarrassments, and financial difficulties, which marked the later years of N. Bowditch's administration, the losses sustained did not exceed those experienced by some of the smaller banks.

In the year 1815, and of course while holding the office of President to the Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at Salem, he commenced the laborious task of translating from the French of La Place, his celebrated work, the Mecanique Celeste. The object of the French astronomer was to deduce from the law of universal gravitation, established by Newton, and the principles of motion, by strictly mathematical investigation, a complete theory of the figures, the action and motions, of the celestial bodies.

The subject itself is one of great difficulty, and the instruments of investigation, the highest refinements of mathematical science; but the difficulty of following the author was greatly increased, by his frequent omission of the process by which the conclusions were connected with the premises. La Place does not appear to have considered that his work would probably be read by many who were not as familiar with the profundities of mathematics as he was. Bowditch used to say, "I never come across one of La Place's *Thus it plainly appears*, without feeling sure that I have hours of hard study before me to fill up the chasm, and find out and show *how* it plainly appears." The design of the translator, was not simply to furnish a version of the original in our language, but to supply the commentaries which appeared necessary to bring it within the comprehension of less penetrating intellects. To accomplish this object, the commentary was more extended than the original.

Though the translation, as already mentioned, was begun in 1815, and it is said to have been finished in about two years, no part of it was published until several years after his removal to Boston; during which time it is probable very considerable revisions and improvements were applied to the annotations.

The manner in which this work was published, manifested a spirit of independence which the nature of the case does not seem to have justified. He was frequently solicited by his wealthy friends, and by men of eminence in science, and formally requested by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to permit them to print it at their expense. But he was well aware that the demand for such a work was not likely to remunerate the publisher, and he therefore apprehended that its publication at the expense of others, would bring him under pecuniary obligations, which he was anxious to avoid. He revolted at the idea of being patronized in the printing of this expensive production, by men who were totally incapable of understanding any part of it, and therefore chose to wait until he could afford to publish it on his own responsibility. A more correct view of the case would perhaps have been, that some men who had neither the talents, the taste, nor the industry to study and understand such a production, might still have the good sense and good disposition to do what they could towards enabling others to possess such a valuable work. The man who, though ignorant of science himself, has the generosity to encourage it in others, and to furnish the pecuniary means of its promotion, displays a liberality of sentiment which ought to command our respect. An individual who has been endowed with the capacity of enlarging the boundaries of science, and has spent years of unceasing toil in its cultivation, may safely leave to others less liberally gifted, the burden of bringing his labors before the public. The world is certainly more indebted to the author of a valuable book, even though he may be poor to pay for its publication, than to the man who contributes a small portion of his property to pay the expense of printing it.

At length, in the year 1829, the first volume was published, and called forth a high encomium from the London Quarterly Review. In that work it is said: "To the students of celestial mechanism, such a work must be invaluable, and we sincerely hope that the success of this volume will be such as to induce the speedy appearance of the sequel. Should this unfortunately not be the case, we shall deeply lament that the liberal offer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to print the whole at their expense, was not accepted. Be that as it may, it is impossible to regard the appearance of such a work, even in its incomplete state, as otherwise than highly creditable to American science, and as a harbinger of future achievements in the loftiest fields of intellectual prowess." The second and third volumes appeared in 1832 and 1834, each of the three containing about a thousand quarto pages.—The fourth and last volume was nearly completed at the time of his decease, and some of the last reading he did, was a proof sheet of this concluding volume. The cost of publishing this work is stated at upwards of ten thousand dollars, which must have been a heavy draft upon the property of a man who was not rich.

N. Bowditch died in the spring of 1838, a few days prior to the completion of his sixty-fifth year. It is probable that the subject of this memoir will be known to posterity, chiefly as the author of the Practical Navigator, and the commentator of La Place's Celestial Mechanics, yet these are not the only memorials of his talents and industry which he has left behind him. He contributed a number of articles to the Memoir of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, as well as to other periodicals of the day.—[Friends' Review, Philadelphia.

A profane coachman, pointing to one of the horses he was driving, said to a pious traveller, "That horse, sir, knows when I swear at him." "Yes," replied the traveller, "*and so does One above.*"

* This great work, which was probably the most profound mathematical treatise that ever appeared prior to the Mecanique Celeste of La Place, was originally written in Latin, but it was translated into English, more than forty years before N. Bowditch was born. If he actually translated it, he probably did so to improve himself in the science, and in the Latin Language.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Oct. 4, by the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, Mr. William Taylor, to Mrs. Martha Ann Lee.

DIED.

Under distressing circumstances, drowned, on the 22d July last, on the island of Kauai, Julia Ann, the eldest daughter of Jules Dudoit Esq., formerly Consul of France for the Hawaiian Islands. The melancholy accident created general regret in this community. It was not noticed before, on account of M. Dudoit's absence.

Died, in Honolulu, Oct. 13, Capt. I. Hart, carpenter, long a resident on the islands.

On board ship Tiger, Nov. 5, 1843, Josephus, a native of the Sandwich Islands

Drowned at Guam, March 12, 1849, Mark Nickolson, of Deptford, belonging to the bark Envoy, Capt. Walker, of New Bedford. Aged 19 years.

On board ship Alpha, of Nantucket, 29th Aug., Mr. Reubin O. Coleman, 1st officer. It was supposed that he died of yellow fever. Mr. C. was a native of Nantucket.

Died on board same ship, 17th Sept., P. Wood, of E. Greenwich, R. I., also, Abell Squier, of Conn., on the 23d Sept.

Lost overboard and drowned, in the early part of August, Mr. Slater, 2nd officer, and Mr Banks, boatsteerer of the Awashonks of Falmouth. The vessel at the time, being in a gale of wind, having just entered the Arctic Ocean. The latter person unfortunately fell overboard, in the anxiety to save the former, who was precipitated into the sea, by the bow boat giving away.

Died at sea, Sept. 21, on board the Elizabeth Frith, Capt. Philander Winters, aged 31, late master of the Richmond.—After the loss of his ship, Capt. W. took passage with his brother who commands the Elizabeth Frith, bound to the islands He was a great sufferer during the last four days of his life, being deranged, and for the last sixty hours, unable to speak. It is supposed that his death was in part occasioned by the anxiety consequent upon the loss of his ship, which took place on the 2nd of August, previously.—[Com.

Died at U. S. Naval hospital, Honolulu, September 29, John Pierce, seaman, belonging to U. S. S Preble. He was a native of Sheffield, Mass. where he resided with Deacon L. Peets.

Drowned, 11 August, in the Ochotsk Sea, Mr. Paul Ashley, 2nd officer of the William Hamilton. He was unfortunately taken out of the boat by the line getting foul.

At sea on board the Rosalie, September 2, 1849, John Martin; September 8, John Brown; September 11, Bill Mitchell; September 29, William Maui, natives of these islands

Lost overboard from Ship Adeline, of New Bedford, on the 18th January, 1849, Hiram Fisher, seaman, from Edgartown, Marthas Vineyard, aged 17 1-2 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Shipping in Port, Oct. 13, 1849.

Am mer ship Mary & Adeline, McLellan, S. H. Williams & Co. consignees—for Manila.
Am mer bark Mary, Bailey, S H Williams & Co; for Boston
Peruvian brig Pacifico, for sale.
Br bark Maxim, Lindsay, F R Vida, for Valparaiso.
Am ship Tsar, Bursley, S H W & Co; for Hong Kong.
Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, F R Vida, for California.
Am wh ship Triton, Spencer F R Vida; for U States.
do Wm Rotch, Kempton, Makee, Anthon & Co.
do Braganza, Devoll. Makee, Anthon & Co
Am wh ship Romulus, Bogue; for U States.
Am sloop of war Preble, Com Glynn; for San Francisco.
Am merch ship Heber, Patterson, Makee Anthon & Co; for Hong Kong
Am wh ship Abram Barker, Barker, do
Bark Monmouth. Halsey, F R Vida.
Ship India Miller, Makee Anthon & Co.
Ship Electra, Brown, F R Vida.
Ship Marengo, Devol, M A & Co.
Ship Isaac Hicks, Rice, S Reynolds.
Ship Rosalie, Moshier, M A & Co.
Ship Julian. Taber, A B Howe.
Ship Two Brothers, Jenney, M A & Co.
Ship Pocahontas. Cottle.
Ship Copia, Taber, M A & Co
Ship Jeannette, West, do
Bark Elizabeth Frith, Winters, M A & Co
French ship Ajax, Le Tellier, Captain.
Am ship Margaret, Fales, M A & Co
Ship James Murray, Wheldon, do
Ship Adeline, Journegan, do
French ship Gustave. Hardey, Captain.
Am ship Metacomb, Shockley, M A & Co
Ship Menkar, Norton, do
Danish schooner Johanna and Oluffa, Egers.
Am ship Montreal. Chadwick, Williams & Co; for U S
Hamburg brig, Cecilia Louisa. Hansen.
Br brig Fanny, Leathart, Captain.
Am Ship Moctezuma, Tower, Makee Anthon & Co
Ship Washington, Drake, do

Arrived.

Oct 5—Am whaleship Catharine, Green, N L, 2100 wh.
6—Eng brig Avonyme, Brander, fm San Francisco,
8—Am whaleship Omega, Morey, F H. no report.
do do Alpha, Folger, Nant 1400 wh.
do do Erie. Norton, F H. 115 sp 3300 wh.
do do Tiger, Brewster, 1800 wh,
do do Wm Hamilton, Shockley, N B. 4000.
do do Lagoda. Finch, N B. 3200 wh.
do do Illinois, Jagger, S H 2700 wh.
Bremen brig Johanna Cæsar. Eberfield, fm San Francisco.
9—Eng Cutter Thos Nixen. fm Tahiti.
11—Span brig Clavileno, St Juan. fm Hong Kong.
12—Haw schr Starling. fm San Francisco.

Spoken.

By ship Adeline, in Japan Sea. May 22, ship India, N Bedford, 10 months out, 2 whales this season, June 6, bark Cossack. Sippican, 5 whs this season, June 10, ship Illinois, Sag Harbor, 9 whs this season, July 8, ship Wm Hamilton, New Bedford, 17 whs this season, July 8, bark Bramin, N B 150 bls sp, 60 bls wh, 1 wh this season, July 17, ship Cambria N B 5 whs this season, 18, Pacahontas, Tisbury, 8 whs this season, 21, Dartmouth, N B 6 wh this season, 21. Phenix, N B 13 whs 1800 bls, 22, Liverpool, 8 whs this season, 25, St Geo N B 14 whs 2600 bls. 25, Jefferson, S H, 3300, 26, Herald, N B 6 whs 900 lbs, 27, Liverpool, West, N B 17 months out 2300, May 16, Navy N B 12 months out 1100, 18, Margaret Scott, N B, 15 whs this season. 22, Wm Thompson, N B, 3400 barrels.

In the Japan sea, by the Rosaline, Capt. Mosher—Apr 22, Panama, Sag Harbor, 6 whales; 30, H'y Thompson, N L, 1 whale; May 5, Good Return, N B, none; 20, Triton, N B, 450 wh; 23, Pioneer, N B, 1 whl; 26, H'y Kneeland, N B, none; 27, South Boston, Fairhaven, 250 wh, 28, Phœnix, N B, 9 whls; 29. Ann, S H, 1 whl; June 1, Midas, N B, 3 whls; 8, Nile, N B, 6 whls; 11, Liverpool, West, N B, 8 whls; 22, Liverpool, Tripp, N B, 5 whls; July 1, Alpha, Nantucket, 4 whs; Sept 26, Ockmulgee, Tisbury, 3200 bbls, in Bhering's Straits.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Sept 13—Am whaleship Braganza, Devoll, New Bedford, 36 mos out, 200 sp, 3800 wh, 4,5000 lbs bone.
16—Massachusetts, Nickerson, Nantucket, 10 mos out, none.
22—Mary Stuart, Tucker, N Y, merch brig.
29—Cagharine, Green, New London, 13 mos out, 90 sp, 2000 wh, 20,000 lbs bone.
Bengal, Hempstesd, N L, 28 mos out, 25 sp, 2275 wh, 22,000 lbs bone.
Washington, Drake, Sag Harbor, 16 mos out, 60 sp, 2040 wh, 25,000 lbs. bone.
French whaleship Le Tour du Piln, Smith, Havre, 25 mos out, 3900 wh, 44000 lbs bone
Oct 1—Am wh ship Sarah, Parrington, Mattapoisett, 13 ms out, 1700 wh, 18000 lbs bone.
Metacom, Shockley, N B, 14 mos out, 200 sp, 1900 wh, 20000 lbs bone.
Majestic, Hall, N B, 11 mos out, 40 sp, 1350 wh, 17000 lbs one
Henry, Coleman, Nantucket, 14 mos out, 200 sp.
Panama, Halleck, S H, 24 mos out, 45 sp, 3750 wh, 30000 lbs bone.
Ockmulgee, Manter, Tisbury, 25 mos out, 15 sp, 3100 wh, 20000 lbs bone.
Bk Awashonks, Smith, Falmouth, 11 mos out, 500 wh, 6000 lbs bone.
Geo Washington, Gibbs, Wareham, 22 mos out, 260 sp, 2750 wh, 29000 lbs bone.
Bk Eugene, Brown, Stonington, 26 mos out, 100 sp, 2400 w, 22000 lbs bone

Information Wanted.

TAUNTON, Oct. 21, 1848.

Dear Sir—I write at the suggestion of Mr. Josephus Skinner, of Norton, respecting his son, who sailed from Bristol, R. I, on a whaling voyage, in the capacity of carpenter, on board the ship Chariot, of Bristol, sometime in 1844. From the best accounts that we can get he left that ship in April, 1845, and when last heard from was at some of the Sandwich Islands. We want to learn something of his whereabouts, if he is living, and if not, where and at what time he died. He was subject to fits.

Will you write what information you may have or can get concerning him (his name is Josephus A. Skinner)—whether you ever knew or heard of such a person, or not—and if he is there, to use your influence to have him return. By doing so, you will serve the cause of humanity and relieve an anxious family.—Direct to Josephus Skinner, Norton, Mass.

Respectfully, your friend,
C. A HOCK.

Rev. S C. DAMON, Sandwich Islands.

☞The Editor cannot, at present, furnish the desired information. Any information respecting the person referred to, will be duly communicated if made to the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu. tf

Letters

Have recently been received by the Chaplain for W. S Collins, schr. Indiana, Capt. Crosby; Mr. David Hillson, formerly painter in Honolulu, but who left on board a vessel bound to Callao; Capt. R. Allen, ship Condor; Mr. Israel Horseley, Condor; Mr James Peter Ludlow, Margaret; Mr. Sturt, formerly cooper in Honolulu, but now supposed to be in California; Mr. Samuel Rawson, watch-maker, now at the mines; Mr. Jacob P. M. Mead, ship Dromo; and Mr. Jeremiah Varney, Honolulu.

Information Wanted.

When the "Huntsville," of Cold Spring, left the U. S., in the fall of 1847, her shipping articles contained the name of "John Stuart." It is supposed this name was assumed for that of "THOMAS SHEPHERD." Said John Stuart left the Huntsville at Hobart Town, New South Wales. Should this notice fall under his eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate with Mr. John Shepherd, of Patterson, N. J. Should John Stuart, *alias* Thomas Shepherd, visit Honolulu, let him not fail to call at the Chaplain's study. tf

Hymn Books.

At Chaplain's study, large and small edition of Seamen's Hymn Books. tf



Just Received and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B—Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

⁂ It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift, or pay the whole or a part of its value. Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the annual subscription price of the Friend, ($1.50) in advance, can have the paper sent, by the earliest opportunity, to any port in the Pacific, or to any part of the U. States or England.

N. B.—By paying the additional sum of 50 cents, the paper will be sent for one year to the U. States, via California and Panama Postage on papers to private persons must be pre-paid. The Friend, being a monthly sheet, and containing a full report of Marine Intelligence, will be found a useful and cheap method of communication with the mercantile community in Europe and the United States. tf

Information Wanted,

Respecting EUGENE LEWIS, a native of the state of New Jersey, U S. A. If alive he is now 46 years of age. A report has reached his father, residing in Morristown, N. J., that Eugene may be still alive and residing in some part of the Pacific. Any information will be thankfully received, *if* made to the Editor of the Friend, and communicated to an anxious parent.

School Books.

Teachers and others can be supplied with a few school books at the Chaplain's study. The assortment comprises Primary Geographies, Arithmetics, Grammars, Reading Books, Webster's Dictionaries, &c.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one, or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan's, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

Notice to Masters of Whaleships.

☞Your ships will be reported correctly in the Friend and Polynesian, if, on your arrival, a report is left at the Polynesian Office. Unless you are willing to take this trouble, the Editors of these papers are subjected to great inconvenience, and are oftentimes unable to make any report. tf

Spelling Books.

Noah Webster's, and the Union Spelling Books for sale at Chaplain's Study. tf

Religious Books.

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain has just received an excellent assortment of Books published by the American Tract Society, including nearly all of their standard publications. These books are beautifully bound, and will be sold at an advance on the New York prices only sufficient to cover the expenses.

☞In the collection will be found some new and instructive books for children. tf

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the 16th century, re-discovery by Cook, with their civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES.—Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00. tf

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1849. No. 9

Contents
OF THE FRIEND, NOV. 1, 1849.

Territorial Government of Oregon,	Page 65
The Jargon,	65
Journey over the Rocky Mountains,	65
Return to the Massachusetts,	66
Departure from Vancouver,	66
Books upon Oregon,	67
A Pupil of N. Bowditch,	67
Astronomical Discovery,	67
Antartic Ocean, Editorial,	68
Mesmeric Whaling,	68
Bunker Hill—View,	69
Cruise in Arctic Ocean,	69
Advice to Seamen,	70
Temperance,	71
Deaths, Marine Journal, &c.,	72

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

XII—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF OREGON.

During the joint occupancy of Oregon by England and the United States, emigrants from the Western States and other parts of the world settled in the country, but they did not find there a regularly organized government, and courts of justice. Even after the question of the boundary was settled with England, it was a long time before the Congress of the United States took definite action in regard to a Territorial Government. In the meantime the people organized a Provincial Government,—chose their governor, and other public officers,—organized their courts and appointed their judges; and at the period of the Wailatpu massacre, the Provisional Governor called out a military force of several hundred soldiers. It reflects credit upon the Oregonians, as a law-respecting and order-loving people, that they could enact civil, judicial and military laws, which would be in force for the time being, but should cease when the time came for Congress to extend the Territorial Laws of the United States over the country.

The policy of the government of the U. S. seems peculiarly and admirably fitted for those portions of the country where the limited number of the inhabitants, renders the expenses of a state government too burdensome. Hence, whilst the government at Washington claims the right of appointing certain Territorial officers, their salaries are paid from the U. S. government treasury.

The territorial government of Oregon consists of the following U. S. officers.

Governor, Joseph Lane, salary,		$3,000
Secretary, R. Pritchett,	"	1,800
Three Judges of the Supreme Court, W. P. Bryant, (ex-off. Sup. Judge,) O. C. Pratt, and ———,	"	each 2,000
Attorney General,	"	unknown.
Marshal, Joseph Meek,	"	"

In addition to the abovementioned officers, the people enjoy the right of electing *nine* citizens, to represent them in an Executive Council; and fifteen, for a Legislative Assembly.

It is also the privilege of the people living under a territorial government to elect a delegate, who shall represent them in the Congress of the United States. He enjoys the privileges of a member of the House of Representatives, with the exception of voting.

The first Election took place, on the first Monday in June. I was present at the election which took place on the Tualatin plains. At 12 o'clock, M., the county clerk called the meeting to order, and announced that it would be proper to appoint persons who should officiate as judges of the election, to prevent frauds. Three were chosen and duly sworn. The necessary preparations having been made for ballotting, one of the judges announced that "the polls are now open,—please walk up and vote." I was gratified to witness the perfect understanding of the voters, in regard to the nature of the business in which they were engaged. Although assembled in a log house, in the woods of Oregon, yet they appeared, acted and spoke, like free born American citizens, conscious of their rights and privileges.

I learned that, S. R. Thurston, Esq., was elected delegate to Congress.

☞ The following facts in regard to the Council, and Assembly, I take from the latest "Pacific News," published in California, on the 29th of Sept., under the head of "information from Oregon."

"The Council is composed of H. Buck, from Clackamas county, W. Blair, of Tualatin, S. Parker and W. Shannon, of Champoeg, J. Graves, of Yam Hill, W. G. Malay, of Linn, Nathaniel Ford, of Polk, N. Humphrey, of Benton, and S. I. McKean, of Clatsop, Lewis and Vancouver counties.

A. L. Lovejoy, W. D. Holman and G. Walling were elected to the House from Clackamas; D. Hill, and W. W. Eng, from Tualatin; W. W. Chapman, W. S. Metlock, and John Grim, from Champoeg; A. J. Hembre, R. Kinney, and J. B. Walling, from Yam Hill; Conser, and J. S. Dunlap, from Linn; H. N. V. Holmes, and S. Bench, from Polk; J. Mulkay, and G. B. Smith, from Benton; H. Simmons, from Clatsop, Lewis and Vancouver.

The Legislature is now in session at Oregon city. The officers of the Council, are S. Parker, Chief, and A. A. Robinson, assistant clerk; C. Davis, sergeant at arms; S. Kinney, doorkeeper, and Rev. D. Leslie, Chaplain. Those of the House are A. L. Lovejoy, speaker, William Porter, chief, and E. Gendis, assistant clerk; William Holmes, sergeant at arms; D. D. Baily, doorkeeper; and Rev. H. Johnson, chaplain."

XIII—THE JARGON.

Every visitor to Oregon will very soon after his arrival, learn that there is in use a new language, which has been created by the necessities of the situation in which emigrants, Hudson Bay Company officers, and others found themselves, in relation to the aborigines of the country. Indians have learned a few English and French words, foreigners have learned a few Indian words, so that ere long a mode of communication was introduced, which answered all the common purposes of trading and intercourse between the Indians and the white population. I was particularly struck with the frequent use which was made of this *jargon*, (as this language is called,) in the intercourse of the white inhabitants among themselves. There was one word which was in constant use, but its derivation I could not learn. This word was *cultus*. If a man was inefficient, he was *cultus*, and if any instrument was useless, it was *cultus*. The frequency with which the word was introduced into conversation led me to imagine, that almost every thing, and every body, animate and inanimate in Oregon, must be *cultus*. Webster's spelling book, has already been re-published in Oregon, and when the time arrives for an edition of his dictionary to make its appearance there, it may be expected that *cultus* and numerous other words of the Jargon, will take their station by the side of words and terms derived from the French, Latin, Greek, and Anglo Saxon.

At the close of Palmer's Journal I find a brief vocabulary of the words used in the "Chinook Jargon." "This is a tongue" says Palmer, spoken by a few in each tribe residing in the middle and lower divisions of Oregon. It is also used by the French, and nearly all old settlers in the country."

I copy the following words—

English.	*Jargon.*
Chain,	Chinkamin.
Handkerchief,	Hankachim.
Crow,	Kawkaw.
Molasses,	Lo-ma-las.
Mountain,	Lemonte.
Name,	Neim.
Old,	Oldman.
Paper,	Papa.
Mad, angry,	Sal-luks.
Warm,	Wam.
Wood,	Stick.
Cat,	Puss.
Americans,	Bostons.
Englishmen,	King Geo. men, &c.

XIV—JOURNEY OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

In the XIth chap. of "Our Log Book" reference was made to the "overland settlement of Oregon." "Journals," "Diaries," "Travels" and "Histories" may be publish-

ed, but a full report never can be made of the difficulties and hardships of an overland journey, to the shores of the Pacific. A few spirited and adventurous young men may set off, and accomplish the undertaking in a few weeks, and report it a pleasant summer excursion over the prairies and mountains; but it is a very different affair, when husbands and wives, young men and maidens, old men and children, bid farewell to the last log cabin on the frontier of Missouri, and commence their long, and toilsome journey to Oregon. If a person would fully know the trials incident to the journey, he must make it, but next to that means of information, let him go among the emigrants, sit with them at their hospitable tables and listen to their soul-thrilling narrations. Let him hear the story of that widow whose husband lies buried on the lonely prairie; of the bereaved mother whose child sleeps under a tuft of the wild sage; of that orphan, whose parents died in that deep gorge of the mountains; and of that family which left a home of affluence, wealth and intelligence, but now is struggling with poverty, sickness and privation. I hope that I may never cease to admire the enterprise, hardihood and patience of the first settlers of Oregon, who found their way thither across the Rocky mountains.

The narrative of the journey of an emigrating party, which crossed the Rocky mountains in 1845, has been placed at my disposal but its great length utterly precludes its insertion among the leaves of "Our log Book." It would almost form a book of itself.

XV—RETURN TO THE "MASSACHUSETTS."

A letter from Capt. Wood, notified me that, the "Massachussetts" would soon leave for California, and if I wished to take passage, I must speedily report myself on board.—During the evening previous to leaving Oregon city, I made several calls, in the way of preparation for my deparature. I shall not soon forget a contrast that evening presented to my mind. At one place I found a company of persons drinking, gambling, and using the most profane language, but at the next house where I called, I found a group of christians knelt in prayer, one of whom I heard earnestly addressing the throne of Grace. Thus it is in our world! What strange contrasts does it present! One calls upon God in prayer, another will curse the Being who gave and sustains his life; here is virtue, there vice, here is holiness, there sin. Surely none but God knows the heart, or will be able to judge every man according to his true deserts.

This morning, June 8th, rainy and disagreeable weather, quitted the landing, after numerous delays, at just 12 o'clock, M., having embarked in a Hudson Bay Company's boat, Lieut. Hawkins, kindly furnishing me a passage to Fort Vancouver. On our passage down the Willamette, we passed the brig "Henry," about three miles below the Falls, that being the highest point that a vessel of say one hundred tons, can ascend. Indeed, Portland is considered the head of navigation. Between the Falls and Portland, on the east bank of the river, I was informed that there was a settler, who had under cultivation about 40,000 fruit trees, of various kinds, including the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, etc. In the garden of ex-governor Abernethy, at Oregon city, I saw thrifty peach trees, and from what I could learn respecting fruits, Oregon is well adapted to the fruit growing trees, which flourish in the eastern and middle states.

We stopped at Portland to dine, and then proceeded on our way to Fort Vancouver. I was somewhat expecting to have found the "Massachustts" at Portland, as I was aware that she had been thus far up the Willamette, to take on board a cargo of lumber, for California. Dr. Newell was a fellow passenger with me down the Willamette. He is an American, a native of Ohio, having been twenty years an Indian trader in the mountains and resident in Oregon. He was in company with Dr. Whitman, when he entered the territory in 1835, and was intimately acquainted with all the Indian troubles connected with the massacre at Wailatpu. He was one of the commissioners who accompanied the army that marched into the Cayuse country, to inflict punishment upon the guilty perpetrators of that outrage. "It was a sad sight" he remarked, "to behold the ruins of the mission station, lately so flourishing." As the soldiers came up to the ruins, and beheld the havoc which had been made, and reflected that on that spot, Dr. Whitman, his wife, and several others had been cruelly murdered, they were filled with indignation and were ready to inflict a soldier's revenge.

We reached the Massachusetts, lying at Port Vancouver, about 11 or 12 o'clock, at night. The Rev. Mr. Roberts had also been a fellow passenger from Portland, as he, too, was going to embark for California on business connected with the Methodist church.

It was exceedingly pleasant to step on board the Massachussets, and to meet her generous and gentlemanly commander, Capt. Wood. I sincerely regretted his duties had confined him so closely to the vessel, that he could not have made an excursion among the settlements of the Willamette valley.

On my return to the "Massachusetts," I found quite a new state of things. Both officers and soldiers, with all their tents and warlike equipage were removed on shore. Their tents were erected, in rear of the Fort. Although it was now the middle of June the weather was quite cool, and I deeply sympathized with officers and men, encamped upon the "tented plain." The soldier, as well as sailor, has surely many hardships to encounter, and it truly is no trifling hardship during times of peace, to be sent to a remote part of the country, and there stationed for years; while the busy world is hurrying on, amidst bustle and noise, the officer of the army, and the private soldier are spending a quiet and monotonous life, receiving their daily rations, and contriving all kinds of sports to "kill the time." I was glad to know that the officers and soldiers had taken the precaution to supply themselves with a good quantity of entertaining books. I rarely met a man more fond of reading than Major Hathaway. I fancy he might say with one of Shakspeare's players.

"My library, a dukedom large enough,"

I doubt not that officers and privates will find ample time for reading.

XVI—DEPARTURE FROM FORT VANCOUVER.

There is one feature of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading establishment that must favorably impress the mind of a religious man. There is a marked respect for religious institutions. It is the invariable practice to maintain public services at the Fort on the Sabbath. If a Protestant clergyman of any denomination is present, he is invited to preach after the reading of the Episcopal service. Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational clergymen, have, at different times officiated there. In past years, the officers of the establishment have been remarkably kind to ministers of the gospel.—On their arrival, they have been invited to remain so long as they might choose, free of charge, and were privileged with a seat at the company's table. After public worship this morning, May 10. *Mr.* Ogden reading the Episcopal service, and myself preaching from Ps. 119. 11, I listened to a full account of the Wailatpu massacree, by Mr. Ogden.

On the following morning, *Monday*, the Massachusetts left the Fort. Really a more pleasant, mild and propitious day could not have been asked for, wherein to glide down the Columbia. Its banks were clothed in the richest foliage. I am sure spring never decked the country with a robe of deeper and richer green. As steam and tide rapidly bore us down the stream, and I gazed probably for the last time upon the mountains, hills, and forests of Lower Oregon, I strenuously endeavoured to fix a panoramic view of nature's handiwork upon the tablet of the mind. As I reviewed my brief sojourn among the Oregonians, I found memory stored with the most pleasant reminiscences. Old acquaintances had been revived and new ones formed. I had witnessed the enterprising and intelligent citizens of the country busy in their various employments, but laying the foundations of civil, religious, political and literary institutions, which were to bless posterity.

This afternoon, May 11, came to anchor opposite Mr. Burnie's farm to take in a supply of vegetables for the California market. Next day got upon the sand bar, off Tongue Point, and the following came to anchor at Astoria. Here we were detained one day on account of fog and unfavorable weather.

During our detention at Astoria, an opportunity was afforded the ladies of the 'city' to visit the Massachussets. There was a remarkable "turn out." I was glad to learn that Dr. Wilson, had here been located, by the superintendent of the Methodist mission, to preach and labor at Astoria. As he was once a seafaring man, I am quite sanguine that seamen will find in him a kind friend; hence I took great pleasure in furnishing him with a partial supply of the "Seamen's Hymn Book."

While at Astoria, I became acquainted by report and my own observation, with some facts that ought to make those merchants who sent rum to Oregon, on board the "Sacramento," ashamed of their guilty traffic.—When the Massachusetts first entered the Columbia river, no spiritous liquors were for sale in the territory. We heard of no difficulty among the Indians or sailors. But now the scene was changed. A rum-selling craft, the Sacramento, had brought up a supply of spirituous liquors. Indians had obtained a

quantity and *one murder* had already been the result, so I was informed at Astoria. At Portland seamen had obtained a supply and were riotous. So the whole country, or all parts of the territory where the liquors went, must be taxed with noise, riots, drunkenness and even murder, to enrich the owners of the cargo of that one vessel. The ancients were accustomed to punish the murderer, by fastening the dead body of the murdered person, to the murderer's back, and compelling him to bear about the loathsome appendage until decay should relieve him of the load.—It surely would be a fit and suitable punishment for drunkard-makers, alias spirit venders, if they were compelled to carry about their drunken victims until sobriety should return. I was much gratified with learning that among the Oregonians generally, there was a correct moral sentiment in regard to both the use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

XVII—BOOKS UPON OREGON.

Several publications have appeared relating to Oregon. The following I have chanced to meet with; "Vancouver's Voyages;" "U. S. Exploring Expedition;" "History of Oregon and California," by Robert Greenhow, New York, 1848; "Scenes in the Rocky mountains;" "The Oregon Territory and British North American Fur Trade," by John Dunn; "Palmer's Journal;" "Various Publications of the Methodist Episcopal mission;" "Oregon Spectator," 3 volumes; Oregon "Free Press," 1 volume; "Oregon American," 7 Nos. Among the early works upon Oregon of deep interest I must not fail to mention "Lewis and Clark's" Journal, and Irving's "Astoria." I have recently seen notices of a new work on Oregon by Judge Thornton, which is much commended by the reviewers, but I have not as yet met with the book.

Having read the several works which have fallen in my way, and seen a portion of the country, I am prepared to assert that historians, travelers, antiquarians and scientific authors, have but just entered this field of research and investigation. It is a field that will amply reward the literary man, and the scientific explorer. I hope soon to hear of the organization of an historical society, among the literary men of Oregon, and also that the lovers of the sciences,—botany, geology, mineralogy, zoology,—have their associations. It is occasion of just pride to Oregon, that the clergymen of the various denominations, are laborious and energetic men. They have it in their power to accomplish an immense amount of good, connected with the literary and scientific institutions of the territory. May *Oregon* become the *New England* of the Pacific.

This morning, 16th of June, 7 o'clock, left Astoria, and the Massachusetts recrossed the bar of the Columbia in safety. To-day is the sixtieth since leaving Honolulu. We were twenty-one to the river, five days ascending, the vessel lay twenty-nine at Fort Vancouver and Portland, and this is the fifth since leaving the former place. Now, we are once more safely at sea, bound to San Francisco. Ho, for California!

Genius.—Genius resembles a proud steed, that whilst he obeys the slightest touch of the kind hand of a master, revolts at the first indication of compulsion or restraint.—[Life of Leo X.

A pupil of N. Bowditch.—In our last number, we published a memoir of N. Bowditch, author of the "Practical Navigator." The following anecdote of one of his pupils may not be uninteresting. We would merely add, that the vessel called "Cleopatra's Barge," referred to in the subjoined extract, was subsequently brought to the Sandwich Islands, and sold to the chiefs. It was a beautiful craft, and fitted up in the most costly style. If we have been correctly informed it cost the chiefs over $50,000 in sandal wood. The vessel was running but a short time, before it was wrecked in the harbor of Hanalei, Kauai.

"A curious anecdote is related by the Baron von Zach in his astronomic correspondence. In the year, 1817, a splendid packet called Cleopatra's Barge, owned by George Crowninshield, of Salem, arrived at Genoa, when the Baron with others went on board. In conversation with the captain he inquired for a number of his friends and correspondents in America, and among the rest mentioned N. Bowditch. The captain informed him that he was a friend and neighbor of his, and that a young man, whom he pointed out as his own son, was a pupil of Bowditch. This young man, he observed, was the one who actually navigated the ship, and he requested the Baron to examine him. The inquiry was then addressed to the youth: "On making the Straits of Gibraltar, what was the error in your reckoning?" "Six miles," was the reply. "You must have got your longitude very accurately; how did you obtain it?" "First by our chronometers, and afterwards by lunar distances." "What, do you know how to take and calculate the longitude by lunar distances?" The young man, rather nettled with the question, retorted: "*I* know how to calculate the longitude! Why, our *cook* can do that." The owner of the ship and the captain then assured their visitor that the cook could calculate the longitude very well, and did it every day.—"There he is," said the young man, pointing to a black man in the stern of the ship, with a white apron before him, and holding a chicken in one hand and a large knife in the other. "Come, forwards, Jack," said the captain, "the gentleman is surprised that you can calculate the longitude by lunar distances. Answer his questions." The Baron then asked the cook what method he used to calculate the longitude by lunar distances.—The answer was, "it's all one to me; I use the methods of Maskelyne, Lyons, Witchell, and Bowditch; but, upon the whole, I prefer Dunthorne's; I am more used to it, and can work with it quicker." The Baron was greatly surprised to hear such language issuing from a black face, with a knife and bloody chicken in his hand. Being directed to lay down his chicken and bring his books to show his calculations, he quickly returned with his books under his arm. He had Bowditch's Practical Navigator, the Requisite Tables, Hutton's Logarithms and the Nautical Almanac. He exhibited his calculations of latitude, longitude and true time, which he had worked out on the passage; and he answered all the Baron's questions with accuracy, in correct nautical language. This sable navigator does not appear to have been the immediate pupil of N. Bowditch; he probably derived his instruction from the captain's son, who, in this respect, seems to have followed the example of his tutor."

Important Astronomical Discovery.—The Magnetic Clock, spoken of recently by some of the papers, has been made the subject of an official communication from Lieut. Maury, the Secretary of the Navy. The lieut. recommends that the National Observatory at Washington be furnished with one. He thus describes the invention, and its value:—

I have the honor of making known to you a most important discovery in astronomy, which has been made by Dr. Locke, of Ohio, and of asking authority from you to avail myself of it for the use and purposes of this Observatory.

The discovery consists of the invention of a "magnetic clock," by means of which, seconds of time may be divided into hundredths with as much accuracy and precision as the machinist, with rule and compass, can subdivide an inch of space. Nor do its powers end here. They are such that the astronomer in New Orleans, St. Louis, Boston, and in every other place which the magnetic telegraph reaches, may make his observation, and at the same moment cause this clock here in Washington, to record the instant with wonderful precision. Thus, the astronomer in Boston observes the transit of a star as it flits through the field of his instrument, and crosses the meridian of that place. Instead of looking at a clock before him, and noting time in the usual way, he touches a key, and the clock here subdivides his seconds to the minutest fraction, and records the time with unerring accuracy.—The astronomer in Washington waits for the star to cross his meridian; and as it does, Dr. Locke's magnetic clock is again touched; it divides the seconds and records the time for him with equal precision. The difference between these two times is the longitude of Boston from the meridian of Washington.

The astronomers in New Orleans and St. Louis, and every other place within the reach of the magnetic wires, may wait for the same star; and as it comes to their meridian, they have to touch a key, and straightway this central magnetic clock tells their longitude. And thus this problem, which has vexed astronomers and navigators, and perplexed the world for ages, is reduced at once, by American ingenuity, to a form and method the most simple and accurate. While the process is so much simplified, the results are greately refined. In one night the longitude may now be determined with far more accuracy by means of the magnetic telegraph and clock, than it can by years of observation according to any other method that has ever been tried. It is, therefore well entitled to be called a most important discovery; and it belongs to that class of achievements by which the most beautiful and enduring monuments are erected to the national honor and greatness.

The following gives a striking picture of the minute accuracy of the instrument in marking difference of longitude:

"The probable error of longitude determined with Dr. Locke's clock, is brought within such narrow limits, that if, while the

astronomer in St. Louis or elsewhere, were operating with the magnetic clock here for his longitude, the observer in Washington were to move from one instrument to another in this building, the fact that he had moved would be made known at once, and whether he had moved to the east or the west would be told by the clock, and appear in the resulting longitude."—[Sailor's Magazine.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

Antarctic Ocean.

The barque Franklin, Cooper, has just arrived from the Arctic Ocean, having taken 3000 barrels of oil from the 8th of June to the 8th September. Before Captain Cooper tried his fortunes within the Arctic circle, he successfully navigated the Franklin "among the tumbling mountains of ice" floating within the Antarctic circle. At Hobart Town, Capt. Cooper met Lieut. Smith, who accompanied the English Navigator, Ross, in his late Exploring Expedition to the South.—From him he learned that an abundance of whales were seen in high southern latitudes, and that the weather was good. This hint was enough; off starts the Franklin, and in January of the current year, Capt. Cooper advanced as high as 66°, in about East L. 165°. He saw many whales, including hump-back, fin-back, sulphur-bottom and sperm, but no right whales, or a species to correspond to the Greenland or Polar whales, as he expected. In that region he found the weather unfavorable for whaling, and after cruising for 20 days, he steered for the north. Sometimes an hundred ice-bergs would be in view at once. The thermometer did not sink lower than 32° F. Capt. Cooper remarks that should any vessels go there, they must not stand in fear of ice! It would appear that the seasons vary much in those high latitudes. Some years, it is good weather much higher up than in others, and of course the icy barrier is broken up, at different places, in different years, which may account for the confusion in the statements of different explorers. (We shall allude to this subject again.)

In recording the simple facts connected with the attempts of our countrymen to take whales within the Arctic and Antarctic circles, we are reminded of Burke's remarks, three fourths of a century ago, in Parliament: "And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other facts, and look at the manner in which the New England people carry on the whale fishery.—While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits, *while we are looking for them beneath the Artic Circle we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of Polar cold.*"

☞Capt. Cooper, commanding the Franklin, on a former voyage commanded the Manhattan, which made one of the most interesting and satisfactory visits which has ever been made to the Empire of Japan. The Manhattan anchored off Jeddo, where no foreign vessels were allowed to proceed. See Friend, Feb. 2, 1846. Capt. Cooper is reported to have been the first that successfully cruised in the Ochotsk sea.

☞The following article has been placed at our disposal, and we give it insertion without expressing any opinion upon the subject under consideration:

MESMERIC WHALING.

Ship Champion, April 16, 1849.

The saying is that it takes "all sorts" to make up a world, and with equal propriety it may be said that it takes "all sorts" to make up a whale ship's company. We have a mesmerizer, and another that has accompanied a mesmerizer through the United States, to be operated upon in public. We had an exhibition on board, and after the subject was taken to the "fourth state," the following questions were asked, and answers returned:

Operator; I want you to go with me about 250 miles to the North. (A few minutes delay.) What do you see?

Subject; I see land, and it seems to be surrounded with water.

Operator; Was there any snow upon the land? or any islands?

Subject; Yes; several, with a deep bay within them.

Operator; Is there any good passage for a ship amongst them?

Subject; Between some of them, and between others shoal water.

Operator; Do you see any whales?

Subject; I see plenty of them amongst the islands, but never off shore. I see one ship off shore—too far off for whales.

I previously wished the operator to commence explanations of the coast in the neighborhood of Mama-Taha, of our charts. He discovered a reef that run partly along shore about fifty-five miles. He saw a small bay, (no harbors,) with a few whales in it. * * 100 miles, a bay, but no whales;—120 miles a large open bay, and 140 miles, a good harbor full of whales, and a ship at anchor—perfectly smooth. * * 175 miles a few inhabitants—from 180 to 190, rocky shore, no whales. At two hundred miles the subject complained that his sight failed, the distance was too far. They then returned to Mama-Taha, and commenced their route along shore; 30 miles from Mama-Taha they found two bays with a few whales—at 40 miles saw a small bay—at 80 saw a ship some distance from the land—no whales;—130 a point made out some distance, and a whitish colored island to the south of it, and 3 ships off shore—no whales;—at 150, a harbor with a few inhabitants, a small craft;—at 220, a cluster of islands—a ship at anchor, just arrived, and had taken no whales. The subject was then asked if we should see whales to-day? He replied, that we should. We did see many. He was asked if we should get one? He replied, no; and we did not, after chasing about 20 different whales.

☞The person placing the above statement in our hands, was the operator. Being rather sceptical in such matters, we suggested that it would be gratifying to have him bring his subject to our office, and give us some exhibition of the wonders of mesmerism. On the afternoon of the 29th ult., both operator and subject made their appearance. A few invited spectators were present. Some of whom were far from being credulous in affairs of this description. Sufficient to remark—in five minutes the subject was going off into a quiet mesmeretic slumber. No shaking, loud speaking, or other attempts would make him even wink! The operator then took the subject to the second stage of mesmeretic sleep, exhibiting various proofs that the subject was entirely at the will of the operator, the most remarkable of which was rendering the arms and hands of the subject perfectly stiff and motionless, as well as insensible. The operator performed numerous experiments upon the various organs of the brain, viz: self-esteem, benevolence, memory, &c. Permission was given to the spectators to test the truth of what they saw and heard, by various experiments. After the subject had remained under the will of the operator near one hour, he expressed a wish to awake. It was done, but in a manner exactly opposite from that taken to put him asleep.

For years we have been hearing and reading about mesmerism—this was the first exhibition which we have ever witnessed.—Should we venture any remarks, they might exhibit a ridiculous ignorance of the art which would not be surprising, inasmuch as during the last few years our residence has been upon the "out-skirts of civilization."—We dare not say mesmerism is a *humbug*—we do not believe we were *humbugged*—and yet there is in the whole subject something nearly allied to a perfect *humbug!*

LATE NEWS.—Just as our paper was going to press, by the politeness of Capt. Makee, we were furnished with a copy of the N. Y. Tribune for Aug. 16; just received per Danish bark ——— from San Francisco.——Italy, July 16. The French army took the city of Rome and proclaimed the restoration of the Pope ——The Russians and Austrians have conquered Hungary.——Throughout Europe political affairs unsettled. In London, public meetings in favor of the Hungarians.

United States Aug. 11, President Taylor issued a proclamation warning the people not to engage in a secret expedition fitting out for Cuba. The California fever rages with unabated fury! Vessels crowded with passengers leaving Boston New Bedford, &c. $1,306,569 total amount of California gold deposited in the United States mints.

Cholera still rages in Europe and United States.

A Panoramic View from Bunker Hill Monument.

The person who has visited Boston and taken a view of the city and surrounding country from either the State House, or Bunker Hill monument, will ever remember the beauties of the prospect, and the pleasing combination of city and country, hill and mountain scenery. A small volume has lately fallen into our hands, entitled a "Panoramic view from Bunker Hill Monument." It is accompanied by an engraving four feet long and seven inches wide. A view of the engraving, with the notes and explanations, almost equals a visit to the Athens of America.—The following extract from the preface of the work, will furnish a vivid idea of the growing business of the city. "The commerce and trade of Boston are growing with an unparallelled rapidity—mainly attributable to her railroads. There are now, May, 1848, 223 trains of cars passing over the railroads in Boston *every day*. In 1845, the roads carried 2,254,630 passengers to and from Boston; last year, 1847, these same roads carried 4,075,698 passengers, nearly doubling their number in three years." The public spirit of the Bostonians, and the citizens of Massachusetts, in regard to education, (not to speak of other public enterprises,) is noted far and wide.

We clip the following from a late American Paper:

Old Massachusetts Forever!—"There are now 165,000 children attending school in Massachusetts, 3,656 of whom are less than four years old. The amount collected for educational purposes, aside from the State appropriation, for the year 1848, was $754,-943, being $100,000 more than paid any previous year. Boston itself expends annually for public schools more than the whole similar domestic appropriation of Great Britain for its seventeen millions. So says an Englishman, Lyell, the geologist. And yet the people of Massachusetts find this expenditure the most economical in their budget. What is expended for education is more than saved in other respects. Massachusetts is what she is chiefly through her schools. With her arid soil and comparatively barren physical resources, what would be the condition of her population were it ignorant and degraded?—But with her liberal educational and religious provisions her people have become the most competent, successful and comfortable community in the Union. It is gratifying to notice that she appreciates the cause of her prosperity, and instead of diminishing is enlarging her expenditures for education. If any one of her sons feels like demurring at the fact, he needs but to travel over sections of the Republic through which we are now passing. He would see arguments written out on the very fields, fences and houses.—The truest economy of States is to expend liberally for the education of the people."

We commend these remarks to the consideration of all the friends of education and humanity, here and elsewhere. The *moral* panoramic view from Bunker Hill monument is no less interesting than the *physical*.

Cruise of B'k Harvest in Arctic Ocean.

Capt. Lakey, commanding the Harvest, has furnished some data relating to his late cruise, which we gladly publish:—

The Harvest proceeded to the Arctic, via. Kamschatka. Saw many Polar whales off Cape Thadeus, bound N. N. E.; also saw whales about 100 miles S. E. from this point;—this was after June 10th. June 16, near Tschukutskoi Noss, St. Lawrence Island in sight—whales plenty—water not roily, but many specks in it. After some days, wind N. W. and ice driving down from Anadir sea. Here the current sets N., so that some ships lay well over to St. Lawrence Island, supposing the passage blocked up—all is clear From the last of June to middle of July, whales abound in vicinity of King's Island, say s. w. and w. of it. The main body of the Polar whales, from last of July until September, were seen between 67° 30 and 69° 30, and from 170° to 173° w. Last of the season water roily. Whales not seen close in with the land, as they are seen in the Ochotsk sea.

From a table furnished by Capt. L. we copy the following summary:

In June, after the 10th, 8 good whaling days—9 days foggy—2 rainy—4 days gales of wind—14 winds moderate—and 1 day calm.

In July, 18 days suitable for whaling, and 13 which were not, 8 of which it blew strong gales—5 days foggy—19 breeze moderate—and 3 days of calm.

In August, 11 days suitable for whaling, and 20 not so—16 days blowing a gale—6 rainy—1 foggy—9 days moderate breeze, and 6 days of calm.

In September, from 1st to 14th, there were 11 days suitable for whaling, and 3 not so, 2 of which it blowed a gale—9 moderate—3 calm—and 2 rainy.

From June 10 to September 14, 96 days inclusive, saw Polar whales on 49 days. We had a number of heavy gales, the heaviest commenced on the morning of 12th Aug. from w. s. w.

In lat. 62°, off Cape Thadeus, in 45 fathoms water the lead brought up a small piece of beautiful coral.—The weather not cold, considering the high latitude.—Thermometer, lowest, 39° F.—highest, 65° F. Daylight from 10 June to middle of August. In hurry of whaling, difficult to keep run of days as they passed.

California.—By a late arrival we have seen the Pacific News to Oct: 9. No special intelligence. The U. S. ship St. Marys, was reported to leave on the 14th for Canton, via Honolulu; Commodore Voorhees proceeding thence to take command of the E. I. squadron. We hear it reported that the propeller Massachusetts may daily be expected at the Islands, bearing Commodore Jones' broad pennant.

In consequence of the Honolulu not arriving in season for the steamer, H. H. M.'s minister, G. P. Judd, Esq., was detained a month in San Francisco.

Both the Alta California and Pacific News are decided in their disapproval of the late French invasion at Honolulu.

Emigrants continue to arrive. Much sickness prevails at San Francisco, and also throughout the mining districts. By the next arrival late intelligence may be expected from Europe and the United States.

☞It is much to be regretted that no permanent or even temporary mail arrangement has been formed between the Islands and San Francisco. When letters arrive there in the U. S. Mail, for the Islands, there is no authorized person to obtain them from the office and forward them. When in California, we met Maj. Allen, General Post Office Agent for California and Oregon. Until the Hawaiian and U. S. Governments formed some arrangement, he informed us all that was necessary would be to have some agent in San Francisco who would take the letters, &c., from the Post Office and forward them; and should there be any *dead letters*, they might be returned, and the postage would be refunded.

Hitherto the community in Honolulu have been much indebted to the courtesy of the house of S. H Williams & Co. for their kindness in the transmission of letters. A temporary arrangement, we think, might be satisfactorily made, if a communicatien, signed by the leading mercantile firms and private citizens of Honolulu, should be addressed to Messrs. Baker and Post, of the firm of Williams & Co., San Francisco.—We are satisfied all that is now wanting, is for some person to volunteer and make a little effort.—Who will do it, *pro bono publico?*

☞By the very latest intelligence we regret to learn that the U. S, Government find it out of their power to equip vessels to search for Sir John Franklin. When the letter, addressed by Lady Franklin to the President of the United States, was received, it was announced that two vessels would be despatched, one to proceed through Hudson's Bay, and the other through Bhering's Straits.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	*For Friend*
Captain, Officers and Crew, Wm. Hamilton	$16.75	$7;25
A Friend, Wm. Rotch,	8.00	
Sylvester Nellis, E. Frith,	4.00	
Capt. Wheldon, J. Maury,	4.00	4.00
" Taber, Copia,	4.00	4.00
" Shockley, Metacom,	5.00	5.00
" Green, Catharine,	4.00	4.00
" Barker, A. Barker,	10.00	
Officers and Crew, A. Barker,	3.00	17.00
Officers and Crew, Erie,	10.50	
Master and Officers, Margaret,	12.00	8 00
Master, Officers, and Crew, Jeannette,	18.00	14 50
Owners of ship Junior,	5.00	5.00
Four Sailors, Adeline,	4.00	
Mr. Fisher, J. Maury,	2.00	
Mr. Covell, Copia,		1.00
— Ryan, Margaret,		1.00
N. B. Anthony, Montpelier,		1.00
L. Wright, Alpha,		50
A Friend, "		1 50
H. Spindler,		1.50
Com. Glynn, U. S. S. Preble,		5.00
Rev. Mr, Taylor, Lahaina, for Capt. — 3; two friends, 3,		6.00
J. R. Jasper, Esq., besides an. sub.		3.50
	$110.25	$89.75

For the Chaplaincy, by British Consulate, two quarterly payments of $20.00 each.

☞The Chapel debt now reduced to $441.12. We are especially desirous of paying off this debt, before the close of the year, inasmuch as we are now obliged to pay interest on what remains. The first donation is always thankfully received, but of late some of our sea-faring friends have placed in our hands the second donation for the same object.

☞The donations for the Friend have, of late, been unusually abundant. Should those who have recently arrived, with full ships, follow the example of their predecessors in port, the Friend will not come out at the year's end in debt. Some vessels just arrived overflowing with oil, (as we have been informed by their masters,) went to the Arctic Ocean in consequence of intelligence derived through our columns. We again allude to this subject because we think our readers among the whaling community, receive more than 100 per cent for all the money which they invest in the support of this paper.

***At present our monthly expenditures for the publication of the paper, exceed $120.00.

Seamen's Friend.

Good Advice to Seamen and Others.

OAHU, October, 1849.

Dear Sir—With your permission, I wish, through the Friend, to say a few words to my fellow voyagers on the sea of life, relative to the *chart* that is given to guide us to to the haven of eternal rest. When reading the book, "Two Years Before the Mast," I was gratified with the account the author gave of his method of shortening the time of his solitary watch on deck, viz: by revolving, or reciting mentally, various things previously committed to memory, among which he mentioned portions of the Bible.

Having been accustomed more than 30 years, to spend much of the time occupied in solitary walks and rides, and also wakeful hours of the night, in reciting mentally parts of the Sacred Scriptures, I can recommend the practice, with the utmost confidence of its utility; not merely in enabling those who pursue it, to pass the time pleasantly, but more especially, for its salutary effect on the mind and heart. And as the sons of the ocean have ordinarily more leisure hours than most others, I am anxious to persuade them to try the experiment. In order to this, it will be necessary for those who have not previously attended to it to begin by treasuring up in their mental storehouse, the portions of Scripture to be recited and pondered. I say pondered, for I would not have any one recite merely, but give the mind full liberty to dwell on any sentence that, at the time, might present a new or striking thought. I feel persuaded that by so doing new and soul cheering views of divine truth would be obtained—such as tend to encourage in the hour of danger and raise the heart above all fear, except the fear of "Him who has power to destroy both soul and body" forever.

Although all Scripture is of divine origin and therefore profitable for instruction, yet as some parts are more plain and striking than others, I beg leave to recommend a few passages which I deem peculiarly so. To the young, and to those who have good memories, I would recommend as follows:

In Genesis, the first three, with the 44 and 45 chapters.

Exodus, 20th chapter.

Job, the 4, 5, 11, 38, 39 and 42.

Psalms, the first 5, with the 11, 15, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 32, 34, 46, 51, 53, 56, 57, 91, 103, 104, 116, 121, 125, 139, 145, 146.

In Proverbs, the 1, 2, 6, 7 and 9 chapters.

Isaiah, 40, 53 and 60.

In the New Testament—Christ's sermon, in the 6, 6, and 7 of Matthew. John the 1st, 3, 14, 15, 16 and 17 chapters. Romans, 3, 5, 8, 12. Hebrews 11 and 11. Revelations, 1, 21 and 22.

To those who have not a *well grounded* hope that they are Christians, I would say begin with the passages named in the New Testament, for there the *way to be saved* is most clearly pointed out.

To the aged, and those whose memories are poor, I would recommend as follows: in Genesis, 1st chapter with the first 3 verses of the 2nd; and in the 3d chap. the first 7, with the last 3 verses. Psalms, 1, 103, 116 and 139; and the chapters above specified in the New Testament.

Now, let no one be discouraged by the number of chapters and psalms pointed out, since all who begin can stop when they choose. And no one should be discouraged because his memory is treacherous—this will improve by practice. If you have no experience in committing, your memory may at first act like a greenhand on ship-board, but by practice you will find it will soon "know the ropes." Still, to secure what you learn, it should be accurately and thoroughly committed, and often repeated—the oftener the better. Having found this a delightful employment, both at sea and ashore, I am very desirous that you should all share with me in the privilege. "O taste, and see that the Lord is good. The words of the Lord are pure words; more to be desired are they than gold; yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honey.comb."

Yours, very sincerely,

SENEX.

Hilo Chaplaincy.

HILO, Sept. 13, 1849.

My Dear Editor—Having learned that you have returned from "the Coast," to resume the publication of your paper, we hasten to say that our little Seamen's Chapel at Hilo is completed, in a simple and cheap style.

For more than a year it has been open for English services whenever a congregation could be assembled; but, for want of workmen and funds, it is but recently that we could pronounce it finished. The visit of the U. S. S. Ohio, in May and June, gave us the generous "lift" of $119, so that we have not only been enabled to complete the work, but we are also in funds for future repairs or improvements.

The Chapel is a low stone building, 50 feet by 16 inside. It is roofed with thatch, and plastered outside and inside. All the wood-work is painted. A tower or belfrey has been erected which contains a small bell, belonging to the native church. The Chapel proper is 30 feet long, 20 feet of the building being separated by a sliding partition for a reading room. This room is furnished with seats, writing desk and bookcase, and will contain a small library and such papers and other periodicals as can be furnished by your subscriber, or as may be contributed by the generosity of any who may favor the enterprise.

The Chapel will be free to all who wish to enjoy its privileges; and divine services may be expected in it on all Lord's days when ships are in port, or whenever a congregation can be assembled of sufficient number to warrant public services.

The reading room will be always accessible to seamen, and will, it is hoped, form an attractive and profitable retreat when inclement weather forbids the sailor to ramble over the country for exercise and recreation. This room contains an excellent set of plates of the human stomach, (Dr. Sewell's) presented to Rev. L. Lyons by a gentleman in the state of New York, and by Mr. L. presented to the subscriber.

The whole building was once occupied as a mission house; but as a new Chapel was much needed here, it has been freely devoted to the use of seamen, by whose generosity, chiefly, it has been entirely remodeled and fitted up in its present style.

The following is a condensed report of the receipts and disbursements in favor of the fore-mentioned Bethel:

EXPENDED.

Timber, boards, zinc, and labor on belfrey,	$46.75
Timber, joists & scantling for floor and ceilling,	31 25
Twice thatching roof,	30 50
2692 feet koa boards,	131.60
181 " pine "	14.48
Stone, and mason's job on walls,	29.88
1400 pine laths, 10 50; lathing, 6 00,	16.50
19 bbls. lime, 38; 30 do. sand, 3.75,	41.75
Plastering and whitewashing,	14.00
Carpenter's bill on main job,	147.87
121 lbs. nails, 12.10; box of glass, 5,	17.10
1 window frame, 3; 4 sashes, 4,	7.00
Glazier's bill, 2; 1 doz. window springs,	3.50
Butts, screws, locks and latches,	6.00
Paints and oil, 15; painter's bill, 5,	20.00
Pulpit trimmings, 3; chair, 1.50,	4.50
Axe, buckets, casks and brushes, (for mason,)	5.00
Broom, .25; clearing chapel, .82,	1.07
Amount expended,	$571.75
Total am't of subscription,	665.42
Balance now on hand,	$93.67

This balance will be faithfully appropriated, when needed, in repairs on the Chapel.

Most truly yours,

T. COAN.

THE AMERICANS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERS.—There is no native American in the Northern States, and few in the Southern, who cannot write and read. The result is shown in the smaller amount of crime. The astonishing activity of the press in America, baffles all conjecture of its progress when the continent becomes better peopled. In England, in the provinces, the number of newspapers decreases; six or seven have fallen during the last year. In the old country we have, or had recently, 470 newspapers to 28,000,000 of population, 12 of which appeared daily. In America, having 20,000,000 of population, there were in 1840, no less than 138 daily, 125 twice or thrice a week, and 1,741 weekly newspapers, besides 227 periodical works. The circulation of a newspaper is free by post within 30 miles around the place of publication. Beyond that distance, one and a half cents are charged on each as postage. Let it not be said that their papers are small; they are as large as ours in the larger towns, and some of them vie with the Times in the number of advertisements.—Mr. Mackay shows, too, that an English is cheaper than an American paper, excepting the duty, of which there is none in the United States. The best papers cost 3 1-2 d. English Every house, even the most remote places, takes a paper; some take two. —[London Weekly News.

TYPES.—Typographical errors are sometimes exceedingly amusing. For instance, we once read in a London paper an account of a party, at which one of the most distinguished personages was the illustrious Duke of *Pork!* A Boston paper gave an account of the proceedings of the Court of Common *Fleas!* and a Western paper contains a description of an Atrocious *Bobbery!*

Temperance Friend.

Mr. Editor—"In time of peace prepare for war," is a maxim which has some force, though it may not sound well in the ears of a "peace man." Still, it has a wide application, and disconnected from the noise of big guns, and bristling bayonets you may not seriously object to allowing it a standing at the head of an article in the Friend. The fact is, my dear sir, I am as staunch a friend of peace as you are. Could I have my way not another gun should the Hawaiian Government purchase, nor a spoonfull of powder, to replace the guns and powder destroyed, wantonly and shamefully I allow, by the *gallant* Frenchmen! No, no—let the French bring all back, unspike the big guns, repair the carriages, and make good other things which, Vandal-like, they demolished, or let the old fort stand just as they left it, a monument of the truth and beauty of the doctrine in view of which they acted, viz: "*Might makes Right.*"

But in repeating the maxim at the head of this article, I do it with my eye on the warfare which we must all wage with the Demon of Intemperance. And here I cannot but remark on the fact that in this warfare, the friends of temperance seem to have lost ground. I mean the friends of this cause at the Sandwich Islands, and particularly at Honolulu, the very centre of operations.—Why, Sir, some two years ago it seemed to us who live a little out of the range of your operations, though not quite out of hearing of your guns, that you were doing terrible execution among the enemy. I could not but be reminded of a celebrated warrior of old, who cried out, as the enemy fell around him, "heaps upon heaps." Indeed, for a while I verily thought all were led captive by you; that scarcely a vestige of an enemy to do honor to the god of Bacchus, remained.—What notes of triumph reached us. The press well nigh groaned with the amount of matter sent forth in the shape of Cascades and Fountains, and orations. I all but felt a pang of regret that my locality prevented me from giving the enemy a single thrust; still, I could not but rejoice in what I fondly hoped was a certain and glorious victory. So I reserved my fire for another enemy.

But at the end of two years it is reported that the army of Temperance has ceased to fight—not because the enemy is conquered, as we all once hoped, but because they have assumed so formidable a front of opposition, that it is said there is no use in attempting anything at present. The "heaps" of slain have arisen and become like an army with banners. Is not this fact amazing? Who would think that men from whom the chains of a debasing servitude had been broken, and who had tasted the sweets of liberty, would so soon bind on those fetters and submit again to the most debasing servitude that ever cursed a guilty world? And yet this is a fact; a melancholy, mortifying, heart-rending fact; a fact, Mr. Editor, that cannot be controverted by any man who walks the streets of your goodly village. Have not the friends of temperance lost ground during the last year or two? If so, how can they regain it? Do you say the cause has suffered from the loss of some working men, some good soldiers who have left for California?—Some may have gone, but I ask, have not two enemies gone to one friend? So I think—and of these, some have "gone to the bourne whence no traveler will return."—Alas, the men that fill a drunkard's grave! "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

To return to our starting point. The state of things at Honolulu might be much worse than it is now in regard to the abominable, shameful practice of drinking the drunkard's drink. Do you not fear a change for the worse? Will not the ranks of the drunkards be filled up soon by recruits from California? And is not this the time, friends of temperance, to bestir yourselves, put on your armor and take the field? So I think, and I write to urge you to duty. "The foe! the foe! They come! they come!" To arms, friends! The God of battle, the Lord of hosts, arm you with energy, and speed you on to victory!

Yours truly,

AMICUS.

The Traffic.—The history of the temperance reform for the past will be its history for the future. It is a waste of moral energy and an idle attempt to reform the social habits of any people, while liquor-vending, the cause of this dissipation, is left to reverse their efforts, and make two converts to the bottle, while they make one to total abstinence.—[N. Y. Express.

We join issue with a contemporary that the above conclusion is fast taking possession of the public press and the public mind, and is a pleasing indication of the progressive aspect of the temperance enterprise. It is a truth which requires no demonstration that so long as intoxicating drinks are permitted to be sold, so long will converts, or rather victims to intemperance be multipled. The only way to suppress intemperance is to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks; and the only effective means of its suppression is to make the accursed traffic a criminal offence, and render all interested in its continuance personally responsible for its effects. We have already wasted much moral energy in our various movements and efforts to stay the tide of intemperance which is annually carrying forty thousand of our fellow men to the drunkard's grave; and it is high time, now that we have found that all other means fail, to declare the rum trafficer a criminal.—[Am. Paper.

Old Zac's Jug.—The following excellent temperance story is told by the editor of the Grand River Eagle. If the old hero can introduce the use of the kind of jug recommended by him, he will have achieved a victory over his country's direst foe, which will far transcend the trophies of the battle field.

"We were highly amused yesterday. On the bridge that passes the tumbling waters of the Grand Rapids, we met a hale old man, with eleven sons, seven daughters, thirty-seven grand-children and his own wife—the only one he ever had—with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, and furniture of very antiquated appearance, among which were seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning wheels, pots, kettles, and almost everything requisite for a settlement, such as fifty-seven blood relations will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train and making many inquiries, we asked the old gentleman what use there could be of a bottomless jug, which was carefully laid in a safe place, among his domestic equipment, and received the following reply:

'Why, sir, I am a man of many years, and lots of children, and have worked other people's land all my days—paid from 4 to 9 bushels of grain an acre rent, for so doing, have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it, and I got sick of feedin' other people with my hands, either landlord or rumseller; so I sent 7 of my boys to Mexico to fight for some land—and they got back safe, after fightin' with Gen. Taylor, time enough to vote for him—and they got seven quarter-sections of land, that, please God, will be our own without rent. And now, that old jug you see there, (pointing at the bottomless thing) shall hold all the whiskey or rum that will be used in my whole family while I control 'em; because old Gineral Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in; and if he was my son John he'd serve all the jugs to hum just as they did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day.' "

Pledge Breaking.—The Limerick (Irish) Chronicle, received by the last steamer, says:—"The Catholic clergy of this city continue to call the names of such persons from their respective altars, on Sundays, as have been fined at the police office by the magistrate for public drunkenness during the week previous. This course, so well devised by our good bishop, aided by the magistrates, has had, we are glad to perceive, a very salutary effect; since the number of names denounced on Sunday last was considerably diminished, compared with that of the two previous weeks. We understand, also, that several of these unhappy offenders have, in consequence of this exposure, renewed their pledge, and are now observing correct and temperate habits."

An Iron Stomach.—The following story purporting to be an extract from a work published some time since in London, entitled "The Principles of Medical Psychology," is rather singular, though it appears quite indigestible.

"Urban Fedad was a lunatic confined at Gratz, in Germany. One of his morbid conceptions was, that the stomach must always be strengthened with iron. He was suddenly seized with a violent inflammation of the asophagus, which nearly proved fatal. He recovered, however; but was shortly taken ill again, and died on the third day. On opening the body there were found: 7 oxidated lath nails, each 2½ inches long; 33 nails 2 inches long, some blunted by oxidation, some pointed and large, and 49 smaller nails and rivets; 3 pieces of wound up iron wire; an iron screw 1 inch long; half a knitting needle; two iron tobacco pipe cleaners; a brass hat buckle; part of the blade of a knife two inches long, which was quite blunted on the edges and at the point by oxidation; and lastly a roll of lint abont the size of a hazlenut. The total number of articles amounted to 100, and weighed about 20 ounces. The stomach was very much drawn down but not perforated. Judging from the state of oxidation, it was concluded that many of the above named contents had been retained a couple of years in the stomach."

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Nov. 1, at the residence of Dr Wood, by the Rev S C Damon, Dr EDWARD HOFFMANN to Miss MARIA LOUISE MORSE

DIED.

Friday, Oct 29, off Honolulu, on board whaleship Tuscany, Capt EDWARDS, master, belonging to Sag Harbor He had been an invalid several weeks. His remains were brought on shore, and his funeral attended in connection with the regular morning exercises at the Seamen s Chapel. There was an unusually large attendance of ship-masters and others. A funeral discourse was preached from Psalms, 90, 12: "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom" After the services a large procession accompanied the remains to a tomb in Nuuanu Valley cemetry.

On board ship Levant, May 1 Franklin Sheffield.

On board bark Prudent, Oct 24, off Honolulu, John Craig, blacksmith, of Elizabethtown, N J.

On board Eng brig Fanny, on passage from San Francisco, Lewis Herring, of 52 Cross street, N Y city

In this town, on the 14th u t., EMILY, daughter of Mr Wm. Gill, aged 2 years and 26 days

At U S Naval Hospital, Honolulu, Sept 21, Edgar Johnson, belonging to Preble

On board Tuscany, Oct 15, Jas Harrington, carpenter, of N Y city.

On board General Scott, August 1847, George Gibbs, of Saratoga, N Y.

On board bark Cossack, Sept 28. Joseph Merry, of Lisbon, aged 32 29 John Thursby alias James Johnson, of St. Johns, N B, aged 28

Drowned in Ochotsk sea. Sept 29. Jose Sylva. of Fayal.

Drowned in Columbia River, Sept 4, Mr Lattie, Pilot.

Taken out of the boat by the line and drowned, Aug 5. in the Ochostk sea, Cyrus J. Robinson, of Fairhaven, a seaman on board the Julian

Fell from al ft and drowned. off Cape Horn, January 1849, Francis Caceras, a Portuguese seaman, on board the Am ship Menkar.

Taken out of the boat and drowned, Albert D Brown, 2nd officer Parachute; also at the same time, Richard Fuller, of Hudson, N Y.

Drowned, May 13, Sloan B Clifton, of Brooklyn, N Y. and seaman on board the Brookline. Also Chas Coffin, a Sand Islander, died of consumption.

Lost off fiving-jib-boom of ship Henry Kneeland, Aug 29, 1848, Wm Draper, of Brooklyn, N Y. Also June 12, 1849, died Southerman Osmon, of N Bedford. June 14, Charles McNorton of New Bedford.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct 12—Haw schr Starling, Cottingham, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
Fr whaleship Le Tour du Pin, Smith, 3,900.
Oct 14—Haw bk Don Quixote, Dudoit, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
Oct 15—Am whaleship Montpelier, Young, N B, 2,700 wh.
Oct 17—Do do General Scott, Harris, N L, 1850 wh.
Oct 18—Br mer bk Harpooneer, Morice, fm Vancouver's Island.
Oct 19—Am wh bk Ann, Edwards, Sag Harbor, full.
Oct 20—Am wh bk Anne, Edwards, S H, 2360 wh, 40 sp.
Am wh ship Liverpool, West, N Bd, 2800 wh.
Oct 22—Dutch mer bk Sumatra, Veltman, 50 days from San Francisco.
Am wh bk Columbia, Sweeny, S H, 1100 wh, 85 sp.
Do do sh Champion, Parker, N Bd, 2550 wh, 335 sp.
Do do bk Mercury, Pendleton, 1100 wh, 100 sp
Oct 23—Am mer bk Maria, Baker. 20 days fm San Francisco.
Br schr Amazon, Howell, fm San Francisco.
Oct 25—Am wh bk Cossack, Barker, Sippican, 1000 wh.
Am wh bk Wolga, Luce, F H, 400 wh, 300 sp.
Do do sh Gideon Howland, Cash, N Bd, 3200 wh.
Fr do do Salamander, Guedon, 1100 wh.
Do do do Manch, Gile, 2600 wh, 120 sp.
Oct 26—Bremen wh sh Republic, Austin, 2,400 wh.
Splendid, Pearson, 12 mos out, 1200 wh.
Parachute, Fisher, 16 mos out, 900 wh.
Philip 1st, Woodruff, 13 mos out 120 sp, 1000 wh.
Neva, Case, 26 mos out, 600 sp, 1600 wh.
Levant, Lowen, 24 mos out. 2000 wh.
Brookline, Jeffreys. 14 mos out, 195 sp. 1100 wh.
Henry Kneeland, Clark, 15 mos out, 700 wh.
Franklin, Cooper, 27 mos out. 3350 wh.
N P Tallmadge, Mu ford 13 mos out, 1250 wh.
Nassau, Weeks. 40 mos out. 2600 wh.
India. Swift, 14 mos out. 2200 wh
Clementine, Hashagen, 36 mos out, 4700 wh
Nimrod, Sherman, 14 mos out, 550 wh
Tenedos, Comstock. 25 mos out, 1500 wh
Tuscany, Halsey, 26 mos out
George & Mary, Middleton, 24 mos out, 2400 wh
Prudent, Nash, 18 mos out, 1900 wh
Bk Harvest, Lakey, full
Nile, Case, 13 mos out. 1700 wh
Oct 28—Haw schr Caroline, Cole. 18 ds fm San Francisco
31—Am bk Auckland, Jennings, 22 ds fm Kamschatka, Capt Knox and Mr Williams passengers

Several other vessels have arrived, but unable to obtain reports.

Last report from Lahaina, 52 vessels at anchor.

Sailed.

Oct 6—Hamburg bg Cecelia Louisa, Hansen.
Danish schr Johanna Oluffa, Engers, for Sydney.
Oct 9—Am mer ship Mary and Adeline, M'Lellan, for Manila.
Oct 10—Do whaleship Braganza, Devol, for N Bedford.
Oct 13—Bremen bg Johanna Cæsar, Elberfeld, for Singapore.
Oct 15—Am whaleship Electra, Brown, for N London.
Oct 16—Do do Pocahontas, Cottle, for Tisbury.
Do do Wm Rotch, to cruise.
New Zealand mer bg Fanny, Leathart, for Auckland.
Oct 17—Tahitian bg Anonyme, Brander, for Tahiti.
Br bk Maxim, Lindsay, for Valparaiso.
Am mer ship Tsar, Bursley, for Hong Kong.
Haw bk Don Quixote, Dudoit, Hanalei, Kauai.
Am whaleship Washington. Drake. for Sag Harbor.
Oct 18—Do do Catharine, Green, for N London.
Do do Omega, Morey, for Tahiti.
Oct 19—Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, for San Francisco
Spanish bg Clavileno, St Juan, for ——.
Am whaleship Wm Hamilton, Schuckley, for N Bedford.
Oct 19—Junior, Tinkham, for N Bd
Oct 20—Abram Barker, Barker, for do.
Metacom, Schockley, for do.
La Tour du Pin, Smith, for Havre de Grasse.
Connecticut, Penhallow, for San Francisco.
Oct 22—Margaret, Fales. for New Zealand.
Haw schr Starling, Degoy, for San Francisco.
23—Marengo, Devol, to cruise.
Isaac Hicks, Rice, to ditto.
Jeannette, West, for N. Zealand.
Elizabeth Frith, Winters, for S H.
Jas Maury, Wheldon, to cruise.
24—India, Miller, for N London.
Ajax, Le Tellier, for Havre.
Illinois, Jagger, for S H.
25—Two Brothers, Jenny, to cruise.

Spoken.

By Ship Seine, in Japan Sea—July 11, sh Herald, Macomber, N Bd, 1000 bls wh and sp; 24th, Maria Theresa, Swift, 1500 do; 24th, Isaac Howland, West, 1900 do. August 1st, Dartmouth, Pearce, 700 do; and General Williams, Forsyth, N L, 1350 do.

By same ship, (Seine,) in Sea of Ochotsk—Aug 12, bk Benjamin, Butts, N Bd, 250 wh and sp; 21st, bk Mercury, ——, Stonington, 8 whs this season; 22th, sh Tuscany, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 300 bls this season; 12th, heard of the South Boston, ——, Fairhaven, 1300 wh and sp.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

The following list of arrivals did not reach us in season for our last. The vessel by which it was forwarded having been ashore on the east end of this Island for two days.

Oct 3—Cowper, Cole, N B, 60 sp, 2200 wh, 25000 lbs bone.
Oct 4—Illinois, Jagger, S H, 65 sp, 2700 wh, 30000 lbs bone.
Oct 5—St George, Lawes, N B, 43 sp, 2400 wh, 30000 lbs bone
William Thompson, Ellis, N B, 100 sp, 3000 wh, 1600 lbs bone.
General Scott, Harris, N L, 1850 wh, 2000 lbs bone.
Oct 8—Almira, Codin, Edgartown, 100
Columbia, Sweeney, S H, 85 sp, 1100 wh, 1200 lbs bone.
Frances Henrietta, Clough, N B, 370 sp, 2700 wh, 23000 lbs bone.
John and Elizabeth, Chappel, N L, 45 sp, 2100 whale, 21000 lbs bone.
Sylph, Gardiner, N B, clean. from California, taking in cargo for the United States
Jane, and Chandler Price, whalers, just in, not reported. Twenty-one whalers at anchor, and one coming in.

Information Wanted.

TAUNTON, Oct. 21, 1848.

Dear Sir—I write at the suggestion of Mr. Josephus Skinner, of Norton, respecting his son, who sailed from Bristol, R. I, on a whaling voyage, in the capacity of carpenter, on board the ship Chariot, of Bristol, sometime in 1844. From the best accounts that we can get he left that ship in April, 1845, and when last heard from was at some of the Sandwich Islands. We want to learn something of his whereabouts, if he is living, and if not, where and at what time he died. He was subject to fits.

Will you write what information you may have or can get concerning him (his name is Josephus A. Skinner)—whether you ever knew or heard of such a person, or not—and if he is there, to use your influence to have him return. By doing so, you will serve the cause of humanity and relieve an anxious family.—Direct to Josephus Skinner, Norton, Mass.

Respectfully, your friend,
C. A HOCK.

Rev. S C. DAMON, Sandwich Islands.

☞The Editor cannot, at present, furnish the desired information. Any information respecting the person referred to, will be duly communicated if made to the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu. tf

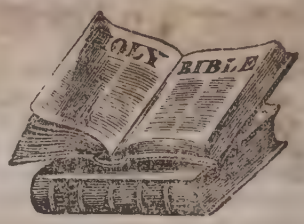
Information Wanted,

Respecting EUGENE LEWIS, a native of the state of New Jersey, U S. A. If alive he is now 46 years of age. A report has reached his father, residing in Morristown, N. J., that Eugene may be still alive and residing in some part of the Pacific. Any information will be thankfully received, if made to the Editor of the Friend, and communicated to an anxious parent.

Religious Books.

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain has just received an excellent assortment of Books published by the American Tract Society, including nearly all of their standard publications. These books are beautifully bound, and will be sold at an advance on the New York prices only sufficient to cover the expenses.

☞In the collection will be found some new and instructive books for children. tf



Just Receved and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B—Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

⁂It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift, or pay the whole or a part of its value Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

Information Wanted.

When the "Huntsville," of Cold Spring, left the U. S., in the fall of 1847, her shipping articles contained the name of "John Stuart." It is supposed this name was assumed for that of "THOMAS SHEPHERD." Said John Stuart left the Huntsville at Hobart Town, New South Wales. Should this notice fall under his eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate with Mr. John Shepherd, of Patterson, N. J. Should John Stuart, *alias* Thomas Shepherd, visit Honolulu, let him not fail to call at the Chaplain's study. tf

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the annual subscription price of the Friend, ($1.50) in advance, can have the paper sent, by the earliest opportunity, to any port in the Pacific, or to any part of the U. States or England.

N. B.—By paying the additional sum of 50 cents, the paper will be sent for one year to the U. States, via California and Panama Postage on papers to private persons must be pre-paid. The Friend, being a monthly sheet, and containing a full report of Marine Intelligence, will be found a useful and cheap method of communication with the mercantile community in Europe and the United States. tf

Letters

Have recently been received by the Chaplain for W. S Collins, schr. Indiana, Capt. Crosby; Mr. David Hillson, formerly painter in Honolulu, but who left on board a vessel bound to Callao; Capt. R. Allen, ship Condor; Mr. Israel Horseley, Condor; Mr James Peter Ludlow, Margaret; Mr. Sturt, formerly cooper in Honolulu, but now supposed to be in California; Mr. Samuel Rawson, watch-maker, now at the mines; Mr. Jacob P. M. Mead, ship Dromo; and Mr. Jeremiah Varney, Honolulu.

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the 16th century, re-discovery by Cook, with their civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES.—Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, $1,00. tf

Notice to Masters of Whaleships.

☞Your ships will be reported correctly in the Friend and Polynesian, if, on your arrival, a report is left at the Polynesian Office. Unless you are willing to take this trouble, the Editors of these papers are subjected to great inconvenience, and are oftentimes unable to make any report. tf

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan's, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

School Books.

Teachers and others can be supplied with a few school books at the Chaplain's study. The assortment comprises Primary Geographies, Arithmetics, Grammars, Reading Books, Webster's Dictionaries, &c.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 15, 1849. No. 10

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, NOV. 15, 1849.

Passage from Oregon to California,	Page 73
The Bay of San Francisco,	73
San Francisco,	74
Passage to Benecia,	74
Hon. T. B. King's Address,	74
No good Maps of California,	75
Seamen's Chapel, Apia,	75
Antarctic Continent,	76
Navigators among Fox Islands, Beware,	76
Foreigners' Cemetry at Lahaina,	77
Wreck of the Gem,	78
Nautical Romance,	78
Census of Hawaiian Islands,	79
Marine Intelligence, &c.,	80

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

XVIII—PASSAGE FROM OREGON TO CALIFORNIA.

The prevailing winds along the coast being from the North West, vessels are enabled to make quick passages from the mouth of the Columbia river to the Bay of San Francisco. The distance is about four hundred miles.—I met the master of a vessel in the Columbia river, who had just made the passage down in 78 hours from Baker's Bay to the anchorage at San Francisco, although, on his return passage up the coast he was fifteen days, which is considered a very good passage.—Vessels are oftentimes twice that length of time in sailing from San Francisco to the Columbia river. The Massachusetts crossed the bar of the Columbia on Saturday morning, and on the following Tuesday afternoon, she was off the entrance of the Bay, but prevented from entering on account of the dense fog.

On the Sabbath, we had Divine service on board. Capt. Wood being ever ready to show respect for the day, he most readily made arrangement for the assembling of the ship's company in the large and commodious cabin. It was our expectation to have listened to a discourse from the Rev. Mr. Roberts, a fellow passenger, but just before the time for holding service, he was obliged to inform us, that it would be impossible for him to preach on account of sea-sickness.

We had some most agreeable passengers from Oregon, viz: Judge Bryant, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Welsh, thus each of the learned professions had its representative. Judge Bryant, is at the head of the Judiciary Department in the Territory. He is a native of Kentucky, but has practiced law for about twenty years in Indiana. It is his intention to remove his family to Oregon and make that his permanent residence. The Rev. Mr. Roberts is the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, in Oregon and California, and was on a visit to the latter country for the purpose of completing arrangements for the future supply of Upper California with ministers of the gospel, under the direction and patronage of the Methodist denomination. Their system of itinerary preaching is admirably calculated for a newly settled country. Methodist ministers may well be compared to those light-armed troops, who proceed in advance of the main body of an invading army. Their system has accomplished an untold amount of good throughout the sparsely settled districts upon the western frontier of the United States. Mr. Roberts informed me, that in September a convention of Methodist clergymen would assemble at Salem, in Oregon, for the purpose of organizing an annual conference, embracing Oregon, California, and New Mexico.—This will undoubtedly promote the efficiency and permanancy of the Methodist donomination on this side of the Rocky mountains.—As the country continues to increase in population, Oregon and California will have their separate conferences.

Our other passenger, Dr. Welsh, was an Oregon farmer, who was now on his way to California, for the purpose of exercising his professional skill, in curing the miners, as they come sick and diseased from the mines.

Early this morning, the fog cleared away, and about 9 o'clock a fine opportunity was afforded for the Massachusetts to enter the most magnificent of Bays. Steam, wind and tide hurried our vessel along, and soon after passing the entrance of the bay, we were at anchor amidst a "forest of ships." I counted sixty-eight vessels at anchor. Our vessel was visited by an officer, who informed us that the steamer Panama, would sail in less than two hours for the Isthmus. This afforded us a fine opportunity to forward letters, which in thirty days would reach friends in the Atlantic States. On visiting the Panama, I was most agreeably surprised to meet several gentlemen whom I had known at the S. Islands. Among them, Messrs. Williams, Boardman, and Jarves. They were among the first to improve the new facilties for making a passage from the Sandwich Islands to the United States, without doubling Cape Horn.

XIX—THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following description of the Bay is extracted from a recent memoir by Col. Fremont, communicated to the Congress of the United States, during the summer of 1848.

"The bay of San Francisco is separated from the sea by low mountain ranges. Looking from the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains present an apparently continuous line, with only a single gap, resembling a mountain pass. This is the entrance to the great bay, and is the only water communication from the coast to the interior country. Approaching from the sea, the coast presents a bold outline. On the south, the bordering mountains come down in a narrow ridge of broken hills, terminating in a precipitous point, against which the sea breaks heavily. On the northern side, the mountain presents a bold promontory, rising in a few miles into a height of two or three thousand feet. Between these points is the strait—about one mile broad, in the narrowest part, and five miles long from the sea to the bay.

Passing through this gate, the bay opens to the right and left, extending in each direction about 35 miles, having a total length of more than 70, and a coast of about 275 miles. It is divided by straits, and projecting points, into three separate bays, of which the northern two are called San Pablo and Suisoon bays. Within, the view presented is of a mountainous country, the bay resembling an interior lake of deep water, lying between parallel ranges of mountains. Islands, which have the bold character of the shores—some mere masses of rock, and others, grass covered, rising to the height of three and eight hundred, feet—break its surface, and add to its picturesque appearance. Directly fronting the entrance, mountains—a few miles from the shore—rise about 2,000 feet above the water, crowned by a forest of the lofty cypress, which is visible from the sea, and makes a conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the bay. Behind, the ragged peak of Mount Diabolo, nearly 4,000 feet high, (3,770,) overlooks the surrounding country of the bay and San Joaquin. The immediate shore of the bay derives, from its proximate and opposite relation to the sea, the name of *contra costa* (counter coast, or opposite coast.) It presents a varied character of ragged and broken hills, rolling and undulating land, and rich alluvial shores, backed by fertile and wooded ranges, suitable for towns, villages, and farms, with which it is beginning to be dotted. A low alluvial bottom land, several miles in breadth, with occasional open woods of oak, borders the foot of the mountains around the southern arm of the bay, terminating on a breadth of twenty miles in the fertile valley of St. Joseph—a narrow plain of rich soil—lying between ranges from two to three thousand feet high. The valley is openly wooded with groves of oak, free from underbrush, and after the spring rains covered with grass. Taken in connection with the valley of San Juan, with which it forms a continuous plain, it is fifty-five miles long, and one to twenty miles broad, opening into smaller vallies among the hills. At the head of the bay, it is 20 miles broad, and about the same at the southern end, where the soil is beautifully fertile, covered in summer with four or five varieties of wild clover several feet high.

The strait of Carquinez, about one mile wide and eight or ten fathoms deep, connects the San Pablo and Suisoon bays. Around these bays, smaller valleys open into the

bordering country, and some of the streams have a short launch navigation, which serves to convey produce to the bay. Missions and large farms were established at the head of navigation on these streams, which are favorable sites, for towns or villages. The country around the Suisoon bay presents small low ridges and rounded hills, clothed with wild oats, and more or less openly wooded on their summits.

The Suisoon is connected with an expansion of the river formed by the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which enter the Francisco bay in the same latitude, nearly, as the mouth of the Tagus at Lisbon. A delta of twenty-five miles in length, divided into islands by deep channels, connects the bay with the valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, into the mouths of which the tide flows and which enter the bay together as one river.

Such is the bay, and the proximate country and shores of the bay of San Francisco. It is not a mere indentation of the coast, but a little sea to itself, connected with the ocean by a defensible gate opening out between seventy and eighty miles to the right and left, upon a breadth of ten to fifteen, deep enough for the largest ships, with bold shores suitable for towns and settlements, and fertile adjacent country for cultivation. The head of the bay is about forty miles from the sea, and there commences its connection with the noble valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento."

XX—SAN FRANCISCO.

On landing in San Francisco, I must confess, I was somewhat disappointed in the appearance of the town. As a *city* it did not fill up that "beau ideal" which I had pictured in my imagination. I had perhaps expected too much. I was however not disappointed in the business-like appearance of the town. I had witnessed nothing for years, which so much reminded me of the hurry and bustle of the business portions of the cities of Boston and New York. Stores and dwelling houses were going up with magic-like rapidity. New Streets were opening, and enterprize was the characteristic of the place. As I mingled among the hurrying crowd, a mere "looker on in Venice," I soon learned that it was no place for an idle man I was surprized to meet so many familiar countenances. It really seemed as if one-fourth of the population had emigrated from Honolulu, or had spent a season there.

I found it impossible to learn the population of San Francisco, but at this date, (July 21,) there cannot be less than 5,000 to 8,000. It was gratifying to learn that while, merchants, lawyers, physicians, mechanics, and laborers of every description were busy in their various employments, a number of clergymen had commenced their professional labors. One year previously, and there was not a Protestant clergyman in Upper California, now there are at San Francisco, alone, no less than four, the Rev. Mr. Hunt, chaplain to the citizens of San Francisco, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, pastor of the Baptist church, the Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Mr. Mines, an Episcopal clergyman. The Methodists are now erecting a chapel and are soon expecting a minister of the gospel to be laboring among them.

During my visits on shore, the 21st, 22nd, and 23d of July, although I saw much which was wrong, yet, upon the whole, I did not witness so many exhibitions of depravity as I expected, from the accounts which I had heard and read. I am satisfied that the tendency is in the way of improvement, and good order. It was surprising that there were so few cases of theft and robbery, considering how exposed vast quantities of goods of every description were about the wharves and along the streets.

XXI.—PASSAGE TO BENICIA.

The Massachusetts being ordered to Benecia, to discharge her cargo, after spending two days at San Francisco, she sailed thither. The vessel affording such excellent accommodations, Gen. Smith and suite, the Hon. T. B. King, and several other gentlemen took passage for Benecia, situated on the north side of the Straits of Carquinez, about thirty-six miles from San Francisco.—On the passage I was introduced to Mr. W., late from New York. He is the author of a work on the Tories of the American Revolution. I know not that I ever met with a person more intimately acquainted with the history of all the old families of New England. He related this anecdote respecting Judge Prescott, (father of the historian,) and Mr. Peabody, an old Salem merchant. In early life Mr. P. applied to the Judge for advice in some legal affairs. In course of the interview the Judge remarked, "If you would succeed in the world, avoid lawyers and lawsuits." So much pleased was Mr. P. with this advice, that he allowed the Judge to make various shipments to the East Indies in his ships, freight free, by which he laid the foundation of a large fortune of several hundred thousand dollars, which has descended to ———.

The hills and mountains surrounding the bay present a most singular appearance, much resembling immense drifts of sand, but I learn that they are covered with wild oats, which in the rainy season look perfectly green, but as the rains cease, the straw dries up and the grain ripens, affording pasturage for immense herds of cattle and horses, which range over the country for many leagues, no fences obstructing their rambles. The scenery surrounding the bay is so unlike any that I have elsewhere beheld, that I find a description difficult, if not impossible. There may be valleys capable of tillage, but the country generally is ill adapted to farming purposes. The farmer would be especially troubled for want of water and fencing materials.

The afternoon was delightful. The atmosphere essentially changed after leaving the region about San Francisco, where the raw and disagreeable winds have such fair play. As we sailed along the shore lying upon the Straits leading into Pablo Bay, a deer was seen grazing on the highland. He raised his head and took a view of our steam-ship, as much as to say, "What strange craft is this?—what new event has occurred which attracts so many strangers to these shores—as sure as I behold so many strange sails and strange people going up and down the waters of this bay, I and my fellow wild game of the forests will retire."—Upon enquiry I learned that the deer, the antelope and the elk are fast disappearing from their old haunts.—Just before dark the Massachusetts came to anchor off the Army Depot, about a mile above the rising town of Benecia.

XXII.—BENECIA.

To-day, June 23, I visited the city of Benecia. The following remarks concerning the place, I copy from the editorial columns of the "Alta California," of July 2:

"This is the rival of San Francisco for the empire of the Pacific. It is situated on the Straits of Carquinez, about thirty-five miles from the ocean, on a gentle slope which becomes almost a plain as it nears the water's edge. It contains about 500 inhabitants, including soldiers now stationed there, and many buildings have been erected there of late. It is now made the Head Quarters of the U. S. Army. The large deposite of army quartermaster and commissary stores, have recently been removed from San Francisco to that place, and a site has been selected by Commodore Jones for a navy yard a short distance above the town. This place is certainly rapidly advancing in size and importance, but we do not doubt that its prosperity will always be dependent on that of San Francisco. A great many harsh things have been said of army and navy officers "lending their influence" to build up this rival to San Francisco, but we have no disposition to repeat them. There is no necessity for it either, as whatever may be the result of that speculation, we regard the prosperity and destiny of San Francisco as so securely fixed by her natural position, her capital and her energy, as to defy the efforts of all the speculutors that ever existed."

Here I found the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, a Presbyterian clergyman, engaged in a school, and preaching on the Sabbath. He seemed to have seeured the confidence of all classes in the community, and I was rejoiced to perceive that he was laboring for the real benefit of the future inhabitants of the country. He left on Long Island a flourishing society and church, which were cordially united in his support, where he had labored as a minister of the gospel for fourteen years. After surveying the country, he decided upon Benecia as prospectively opening a wide and promising field for ministerial usefulness. He is expecting to return, ere long, for his family, and cast in his lot with the rising fortunes of the people of the country.

XXIII.—THE HON. T. B. KING'S ADDRESS.

Agreeable to a public notice, I went June 25th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to the school-room of the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, to hear an address from the Hon. Mr. King, member of Congress from Georgia, before the citizens of Benecia. After returning on board the Massachusetts, I recorded the following as the substance of his remarks. I do not pretend to give his exact phraseology, for he was nearly an hour in making his address.

He commenced by adverting to the peculiar circumstances under which had gathered representatives from the four quarters of the globe. [Officers of the U. S. Army, a merchant from Chili, a physician from Baltimore, another from Washington, a western pioneer, a clergyman from Long Island, an ex-U. S. Consul from S. I., one or more from England, but in all not exceeding over fifty persons.] Some, he remarked, had censured Congress because that body had not organized a Territorial Government for Cali-

fornia, but he was prepared to give his reasons, showing that it was a fortunate circumstance that no territorial government had been organized. The Congress of the United States has fully discussed the affairs of California, and the Executive was ready to proceed; but then came up the vexed question of slavery. The advocates of the Wilmot Proviso, (which was essentially the ordinance of Congress respecting the non-existence of slavery in the territory N. W. of the Ohio,) would by a law of Congress shut slavery out of California; but no, says the South, let that question remain unsettled until California shall settle the question for herself. The period had now arrived, as he thought, for the people of California to do it. Now was the time for California to become a State. A sufficient number of inhabitants were already in the territory. There was an impression abroad that a certain district of country must have a definite number of inhabitants before it could be admitted as a State. That impression was unfounded; but even if it was not, very soon California would contain 100,000 inhabitants. This he was confident would be the case before the close of the current year; and should the gold mines continue to yield as they had done, not a long period would elapse before half a million of people would become citizens of the country.—Hence, California was now ready to take her station as a sovereign State of the Union.—There could then be no question but it was the duty of the people of California immediately to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a State government. California needed her Senators and Representatives in Congress, to urge her claims more effectually than it was possible to be done by the Delegate of a Territory who might make suggestions, but would not be entitled to a vote.

He then adverted to the unquestionable fact that California was about to assume a great importance, and that of necessity. For a long period the idea of a rail road to the Pacific had been discussed. Almost every state in the Union had passed resolutions in its favor, and now if its construction is decided practicable, its *terminus* must be in this valley;—nature had so decreed, and it was not in the power of man to annul that decree. Here, in this mighty basin, on the banks of this bay, (he would not pretend to define the location,) but here was to arise a mighty Babylon—here was to center a vast commerce—through this channel was to flow the products of China and Polynesia. The teas and silks of China must be conveyed along this route to the shores of the Atlantic, and perhaps to Europe. The commerce of California, he thought, this year would equal that of any state of the Union.

In concluding his remarks, he referred in a familiar manner to some things which had surprised him since his arrival in the country; e. g. he was astonished to witness the order which reigned at San Francisco, on the Sabbath. As he walked the streets on a Sabbath morning, he heard not the sound of the hammer, neither witnessed any more disorder, than would have appeared in a well organized Christian community.

He doubted not, should the proper steps be taken by the people of the country for a State organization, that the older States would joyfully welcome California to the sisterhood of the Union, and pass laws favorable to commerce, schools, &c.

I learned that the Hon. Mr King is a New Englander by birth, but has resided for many years at the South. His name is intimately associated with the enterprise of steam navigation between Panama and California. I believe that he brought forward the measure in Congress. He was one of the candidates for the Secretaryship of the Navy, under the present administration, if I have been correctly informed. I could not but conclude that his visit to California was most opportune, for on his return to Washington he will be prepared to furnish the Executive and Congress with some valuable information, which is much needed!

XXIV—NO GOOD MAPS OF CALIFORNIA.

Although near three centuries have elapsed since California was discovered—although Jesuit Missionaries have for nearly a century traversed the country—and although much has been published about the country, yet its geography has been but imperfectly known. It is not until to-day, June 25, that I have met with any thing like a tolerably well executed map of the country watered by the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, together with their numerous tributaries. This map was sketched by Col. Fremont, or under his direction, still even this is far from being accurate. It would be amusing to collate the numerous maps or charts purporting to delineate the interior of Alta California. No two would agree. Some make the Sacramento river run due west, others make the San Joaquin empty into the Bay of San Francisco at San Jose; verily the interior of Africa is equally well known to the civilized world. I found it impossible to obtain any definite and satisfactory information respecting the geography of the country, from any existing maps, until that of Col. Fremont chanced to fall in my way. The desideratum, however, will very soon be supplied. One of the good results of the discovery of the gold mines, will be that the vast regions west of the Rocky Mountains, north of Mexico, and south of the Columbia River, will very soon be thoroughly explored. Every river and stream, mountain and hill, valley and *canon*, prairie and plain, will be explored, and accurately laid down upon the maps. More will be done this year than has been done for three centuries, to obtain accurate geographical knowledge of the country.

SEAMEN'S CHAPEL, APIA.

During the last few years, a considerable number of ships having anchored at Apia Harbor, and numbers of foreign residents having settled around the bay, it was thought desirable that a small place of worship should be erected for the purpose of holding English service on the Sabbath.

Subscriptions were made by the Missionaries and foreign residents, which, with sums given by Captains and crews, amounted to nearly £60. The John Williams being about to return to England, the Committee requested Mr. Mills, the Missionary at Apia, and Capt. Morgan to use every effort to procure an iron chapel, to be brought out in the missionary vessel. On the arrival of the John Williams in London, an appeal was laid before the Directors of the London Missionary Society as well as the British and Foreign Seamen's Society.

We now take the opportunity of expressing the sense of gratitude which we feel for the efforts made by the Rev. J. J. Freeman and Augustus Fieldwick, Esq., the respective Secretaries of the above Societies, as well as to many kind friends, who aided us in procuring the neat substantial building which now forms an interesting object on one side of the bay, near to the British Consulate.

The building is built entirely of corrogated galvanized iron, raised on a platform of coral; and is well adapted to try the teeth and patience of the white ant, which is the greatest pest that can afflict a poor builder in Samoa.

The building is 40 ft. by 20 ft. Ten feet is taken off the length for a reading room, where a library will be kept, with the most recent magazines and newspapers which can be procured, where the sailor on liberty, or any of the residents can spend a profitable hour. The chapel, which is 30 ft. by 20 ft., is neatly fitted up with seats and pulpit.

The cost of the building in London was upwards of £170. The fittings, glazing, painting, and other items, have added considerably to the expense, to meet which the additional subscriptions received on the islands will go far.

It is just to acknowledge the gratuitous labors of a great many of the foreign residents in putting the building together.

The chapel was opened on Sabbath, the 28th of January. A large number of the foreign residents attended; and the occasion was rendered more interesting by the presence of the captain, officers, and crew of our missionary bark John Williams.

Contributions for the support of the library and reading room will be thankfully received.—[Samoan Reporter.

PRINTING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—A letter from London to the Boston Post, thus compares the facility with which books are printed in London and New York.

"The art of printing advances far more rapidly in America than here. Liverpool, nearly as large as New York, has no printing done by steam. In London, but one or two printers, of books, print by steam, and very rarely print more than twelve pages of a 12mo. book at a time. From an extensive acquaintance with the manner and speed of book-printing in New York and London, I will vouch for the fact that of all the books printed in the two cities, our printers print three copies to the Londoners' one in the same time First-class publications are generally better "got up" in England than America. But, got up equally as well, the New Yorkers will print two copies to their one. Not one book in four in London is stereotyped. In New York three out of four.—In London one publisher lately boasted that he actually published a book in three days from the time he received it. That is quoted as an *extraordinary* operation that was actually accomplished, once. In New York the Harpers have issued many a book in from twenty-four to thirty hours after its receipt. But I will not multiply examples to show the greater amount of enterprise or inventive genius in America.

Scurrility is the corruption of wit, as knavery is of wisdom.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

Antarctic Continent.

Some years ago much was said and published respecting English, American and French navigators cruising along the shores of the Antarctic continent. It has in some way come to our knowledge that certain English navigators report to have sailed over a part of the Antarctic continent discovered, or laid down on Wilkes' charts. The simple facts, so far as we can ascertain, are these: The American navigator appears to have mistook a portion of the "icy barrier" for the main land. Subsequently, English exploring vessels cruised higher up than the point laid down as land upon Wilkes' charts. That he was mistaken, is also manifest, for Capt. Cooper, commanding the "Franklin," navigated his vessel, in January last, 2° of longitude, and 1° of latitude, on a W. by S. course, over a region laid down as land by his countryman, Wilkes. This was between the parallels of longitude 168° 20', and 165° 30' E., and on about the parallel of latitude 65° 20'.

From all we are able to learn respecting very high latitudes, both north and south, the seasons vary exceedingly. Even in those frozen regions they have their warm as well as cold summers, hence the "icy barrier" (as it is called) is by no means stationary.—We do now recollect to have met a whaleman from the Arctic Ocean who spoke of seeing the icy barrier, although Capt. Beechey, in 1827, saw "packed ice" lower down than some of the whale ships lately cruised. The same fact is doubtless true of the opposite region of polar cold. This will satisfactorily account for the mistake of the commander of the U. S. Exploring Expedition.—The mention of these facts may serve to put the commanders of national exploring expeditions upon their guard, as their errors may be detected by some adventurous and enterprising whaleman.

Honolulu Times.—A new weekly paper has made its appearance in Honolulu; H. L Sheldon, Esq., Editor and Publisher. Success to the enterprise. We are glad to see that the publisher is fully aware of the difficulties attending the pecuniary support of a paper; hence, we infer that he will succeed. Let those who read remember the printer;—yet we fear there are, in Honolulu, persons who will read the "Times," as it makes its weekly appearance, but never subscribe for a copy, or in any way contribute for its support. We are led to give this gentle hint, because we sincerely hope the publisher of the "Times" will not fail in the enterprize through want of pecuniary support. If an editor and publisher is well supported, it will keep him in good spirits, and he will strive to make his paper in every respect worthy of a reading and intelligent community.

Navigators among Fox Islands, Beware!

Capt. Lakey, of bark Harvest, informs us that the island of Atcha is laid down in N. L. 53° 3', and W. L. 172° 35", while its correct position is 52° 28', and 174°. The danger is in passing between the islands of Tagoulla and Adach, for when the navigator supposes himself in mid channel, he is among the rocks and shoals on the north side of Atcha.

Amlai is believed to be out of its true position on the chart; when its true position is known, the passage is good between Amlai and Seguman, the only danger being a ledge of rocks extending out 4 or 5 miles on the east side of Amlai.

The following extracts are copied from Capt. Woodruff's private journal, now master of Philip 1st, but on his last voyage master of the Huron. These extracts relate to his last voyage:

Saturday, 1st August, 1846.

This afternoon fresh increasing winds from the southward; cloudy weather and spells of fog; saw one poor, miserable hump-back whale—he appeared to be like myself—don't know which way to go. At 2 P. M. the island of Attou bears N. W., about 45 miles distant; saw porpoises and many wild ducks. Thinking it rather unsafe to run in such thick weather, I double reefed the top-sails and stood four hours off and four hours on. The morning is very thick, with fresh winds from southwest. At 6 A. M. made sail, and thinking myself sufficiently well to windward to pass the island clear of danger, I steered W. N. W., keeping a sharp look-out for the land. At 10 A. M. the fog cleared up, and we saw the island of Attou right ahead, about 5 miles distant. I immediately tacked to S. E.; but it cleared up pleasant, and I concluded to go through between the islands, wore ship and made all sail; saw three smaller islands, not on chart, bearing N. N. E., about 10 miles distant. I find by several good observations that the islands are very erroneously laid down on the chart. The chart gives the latitude of the east end of the island 52° 50' N., and my observation gives it 52° 30' N.; the chart gives the longitude 173° 40' E., and my chronometer gives the longitude 172° 11' E. The island appears to be mountainous, and some parts of it covered with snow. Saw a smoke on the shore, but no signs of any whales.

Sunday, 2d August, 1846.

This afternoon comes in with moderate winds from the southwest, with cloudy weather. Passed the east end of the island of Attou, about 5 miles distant. At 3 P. M. saw another island bearing N. W., about 15 miles distant. Observed a strong current setting N. E. and drawing into the leeward: find I can head to the windward of the island; I will keep her a-going. At 4 P. M. a dense fog set in, and the barometer fell. At 5 P. M. I discovered a reef of rocks to the windward of the ship, about half or two-thirds of a mile distant. The reef appeared to be about one mile in length, and some of the rocks 8 or 10 feet above water, and the sea was making a breach over them all the time. The water about the ship was thick, and indicated shoals near. I immediately gave the order to ware ship, the helm was put up, and the Huron came round unusually quick and stood off from this danger. But now, "Alas, poor Yorick!" here we are in an unknown place; no chart, that I can trust to—surrounded by islands and rocks—in a dense fog, and only two hours more of daylight, and twenty-five men looking to me for protection in the midst of the surrounding dangers. And now I must find my way back the way I came in, for to stay in here all night, I dare not. I set all possible sail, and steered S. E. by E., with a strong breeze from southwest. It now sets in a drenching rain, and we cannot see 50 rods from the ship. My feeling at this time was most painfully intense, and such as I have never before experienced But the Huron is now doing her best, and every man at his station. There is no disorder or confusion; all is still, and all on the lookout for land, and ready to obey my orders. At 8 P. M. we were all relieved by seeing the land on the weather bow, about 3 miles distant, and our noble ship going as straight for the passage as though it had been clear and daylight. It now sets in foggy and stops raining, and we lose sight of the land. At 10 P. M. it is a dead calm, and very dark; we are now about midway between the islands. I took the deck myself all night. At daylight I find the nearest land on the island of Attou bears almost W. N. W., 4 or 5 miles distant. The weather clears up, and we steer on S. E., with a light breeze from N. N. E. At 8 A. M., having gained a good offing, I steer S. W. "God is good, and his tender mercies are over all his works," and nothing but a miraculous interposition of Providence has saved us from a melancholy shipwreck, and perhaps death.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	*For Friend*
Henry A. Pierce, Esq.,		$16,00
Capt. Z. Bent,	$8,00	8,00
Capt. Nash, Prudent,	5,00	10,00
Mr. Wilson, "	5,00	5,00
Mr. Brown, "	3,00	3,00
Crew, "		10,00
Capt. Pendleton, Mercury,		5,00
Capt. Brewster, Tiger,	4,50	4,50
Master, officers and crew of G. Howland,	6,00	12,00
Capt. Chadwick, Montreal,	5,00	5,00
Capt. Folger, Alpha,	5,00	
Capt. Edwards, Ann,	5,00	2,00
George & Mary,	10,00	
Capt. Patterson, Heber,	6,00	
A Friend, Montpelier,	4,00	4,00
A Friend, Champion,		2,00
Mr. Calhoun, "	2,00	
Capt. Cole, Caroline,	10,00	5,00
	$78,50	$95,50

Rattlesnakes.—Mr. John C. Green, Jr., and two others while water-bound near White River, Arkansas, recently found a den of rattlesnakes, and forthwith amused themselves by dispatching seventy-seven of them, each measuring over four feet.

Foreign Cemetery at Lahaina.

Lahaina, Nov. 10, 1819.

Mr. Editor—Will you please insert the following notice in your paper?

Lahaina, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of foreign residents and masters, to take measures for putting a permanent fence around the Foreigners' Burying Ground in Lahaina, a committee previously appointed, gave in the following report:

That it is desirable to have a permanent fence, made of coral, placed around the above-mentioned grounds, in form of a wall three feet wide at the base, and five feet high. This report was adopted, and the following gentlemen were chosen as a committee to carry out its design: Messrs. Swinton, Hoffmyer and Bush.

On motoin, T. E. Taylor was chosen Treasurer of the funds collected for building this wall.

It was moved and carried that one condition of burial in this burying ground should be that a head and foot board mark the place of each grave.

It was also moved and carried that T. E. Taylor have the whole direction of the burying ground, and be authorized to employ a man to keep the grounds in order.

Nov. 10.

Meeting met according to adjournment.

The chairman reported that $131 had been subscribed since the last meeting, which added to $80 previously paid in for the same purpose, makes the sum of $511 available funds to bestow upon the burying ground.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. E. TAYLOR. Sec.

Whaleship Burnt.—It is with regret that we are called upon to record the burning, in our harbor, on the morning of the 9th inst., of the whaling bark Mercury, Capt. G. Pendleton.—The fire was discovered about one o'clock, in the forward part of the fore hold; and was so far advanced before it was discovered, that every effort to get it under was unavailing. As yet, the origin of the fire has not been ascertained; no time for an investigation having intervened.

The Mercury is owned in Stonington, and has been out sixteen months, and had on board 1200 barrels of oil. The entire ship and cargo are consumed, and nothing remains of the once noble vessel but a few of the blackened timbers upon the reef, at the leeward side of the harbor. She was all ready for sea, and would have been off in a short time, in prosecution of her voyage.—[Polynesian.

☞The W. H. Shaler, supposed to be lost, is reported at Montevideo, in distress, having lost sails, jib-boom, &c., &c., off the Falkland Islands. On entering Montevideo harbor she went upon a rock not laid down upon the charts. She would be detained 2 months to repair, and may be expected here in January.

For the Friend.

Honolulu, Nov. 6th, 1849.

Mr. Editor :—As I presume that all of the contributions for the French Protestant Missionary Society of Paris have now been paid into my hands, I hand you, herewith, for the satisfaction of those who feel an interest in this matter, a full statement of the whole receipts and disbursements for that object. As, also, statement of funds, paid into my hands, for Tualatin Academy, Oregon.

Yours, truly,
S. N. CASTLE.

Receipts on Account of the French Protestant Missionary Society of Paris, are as follows :—

Capt. Laughnan, British I. Army			$5,00
A Wilcox, Waiali			10,00
A. S. Cooke			5,00
Mrs. C. L. Richards			5,00
E. H. Rogers			5,00
E. Whittlesey			2,00
L. Lyons, Waimea, Hawaii			10,00
G. D. Hueu, do., do.			10,00
B. W. Parker			10,00
Mrs. A. L. Conde			2,00
Master Samuel Conde			25
Mrs. McLane			3,00
A Friend			4,00
Scholars of Punahou School, contr.			9,12
Monthly concert of Foreigners and Missionaries, at Honolulu			15,12
Miscellaneous contributions			4,38
1st Church, Honolulu, Native, Oahu			32,00
Second Church, do. do.		do.	15,00
Native Church, Manoa Valley,		do.	5,00
Ditto Do. Ewa		do.	10,00
Do. Do. Waianae		do.	5,00
Do. Do. Waialua		do	31,00
Do. Do. Kaneohe		do.	13,75
Do. Do. Molakai		do.	22,00
Do. Do. Lahaina		Maui	76,00
Do. Do. Wailuku		do.	39,60
Do. Do. Makawao		do.	19,00
Do. Do. Hana		do.	8,00
Do. Do. Kohala		Hawaii	20,00
Do. Do. Waimea		do.	20,00
Do. Do. Kailua		do.	30,31
Do. Do. Kau		do.	20,00
20 per cent. prem. on 266,58			58,30
			$519,88

I have remitted my draught on H. Hill, Esq, Boston, by "Montreal," July 7, 1849 $200,00
Do. by "Starling," Oct. 23 319,88

519,88

For Tualatin Academy, Oregon, I have received, from—

Hon. L. Andrews	$20,00
Rev. S. C. Damon	5,00
Rev. Elias Bond	5,00
Amos C. Cooke	5,00
Contributed at the Monthly Concert, by Missionaries and Foreigners, at Honolulu	47,06
	$82,06

S. N. CASTLE.

H. B. M.'s Consulate General for the Islands of the Pacific,
Honolulu, March 9, 1849.

It is hereby notified that Con. Gen. Miller has received a despatch from the Foreign Office, London, dated the 31st of March, instructing him to take proper steps for causing to be made known within his Consular District, that, "The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered a reward of £20,000 (twenty thousand pounds sterling,) to such private ship or ships of any country as may, in the judgment of their Lordships, render efficient service to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may contribute directly to extricate them from the ice."

The following is a copy of the minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, transmitted on the occasion :—

Admiralty, 23d March, 1849.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are under the necessity of laying a supplementary Estimate for the relief of the Arctic Expeditions under Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross, upon the table of the House.

Their Lordships having been apprized by the last letters received from Sir James Ross, that it was his intention to direct the Investigator to land all the supplies that she could spare, at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no tidings of the Expedition under Sir J. Franklin were received by the whale ships now about to sail, leaving the Enterprize to prosecute the search alone,—have consulted the highest naval authorities as to the probable consequences of that step.

They find it to be the unanimous opinion of those most conversant with the Polar seas, that such a separation of the ships under Sir James Ross, would be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice, and would neutralize the entire object of the Expedition, if Sir J. Franklin's party were to be discovered at a time when the Enterprise had nearly exhausted her own stores. They have therefore determined upon sending out a fresh supply if provisions for both ships by the North Star, which is now fitting for this purpose, at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and as much farther as practicable in the direction of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Straits, looking out for the Investigator or her boats.

In the event of the Investigator not being fallen in with, the commander of the North Star will be directed to land the supplies at such points on the south side of Lancaster Sound, or other places indicated by Sir James Ross, as may be accessible to the North Star in sufficient time to secure his return across Baffin's Bay before the winter sets in

The expense of fitting the North Star for the ice will be £6086, and the wages of the crew, stores, provisions on board, £6602, making £12,688 in all, which constitute the supplementary estimate now submitted to the House. But, in addition to this, Her Majesty's Government has determined to offer a reward of £20,000 to be given to such private ship, or distributed amongst such private ships, of any country, or to any exploring party or parties as may, in the judgment of the board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed directly to extricate them from the ice.

tf H. G. WARD.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Nov 15. at the residence of Mrs Dominis, by the Rev S C Damon, Mr. George Gilmore. of Koloa, Kauai, to Miss Ellen B Tewesbury, of Charlestwon, Mass.

DIED.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Walter Tucker, aged 23 years, a native of New York City. He was heard to speak of Wheldon, Ulster Co as his place of residence He came around Cape Horn in bk Sutton—landed in San Francisco, in July went to the mines where he was taken sick. On returning to San Francisco, he embarked on board the Eng. br Louisa for the Sand Islands, and died a few days after his arrival. His property (including a small amount of money) has been placed in the hands of the U S Consul.

[N. York papers please insert.]

At Hilo, on the 2nd instant, of dysentery, Mr George M Moore, a native of Providence, R. I., and for the last 9 years, a resident of these Islands.

At U S Hospital, Lahaina, Oct 28, John Thomas, from ship Washington. 30, John A Perkins, belonging to Groton, Conn

Also, Orlando Simmons, boat steerer, from ship Midas.—He was taken with the scurvy a few days before arriving in port, and died soon after landing. He was a native of Woodstock, Vt, and brother of Capt Simmons of San Francisco.

At sea, Oct. 24, on board the Veloz, David Owens, a native of Bristol, England, aged about 46 years, for many years a resident on these Islands.

At sea, May 8th, on board the American whaling bark Philip I, John M. Bartlett, of New York City.

Samoan, or Navigator Islands.

In the Sept. No. of the Friend there was an interesting communication from the Rev. Mr. Mills, one of the English Missionaries at the Samoan Islands. He briefly alluded to the loss of the Gem, and the new Seamen's Chapel. We have since received the March number of the Samoan Reporter, in which we find a more detailed account of the wreck of the Gem, in a letter addressed by Captain Worth to the conductors of the Reporter.—We copy the entire letter:

WRECK OF THE "GEM."

Capt. James M. Worth, of the whaling bk Gem, of Sag Harbor, has just handed us the following sad account of the loss of his vessel and valuable cargo in January last:

"The Gem was bound from the Sandwich Islands to the United States of America, and was wrecked on the night of the 23d of January last. She struck, about 11 o'clock at night, on a sunken reef which extends around Suwarrow's Island. My mate being unwell, I took the first watch myself. My longitude being correct, I placed the ship 85 miles to the east of Suwarrow's Island, on the chart. Just before she struck, I went into the bow, and told the man on the look-out to look sharp, and looked ahead myself, but saw nothing. I walked aft and jumped into a boat, where a boat-steerer was looking out, and saw a white streak nearly under the bow of the ship. I said, "What is that?" and she struck with a terrible crash. She was going at the rate of six and a half knots; but carried away nothing except the fore-topsail sheets. She struck again, and rolled the lee rail nearly under water. I ordered them to haul up the mainsail, and let go the maintopgallant halyards. I could see no land, and the ship was laboring hard. I then got the men to clear away the larboard-quarter boat and told my mate to save her, if he could.—I then ran to another boat, and, with the assistance of my second mate and boat-steerer got her clear, and jumped into her. I called several by name to get into the boat with me, but they refused; and, fortunately, we got clear of the wreck. The mate called to me and said his boat was stove; but, shortly after, the ship's bow swung round, and left the starboard quarter clear. They then lowered her, and fourteen men jumped into her, and got clear of the wreck. I took five into my boat, which left the mate nine and myself eight, and eight on board. About twenty-five minutes afterwards, a dark rain squall came, and I lost sight of the boat and wreck; and it was fifty-six hours before I found her again. The current being strong, took us 12 miles from the wreck, round the reef. At daylight, I could see nothing but two small islands and the reef, which we followed around for about fifty miles, and found a landing place on the south side of the north-eastern island; and, supposing we had been all around the reef, hauled up our boat. The next day we searched for the wreck; but in vain; nor could we get food or water on the island. The next day we took our boat and followed the reef around on the inside; and, after pulling eight miles, found the wreck, with her masts gone, and three men on board. It was difficult to board her; but, with assistance of ropes thrown to us, we succeeded.

The men told me, that five men, the night before, had launched a boat in the breakers, and sprang into her, and the rollers took them on the reef, where they lay upon the rocks all night. They also told me, that Mr. Jennings, the mate, came to the wreck next morning after she struck, and got bread, water, nautical instruments, charts, compass, and boat-sail; and told them he would land his party somewhere, and return to their assistance. I got bread, water, and one quadrant, and the three men, and returned to the island.

Next morning, I went in search of the five men, and found them on a small island, and two stoved boats, which we towed to the larger island. We then got bread, water, and lumber from the wreck to repair the boats. and raise upon them.

I remained twenty-two days on the island, and then started, with three boats and sixteen men, for the Navigator's Islands; and arrived safe, after seven days' passage, at the island of Upolu.

The wreck was quite whole when I left.—The Gem had on board 2,230 barrels of whale oil, and 170 barrels of sperm oil, and 27,000 lbs. of bone. She was out fifteen months and twelve days.

On arriving here, I found Mr. Jennings and all who left the wreck with him: so *no one is lost.*

I found many friends at this island; and I shall ever feel grateful towards them, for their kind sympathy and hospitality.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES M. WORTH.

Apia, Upolu, March, 1849.

Nautical Romance.—The following romantic story of real life is from the Bombay (East Indies) Telegraph and Courier:

"The Rainbow, from Southampton to Aden, arrived there about the 16th ultimo.—Capt. Arnold, her late commander, died ten days before the ship reached that port, and the chief mate was so habituated to drunkenness, that he had been confined to his cabin several times during the passage. The captain's daughter, about 16 years of age, was on board, and after her father's death the second mate, who had assumed the command, made a daring and insidious attempt to entice the young lady and run away with the ship. She indignantly and successfully repelled all his base and dastardly attempts, and although suffering under a painful bereavement at once rushed on the quarter deck and made a public appeal to the ship's crew, as British seamen, and threw herself on their protection. This well-judged resolution had the desired effect; the seamen (except two of their number, who had been led away by the second mate) declared, with that manly feeling which sailors so often display, that they would to a man protect her from all harm, and told the second mate and their misguided shipmates in very plain terms, that if he, the second mate, gave the slightest molestation to their late commander's daughter, they would pitch him overboard, and any one else who dared to follow his example should share the same fate.

Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one especial favor. Her character, her manners, and the well-timed appeal which she had already made, induced the crew to declare their assent to any thing she might ask. Miss Arnold then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult could only be insured by throwing overboard that instant every drop of spirits in the ship. Without hesitation the seamen consented, and, leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time Miss Arnold had her screened cot secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the binnacle, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her during the remainder of the voyage, and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved countrywomen never failed to evince the utmost respect, and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view to themselves, and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake.

Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Captain Haines, on the ship's arrival, when the second mate and disaffected were immediately arrested and sent to prison. The chief officer had indulged himself to such an excess that after the captain's death, and in the absence of all means of resort to his favorite stimulants, he was perfectly useless.

Miss Arnold became the welcome guest of Capt. Thomas at Aden, and every possible attention was shown to this noble-minded lady by the whole society there.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the second mate, Capt. Haines applied to her for a circumstantial statement of what occurred on board the Rainbow after her father's death. The lady complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well and ably written, that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation, her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits, and were buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The second mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were narrowly watched."

Every reader's mind will be struck with the remarkable good sense and presence of mind manifested by the heroine of this real romance. Two points are here admirably illustrated.

1. Property is not safe when ardent spirits are used.

2. A lady is not secure from insult, if compelled to associate with those whose minds are under the influence of intoxicating drinks.

But are not "spirits" worth anything? O, yes, They are excellent to preserve *dead* bodies. Miss A. put them to this very use.

☞Ardent spirits keep alive dead bodies, and kill living bodies! Let our spirit-drinking readers ponder those facts.

Important to Whalers.—We learn from the United States Consul at Cape Verd Islands, that "By a late law passed by the Portuguese Government, whaling ships are allowed to anchor in any of the custom house ports at the Cape Verd Islands, to trade for refreshments, refit, repair, &c., free of port charges, and remain four days, Sundays and holidays not included in the lay-days. After the four days have expired, they are charged as merchantmen. The passage of this law will be of great convenience to our whaling ships, as their custom is now to lay off and on, to avoid port charges, and send a boat in for what they require.—[Salem Register.

Census of the Hawaiian Islands—From Official Documents—Taken January, 1849.

ISLAND.	Population.	Deaths	Births.
HAWAII,	27,204	2,725	586
OAHU,	23,145	2,409	396
MAUI,	18,671	1,619	267
KAUAI,	6,941	636	154
MOLOKAI,	3,429	412	52
NIIHAU,	723	44	18
LANAI,	528	47	5
Total Aggregate,	80,641	7,943	1,478

Aggregate amount of each description of Persons included opposite.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Under 17 years of age,	10,773	Under 17 years of age,	9,593
Of 17 and under 30,	6,327	Of 17 and under 30,	5,719
Of 30 and under 50,	10,819	Of 30 and under 50,	9,696
Of 50 and upwards,	8,353	Of 50 and upwards,	8,121
Total males,	36,272	Total females,	33,128

Excess of males, 3,143.

	36,272
Blind,	337
Deaf,	144
Hilo, (not included)	8,972
Native population,	78,854

FOREIGNERS.		
Unmarried,		409
Living with foreign wives,		133—266
Children,		239
Living with native wives,		313
Half castes,		471
Foreigners in Hilo,		59
Total foreigners,		1,787
Natives,		78,854
Grand total,		80,641

SCHOOLS, &c.	
Number of English Schools,	9
" " " Scholars,	
Number of High Schools,	6
" " " " Scholars,	256
Number of primary and common Schools,	505
" " " " Scholars,	18,022

Census of the Islands.

In connection with the publication of the census of the islands, recently made by properly authorized officers of Government, we would offer a few remarks, and some statistics respecting the decline of the aborigines of the islands. This is probably the most accurate census which has ever been made. The estimate of Cook that, in 1779, there were 400,000, is generally believed to have been much too large. Jarves remarks in his history that 300,000 would have been nearer the truth. This one thing is very certain, there must have been a vastly larger number of people then, than now, or who cultivated the thousands of acres of rich taro land now lying waste, on all the islands? The traveller need only visit such districts as Kau, Waimea and Kohala, on Hawaii, and he will readily infer that thrice, if not four times the number of people must formerly have dwelt upon the islands.

The following statistics will show that the decrease has been rapid; population estimated in 1823—142,050; and according to the census of 1832—130,315; and according to the census of 1836—108,579.

The decrease appears to have been in progress almost from the very date of their discovery, before as well as since the introduction of the gospel. Our readers are aware of the ordinary causes assigned for this rapid decrease, but there is one which does not seem to have attracted the attention that in our judgment it deserves. It is thus alluded to in Jarves' history: "Great numbers of healthy Hawaiian youth have left in whaleships and other vessels and never returned. The number annually afloat is computed at 4,000. At one time 400 were counted at Tahiti, 500 in Oregon, 51 at Paita, Peru, besides unknown numbers in Europe and the United States. Their wives and families, left to provide for themselves, fall into vicious habits, and both evils combined tend to diminish the native population."

It is certainly no source of astonishment to us that the native population has rapidly diminished; our great wonder is that so many are left, as the late census indicates to be now living upon the islands. It should be borne in mind that last year was the "*annum mortuum*," the year of death! Measles, whooping-cough and influenza combined, seemed to sweep the islands with the besom of death. Ten thousand would probably be a low estimate for 1848 and 1849, which those epidemics took away.

In the present census, the total number of foreigners, including half-castes, is put down as 1,787. While the aborigines are diminishing, foreigners are increasing. The following remarks of Mr. Jarves show that the descendants of missionaries will undoubtedly form no inconsiderable portion of the future inhabitants of this group:

"No fact illustrates more strongly the superior influences of enlightened christianity in a physical point of view upon the human race, than the remarkable discrepancy of numbers between the children of missionaries and those of the chiefs, who are the most civilized among the Hawaiian population.—Nine of the mission families number 59 children—an average of 6,5-9 to a family. 20 Hawaiian chiefs have but 19 children among them all. The mission families within less than one generation have increased 175 per cent. At the same ratio of increase, in 100 years their descendants would number 59,535."

P. S.—Some months since the opinion was advanced in our columns that in no portion of Polynesia were the aborigines on the increase, but rather upon the rapid decrease. In conversation recently with a gentleman from Tahiti, we learn that according to a late census of that island the native population was now increasing. As he walked our streets he observed a striking contrast between the number of native children here and there. We should be glad to receive some accurate data upon the subject, from the Rev. Messrs Thompson, Howe, or other of the English missionaries resident at Tahiti.

Fatal Accident.—We are sorry to learn by a letter from Hilo, that a seaman by the name of W. H. Gardner, of Providence, R. I., was drowned on the 29th ult. at that place. He belonged to the whaleship Luminary, of Warren, and was engaged at the falls of the Wailuku in filling water for the ship, when he unfortunately slipped and fell into the basin, and was drowned. His body had not been recovered.—[Polynesian.

PASSENGERS.

Per Veloz, from San Francisco—E H Richardson, S Henry, John Baker, T Emsley, J Cavanah, J White, E Fernanda, T Wilson, A Strict, C Burns, J Taggett, D S Avery, F H Hicks, H St John.

Per Auckland, from Petropaulaski—J S B Knox, N L Williams.

Per Louisa, from San Francisco—F Ogden, J Crummer, H Spalding, C H Main, J Sampson, A G Thurston, W. Davis, J Brankenburg. T. Feeny, W Aylett, J Turner, J Williams, T Stodart, C. Codlin, W Codlin, J Codlin, H Bennet, W Day.

Per Regia, from San Francisco—Obed Huaskino, George Helland, and 13 natives.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct 25—Am wh ship Gideon Howland, Cash, N Bd, 27 mo's out, 200 sp 3200 wh.

Am wh sh Rodman, Allen, N Bd, 23 m out, 200 sp 1900 wh.

27—Br mer brig Louisa, Milton, 21 days fm S Francisco.

28—Am wh sh Pioneer, Hathaway, N Bd, 28 m out, 175 sp 1000 wh.

29—Haw schr Caroline, Cole, 21 ds fm S Francisco.

30—Am brigantine Veloz, Bent, 17 ds fm ditto.

Am wh sh India, Swift, N Bd, 14 m out, 100 sp 2200 wh.

Am bk Harvest, Lakey, F H, 39 m out, 650 sp 1800 wh.

31—Am mer bk Auckland, Jennings, 22 ds fm Petropaulaski

Br brig Regia, Johnson, 18 ds fm S Francisco.

Am wh sh George & Mary, Middleton, N L, 26 m out, 110 sp 2300 wh.

Am wh sh Huntress, Sherman, N Bd, 25 m out, 100 sp 2800 wh.

Bremen wh sh Republic, Austin, 10 m out, 75 sp 2400 wh.

Am wh sh N P Tallmadge, Mulford, Coldspring, 13 m out, 1250 wh.

Nov 1—Am wh sh Tobacco Plant, Allen, N B, 37 m out, 300 sp 300 wh.

Am wh sh Liverpool, Tripp, N Bd, 27 m out, 50 sp 2000 wh.

Am wh bk Prudent, Nash, 16 m out, 2000 wh

Am wh sh Brookline, Jeffrey, N L, 14 m out, 100 sp 1000 wh.

Am wh bk Philip I, Woodruff, Green Port, 13 m out, 120 sp 1000 wh.

Nov 1—Am wh ship Neva, Case, Green Port, 26 m out, 1600 wh.

5—Am wh bk Le Grange, Dexter, F H, 51 m out, 300 sperm 1200 wh.

Am ship Tenedos, Comstock, N L, 27 m out, 1500 wh.

Am sh Nile, Case, Green Port, 14 m out 1950 wh.

Am sh Tuscany, Halsey, S H, 26 m out, 200 sp 800 wh.

Bremen sh Clementine, Hashagen, 36 m out, 4600.

7—Danish mer schr, Emmy, Neal, 18 ds from Tahiti, mdz to H Skinner & Co.

Am sh Gov Troup, Coggeshall, N Bd, 26 m out, 30 sperm 2700 wh.

Am sh Levant, Lowen, S H, 24 m out, 2000 wh.

9—Am brigantine Robt Bruce, Dokendorf, 17 ds from San Francisco.

Sailed.

Oct 29—Am wh sh Moctezuma, Tower, for Sydney.

Nov 2—Am sh Lagoda, Swain, for N Bedford.

Am sh Montpelier, Young, for N B'd.

3—Am mer sh Heber, Patterson, for Hong Kong.

Am sh Julian, Taber, to cruise.

Br schr Amazon, Howell, for New Zealand.

5—French sh Manch, Gilles.

7—Am sh N. P. Tallmadge, Mulford, to cruise.

Spoken.

On the 19th Oct, by the Veloz, Cap't Bent, Am brig Canonicus, fm Boston, 250 ds out, with passengers for S Francisco. Lat 36° N, Lon 133° 30' W.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct 9—Seine, Slocum, N B, 70 sp, 1800 wh

Chandler Price, Taber, N B, 2200 wh;

Bk Newburyport, Lester, Stonington, 60 sp, 2800 wh;

11—Mary & Susan, Pendleton, Stonigton, 40 sp, 3200 wh;

13—Roman, Blackman, N B, 200 sp, 2800 wh;

Merrimac, Destin, New London, 50 sp, 3300 wh;

14—Bk Harvest, Bailley, N B, 800 sp, 1350;

Montezuma, Benjamin, N L, 1200 wh;

18—Zephyr, Sherman, N B, 750 sp;

20—Superior, Sloan, N L, 650 wh;

Midas, Eldredge, N B, 100 sp, 1500 wh;

22—Jefferson, Smith, Sag Harbor, 3300 wh;

Warren, Evans, Warren, 1000 wh;

Republic, Austin, Bremen, 75 sp, 2400 wh;

Schr John R Whitney, Hall, fm California.

Cabinet, Hathaway, Stonington, 100 sp, 1050 wh;

Abram H Howland, Fisher, N B, 20 sp, 600 wh;

Dover, Jeffrey, N L, 100 sp, 1550 wh;

23—Bk Rajah, West, Westport; no report;

Gen Scott, Fisher, Fairhaven, 600 sp;

New England, Wilcox, N L, 1400 wh;

Marcia, Ellison, N B, 150 sp, 2250 wh;

Bk Fortune, Woodbridge, N B, 2400 wh;

Henry Thompson, Holm, N L, 2800 wh;

Benjamin Morgan, Chapel, N L, 2400 wh;

Meteor, Keenly, Mystic, 1000 wh;

Washington, Palmer, N B, 160 sp, 1250 wh;

25—Schr J B Gager, Halsey, fm San Francisco.

Orozembo, Bartlett, N B, 2900 wh;

Hellespont, Mainwaring, Mystic, 25 sp; 600 wh;

Huntress, Sherman, N B, 130 sp, 2800 wh;

26—Schr Caroline, fm San Francisco.

Margaret, Fales, Newport;

Margaret Scott, Luce, N B; no report;

Wm Tell, Taylor, Sag Harbor; no report;

Bk Fellows, Babcock, Stonington; no report;

29—Alexander, Ryon, N B; 600 wh;

Marcus, Osburn, Fairhaven; 550 sp; 800 wh;

Navy, Norton, New Bedford; 45 sp; 1100 wh;

South Boston, Soule, Fairhaven; 240 sp; 1850 wh;

Maria Theresa, Swift, New Bedford; 200 sp; 1545 wh;

Condor, Allen, New Bedford; 45 sp; 2400 wh;

Ontario, Payne, Sag Harbor; 30 sp; 2500 wh;

Trident, Taber, New Bedford; 2200 wh;

Herald, Macomber, New Bedford; 130 sp; 1100 wh;

Friend, Hoburn, New London; 140 sp; 2400 wh;

Mogul, Hunter, New London; 100 sp; 2200 wh;

Heroine, Wall, Fairhaven; 350 sp; 1500 wh;

Phœnix, M'Lean, New Bedford; 3 0 sp; 1700 wh;

James Maury, Wheldon, New Bedford; 1500 wh;

Nimrod, Sherman, New Bedford; 350 sp; 500 wh;

William C Nye, Rose, New London; 1700 wh.

Oct 29—Bk Shepherdess, Benjamin, Mystic, 15 mos out, 1400 whale.

Milton, Smith, NB, 26 mos out, 1600 sperm.

30—Indian Chief, Bailey, New London, 23 mos out, 60 sp, 2200 whale.

Ohio, Norton, NB, 12 mos out, 2 0 sp, 1800 wh.

Isaac Howland, West, NB, 16 mos out, 14 0 sp, 1850 wh.

31—Gov Troup, Coggeshall, NB, 26 mos out, 6 0 sp 2800 wh

Bhramin, Butts, NB, 23 mos out, 150 sp, 250 wh.

Nov 1—Clematis, Bellows, NL, 12 mos out, 54 sp, 1200 wh.

2—Tuscarora, Leake, Coldspring, 13 mos out, 7 0 wh.

America, Adams, NB, 12 mos out, 130 sp, 1100 wh.

Cavalier, Dexter, Stonington, 13 mos out, 100 sp. 1600 wh.

3—Merch ship Russell, Coleman, fm San Francisco

Kutusoff, Slocum, NB, 16 mos out, 30 sp 10 0 wh.

Two Brothers, Jenny, NB, 25 mos out, 550 sp. 1000 wh.

Abigail, Young, NB, 44 mos out, 5 0 sp.

Am schr Anglona, Barico, 14 ds fm San Francisco.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Sept 23—Am ship Sylph, Gardner, Fairhaven, 1200 sp.

Oct 8—Am ship Warren, Evans, Warren; 1400 wh.

9—Am ship Zephyr, Sherman New Bedford; 750 sp.

2 —Am ship Kutusoff, Slocum, New Bedford; 1 00 wh.

25—Am ship Champion, Cott, New Bedford; 800 wh.

Oct 26—Good Return, Cook: NB: 45 0 sp 1750 wh.

27—Luminary, Norton: Warren: 40 sp. 900 wh.

29—Monticello, Folger: Nantucket: 1700 sp.

Richard Mitchell, M'Cleave: Nantucket: 500 sp.

Washington, Corwin: Sag Harbor; 500 wh.

FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

Arrivals and departures at the Port of Petropaulaski, Kamschatka, for 1849.

June 2—Bremen ship Hansa, Husing: last from Guam: 36 mos out; 1500 bbls. 11th sailed for Bherring's Straits.

11—Am ship James Maury, Wheldon: last from Talcahuano: 6 mos out, clean. 23 sailed for Bherring's Straits.

Am ship Morea, Wyatt: last from Guam: 20 mos out, 155 whale, 50 sperm. 23 sailed for Bherring's Straits.

Am ship Two Brothers, Jenny: last from Guam: 21 mos out; 55 sp, 50 wh. 23 sailed for Bherring's Straits.

22—Eng schr Nancy Dawson, Sheddon: from China. S'ld July 2.

25—H B M's ship Herald. Kellett: 36 ds fm Oahu. Sailed July 26 for Icy Cape in search of the Plover.

July 21—Am ship India, Miller: from Ochotsk sea: 25 mos out. 4200 wh, 170 sp. S'ld Aug 9 for Oahu.

Aug 8—Fr ship Elizabeth, Damarresqe. last from Ochotsk sea. 2300 bbls—in distress, having been ashore on one of the Kurill islands, was obliged to discharge and heave down to repair—which being completed sld Sep 23 for Oahu or Tahiti.

Sept 11—Am ship Maria Theresa, Swift: fm Japan sea: 21 mos out: 1500 wh 200 sp—put in on account of indisposition of Capt Swift 28 sld for Oahu.

13—Am bk Lagrange, Dexter. 50 mos out: 1700 bbls. 28 sailed for Oahu.

16—Am ship Phœnix, M'Lean: last fm Japan sea: 25 mos out: 1700 wh, 460 sp—crew sick with scurvy. 28 sld fr Oahu.

24—Brem sh Hansa, Husing: fm Bherring's Sts: 22 0 bbls this season—reports the whaling fleet doing well. Oct 7 sld for Oahu.

Information Wanted,

Respecting EUGENE LEWIS, a native of the state o New Jersey, U S. A. If alive he is now 46 years of age. A report has reached his father, residing in Morristown. N. J., that Eugene may be still alive and residing in some part of the Pacific. Any information will be thankfully received, if made to the Editor of the Friend. and communicated to an anxious parent.

Religious Books.

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain has just received an excellent assortment of Books published by the American Tract Society, including nearly all of their standard publications. These books are beautifully bound, and will be sold at an advance on the New York prices only sufficient to cover the expenses.

☞In the collection will be found some new and instructive books for children. tf

Letters

Have recently been received by the Chaplain for W. S Collins, schr. Indiana, Capt. Crosby; Mr. David Hillson, formerly painter in Honolulu, but who left on board a vessel bound to Callao; Capt. R. Allen, ship Condor; Mr. Israel Horseley, Condor; Mr James Peter Ludlow, Margaret; Mr. Sturt, formerly cooper in Honolulu, but now supposed to be in California; Mr. Samuel Rawson, watch-maker, now at the mines; Mr. Jacob P. M. Mead, ship Dromo; and Mr. Jeremiah Varney, Honolulu.



Just Received and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B —Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

⁂ It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift. or pay the whole or a part of its value Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

Information Wanted.

When the "Huntsville," of Cold Spring, left the U. S., in the fall of 1847, her shipping articles contained the name of "John Stuart." It is supposed this name was assumed for that of "THOMAS SHEPHERD." Said John Stuart left the Huntsville at Hobart Town, New South Wales. Should this notice fall under his eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate with Mr. John Shepherd, of Patterson, N. J. Should John Stuart, *alias* Thomas Shepherd, visit Honolulu, let him not fail to call at the Chaplain's study. tf

☞The above notice has attracted the attention of a man on board the Huntress of New Bedford, who asserts that a Thomas Shepherd shipped on board the Huntress in N. B., in Sept. 1847, and left her in Honolulu in Nov. 1848, and went on board the Angelina of Havre, bound for that port. He reported that he was bound home.

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the annual subscription price of the Friend, ($1.50) in advance, can have the paper sent, by the earliest opportunity, to any port in the Pacific, or to any part of the U. States or England.

N. B.—By paying the additional sum of 50 cents, the paper will be sent for one year to the U. States, via California and Panama. Postage on papers to private persons must be pre-paid. The Friend, being a monthly sheet, and containing a full report of Marine Intelligence, will be found a useful and cheap method of communication with the mercantile community in Europe and the United States. tf

Information Wanted.

TAUNTON, Oct. 21, 1848.

Dear Sir—I write at the suggestion of Mr. Josephus Skinner, of Norton, respecting his son, who sailed from Bristol, R. I, on a whaling voyage, in the capacity of carpenter, on board the ship Chariot, of Bristol, sometime in 1844. From the best accounts that we can get he left that ship in April, 1845, and when last heard from was at some of the Sandwich Islands. We want to learn something of his whereabouts, if he is living, and if not, where and at what time he died. He was subject to fits.

Will you write what information you may have or can get concerning him (his name is Josephus A. Skinner)—whether you ever knew or heard of such a person. or not—and if he is there, to use your influence to have him return. By doing so, you will serve the cause of humanity and relieve an anxious family.—Direct to Josephus Skinner, Norton, Mass.

Respectfully, your friend,

C. A HOCK.

Rev. S C. DAMON, Sandwich Islands.

☞The Editor cannot, at present, furnish the desired information. Any information respecting the person referred to, will be duly communicated if made to the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu. tf

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one, or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan,s, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 1, 1849. No. 11

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, DEC. 1, 1849.

Interior of Alta California,	Page. 81-83
The Trials of Ship-masters,	84
The 28th of November,	84
An Eye to Comfort and Health,	85
Return of the Massachusetts,	85
Speculating Mania,	85
Foreign Items,	85
The Largest Merchant Vessel afloat,	86
Religious Character of J. Q. Adams,	87
Loss of Ship Niphon,	87
Deaths, Donations, Shipping News.	88

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

XXV.—INTERIOR OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.

An Excursion up the San Joaquin—Arrival at Stockton—Description of the town—Sabbath—Journey to Sutter's Fort—The Fourth of July—Visit "Mormon Islands," "The Mills," and "Kanaka Diggings"—Return to Sacramento City—Trip down the Sacramento River—Remarks.

The following letter is essentially the copy of one which I wrote from Benicia, to a friend in the United States, after my return from an excursion through the interior of Upper California :—

U. S. Propeller, Massachusetts, }
Benicia, U. C., July 17, 1849. }

Dear Sir,—In my last communication forwarded from this place about three weeks since, I endeavored to keep you duly informed of my peregrinations down to my arrival in California. Since that date, I have made an excursion into the interior of the country, having travelled, by land and water, about five hundred miles, and endeavored to make myself acquainted with the natural features of the country, its inhabitants, its mining characteristics, and future prospects. I was about eighteen days, during which period I slept in a "civilized" bed but once, seldom enjoyed the luxury of a chair, and otherwise accommodated myself to the strange scenes of this strange country.—Thinking you might be interested in a narrative of my rambles, I shall furnish a succinct diary of events. I will, however, preface these notes of the journey, by a few remarks upon the general outlines of the country through which I have passed.—About twenty miles above Benicia, or fifty miles from the ocean, the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin unite in Suisoon Bay, being a part of the great Bay of San Francisco. The San Joaquin river rises in about the 36° of Latitude, and taking a northwesterly direction, being fed by numerous tributaries, empties into Suisoon, or San Francisco Bay. This river is very winding, being at least twice the length of a straight line drawn from its head waters to its mouth. I believe on all the tributaries of this stream, which flows from the California mountains, or the Sierra Nevada range, gold has been discovered. The river Stanislaus is a tributary of the San Joaquin. It is upon this river that some of the richest mines are now found. To correspond to the San Joaquin, the Sacramento flows from the north, rising in the range of mountainous country lying between California and Oregon. The vast regions drained by these rivers and their numerous branches, forms the immense basin of Upper California. All the rivers and streams flowing from the western slope of the Sierra Nevada range, and the eastern slope of the Coast range, empty their waters into the magnificent Bay of San Francisco, and from thence find a passage into the Pacific ocean. It was my intention, so far as I was able in a few weeks, to travel sufficiently over this country to obtain a tolerably correct idea of the portion of our country which has within a few months assumed so much importance in a political and commercial point of view. I now refer you to my journal.

An Excursion up San Joaquin.—June 27th, Wednesday. This morning embarked on board a small schooner bound up the San Joaquin to Stockton. After passing through Suisoon Bay, our vessel entered the river. We passed the "New York of the Pacific," on our left. This is the site for a city lying near the union of the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. It has been surveyed and laid out. In the California papers "lots" are now offered for sale, but as yet only a solitary dwelling, and that a miserable structure, marks the spot! But in these days there is no predicting how soon a stirring town may be there located.* On entering the river, we very soon found ourselves sailing up a stream about two hundred yards wide, quite deep and having a slight current. On both sides were immense marshes covered with *tules* or large rushes, growing from ten to fifteen feet in height. Low willows, bushes, and other plants, such as grow in low and marshy places were every where to be seen. From the deck of the vessel it was possible to obtain only a narrow prospect. With a fine breeze from the N. W. we made rapid progress up the river.

28th. Last evening we came to anchor, as it would be quite impossible to navigate this river in the night. But Oh! the musquetoes! Never could persons be more annoyed. There was but little sleep on board. In the morning our mate was found to be so much poisoned, and swollen by the effect of the musquetoes that he was unable to remain on duty. During the entire day we sailed through the Tule-marshes. The features of the country remaining the same.

Arrival at Stockton,—29th. About two o'clock, to-day, we reached the thriving town of Stockton. It is a city of tents, there being only two wooden buildings in the place. The site of the town is well situated on a *slough*, (as it is called,) of the San Joaquin. These *sloughs* are quite remarkable and peculiar. The one upon which Stockton is situated, is several miles in length, being very deep and varying from 100 to 200 yards in width. It will admit vessels of 300 or 400 tons, which can come along the bank. Never could nature have formed more admirable docks. Goods are easily landed upon the bank and removed elsewhere. It is only a few months since the place begun to be built upon and now "lots" are selling from $300 to $5000, a piece. Hither resort, for supplies, the miners now digging upon the tributaries of the San Joaquin.

30th. To-day became acquainted with some of the inhabitants of the town. Mr. Belt, the Alcalde kindly furnished me lodgings at his store. I learned that a clergyman had never spent a Sabbath in the town.

*The truth of the opinion expressed in the above remarks respecting the possibility that the "New York of the Pacific," might soon become a flourishing town, is confirmed by the following notice of the place, which I copy from the "Pacific News," published in San Francisco, Sept. 29, just three months after I passed the site of the proposed city :—

NEW YORK OF THE PACIFIC.—Since our last notice of this beautiful site for a large city, we are advised that it is going ahead with rail-road speed.

There is now established from thence to Sacramento and Sutter cities, a regular line of steamers, and there is a fine river steamer building here by Capt. Blair of the U. S. Navy, that will be put upon the same route within twenty days; another is building at New York of the Pacific, by the company of the ship Mayflower, which will be in operation within the same time for the river San Joaquin. There are now lying alongside the banks of this new city, seven ships of the largest class, none drawing less than twelve, and most of them sixteen feet of water. The Sabina, Capt. Green, of Sag Harbor; Audley Clark, Capt. Dennis, of Newport, R. I.; Mayflower, Capt. Hicks, of New Bedford, Lenark, Capt. Woodbury of Boston; Henry Lee, of New York, Obid Mitchell of New Bedford, and one other name not recollected, and arrangements have been made for ten other vessels to go there in the course of the next week, besides which a Post Office has been established which is called the Junction Post Office. This name is given in consequence of its being the point where the exchange of mails which leave San Francisco, Sacramento and Sutter cities, and Stockton, at the same time will be made. A large hotel will be immediately commenced, and other buildings in addition to those already erected, are going up at various points in the town; and the piles of brick and lumber on the banks, indicate rapid and prominent improvement.

The proprietors it will be seen by their advertisement, by handbills and papers, offer most liberal terms to settlers who will make improvements, and as its growing importance is daily becoming more manifest, investments made there must be very productive.

The inhabitants never had a sermon preached in their midst On making known that I was a clergyman, arrangements were made for holding services on board a vessel now used as a store-ship, and moored alongside the bank.

July. 1. *Sabbath.*

At the appointed hour a respectable audience assembled; to which I endeavored to preach from the words of Paul recorded in Galatians 6th chapter, 7th and 8th verses. I am satisfied that to many it was most agreeable once more to hear the sound of a minister's voice proclaiming the gospel. Some had not heard a sermon before for years. After the services, I endeavored to explain the nature of my duties as a Seaman's Chaplain, and make known what our Society was endeavoring to do for the seafaring population. I heard one of the merchants remark that it had really been one of the quietest sabbaths he had witnessed in Stockton. I am satisfied that a faithful minister of the gospel would be well received by the inhabitants of this growing town.

Journey to Sutter's Fort :—July 2d. Made preparations to leave for Sutter's Fort, by land, a distance of seventy miles. A large business is daily transacted in Stockton,—probably not less than from $50,000 to 100,000. Vessels are daily arriving and departing; teams are daily leaving for the mines; hundreds of mules and pack-horses may be seen at almost any hour departing for El dorado. A daily line of stages is now established to the mines, a distance of ninety miles. It was 3 o'clock, P M., before I was able to leave, in consequence of being called to attend the funeral of a Mr. Shaw, who died the day before. I had visited him during his sickness, and learned that he was a native of Plymouth, Mass, and had been discharged a few months previously from the Whale Ship "South America" at Lahaina. Agreeable to a previous arrangement, about ten or twelve miles from Stockton, I joined a party bound to Sutter's Fort, to spend the 4th of July. We met at Dr. Isbell's. He is a nativeof Ohio, and graduate of Western Reserve College. His lady furnished us a most excellent dinner, and supper! We rode about six miles further this afternoon, and then stopped for the night, but alas, our condition was distressing. Musquetoes had no mercy. I am satisfied it would have been difficult for the good old Monk spoken of in the chronicles of Brazil, to have given thanks for the creation of Musquetoes, if he had suffered what we suffered that night. My kind host furnished me with the best lodging in his power, being a well covered western waggon, but the night slowly wore away, and I started with the dawn, upon a fleet California steed, which took me rapidly over the prairie, at the rate of nine miles an hour. We stopped to breakfast with a Mr Murphey, a native of the Emerald Isle, who has been several years in California, and gathered around him large herds of horses and cattle.

In crossing one prairie about twenty miles in width, I found but little to attract the attention, except a solitary grave, in nearly the middle of the prairie. It was that of a poor way-faring man, who attempted to cross the prairie a-foot, and alone. Weary, sick and exhausted, he laid down and died. His remains were found exposed by the road side, and at a short distance a bottle. Some friendly stranger had dug him a grave, and there was the little hillock in the midst of the prairie. I know not when I have passed the grave of a fellow mortal with more sad emotions.

The country between Stockton and Sutter's Fort, is very level, and dry. A part of the distance the traveller passes through extensive "oak openings," Weary and sunburnt, we arrived at the Fort, about 12 o'clock, having rode nearly seventy miles since 3 o'clock, of the previous afternoon.—

July 4th :—The morning was ushered in with the firing of cannon and crackers. It had been reported that Col. Fremont, Hon. T. B. King, and other distinguished visitors would probably be present on the occasion. In this respect there was a general feeling of disappointment. The Day however must not be passed unnoticed. Arrangements were made for public addresses in the Oak Grove lying between the Fort, and Sacramento City. At 1 o'clock, a numerous audience assembled when the following order of exercises was observed :—

Prayer, by Rev. S. C. Damon.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Mr. Mc Lellan.

Oration by Dr. Deal.

Address, by Hon. Mr. Gwinn.

Almost every state of the Union, and part of the world had its representatives on that occasion.

Towards evening, in strolling among the trees, which occupy the site of Sacramento City, I chanced to fall upon the temporary abode of Prof. F. Shepherd, formerly connected with the department of Natural History and Chemistry, in a college in Ohio. He had just finished a cup of the beverage of China, and I spent a most agreeable hour with him conversing about the physical features of the country. Prof. S. is exploring the country, but with genuine Yankee spirit, is determined to pay his way! So having purchased an ox-team, he is engaged in the transportation of goods from Sacramento City to the "Mills." He remarked that his last trip produced a profit of $400, above his expenses! Teaming is more profitable than Lecturing!

July 5. In visiting the landing, at Sacramento City, I chanced to fall in with a miner, recently arrived. I learned that in a month he had collected $1,500, worth of gold. This man was formerly a miner in North Carolina, where one pennyweight, per diem, was considered as doing well, but in the California mines the average amount gathered by those who labor diligently is nearly one ounce. Not a few far exceed that amount, while many are discouraged and disheartened, obtaining scarcely enough to pay their board. I have met with many who have forsaken the mines, in disgust, for mining in California is hard work, severely testing the patience, energy, and constitution of the miners. As many are unsuccessful, as successful. Probably no class of miners have succeeded better than the Oregonians. They are hardy and industrious. Having crossed the Rocky Mountains, with their families, they know by experience, what it is to labor, and to labor hard.

Mormon Island, July, 6. Started this morning to visit the mines at "Mormon Island." About twenty-five miles from the Fort, situated on the South Fork. The weather was warm and the road very dusty. On my arrival I was kindly welcomed to the tent of Mr. Brinsmade and Mr Calkin, gentlemen, whom I had known at the Islands. They with a company of young men, are testing the qualities of a machine constructed on the "rocking" principle and similar to those used in the gold mines of Virginia. They were employing quicksilver to collect the particles of gold. I was glad to perceive that they were encouraged to hope their machines would not prove a failure, as a multitude of other contrivances, had proved. *

The implements of old aud practical miners, are exceedingly simple. It is a fact that an Oregonian with a hammer, axe, and saw, can in a few hours construct a good machine for collecting gold. The old fashioned New England *baby-cradles*, could, in a few minutes, be converted into machines for washing gold. Should the "Patent Baby-Jumpers" with elastic suspenders, supercede the cradles of olden times, some speculating Yankee might make his fortune, in shipping "old cradles," to California. If he should chance to send his merchandize at the favorable moment he might accumulate a fortune rivalling that of "Lord Timothy Dexter" of Newburyport, the exporter of warming pans to the West Indies!—

I found a company working at Morman Island, endeavoring to turn the current of the river and fancying that when this should be done, they would gather an immense quantity of the precious metal in the bed of the old stream. They may be successful!

The Mills.—July 7th. Left Morman Island early this morning for the "Mills" at Coloma, the spot where the gold of California was first discovered. On my arrival was kindly welcomed by the Rev. Mr Roberts, the Superintendant of the Methodist Mission. He was then eudeavoring to establish a Methodist Church. I was glad to learn that success will evidently crown his efforts. A "class" has already been organised. Mr. Roberts accompanied me through the busy and thriving village of Coloma, to the mill-race where only fourteen months, since a few small lumps of gold were found. Oh! the mighty movement throughout our globe which that discovery has already produced! It has turned the attention of the civilized world upon California.

July 8. The Rev. Mr. Roberts preached in the morning an eloquent sermon from Galatians, 6; 14, and in the afterpart of the day I endeavored to preach from the memorable words of our Saviour, "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." During the interim of public worship the Sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by Brother Roberts. Here we had the pleasure of spending the Sabbath with Capt. Gelston, of the barque Whiton, whose name is so intimately associated with efforts in behalf of Seamen, in the city of New York.

Kanaka Diggings.—July 9. Left this morning in company with Brother Roberts, to visit the encampment of Sandwich Islanders, while he would proceed to Sacramento City. About 10 o'clock I arrived at the "dig-

*Since my return to Honolulu, I have learned upon good authority, that the machines imported by Mr. Brinsmade, fully meet his expectations, and that he has succeeded remarkably well in disposing of the same.

gings" of a company from the Islands. It was exceedingly pleasant to be welcomed by many whom I had known at the Islands, and some of whom were from Honolulu. As there had been much difficulty between Americans and foreigners at other places, I was desirous of cautioning the Hawaiians to be upon their guard and not to give offence to Americans. I invited all to assemble, when about 75 made their appearance near a beautiful spring and under some excellent shade trees. There I endeavored to explain to them the causes of the difficulties between Americans and foreigners. They had some very sensible enquiries to make. I informed them that in the morning I should start, and should be happy to take letters to their friends at the Islands. Before I left, a mail of some twenty letters was made up. I was most kindly entertained during my stay among them. While there I was grieved to witness a man of my own color, an American, yes, and one who was an educated man—a lawyer—engaged in the abominable and detestable traffic of ardent spirits, with these few Sandwich Islanders. I felt indignant, and could not but express my mind to the man. He replied, "If I do not sell, others will." This old, and stale plea of the rum-seller, was all he had to offer. I was glad to learn that a majority of the Hawaiians were true to their tee-total principles, while those who were seduced had been long upon the coast and away from missionary influences! It was gratifying to learn that these people regularly assembled upon the Sabbath for Divine Service. which was conducted by two of their number, well established in the faith.

From this place I hastened my return to Sacramento City, situated at the juncture of the Sacramento river and its branch, called the American Fork. It is a rising city and place of much business. Lots are now selling at enormous prices. Should the mining business continue, Sacramento city will become one of the most prominent places in Upper California.

Trip down the Sacramento.—July 11. Embarked this morning to descend the Sacramento river. We were four days in reaching Benecia. This river far exceeds the San Joaquin in beauty, and its adaptation to navigation. It is much wider and its banks, instead of presenting an unvarying monotony of rushes, are beautifully adorned with stately forest trees. The sycamore, the willow, the cotton wood, skirt the banks. It may be said, in truth, that both rivers are now alive with numerous vessels, of various sizes, from a whale boat, to the bark of 300 tons. They are continually ascending deeply burdened with freight and their decks covered with men eager to make their fortunes at the mines. As the emigrant ships arrive at San Francisco, if they draw over twelve or fifteen feet of water, the passengers hasten on board some small vessel bound up either the Sacramento or San Joaquin river. These small vessels are now engaged in a most profitable business.

After an absence of nearly three weeks, during which period I have experienced inconveniences not a few, as a traveller, I was glad to return once more to my comfortable quarters on board the Massachusetts. The trip furnished me a good opportunity for witnessing the operations of the miners, and seeing the face of the country. In no part of California which I have yet travelled do I find any considerable portion adapted to farming purposes according to a Yankee's ideas. The immense ranges of hills and mountains are covered with a species of wild oats which furnishes at most seasons an excellent fodder for herds of horses and cattle. It is the opinion of some that the extensive *tule* marshes will eventually be drained and converted into rice-fields. This however will not take place until the mines cease to yield such rich products as are now gathered.

Remarks.—In travelling through the country I have met scores of seamen with whom I had become acquainted while at Honolulu. I was cordially welcomed, although in more than a single instance they exclaimed "*you* are the last man that we expected to see at the mines." A few words of explanation were however sufficient to set the matter right. There are vast numbers of seamen now digging in different parts of the mines, which still keeps the price of wages very high. Ordinary seamen now receive from $150 to $200, per month, and the wages of officers are in proportion. It is now exceedingly difficult to engage seamen on board vessels bound to foreign ports. One thousand dollars are offered sailors to ship on board vessels bound to the States, but they will not ship. Vessels are deserted soon after they come to anchor, unless the wages of seamen are immediately raised. It is quite impossible to foresee any material change in this order of things. It would be unreasonable to expect a change until the mines are exhausted, or the value of gold depreciates. That the latter result will not take place for years is quite certain, and to expect the mines are to be exhausted, is out of the question, for the present. This may not appear so manifest to an observer at a distance, but it is quite clear to any one upon the spot. Very many years must elapse before gold will cease to be dug in California. Mines that were worked last year are now being worked over, and the present "raise," (to use a miner's term) is nearly equal to that of last year. The mining country cannot be said to be yet explored. Parties on exploring expeditions are now penetrating the mountains in all directions. I recently heard, upon undoubted authority of one party which has been successful in discovering a very rich spot. They keep it a secret, going and returning from it under cover of darkness.

I was greatly surprised at the order and quietness that reign in the mining districts which I have visited, and I learn that this is generally the fact throughout the whole place. An occasional disturbance will occur, which will be reported in the papers, and from that the inference be drawn that such is generally the case, which is very far from being true. Personal property is much respected. Should a thief be caught, he is whipped, perhaps fined, and immediately sent out of the mining country.

At the present time, there exists a very strong prejudice against foreigners, among the Americans. Mexicans, Peruvians and Chilians, are especially subject to this prejudice. I took some pains to investigate the matter. This inimical feeling arises, first, on the general ground, that these rich gold mines belong, by right, to Americans; and that the citizens or subjects of other nations have no right to dig in these mines. They reason, other nations would not allow foreigners to work in their mines, and why should Americans allow it? Another ground of this prejudice, is the fact, that many foreigners came to work under leaders. They bring their supplies and expect to leave in a few months, having no intention of becoming citizens of the United States. The movement has already commenced, to compel them to leave the mines. Meetings among American miners have been held, and resolutions passed, strongly urging the point, that no foreigners be allowed to work in the mines. Such a meeting had been held at the "Mills" just before my visit. It has resulted in that quarter of breaking up one encampment of Chilians. A committee of Americans visited the camp and warned them off, limiting the period they would be allowed to remain, to twenty-four hours. Before the period elapsed all had quietly withdrawn. A party of Chilians had re-crossed the South Fork, and were encamped at the "Mills.' How extensive the movement will become, it is impossible now to foresee, but it is my impression that erelong none but American citizens will be found, at work, in the mining districts.

Some things exceedingly pained me, as I mingled among the miners, and one was the general prevalence of the impious practice of profane swearing. It appears to me, that I never heard so much profane swearing in the same length of time, as during my late tour. Drinking spirituous liquors is also woefully prevalent. Men too, are engaged in the traffic of strong drink, from whom better things were to be expected. Most sincerely I hope that the late emigrations from New England will exert a salutary influence throughout the territory.

It is however to be feared that vast multitudes of young men will sadly degenerate in morals, by coming to this country. I witness scenes almost daily that are sad. It does seem so strange that men, young and old, can think to trample upon the laws of God with impunity. It is exceedingly gratifying that good and faithful ministers of the gospel are directing their steps to this country.—Although wickedness may abound, yet it is an encouraging field of labor. Men are willing to listen to a preached gospel, and in many instances, even those, whose practice was any thing but what it should be, express a strong desire to have ministers of the gospel located among them There are to be found many good men in California, who do not yield to the current of wickedness. I hope their number is rapidly increasing.—They, as well as their unscrupulous neighbors, need the prayers of God's people in their behalf. From the prayer-meeting, the family altar, the house of God, and the chamber of secret devotion let supplications and prayers be incessantly offered for the people of this land. Hundreds and thousands of men are here strongly tempted to evil, and many will inevitably fall unless the grace of God interpose. Good men will come forth as gold purified in the furnace; hypocrites and false-professors will sink; while it should be the prayer of all good people that many may be, here, converted to God. Let fathers and mothers earnestly pray for their sons who have rushed and are rushing to the mines of California. Let wives pray for their husbands; let sisters pray for their brothers; let the church universal pray that

this land may become Immanuel's land. God still reigns. It is no fortuitous circumstance, that God has allowed these mines to be opened at just the moment when the American flag was hoisted over the territory.

It is no mere chance event that such an immense immigration is now pouring over the Rocky mountains, doubling Cape-Horn, and crossing the Isthmus. I should tremble, in view of the momentous results, did I not realise the fact that God reigns,—that he is at the helm. For years I have watched the movement of affairs at the Islands, and throughout the Pacific. I rejoice, in having so favorable an opportunity for observing the astonishing changes now transpiring on the Western Coast of the North American Continent. Powerful nations are now to be planted. Over the very waters of this Bay, now floating the vessel upon which I am penning these lines, a vast commerce is soon to pass. The God of Nature has so decreed. Cities to vie in magnitude with London and New-York, *must* here arise. Here is the wealth,—here tends the the tide of immigration, that tide cannot be turned aside.—It will ere long reach the Islands of the Pacific!

In a very few days,—by the earliest opportunity,—I hope to resume my labors as a chaplain to seamen at Honolulu, and by the grace of God, I hope to exert my feeble influence, in connection with my fellow christians there, to keep pace with the mighty movements of this most stirring, revolutionary, remarkable, wonder-working, and God-directing age.

Yours truly.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER, 7, 1849.

The Trials of Ship-masters.

To the remark, that all classes of men have their trials, and difficulties, most certainly that of Ship-masters, forms no exception. It would seem as if the recent movements in California, increased those trials and difficulties a thousand-fold. An officer, or a sailor may get his discharge or do as they sometimes do, take "French leave," but not so with the Ship-master. When he takes command of a vessel, she becomes his "for better or worse," until the voyage is ended, or death separates them. He must keep in mind the owner's interests, and not lose sight of his own; he must govern his ship's company, not losing sight of their health and welfare. He has a character to sustain, and fortunate indeed, is the ship-master that fulfils all the trying, and responsible duties of his station, in a manner not to sacrifice the owner's interests or his own; not to acquire the charge of a "bad" master, yet maintain good discipline and authority on ship-board. We have been led to make these remarks, in consequence of looking over the private journal of a ship-master, which has fallen under our observation. From this journal, we have taken the liberty to copy the following remarks. The writer seems aware of the trials of his station, and speaks of a ship-master's "perplexing responsibility" in language becoming, and dignified. The journal everywhere abounds with passages indicating a thoughtful and even a philosophic turn of mind. The writer is a person remarkably fond of reading, and though his present voyage is not more than half completed yet he remarked that already he had read about "two hundred and fifty volumes."—

2*d*, *November*, 1845,—Begin with frequent showers of rain—the weather squally—winds light and variable from the southward and eastward. Several sails in company at 6 A. M. It opened to me by a call from the steward to hasten on deck, and assist the first officer in a scuffle with the cooper, who had refused to obey his orders, and had been very insolent in his language. While in the heat of passion, I thought to punish him severely, but after a little deliberation I concluded to give him a severe reprimand, which I did in presence of the whole crew, and then sent him to the mast head for the forenoon, and *promised* him for the next offence, that I would punish him, or any one else. I have so far on the voyage found him to be a very bad man—a very poor mechanic, frequently grumbling, and guilty of many other misdemeanors.

Few situations involve a more perplexing responsibility; or require a higher combination of rare talents than the commander of a ship. To be popular, and at the same time efficient, he must be able to enforce a strict and rigid discipline, without giving to it that cast of unfeeling severity, to which the despotical nature of a ship's government is extremely liable. He must be open and unreserved, and express even his sentiments of disapprobation with a freedom and frankness, which may lead the subordinate officer to that instantaneous conviction, that there is no suppressed feeling of bitterness, which may in any unexpected hour reveal its nourished and terrific strength. This plain and honest dealing, is infinitely preferable to a heartless hypocracy of manner,—it relieves all around from those disquieting suspicions which duplicity never fails to excite, and where it is united with a generous disposition, a well informed mind and a dignified demeanor, can never fail to secure affection and respect.

☞We have seen U. S. newspapers to the 15th of September, but they contain no news of special interest. The troubles in Canada occupy a prominent place. Editors rather make sport of the Cuba-Expedition! The cry is still, "Ho, for California!"

The 28th of November.

The question has, of late, frequently been asked, Why does the Hawaiian Government observe the 28th of November? The following document will afford an answer to the question:—

COPY of the Joint Declaration of France and Great Britain.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Island of a Government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage, reciprocally, to consider the Sandwich Islands as an Independent State, and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form, of the territory of which they are composed.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of the French, at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare, in consequence, that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the Seal of their Arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1843.

(Signed,) ABERDEEN, [L. S.]
" ST. AULAIRE, [L. S.]

The Day has by some been styled, that of the Hawaiian Independence. It is not uncommon, to hear persons speak of the United States Government being also a party to this agreement, but it is a mistake. The Government of the U. S., has however acknowledged the Independence of this Government, and we believe that 'Act of acknowledgment' precedes similar acts on the part of other Governments.

Shakespeare says, "*We* are such stuff as dreams are made of." The Bard of Avon doubtless said this figuratively, but a certain correspondent of the Polynesian, signing himself "Panorama" and sending his "straws from the gold coast" would apply this language literally to "us" dwellers in Honolulu. We have heard it said that a hard bed and stone pillows, make the sleeper dream most frightful dreams and see horrible sights, now, we opine, that "Panorama" must be reduced to this sad extremity! Let him beware, or "Mr. Monsieur Ave Maria Cogniac" may call him individually to account should he ever take up his abode at the Islands. Whoever reads "Straws from the gold coast, No. 11." will readily admit that "Panorama," might have appropriately taken a line of Byron, for his motto,

"I had a dream, but it was not all a dream"

An eye to Comfort and Health.—On board the Am. Whale Ship, "Orozimbo" we saw a convenient room fitted up, and provided with a stove, for the purpose of drying the clothes of the ship's company in rainy, and foggy weather. This is as it should be. The expense was trifling, but the advantages immense. If the owners and masters of ships would provide their vessels with accommodations of this description, would it not prevent much sickness, especially rheumatism among the crew? Would it not be a saving in the end? We know that "a saving" ought not to be spoken of, where life and health are at stake, yet, alas it is too true that both the health and lives of seamen would oftentimes be saved, if more attention was paid to the comfort of the crew in wet, damp and foggy weather. It is no wonder that scurvy, rheumatism and other ills afflict seamen, we have visited vessels in Honolulu harbor that we should certainly suppose would generate scurvy, fevers, rheumatism, if not the plague and cholera!

No Mail Yet.—Patience is an admirable virtue, and dwellers at the islands will need to keep it in active exercise. We have almost daily arrivals from California, but no mail. Report says it is coming, first in a Man-of-War, next in a merchant ship, next a brig, and finally it may arrive when the Whale-ships return from the coming cruise on the Line. For the gratification of all at the islands who are expecting letters, via Panama, we would state that according to the latest intelligence, *immense* quantities of mailable matter are lying in the San Francisco Post-Office, for persons at the Islands.

☞We are glad to welcome the Propeller Massachusetts, once more in our Harbor. She is now Commanded by Captain Knox, U. S. N. Since this vessel left Honolulu in the Spring, she has passed from the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army, to the Navy, and is now on a visit to the islands to obtain a crew, that she may proceed on a surveying cruise along the Coast of Oregon, and California. Messrs Smith and Ogden, of the U. S. A., and Messrs. Goldsborough and Van Brunt, of the U. S Navy, came as passengers on board the Massachusetts. These Gentlemen form a joint-commission sent out by the U. S. Government to select proper sites for Forts, Dock-Yards, &c., on the Pacific Coast.

We learn that Capt. Wood, formerly in command of the Massachusetts, is now connected with the Steam Navigation Company, between Panama and San Francisco.

Small enamelled watches, set round with pearls and diamonds, are now the fashion abroad.

Speculation Mania.

Among the speculation manias of the Nineteenth Century, that in English Railroads, stands, perhaps, unsurpassed. The name of its King, Hudson, will be as immortal as Nero's or Sam Patch's. This Hudson, now prostrated under a torrent of fraud and bankruptcy, was for years the master spirit of the Rail-road mania. His audacity in his peculiar empire was as great as Alexander's. He comprehended the speculatoin like a true genius, and impressed others with a faith in his comprehension and integrity. He became the guider and controller of rail-ways in England. He built roads with a magic facility—made spleudid dividends on paper, and for years accumulated wealth, reputed to be unbounded. Widows and orphans with money to invest, and grey-headed speculators, brought their sacks of gold for King Hudson to invest, such faith had all England in his power to make gold hatch gold. Finally, the idolatry grew to such height, that a testimonial, magnificent enough for a real king, was given him. He was made Mayor of his native city, York, aud sent to Parliament from his borough. bought the estates of ancient nobility, and built residences that looked down upon the castles of dukes. Strange man—by what star watched, who could fathom? Yet, he was but a linen-draper, a moderate tradesman at the start. But all bubbles must burst. Within a few months, King Hudson has been stripped of his guise, dragged from his pedestal, and stoned by his old idolaters. His success and his wealth are discovered to be a delusion, a gigantic fraud, running undiscovered through his whole rail-way career. Exposed, ruined, and disgraced, the King's effects are to be brought to the hammer. The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now being, or about being brought under the hammer: Londsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire), £470,000; Baldersby, £108,000; Octon Grange, £80,000 Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House, at Albert Gate, £18,000; making a total amount invested in lands and houses alone, within a trifle of £700,000.—[N. Y. Sun.]

☞Another Whaler Burnt.—On the morning of the 29th inst. the whale-ship Tobacco Plant, was discovered to be on fire in the forward part of the hold, and the fire had so far progressed that it was found impossible to subdue it. She was consequently scuttled, and now lies upon the reef, heeled over, a wreck. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as was that of the burning of the Mercury, on the 9th inst.

Long and unsuccessful cruises, together with the strong desire to get clear of a ship and be off to California, are inducements strong enough to prompt men to the commission of crimes even of the most heinous character; among which the wanton destruction of ships and houses by fire are classed.—[Polynesian.

Filling up.—From the Pacific News of the 8th ult., we learn that there arrived at San Francisco during the months of August and Sept., by sea alone, 10,537 persons. The above is taken from the record of the harbor masters, and is supposed to be correct. It is computed that there have arrived in California, by land and sea, during four months 50,000 souls; and there is no cessation to the influx from all quarters.—Pol.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Mr. O'Reilly has issued a circular in which he states his determination to extend the magnetic telegraph to the Pacific, as soon as Congress shall give him aid. Mr. Sandford J. Smith is immediately to traverse the route to Fort Leavenworth, to arrange with the citizens of the various towns which may be desired to be included on the telegraph line to the Missouri frontier, to be completed this summer.

The Wonder of the Age.—The town of Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, is only three years old. Yet it contains 13,000 inhabitants, has six and a half millions invested in manufactures—a Town Hall erected at an expense of $60,000—gas works—a public library of 8,000 volumes, and a fine park of 18 acres.

From the Lakes to California.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 13th Sept., states that the owners of the brig Eureka, one of the largest vessels on the Lake, have obtained permission from the British Government to let that vessel pass through the river St. Lawrence, and that she will leave Lake Michigan in the fall with a cargo of lumber, direct for California.

Richest Man in America.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in noticing the profit of $150,000 on the $60,000 cargo of ship John W. Carter, the first vessel cleared from New York, direct to San Francisco, after the treaty with Mexico, says: "At the time of the Carter's departure, nothing definite was known of the golden treasures in California. The substance of what had transpired relative thereto, was comprised in two letters—one from Mr. Colton, Alcalde of Monterey, and the other from Mr. T. O. Larkin, U. S. Government agent at Monterey. By the way, it may be stated that Mr. Larkin is now the wealthiest man in California. Valuing his real estate at San Francisco, at what it was worth there at the last advices, he would be doubtless, the richest man in North America."

The New York Courier and Enquirer regards Macaulay's History of England as the heaviest blow which has been struck at *absolutism* in government, since Napoleon's sword was sheathed. It is no wonder then that he should draw down on him the ire of old Blackwood.

The next number of the Edinburgh Review is looked for with great interest, as it is expected to contain a refutation of the attack made by the London Quarterly upon Macaulay's History.

A Bell, weighing between four and five hundred pounds, was brought out in the ship New Jersey, presented by Henry N. Hooper, Esq., of Boston, to the first free school established in this country.—[Pacific News.

A Hungarian lady, who was the means of delivering some Austrian officers into the hands of the Magyars, has been tried by court martial, at Presburg, and sentenced to be *publicly scourged*. This is the most brutal act on record.

Mr. Russel Tubbs, of New Hampshire, has given a thousand dollars to the Washington New Hampshire Aeademy, on condition that it be called by his name. We would not take it on the terms.

The Danish Navy.—The Danish Navy is strong and still increasing. They have 10 line-of-battle ships in commission, more that 1000 guns and about 10,000 seamen afloat—a larger number of men than is employed in the United States.

Rivets done away with.—An invention has recently been produced in Boston by Mr. S. Pratt, by which sheets of metal of any length, bands, hoops, &c., may easily and quickly be joined together without the use of rivets. Peculiar slits are made in each end of the collar ribbon, or the band of the hoop, or in the ends of the sheets of metal, which enables one sheet, or band, to dovetail into the other when a blow from the hammer joins them as effectually as by rivetting, and effects a great saving in time.

The Largest Merchant Vessel Afloat.

The following description of the fine Packet-Ship "Constellation" we copy from the "London Morning Herald" of May 30, 1849. It is somewhat remarkable to find in an English paper, so fulsome an account of a Yankee vessel, acknowledged to be "The largest merchant vessel afloat." The tables have turned since "The Bedford" Commanded by Capt. Moore, of Nantucket, came to anchor at the Downs, Feb. 3 1783. A London Journal of that date states that "She was not allowed regular entry, until some consultation had taken place between the Commissioners of the Customs and the Lords of the Council, on account of the many acts of Parliament yet in force against the *rebels* in America. She is loaded with 487 butts of Whale-Oil, is American built, manned wholly by American Seamen, wears the *rebel colors*, and belongs to the Island of Nantucket, in Massachusetts. This is the first vessel which displayed the thirteen rebellious Stripes in any British Port. The vessel is at Horsleydown, a little below the Town, and is intended immediately to return to New-England."

The splendid packet-ship Constellation, the largest merchant vessel afloat, having completed the discharge of her ponderous cargo, is now in our docks; and as she presents to those interested in the growing trade of "the good old town," as well as to the many strangers that will visit Liverpool during the present week, a field of attraction that cannot fail to awaken the enthusiasm of unqualified approbation, we subjoin the following notice of her :—

The Constellation was built at New York, by Messrs. Westervelt and Mackay, from the drawings and under the personal superintendence of William Skiddy, Esq. Her length of keel is 195 feet; her length over all, 226 feet; her beam measured from ceiling to ceiling 43 feet; and the depth of hold 28½ feet. Her tonnage, estimated by the customs (or new) measurement, is 1950 tons, but she possesses capabilities for the storage of nearly 3500 tons of ordinary goods. It would not for a moment be supposed that a vessel of such giantlike proportions would be completed without a due regard to comparative strength, nor has that important part been neglected. Her hanging and lodging knees are all cut from well-formed timber, of great thickness and depth in the throat, and each is finished in superior style. The timbering of the Constellation is excellent, and her sides, with ceiling and outer planking, form one solid mass. She has no bilge pieces, but the ceiling is from 7 to 10 inches in thickness, from the kelson to the stringer, which is 14 inches square; and thus her timbers and outer planking form a solid thickness averaging 3 feet 4 inches. Her kelson and sister kelsons are bolted perpendicularly to the keel, as well as diagonally and horizontally. The deck stancheons are kneed to the kelson, and in the upper decks are turned as pillars, but well secured by being bolted through an ornamental iron cap. In the fore peak there is an inner bow framing of great strength, and between each of the hanging knees there is a diagonal trussing running reverse from amidships, aft and forward, which adds materially to her longitudinal strength, and prevents the probability of her becoming "hogged." The Constellation is built of the very best materials, and her bolts and fastenings throughout are all square.

The appearance of the Constellation when afloat, though magnificent and mighty, is not exactly what would please a connoisseur in clippers; for in order to give her the greatest possible accommodation on deck, which is most advisable in the trade for which she is intended, the deck beam is carried so far aft that it gives her the appearance of being heavy in quarters; but we had the pleasure of seeing her "high and dry," and found her perfectly the reverse—in fact, if anything, her lines are too fine, and there can be little doubt, from her being clean fore and aft, and sharp without being wall-sided (as she is not in sailing trim till drawing 23 feet of water), she will carry a press of canvas that cannot fail to drive her through it. The stem is adorned with a well-carved figure of Commodore Truxton, the commander of the Constellation, American frigate; and the stern is relieved with beautiful scrollwork. She has all the modern improvements in rigging, and, from the royalmasts qownwards, lightning conductors of copper are let into the spars, and carried through the keel into the water, thus almost averting the possibility of accidents from electric fluid.

Many very excellent improvements are introduced for the comfort and convenience, as well as the health, of passengers, which so far exceed the ordinary arrangements that they merit the highest commendation. The Constellation has three decks, but, in order to give full light and a free current of atmospheric air, she is constructed with eight hatchways, of capacious measurement, as well as side-lights and ventilators fore and aft. The lower deck is appropriated solely to steerage passengers, with the exception of a store-room, which is latticed off. The upper deck is also divided abaft, to form a cabin, with permanently-erected state-rooms, for the more respectable emigrants, and though this only occupies a small space, being calculated for 90 persons, it is a great desideratum, as it presents an apartment far more comfortable than the cabins of many first-rate ships. The state-rooms are large, and are each distinctly lighted from the side; some are furnished with bedding, and all with toilet ware, washstand, &c. Down the centre is a long mahogany dining-table, and fitted to it are reversing seats. Each room is painted and grained in imitation of oak, and the whole apartment is symbolic of "home," "cleanliness," and "comfort."

The deck arrangements are most admirable. There is a topgallant forecastle, and a poop or quarter-deck, while amidships there are erections which are divided into several apartments, some of which serve as covered companion-ways. The passengers' galleys are all separated, so that each department of the ship has its particular allotted cooking-room. In the centre there is a sick-bay, fully fitted out, into which invalid passengers may be removed; another division forms a complete carpenter's shop, another an icehouse, a boys' room, rooms for the stowage of coals; and, in fine, every required convenience is presented. From the quarter-deck to the houses on deck there is a neat suspension-bridge, and forward gangways to the top-gallant-forecastle, making her almost a "four-decker."

Beneath the quarter-deck are the captain's cabin and the ladies' cabin, both of which are most gorgeously finished, and are not only lighted from the deck, but by stern ports. The ceiling is formed into panels by the deck beams, which are finished with neat mouldings, painted in dead white. An architrave of burnished white, relieved with graceful carvings in gold, surmounts the rich cabinet-work of the room. Pilasters enamelled in white and gold, with a relief of lake, neat gold caps, and veined marble pediments, form the state-room entrances. The intervening space at the sides, as well as all the doors, is formed in small panels, with octagon corners; the centres, as also the skirtings, are of highly-polished satinwood, relieved with deep-toned rosewood and zebrawood, the effect of which is most admirable. The couches and seats are upholstered in rich blue plush.

The state-rooms are roomy, and excellently arranged; in fact the gorgeous appearance the cabins present is at least equalled by the excellent manner in which the more important but less attractive tributaries of health and comfort are secured. But, like *Punch* with the "German Giant," this fine vessel is too long for our columns; and though we have given her measurement, we must hold a reserve for a future publication. There are many points we would notice did space permit, but one we must mention. She is pumped by a double-action machine, worked with two fly wheels. To the same shaft a powerful air-pump can at all times be attached to exhaust any foul air that may have accumulated between decks. It is also applicable to a fire-engine, and from a jet with hose of 75 feet in length an equal stream can be ejected.

A visit to this monster ship will repay amply the expenditure of time, and we feel assured that Captain Lucc will exhibit that attention and urbanity of manner to visitors which, with his thorough knowledge of the venturous career he follows, has placed him in command of the finest ship afloat. Since Thursday the Constellation has been visited by thousands; and amongst those on board yesterday was Lord Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, in company with Thomas Sands, Esq., (late Mayor of Liverpool), and George Brown, Esq., as well as many of our merchants. Lord Howard expressed himself highly delighted.

The Constellation is consigned here to Messrs. Spooner, Sands, and Co., but we learn that Messrs. W. Tapscott, and Co. undertake the passenger department.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Shipwreck.—The British Ship Mary Ann, arrived at Hong Kong, "reports the loss of the American whaler Ceres, with 1,400 barrels oil, on Osprey reef; crew arrived in boats at Booby Island, Torres Straits. The reef not laid down in any chart, is about lat. 13° 48, to 14° 8, S., and longitude 146° 30, East."—[Polynesian.

Religious Character of Mr. Adams.—The following is from an article in the Boston Recorder, by Rev. M. H. Smith, on whose ministry at Washington Mr. Adams was for some time an attendant:

"Nearly 25 years ago, he purchased a pew in the Second Presbyterian church in Washington. Since which time, when he has resided in the city, he has made it his regular place of worship, though occasionally he has attended church at the Capitol.

Not only so, but Mr. Adams displayed a spirit of generosity towards the church rarely equaled. It became embarrassed. That the house would be sold at auction seemed inevitable. He came forward and advanced nearly $2,000 and relieved the church. Every dollar of that sum he expended for public worship in that house. He deducted year by year his pew tax till the whole was paid.

He attended the regular services of the Sabbath when his health permitted. No distance, no storm prevented; he was an all day hearer. The great snow storm of February, 1848, which closed nearly all the churches in the country, did not keep Mr. Adams from the house of God. He was one of thirteen persons present in the Presbyterian Church at Washington, and returned home through the deep snow on foot, at the close of the service.

Mr. Adams said to me, 'I hold in great distrust all my early opinions on religion. As I advance in life I feel more and more distrust of all self formed opinions. I throw myself back upon the simple word of God. I receive what that teaches. I go where that leads. I should not, I suppose, be considered fully Orthodox, according to the standards of the Presbyterian Church. But I am not so far from them as people generally imagine. I enjoy the worship of that church. I am edified by its ministry.'

He was a christian; an humble, reverent student of the Bible; a man of daily prayer; one who endeavored to walk with God, maintaining a conscience void of offence towards God and man; one who trusted for salvation in the blood of Jesus Christ as a Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

Religion guided him and made him what he was, a pure and a good man. And to religion belongs the great influence his character and example gave. Her power, her value, are seen in his life and death.

Young men, allow me to speak to you, and through you to the young men of the nation. Such an end you would desire, so honorable, so loved, so mourned. Be such your life. Copy this great example; the integrity, the high moral principle, the regard for the Word of God, the devotedness of the exalted dead."

THANKSGIVING.

In accordance with the laws of this Kingdom, and the excellent usage of Christian Nations, it has pleased His Majesty, in council, to appoint the Thirty-first day of December, next, as a day of public thanksgiving to God, for His unnumbered mercies and blessings to this nation; and people of every class are respectfully requested to assemble in their several houses of worship on that day, to render united praise to the Father of nations, and to implore His favor in time to come, upon all who dwell upon these shores, as individuals, as families, and as a nation.

Palace, Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1849.

Loss of Ship Niphon of Nantucket.—Capt Smith, of the Niphon, furnishes the following particulars of this disaster. The Niphon sailed from Honolulu, Aug. 6th, for home, in charge of her first officer, leaving her original captain, Gardner, at Honolulu, sick. On the 30th Dec., in lat. 36 30 N., lon. 72 30 W., experienced a tremendous gale which raged with great violence for 24 hours, and in which the ship sprung a leak of 1800 strokes per hour, requiring one pump to be kept continually at work. On the 3d of Jan., in lat. 36, lon. 71 56, another gale came on and increased to a hurricane, sudden and frequent changes, which raised a tremendous cross sea, and strained the ship very much, so that the leak increased rapidly, requiring both pumps to keep her free. When the gale abated, the 9th, only 8 men were left of the crew able to perform duty, (several being sick with scurvy) and these were fast giving out from continued exertion at the pumps. As soon as the weather would permit sail was made and the ship headed to the Northward, with a fair wind, which took us to lat. 37, lon. 70 50, when on the 12th, we experienced another hurricane in which the leak increased so as to render it impossible to free the ship, there being only 6 men, including officers, then able to do duty. On the morning of the 13th, it still blowing heavy, a sail was discovered to leeward, lying too under close reefed maintopsail, which proved to be the ship Hurculean, of Kingston, Capt. Chase, from New Orleans for Boston, who kindly consented to lay by us until the weather moderated sufficient to allow us to board her in our boats. At 4 PM. the water had gained upon us so that it was determined to abandon the ship, and all succeeded in getting on board the Herculean, with much difficulty, the gale being still very severe. The Herculean lay by the sinking ship during the night, and in the morning, the gale having abated, an attempt was made to board her to get out provisions and water, but she was found to have filled to the lower deck, and nothing was saved. The Niphon had 800 bbls sperm oil. John Manning, carpenter, was washed overboard Dec. 26, and lost. Three days after being taken off, Manuel Merches, seaman, died of scurvy. Capt. Smith desires to express his gratitude to Capt. Chase, of the Herculean, for his promptness in responding to his call for assistance, and for the kind and generous treatment extended to himself, officers and crew, while on board his ship.

The N. was a new ship, returning from her first voyage. There is insurance upon her for $10,000 in Boston, and $1,300 in Nantucket. Previous to leaving her she was set on fire, and was seen burnt nearly to the waters edge by the Chicora, of Boston.

Valuable Discovery.—The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, N. Y., has invented, says the Springfield Republican, a compound of clay called Argello, which resembles in structure and appearance the richest variegated agates. It is to be used for door knobs, pavements, table tops and other ornamental articles. It surpasses in brilliancy any known variety of marble, and is equally cheap. The Hartford Whig speaks of it in the following terms: "No one, who has not seen it, can form an idea of its beauty, and illimitable variety of color. It is so hard as to resist any scratch except that of a crystal or diamond. Already Mr. Calhoun has introduced in the Senate a resolution, which passed instantly, to the effect, that all the floors of the public offices in the Capitol should be made of this beautiful material. A million dollars has been offered for the entire patent."

H. B. M.'s Consulate General for the Islands of the Pacific,
Honolulu, July 9, 1849.

It is hereby notified that Con. Gen. Miller has received a despatch from the Foreign Office, London, dated the 31st of March, instructing him to take proper steps for causing to be made known within his Consular District, that, "The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have offered a reward of £20,000 (twenty thousand pounds sterling,) to such private ship or ships of any country as may, in the judgment of their Lordships, render efficient service to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may contribute directly to extricate them from the ice."

The following is a copy of the minute of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, transmitted on the occasion:—

Admiralty, 23d March, 1849.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are under the necessity of laying a supplementary Estimate for the relief of the Arctic Expeditions under Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross, upon the table of the House.

Their Lordships having been apprized by the last letters received from Sir James Ross, that it was his intention to direct the Investigator to land all the supplies that she could spare, at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no tidings of the Expedition under Sir J. Franklin were received by the whale ships now about to sail, leaving the Enterprize to prosecute the search alone,—have consulted the highest naval authorities as to the probable consequences of that step

They find it to be the unanimous opinion of those most conversant with the Polar seas, that such a separation of the ships under Sir James Ross, would be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice, and would neutralize the entire object of the Expedition, if Sir J. Franklin's party were to be discovered at a time when the Enterprise had nearly exhausted her own stores. They have therefore determined upon sending out a fresh supply if provisions for both ships by the North Star, which is now fitting for this purpose, at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and as much farther as practicable in the direction of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Straits, looking out for the Investigator or her boats.

In the event of the Investigator not being fallen in with, the commander of the North Star will be directed to land the supplies at such points on the south side of Lancaster Sound, or other places indicated by Sir James Ross, as may be accessible to the North Star in sufficient time to secure his return across Baffin's Bay before the winter sets in.

The expense of fitting the North Star for the ice will be £6086, and the wages of the crew, stores, provisions on board, £6602, making £12,688 in all, which constitute the supplementary estimate now submitted to the House. But, in addition to this, Her Majesty's Government has determined to offer a reward of £20,000 to be given to such private ship, or distributed amongst such private ships, of any country, or to any exploring party or parties as may, in the judgment of the board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed directly to extricate them from the ice.

H. G. WARD.

☞ We are indebted to the *Honolulu Times* for the following "list of Officers of the U. S. Sloop of War, *St. Marys*, which vessel may be expected here in a few days, from San Francisco, via Hilo, bound to Macao, Hong Kong and Whampoa, China":—

Commander, Philip F. Voorhees. *Lieutenants*, John B. Marchand, C. A. R. Jones, Wm. E. Boudinot. *Acting Master*, A. C. Rhind.—*Surgeon*, Samuel L. Addison. *Purser*, Cameron Anderson. *Lieut. of Marines*, F. B. McNeill. Com. Sec.'y, Dabney C. Wirt. *Passed Mid.*, David Ochiltree. *Mids.*, Daniel L. Braine, Felix Grundy, Joseph L. Breeze. *Acting Mid.*, Edward T. Williams. *Boatswain*, John Crosby. *Sailmaker*, Wm. B. Feyitt. *Carpenter*, C. W. Babbitt. *Gunner*, John Brown. *Purser's Clerk*, James Conway.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	For Friend
Master, Officers and Crew, Eng. Ship 'Harpooner,'	$20,00	
Am. Sh. India,	17.50	$,16.50
" " Nile,	4.00	6.50
Master, and Officers, H. Kneeland,	7,00	10.00
Officers, and Crew, Harvest,	5.50	3.00
Owners of Bark Harvest,	10,00	
Liverpool, 2d,	16.00	9.00
Liverpool, 1st,		9.00
Master, Bremen Sh. Republick,	2.50	
Br. Sh, Hansa,	19.00	
Master, and 1st Officer, Sh. Tuscany,	7.00	
Officers and Crew, Orozimbo,	11.50	8.00
Owners of "	10.00	
Master, Phillip 1st,	5.00	
A Friend, Splendid.	.50	
Mr. Clossum, Fortune,	2.00	
Mr. Corwin,		2.00
Capt. F. A. Newell, Constituted Life Director of Am. Sea Fr. Society,	50.00	
A Friend in Honolulu,	4.00	
2d Officer, Capitol,		1.00
A Friend,		1.50
	$191.50	$66.50

☞With heart-felt gratification, we report the Chapel Debt, now reduced to $202,63: and that 'The Friend" will not be in debt, at the end of the year, provided our regular subscribers pay, with their usual punctuality when their bills are presented.

☞A Contribution of $50.00, constitutes the Donor a Life Director of the Am. Sea. Friend Society, New York; and $20.00, a Life Member of the Society.

PASSENGERS.

Per Robert Bruce, from San Francisco—H M Whitney, H Robinson, C S Blake, J Hocker, W Coles, W Thompson, J N Phelps.

Per Memnon, from San Francisco—Dr Spring, C F Adams, Chas Denny, Chas Bennett, T W Everett, W Carpenter, Chas Humphreys.

Per Victory, from San Francisco—F B Maurran, B Schoader, W Brown, Jackson, B Jackson, W Otowell, J Lilly, C B Faucher.

Per Thos Lord, from Auckland—Edward Whelch, Mrs Whelch, Jas Johnson, Mrs Johnson and four daughters, Joseph Dyer, Francis Gillespie, Thos Marston, Francis Reilly.

Per Massachusetts, Col. Smith, U. S. A. Major Ogden, U. S. A., Commander Goldsborough, U. S. N. Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Hewey.

DIED.

At Makawao, Nov. 5th, George, adopted son of William McLane, Esq, in the eighth year of his age. His afflicted parents and friends have much consolation in the hope, that the good seed which, I am happy to testify, was sown by the hand of Mrs. McLane, with a liberal hand, and watered with her tears, was not sown in vain. He seemed to be sustained by the hope of the Gospel, and died calmly, charging all around him "Not to weep for him." This is the fourth adopted child Mr. McLane has followed to the grave since the year commenced.

Makawao, Nov. 9, 1849. [Communicated.

At Lahaina, Charles Hoppel, a native of Prussia, and formerly of the ship Condor, of New Bedford.

On the 19th July, on board the steamer ——, bound from Chagres to New York, Geo. H. Gould, of the firm of Kelly, Gray & Gould, of Tahiti. He died of Cholera, in 36 hours after being attacked.

In Honolulu, 27th November, Thomas Davis, a Seaman, discharged from the "Capitol" He was a native of Liverpool, England, and came round Cape Horn, a seaman on board the "Tamaroo" to California.

Dec. 2d, Accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun Arthur Cooper, a Barber, late from California. He is reported to belong to Nantucket, Mass., where resides his father a preacher of the Methodist denomination.

Died in Honolulu, Dec. 2d, Mrs, Mary Holden, wife of Mr Horace Holden, now residing at San Francisco. She had for a long time suffered from a disease of the heart, but was finally called quite suddenly to bid adieu to the scenes of earth, and to leave behind a husband and family of young children to mourn her loss

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov 10—Am sh Nimrod, Sherman, N Bd, 13 m out, 310 sp 550 wh.
11—Am sh John Coggeshall, Lewis, N Bd, 24 m out, 460 sp 700 wh.
13—Am sh Nassau, Weeks, N Bd, 40 m out, 400 sp 2400 wh.
Do do Henry Kneeland, Clark N Bd, 15 m out, 700 wh.
Do mer bk Victory, Ryan, 17 days fm San Francisco.
14 Am sh Orozimbo, Bartlett, N Bd, 11 m out, 2900 wh.
15—Do bk Franklin, Cooper, S H, 27 m out, 150 sp 3350 wh.
Do do Fortune, Woodbridge, N Bd, 27 m out, 2400 wh.
Do do Memnon, Gordon, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
Bemen sh Hanse, eesing, 40 m out, 3700 wh.
Bitish mer bk Daniel Grant, Edie, 138 ds fm Liverpool.
Am mer brig David Henshaw, Newell, fm San Francisco.
New Zealand schr Thomas Lord, Cain, 64 ds fm Auckland.
Nov 16—Br mer brig Margaret, McLeod, 80 ds fm Sydney, with 82 passengers.
Am sh Morea, Wyatt, N Bd, 25 m out, 45 sp 3000 wh.
Do Heroine, Wall, F H, 24 m out, 350 sp 1100 wh.
Do Brighton, West, N Bd, 27 m out, 1500 wh.
Fr bk Eliza, Malero, Havre, 40 m out, 2400 wh.
17—Russian mer bk Sitka, Conrade, 17 ds fm Sitka.
19 Am bk Cavalier, Dexter, 13 m out, 100 sp 1600 wh.
Am sh Wm C Nye, Rose. N L, 16 m out, 1700 wh.
Do Warren Evans, Warren, 23 m out, 1000 wh.
Do Liancourt, Lopez, 25 m out, 160 sp 2600 wh.
Do Ohio, Norton, N Bd. 13 m out, 200 sp 1700 wh.
Nov 26—Ship Capitol, Bradbury, fm San Francisco.
Steam Propeller ship Massachusetts, fm ditto.
29—Ship Hebe, Tucker, do.
Do Samoset, Hollis, do.
Do Tarolinta, Cave, do.
Dec. 5.—U. S. Sloop St. Mary's from Hilo.
H. Bay Co's Bk. Columbia, Cooper fm Vancouver's Island

Sailed.

Nov 8—Am sh Tiger, Brewster, to cruise.
10 Dutch mer bk Sumatra, Veltman, for Batavia.
11 Br mer brig Regia, Johnson.
12 Am sh Alpha, Folger, for Nantucket.
Do George & Mary, Middleton, for N. L.
13—Am sh Wm Thompson, Ellis, for N Bd.
Do bk Anne, Edwards, for Sag arbor.
14—Do sh Rodman, Allen, for N Bd.
15—Do bk Columbia, Sweeney, to cruise.
Nov 16—Br brig Louisa, Milton, for Sydney.
19—Am sh Memnon, Gordon, for Hong Kong.
Br bk Harpooneer, Morice, for California.
Haw schr Caroline, Cole, for San Francisco.
20—Am bk Auckland, Jennings, for Hong Kong.
Am ship Montreal, Chapwick, for United States.
22—Am sh Nile, Case, to cruise.
Am sh Parachute, Fisher, to cruise.
Nov 26—Danish bk Marie, Thulstrup, for Hong Kong.
27—Br brig Margaret, McLeod, for San Francisco
29—N Zealand schr Thomas Lord, Cain, for do.
Nov 24—Phillip 1st, Woodruff, to cruise,
27—General Scott, Harris, to ditto.
29—Liverpool, Tripp, do.
" —Splendid, Pearson, do.
30—Harvest, Lakey, do.
" —Levant, Lowen, do.
" —Tuscany, Halsey, do.
" —Brem sh Republic, Austin, do.

Spoken.

By the bark Daniel Grant, on her passage from Liverpool.—July 29—Dutch sh Kortenaar, fm Rotterdam towards Batavia, 28 ds out, lat 8° 24' N, long 19° 53' W. Sept 12—Br sh Earl of Liverpool, fm Valparaiso, to Liverpool, lat 55° 13' S, long 60° 35 W. Sept 29—Am sh Constantine, fm Boston, to San Francisco, 87 ds out, lat 44° 42' S, long 80° 44' W. Oct 26—Hamburgh sh Franziska fm Valparaiso, to San francisco, 19 ds out, her long. being 115° 26' lat 0° 22' S. Oct 31—British bk Arigrippa fm Vancouver's Island, lat 9° 26' long 132 5'.

Shipping in Port, Dec. 1, 1849.

Am sloop of war Preble, Com. Glynn, for San Francisco.
Propeller Massachusetts, S R Knox

Merchant Vessels.

Am mer bark Mary, Bailey, S H Williams & Co; for Boston.
Peruvian brig Pacifico, for sale, S. H. Williams & Co.
Am bk Maria, Baker, M A & Co.
Am brig Veloz, Bent, for S Francisco.
Danish schr Emmy, Neale, do.
Am brig Robert Bruce, Dockendorf, G D Gilman, supercargo.
Do bk Victory, Ryan.
Do hg David Henshaw, Newell.
Br bk Daniel Grant, Edie, Starkey, Janion & Co.
Russian bk Sitka, Conrade.
Am sh Capitol, Bradbury.
Do Hebe, Tucker.
Do Samoset, Hollis.
Do Tarolinta, Cave.

Whalers.

Am wh ship Triton, Marshall, F R Vida; for U States.
Am wh ship Romulus, Bogue; for U States.
Do do do Cossack, Barker.
Do do do Wolga, Luce.
French ship Gustave, Hardey.
Do India, Swift
Do Huntress, Sherman.
Do Brookline, Jeffrey.
Am bk Prudent, Nash.
Do Tenedos, Comstock.
Do Gov. Troup, Coggeshall.
Bremen sh Republic, Austin.
Do do Clementine, Hashagen.
Am bk Le Grange, Dexter,
Do Franklin, Cooper.
Do Fortune, Woodbridge.
Bremen sh Hanse, Heesing
Do John Coggeshall, Lewis.
Do Nassau, Weeks.
Do Henry Kneeland, Clark.
Am sh Morea, Wyatt.
Do Heroine, Wall.
Do Brighton, West,
Do Wm C Nye, Rose.
Do Warren, Evans.
Am bk Eliza, Malero.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov 9th—Am sh Romulus, Hall, Mystic. [Not reported]
Monticello, Folger, Nantucket, 1600 sp.
Champion, Henry Colt, Edgartown, 23 sp 750 wh.
Good Return, Cooke, N Bd, 450 sp 1750 wh.
Dromo, Steele, N L, 1600 wh.
12—Olympia, W. Woodward, N Bd, 900 sp.
Gen Williams, Forsyth, N L, 200 sp 1500 wh.
Luminary, Norton, Warren, 40 sp 900 wh.
Nov 15Schr Samuel, Fox, fm San Francisco .
Alabama, bk, Cogshall, Nantucket, 40 m out, 1500 sp.
13 Washington, bk, Corwin, Greenport, 14 m out, 15 sp 535 wh.
Nov 15—Am brig Alabama, Cogshal, Nantucket, 40 m out, 1400 sp.
19—Am bk Washington, Corwin, Greenport, 14 m out, 15 sp 535 wh.
22—Mer schr Paragon, Baker, 22 ds fm San Francisco.

A CARD.

Capt. Pendleton, late master of the Am. Whale Ship "Mercury" (burnt) desires to express his grateful acknowledgements to all in Honolulu, who have so kindly sympathised with him, in his late misfortune, but especially to his brother-shipmasters and others who have generously subscribed for his benefit.

Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1849.



Just Receved and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B —Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

⁂It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift, or pay the whole or a part of its value. Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, by paying the annual subscription price of the Friend, ($1.50) in advance, can have the paper sent, by the earliest opportunity, to any port in the Pacific, or to any part of the U. States or England.

N. B.—By paying the additional sum of 50 cents, the paper will be sent for one year to the U. States, via California and Panama. Postage on papers to private persons must be pre-paid. The Friend, being a monthly sheet, and containing a full report of Marine Intelligence, will be found a useful and cheap method of communication with the mercantile community in Europe and the United States. tf

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one, or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan's, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

Religious Books.

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain has just received an excellent assortment of Books published by the American Tract Society, including nearly all of their standard publications. These books are beautifully bound, and will be sold at an advance on the New York prices only sufficient to cover the expenses.

☞In the collection will be found some new and instructive books for children. tf

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 7. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 20, 1849. No. 12

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, DEC. 20, 1849,

Mining Associations	89
The Convention	90
Return to San Francisco	90
Visit to see the "Lions"	90
Passage to the Islands	91
Feegee and Tonga Islands	91
End of Vol VII., &c.	92
Fast Day in the United States	92
Lumps of Gold	93
Fire at Kailua, Hawaii, &c.	93
Visit of "Preble" to Japan	94, 95
Index	96

THE FRIEND.

A Trip from the Sandwich Islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California.

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

XXVI.—MINING ASSOCIATIONS.

After an excursion of near three weeks thro' the interior of Alta California, I was glad to take up my quarters once more on board the good and commodious ship Massachusetts.—Although I had been absent but a few days, yet I discovered that changes of an important character had taken place in Benecia, where our vessel still lay discharging her cargo. The work went forward very slow in consequence of most of the crew having run away, although their wages had been raised to $100 per month. When I left Benecia, there were only four vessels discharging, but on my return there were more than twice that number. New buildings had been erected. The keels of two small steamboats were laid, and the ship carpenters were busily at work.

One of the newly arrived vessels attracted my attention. It was the 'Leanore,' This vessel was owned by the 'New England and California Trading and Mining Association.' Having heard much respecting these Associations, and learned that nearly all had been dissolved, I resolved to make myself acquainted with the character and prospects of the 'Association' which came out on board the 'Leanore.' I heard much respecting the high character of all the members of the company, and the confident assertion made that although other associations might disband, yet this was one that would certainly hold together. A part of the company had left for the mines, others were at work upon their steamer, and the remainder engaged in discharging the vessel. Prospects were bright. I was kindly furnished with a pamphlet containing the constitution and by-laws of the Association. To these documents were appended the names of just one hundred members, nearly all of whom were from Boston and the vicinity. A public meeting preparatory to their departure from Boston, was held at the Tremont Temple, and an address was delivered upon the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Beecher.

The following is a copy of their Constitution, and as it is not long, I insert the same without abridgement :

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.—This indenture, made this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1848, between the Stockholders of the New England and California Trading and Mining Association—Witnesseth :

That the said members, whose names and seals are affixed to the articles and by-laws, have formed, and do hereby form, a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of buying or chartering a ship, and freighting her, as the directors shall see fit, for the Coast of California, and engaging in such trading and mining operations as shall be deemed most advisable.

1. The business shall be carried on under the name of the New England and California Trading and Mining Joint Stock Company, and each party shall have a certificate of his share or interest in the capital and profits of the Company, signed by the President and Secretary.

2. The capital stock shall be thirty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into one hundred shares, of three hundred dollars each.

3. Every stockholder shall pay the three hundred dollars at such time and place as the directors shall determine, and shall incur no further liability whatever, for or on account of the Company, except his time hereinafter specified.

4. Each of the said members shall, after the sailing of the vessel, devote and give his personal attention and time, during reasonable hours of business and labor, wholly to the interests of the Company, and shall use his best skill, judgment and discretion, in promoting the profits of the business ; and during the continuance of this agreement, neither of said members shall engage in any speculation on his own separate account, or be in any way interested in any other business than that of the Association hereby established.

5. Neither said Company, nor any of said parties, shall assume any pecuniary liabilities, either in his own name or that of the Company, without the written consent of a majority of the Association, nor shall the directors nor any other officer or agent of the Company assume any pecuniary liabilities beyond the capital actually paid in, under any circumstances whatever.

6. Neither shall any of the said parties engage in or be concerned in any game of chance or skill by which money may be lost or won ; nor shall he make use of any intoxicating liquors, of whatever name or nature, unless prescribed by the physician or physicians who may accompany the expedition, under a penalty of five dollars for the first offence, ten for the second offence ; and if he still persists in offending in this manner, he shall forfeit his share in the joint stock and capital.

7. All business transactions, purchases, and sales, shall be transacted by the Directors, and for cash or barter paid down, and in no instance shall they vary from this law without a written vote of two-thirds of the stockholders.

8. No person shall be permitted to with draw from the business of the Association without furnishing a substitute acceptable to two-thirds of the stockholders, a certificate of which shall be given signed by the President and Secretary. Should sickness, accident or any other reasonable cause however, render it necessary for any member to leave the Association, he may send in a petition to the Association, and a majority of that body shall determine, a certificate of which shall be given signed by the President and Secretary ; furthermore, should sickness or any other misfortune caused by his services in the Association, render it necessary that he return home, a conveyance shall be furnished at the expense of the Company ; any person withdrawing himself in violation of the above, shall forfeit all his interest in the Association.

9. A statement of the affairs of the Association, shall be made in one year from the date of this instrument, and a division of the profits over and above the original capital invested, shall then be made *pro rata* to each and every member of the Association.

10. In case any disagreement should arise between the members of the Association, and they cannot adjust the difference between themselves, the subject of dispute is to be submitted to the Board of Directors ; and if either party refuse to join in this mode of proceeding, the other may proceed *'ex parte,'* and the decision of the Directors, in writing, shall bind the parties.

11. The accounts of the Joint Stock Company shall be kept in regular books for that purpose, and they shall at all times be open for the inspection of every stockholder.

And in testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year above written.

On leaving California, I resolved to keep myself informed respecting the success of the above mentioned Association. During the month of November, a vessel arrived at Honolulu, bringing one of the members.—From him I learned, that the company was disbanded—that their steamboat did not meet their expectations—that several members had died, and more were sick—that the property of the company was to be disposed of and the vessel sold, for the benefit of the parties concerned.

This however, is but one among scores, if not hundreds of similar associations, fitted out in the United States for digging gold in

California. As a new method of peopling a country, these associations are worthy the study of the political economist. California will be speedily peopled, but multitudes of individuals will be ruined in the enterprize. The sacrifice of health and life, it is to be feared, will exceed the calculations of the most desponding, yet as a whole, the mighty work of settling the country, will advance, and California speedily take her station as one of the sovereign States of the Union.

XXVII.—THE CONVENTION.

In mingling among the citizens, I observed the choice of delegates to the Convention, was a prominent subject of discussion. Although there is truth in the sarcastic remark of the poet

—"All hearts
Are chill'd into the selfish prayer for gold,"

yet the ruling passion now was a little relaxed. Political meetings were held at San Francisco, Benecia, Stockton, Sacramento City, and other places. These meetings were called in obedience to a Proclamation of Brevet Brig. Gen. Riley. All the machinery of party politics was immediately put in operation. Although the people of California might be strangers to each other, yet they did not appear to be strangers to Republican institutions. Speakers were ready at a moment's warning to harangue the people upon the importance of organizing a state government, and other questions of vital importance to the present and future welfare of California.

The results of the election I did not learn until after my return to the Islands, but it has been with intense interest that I have read the California papers showing the important results which have been so speedily accomplished. In the period of forty days the elections took place—delegates assembled at Monterey, and the Convention unanimously passed a 'Bill of Rights' which does great credit to the sound political wisdom of the people of California. As this document is of the utmost importance, being at the very foundation of the Constitution of the State, and forming a part of the history of this most singular, strange and remarkable of countries, I insert it in full.

BILL OF RIGHTS, *as adopted in Committee of the Whole in Convention, Sept.* 11, 1849.

Sec. 1. All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inalienable rights among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner prescribed by law.

4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief—but the liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require its suspension.

6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel nor unusual punishment be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep, with the consent of Congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petty larceny, (under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and in any trials in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence, nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or the press. In all criminal proceedings or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

9. The people shall have the right freely to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances.

10. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

11. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; no standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

12. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

13. As all men are entitled to equal political rights, representation should be apportioned according to population.

14. No bill of attainder, *ex poste facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

15. Foreigners who are or who may hereafter, become *bona fide* residents of this State shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property, as native born citizens.

16. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

17. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others reserved by the people.

After reading this document, let no one deny that the Californians are novices in the science of government, civil, political and religious. Rights are here acknowledged which were extorted from King John at Runymede, fought for by the republicans of England in the seventeenth century, and by the inhabitants of the "thirteen Colonies," and such as were finally published to the world in the immortal American 'Declaration of Independence.

XXVIII.—RETURN TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Three months having elapsed since leaving Honolulu, I was exceedingly anxious to return. Embarked this afternoon, July 20, on board the Bremen brig, 'Antonie,' to sail from Benecia to San Francisco. Although homeward bound, yet I left a ship, the Massachusetts, which had proved an excellent temporary home. I had experienced kindnesses on board that vessel from commander, officers and crew, which I hope I may have it in my power to repay. In Capt. Wood, I found a true, generous and kind friend. He has not passed through life without sharing its trials and disappointments, but I trust, that hereafter he may experience none but the gales of prosperity. As a commander of a vessel, owned by the government of the United States, I was highly gratified to witness his conscientious regard to the government's interests. He was about to surrender a command which he had sustained during four years, with the highest credit, as an honest and honorable public officer. During a part of this period, the Massachusetts was in active service as a transport vessel in the Gulf of Mexico.

The "Antonie" was more than twenty-four hours in reaching San Francisco, as she was obliged to take advantage of the tides. On arriving at the anchorage, the wind blew more than "half a gale;" and the weather was cold and uncomfortable.

I learned that several vessels were soon to leave for the Islands. My arrangements were made to leave on board the schooner "Boston," Captain Cole. As she did not sail until the morning of the 27th of July, I had four days to spend among the citizens of San Francisco. The city had nearly doubled during the month I was absent in the interior. Stores and dwelling-houses had gone up in every part of the town. During the month of July, many thousands of emigrants had arrived. The great subject of excitement was the trial of the "Hounds," which I was glad to learn would undoubtedly result in the organization of a more efficient police.

XXIX.—VISIT TO SEE THE "LIONS."

The few days of leisure before the sailing of the "Boston," afforded me an opportunity of visiting the Old Presidio, the fort at the entrance of the Bay, and the Mission. But no excursion was more interesting than the one made in company with the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, to Seal-Point, situated four or five miles south of the entrance of the Bay. Although the afternoon was cold, foggy and disagreeable, in the extreme, yet we were amply repaid for our trouble, by seeing the "Lions." Long before reaching the sea-coast, we heard sounds unlike any which ever before fell upon my ears. These sounds

were apparently the combination of the lowing of oxen, the neighing of horses, the roaring of lions, the braying of donkeys and the bellowing of all other beasts, tame and wild. As we approached the shore, on a ledge of rocks, an eighth of a mile distant, we could distinctly see scores of these huge monsters. A good view of them, will prepare the mind to fully credit the following paragraph from an old voyager. "The sea-lion is a very strange creature, and of a prodigious bulk; I have seen some twenty feet long, which could not weigh less than four thousand pounds. Its shape is nearly like the sea-calf; but its skin is as thick as that of an ox; the hair is short and bristly; the head is disproportionally large; the mouth very wide; the eyes of a monstrous size, and the nose, which resembles that of the lion, has terrible whiskers, formed of such exceedingly stiff and bristly hair, that they might be used for tooth picks." Some lay motionless, others kept their heads erect as if upon sentinel's duty. Buffon in his natural history asserts that they are accustomed to keep sentinels on duty while others sleep. "They are of a very heavy and drowsy nature, and delight to sleep in the mire. Though very indolent and difficult to awaken, yet at those times they commonly fix some as sentinels near the place where they sleep, and it is said these sentinels give loud warnings when any danger is near. Their voices are very loud and of various tones; sometimes grunting like hogs, and sometimes neighing like horses." (The reader will find some curious remarks upon these animals in Buffon's Nat. History).

Long after we left the shore we could still hear their unearthly bellowings, drowning even the roar of the surf as it dashed upon the rock bound shore, or broke upon the beautiful beach stretching away to the south of the projection of land which we took as a post of observation, for beholding the *real* lions of California.

XXX, AND LAST.—PASSAGE TO THE ISLANDS.

This evening, July 26, bid farewell to my kind friends, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, and embarked on board the Boston. The following morning our vessel got under weigh, and quietly glided through the numerous ships at anchor in the Bay. It was a gratifying thought that I had now embarked on a homeward bound vessel, commanded by Captain Cole, a shipmaster whom I had known in former years as the commander of a whale ship. He retired from the seas and settled upon a farm in New Hampshire, but the shout "ho, for California," echoing among the hills of the Granite State aroused the spirit of the retired sea-captain, and made him bid farewell to home, without stopping to take a "second thought." He crosses the Isthmus and instead of going to the mines, purchases in company with others, the schooner "Boston," and sails for the Islands, where, in years past, he had obtained his recruits for whaling cruises.*

We had an exceedingly pleasant passage of fourteen days to Lahaina. Saw but one vessel after leaving the coast, and that was a passenger-ship with decks crowded with passengers bound to San Francisco. On landing at Lahaina, I was delighted to find the market well supplied with fruits and vegetables. The weather was warm but pleasant. Maui never before looked so charming and delightful. On landing, I was surprised not to hear every one exclaiming, "what a beautiful morning!" "How green the shrubbery!" &c., &c. This should not have surprised me, for in former times, I had loudly denounced "Lahaina dust," and the barren hills in rear of the town. The simple truth was, I had been witnessing different scenery and experiencing far different weather, from that enjoyed by the dwellers at Lahaina.

The next morning, I was permitted to look upon the mountains of Oahu. Never more shall my friends hear me complain, that the mountains, hills and valleys of Oahu are destitute of beauties, or that the climate is not the best in the world. I was glad to reach home in safety, and find all well.

*The Boston obtained a cargo of vegetables at the Islands, and on her return to San Francisco, sold Irish potatoes for $37,00 per barrel, that cost $2,00! This is one item of a profitable speculation.

Perhaps the editor owes an apology to the readers of the Friend, for occupying so much space with "leaves selected from our log book." He would simply remark, that the number might have been easily doubled, and he only regrets that those which have been selected, are not more worthy of perusal.

Fegee and Tonga Islands.

To The Editors of the Samoan Reporters.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request to furnish you with some account of my voyage to the Feejee and Friendly Islands, in H. B. M. Ship "Calypso," I beg to forward to you the following :—

Capt. Worth, having received instructions from his commander-in-chief to proceed to the Feejee and Friendly Islands,—to inquire into certain complaints which had been made relative to the murder of British subjects and other foreigners by the natives, to countenance and protect the Missionaries laboring on the various islands, and to assure the natives generally, that it is the wish of the British Government to be on the most friendly terms with them, so long as they act kindly towards foreigners residing among them or visiting their ports,—it was thought desirable, that I should accompany him.

We left Upolu on the 2nd of June, 1848, and in a few days were at anchor at the Feejees. Immediately upon our arrival, we were informed, that some of our countrymen had been cruelly murdered, without giving any provocation, and devoured by the savage cannibals. To prevent these diabolical acts in future, it appeared absolutely necessary to demand redress for the most recent act of the kind, which was the cool, deliberate murder of two industrious and well-behaved foreigners, who called at Ngunduvau, a village on the large island of Vitilevu, for the purpose of bartering with the natives for yams, fowls, &c. Having collected all the information necessary for the conviction of the parties, H. M.'s vessel was removed near the village where the horrid deed was done. The murderers were demanded, but the people refused to give them up; consequently, Capt. Worth had to commence hostilities. About one hundred men, with their officers, landed, under cover of the large guns. In little more than an hour, they were again in their boats, having thoroughly destroyed the village, killed six of the natives, and wounded many.

Another case was brought before us, which seemed to demand redress; but, upon investigation, there was reason to believe, that the foreigners had given some provocation which led to these tragical proceedings. Four foreigners had been murdered in the most brutal manner. The natives hauled up their schooner, killed and ate three of them immediately. The fourth, though cut badly with an axe, was bound and taken on shore, where they cut pieces off his body, roasted and ate it in his presence, telling him, that, ere long, they should eat the whole of him. After keeping him in this horrid state till the third day, they clubbed him, baked and ate him. A letter was addressed to the chief at whose instigation, it is said, the foreigners were murdered, informing him, that he must not consider the case as settled; that, if satisfactory proof can be obtained that this foul act was committed without just cause having been given by the foreigners, he would certainly be punished for such unheard of cruelty.

At Solevu, a village on Vanualevu, there are about thirty foreigners, mostly English and Americans, who are conducting themselves well. They have native wives, and some of them large families. They have four or five schooners, in which they go about trading with the natives. They have this village to themselves. We found it very neat and clean; doing great credit to those who reside in it. For the maintenance of good order and discipline, we recommended them to enact a few laws, which they appeared determined to do.

There are nine Mission families in this group, connected with the Wesleyan Missionary Society, occupying five stations. We visited them all; and were happy to find, that the indefatigable exertions of these servants of the Most High God had been crowned with such a large measure of success. More than *three thousand* have abandoned their heathen practices, and are now under Christian instruction. The whole of the New Testament has been translated, and is in the hands of the natives. Many of the books of the Old Testament will soon be ready for the press. Applications are continually being made from other islands in the group for Missionaries to reside among them. They have the assistance of *sixty* local-preachers and *thirty-four* catechists; but double that number might be usefully employed, if they could be obtained.

The Missionaries preferred no charges against the natives, demanding redress. Those who have embraced Christianity treat them very kindly; and, latterly, the heathen chiefs have been respectful in their behaviour towards them.

There are certain foreigners on the various islands, whose conduct is far worse than that of the heathen, and who prove a great hinderance to the progress of the Gospel. In many instances, their vile proceedings with the natives have been the cause of of the horrid murders which have been committed.

The Feejee Islands form an interesting group. The climate is good, the soil excellent, and the native produce usually

abundant. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 300,000, which is a mere fraction of what they are capable of supporting. The commerce of these islands is not very extensive. The vessels visiting the Feejees are mostly from Sydney and America, to collect Biche-de-mar, which they usually take to Manilla. Whalers touch occasionally for supplies; their number is not great, owing chiefly to the many reefs and shoals which abound in the immediate neighborhood of the islands.

On leaving the Feejees, we proceeded to the Friendly Islands, calling first at Tongatabu. On this island, there are five Wesleyan Missionaries, with their families, and two French Roman Catholic priests. There are about 10,000 inhabitants; 6,000 nominally Christian, and 4,000 heathen. George Tubou, usually called King George, is the ruling chief; but, as some of the heathen party are averse to him, he lives mostly at the other islands.

We next called at Kifuka, in the Haapai Groupe. Here we had the pleasure of meeting King George and his family. They visited the "Calypso," and appeared much gratified with what they saw and the attentions paid them. On their leaving the vessel, a salute was fired.

From Lifuka, we proceeded to Vavau, where we found everything going on well. At this island there is a printing establishment and four Wesleyan Mission families. Here, and at the Haapi Groupe, all are professedly Christian. On the faithful and untiring labours of his servants on the Friendly Islands, the Lord is pouring out His Spirit, though, perhaps, not so largely as in some former times; yet, the effects, at present, are such as to fill every Christian heart with joy. The Word of God, in their own language, is daily dispensed, knowledge is increasing, sinners are converted, and souls are ripening for glory.

The climate and productions of the Friendly Islands are similar to those of the Fejees. Their commerce is confined chiefly to cocoanut oil. Vavau is visited more by shipping than other of the Friendly Islands. This is principally owing to its having an excellent harbor for vessels of any size. Wood and water may be obtained and all kinds of supplies in abundance.

On leaving Vavau, we bent our course to Samoa, where we arrived on the 4th of August. Capt. Worth and his officers, with myself, were much interested with our visit to the various islands. We had abundant opportunities of witnessing the triumphs of the Gospel over the superstitious prejudices and cruel practices of the benighted heathen.

We found the charts by Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, together with his works, of essential service.

Your's respectfully,
GEORGE PRITCHARD,
H. B. M. C.

British Consulate, Upolo, Feb. 1849.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th of July, have been received.

The vessel which sailed from Bermuda, some time since, with the patriot Mitchell on board, had not arrived. The greatest excitement continued to prevail in regard to making the colony a convict settlement.—Several Government officers had resigned, and those who filled their places were attacked by a mob and their houses destroyed. The military were called out and several of the rioters wounded before they could be dispersed. It is thought that when the convict vessel arrives, there will be serious troubles.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER, 20, 1849.

End of Vol. VII.

This number concludes the 7th volume of The Friend. Thanks to our worthy contributors and generous patrons. Your assistance has been of vital importance to the success of our enterprise. The many warm assurances that our sheet is a welcome visitor among the thousands of the sea-faring community in the Pacific, and the foreigners on the Islands, encourage us to announce that Volume VIII will commence on the 1st January, 1850. This date reminds us that we are now approaching the close of the first half of the nineteenth century—a marked era in the world's history. During what period of fifty years since the world was created, have so many remarkable events taken place as during the period from 1800 to 1850.—We leave the subject for our readers to reflect and moralize upon, as our limits will not allow us to follow out a train of thought here suggested. We conclude however, in the beautiful language of Professor Longfellow, the Poet: "*Look not mournfully upon the past: it comes not back again! Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with manly heart!*"

☞ The communication respecting the Preble's visit to Japan, by some unaccountable delay, did not reach us, via California, until after the arrival of the vessel in this port. We feel much indebted to a gentleman who so promptly forwarded the article for the columns of our paper. Of late we have had persons make inquiries respecting Japan.—Should any desire additional information, they may find articles relating to that country in the following numbers of the Friend, viz. Feb. 2, 1846, Sept. 15, '46, Dec. 2, '47, May 1, '48, Dec. 1, '48, and Oct. 1, '49.

☞ We copy the following extract from a letter of the Panama correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, of Sept. 15th. It appears "our" letters are safe!!

'There are upwards of four hundred letters addressed to individuals in California and Sandwich Islands, lying in this Post office. They are all from the United States. They will remain where they are, until the transit postage of one rial is paid on each.—Where is the mail agent, who was appointed a few months since, at a salary of $600 per month? He is certainly not on the Isthmus.'

☞ It was recently announced in the newspapers at the Islands, that the 8th of August would be observed as a National Fast Day throughout the United States, in view of the prevalence of the cholera. The following interesting remarks respecting the observance of the day in the city of New York and vicinity, we copy from the N. Y. Spectator of August 9th:

"We venture to assert that a day set apart for public humiliation and prayer, by recommendation of any Executive, was never more solemnly observed than yesterday was in this city, and so far as we can form an opinion from the sentiments expressed in our exchange papers, it was in like manner observed throughout the country. It has been seldom, since we became an independent nation, that a call from the supreme Executive for a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer—only thrice, we believe—has been made; and we have no doubt that yesterday a larger number assembled for the purpose designed in the recommendation of the President of the United States, than was ever gathered on a like occasion. Hundreds of thousands were brought together, at the same hour and for the same purpose. Let us trust that the petitions offered to Him who holds in His hands the destiny of nations, were heard and will be answered; and that the poet's sentiments, so finely sung at one of the churches yesterday afternoon, will be realized by our favored nation:

'If vapors, with malignant breath,
Rise thick, and scatter mid-night death,
Israel is safe; the poisoned air
Grows pure, if Israel's God be there.'

The above remarks will apply also to the city of Brooklyn during the early part of the day, and to the respectable portion of the citizens during the whole day. The stores were generally closed, and the city had all the appearance of Sabbath quietness and decorum.'

☞ The opinion we heard expressed a few days since, was that when the whale-ships had sailed, Honolulu would assume its former quiet. This is however, far from being true. We are having almost daily arrivals from San Francisco, with many passengers, whose cry is "Away, from California!"—and lo, there come scores and hundreds from New South Wales, whose cry is "Ho, for California!" Our streets are thronged with strangers, our merchants are busy making shipments to the coast, and our market is well nigh exhausted of every thing in the 'eatable line.' Although we should be most heartily glad to supply our neighbors in California, with all they desire of a vegetable nature, yet we must say it is a source of rejoicing, that all kinds of vegetables will not keep to reach there, so that we shall not be reduced to famine. We hope soon to learn that cargoes of flour are on their way hither. The little at present in the market, is selling for 25 and $30 per barrel.

☞ We learn that a letter has been addressed to Capt. Roys of the American whale

ship Superior, by the British Admiralty, accompanied by 'copies of all the recently published Admiralty Charts,' in acknowledgement of the information which he furnished respecting the new whaling ground in the Arctic Ocean—(see Friend, Nov. 1, '48.) This is highly praiseworthy on the part of the British Admiralty, and should 'provoke' the Government of the United States to be more mindful of the enterprise of her citizens. The English Government looks after the interests of British subjects abroad, far more than the Government of the United States does after those of her citizens. If some American merchant vessel or whale ship should discover a northwest passage, we doubt whether the Government would think it worthy of notice! We recently noticed the fact in the newspapers, that the English Government had presented the master, officers and crew of an American whale ship with £1000, for rendering assistance to a British merchant vessel in distress on the coast of Brazil. The truth is, we should be glad to see Brother Jonathan a little more grateful for favors conferred by his sons and others. He might learn a lesson from Sir John Bull that would be of essential service to the interests of science and discovery, commerce and trade.

☞ The following description of a large piece of gold, weighing over fourteen pounds we copy from the Alta Californian of Aug. 2. When in San Francisco, our attention was called to it by Mr. Hooper, of the firm of Cross, Hobson & Co. and we took some little pains to see it. There was a report that a piece weighing twenty-five pounds had been found, although the report was not generally credited.

'We were shown last week at the store of Messrs. Cross, Hobson & Co. the largest specimen of gold we have yet seen. It is an irregular shaped *boulder*, composed of gold and quartz, and measures 7 inches in length by an average thickness of 2 1-2 inches, and varies in width from 6 3-4 to 3 inches. About three-fourths of its bulk is quartz, which we should think constitutes about one quarter of its weight. The weight of the piece is 14 pounds, 9 1-2 ounces, Troy, which at $16 the ounce, would give $2,840 as its intrinsic value were it all gold. Deducting one quarter for the stone it contains, and its value is $2,130. The specimen has been purchased of Don Francisco Leon of Mazatlan, for $3,500, and it is supposed to be intended for the cabinet of Queen Victoria.'

Fire, at Kailua, Hawaii.—The following extract from a letter of Rev. Mr. Taylor dated Lahaina, Dec. 7th, furnishes information respecting a destructive fire at Kailua:

'On the 27th of Nov. at midnight, the Rev Mr. Thurston's study was seen to be on fire. In a few hours, the building and all its contents were consumed. It was only by timely aid from the natives, in bringing water, that his dwelling house was saved. It seemed so evident that it must burn, that every thing was taken out in great confusion.—With the loss of his study is to be enumerated the loss of all his sermons, notes, and papers of all kinds, which had accumulated during the last thirty years—a loss to him which no money can repair. His desk, watch, chain, every pair of boots and shoes, except those he had on, and much valuable property, were also destroyed.'

Mr. Thurston is the only male missionary at the Islands, who belonged to the first company which landed here in the spring of 1820. He has never visited the United States or taken a foreign voyage. His labors have mostly been confined to the region in the vicinity of Kailua.

☞ In consequence of the irregularity of the Panama mails, and the non-existence of any definite arrangement with the San Francisco Post-office, we are disappointed in not receiving regular files of American papers. We would acknowledge our indebtedness to those gentlemen, Mr. Ladd and others, at San Francisco, who have forwarded late papers. We would also acknowledge a file of the Boston Courier from Lieut. Marchand, U. S. S. St. Mary. Persons arriving at the Islands with files of late papers, will confer a special favor by forwarding them to our office. The editor is desirous of both obtaining late news for the columns of the Friend and of keeping the Seamen's Reading Room supplied with newspapers from various parts of the world.

Wreck of the Brig Potapsco.—This vessel, 150 days from Boston, bound to San Francisco, touched at this port On Thursday night, the 13th inst. her cables parted and she was driven upon the reef, a severe gale blowing from the S. W. The crew was compelled to seek a safe retreat in the foretop until morning. No lives were lost. The vessel bilged and the cargo is much damaged, being a general assortment of 'Boston Notions.'

☞ Among the scores of the newly arrived, we are heartily glad to welcome those who propose to establish a Book store. Had they arrived three months earlier with a good stock of Books and Stationery, their encouragement would have been greater than just at present. Should Messrs. Bailey & Chapman keep on hand a good supply of 'goods in their line,' we are confident they will meet with encouragement.

A pious seaman, who has recently returned from a two years' voyage, says thirty whales were taken by the ship's crew during their absence. Three of these were taken on the Sabbath; but in taking these three, five boats were destroyed, and five men were destroyed, and five men were seriously wounded, two having their limbs broken, and one his skull fractured. In taking the remaining twenty-seven whales, only four boats were injured, and one man slightly hurt.—*American paper.*

The New York Evening Post gives the following account of a present to Mr Morse—'Our countryman, S. F. B. Morse, has received this morning, from Constantinople, an ornament of gold, set in about two hundred diamonds. It is the decoration of the 'order of Glory,' called the 'Nishan Istikar,' and is of the second class, the Sultan wearing the first. Mr. Morse has received this magnificent present from the Sultan, as a testimony of his approbation of his system of telegraphing.

Erratum.—Page 90, third column, second line, for *deny*, read, *say*.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	*For Friend*
A Friend in California,	8 00	8 00
Four Seamen, ship Brighton,	1 37	
Capt. Bailey, ship Mary,	5 00	
Dr. Lowber, U. S S Preble,	5 00	
Mr. Bent, "	5 00	
Capt. Archer, ship H Nathan,	5 00	
Owners, bark Franklin,	5 00	5 00
Officers and Crew, "	3 75	2 25
Officers and Crew, ship Morea,	14 00	17 00
Mr. Mitchell, ship Columbia.	2 00	1 00
Com. Voorhees, U. S. S. St. Mary,	7 00	
	$61 12	$33 25

DIED.

At Stockton, California, in October, Mr. Samuel O. Barker, who was formerly an Officer, on board the American whale ship Tybee, having left her, at this Port, in the fall of 1848.

In Honolulu Harbor, Dec. 16, Mr. Robert Hill, a passenger from San Francisco, on board the "Elizabeth Ellen." He was a native of Worcester, Mass., and had been residing in Mexico for several years. He has friends still residing in Worcester. His remains were buried in the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 17—Eng bark Maria, Plank, 66 days from Sydney, 170 passengers, for California.
18—Br bk Crishna, Spence, 17 ds fm San Fmacisco.
Am bk H Harbeck, Merwin, do do
Chilean brig Felix Carolina, Alvaxes, 17 ds do
19—Br brig Mary Dare. Scarborough.

Cleared.

Dec 17—Br bk Columbia, Cooper, for London.
Br sch Union, Barnes, for Sydney.
Am sch Planet, Friedenberg, for San Francisco.
19—Brig Saltillo, Smith, for New Zealand,
Wh sh Morea, Wyatt, New Bedford.

Shipping in Port, Dec. 22.

Propeller Massachusetts, S R Knox.
Am sloop of war St Mary's, Com Voorhees, for E Indies.

Merchant Vessels.

Haw brig Pacifico, Bogue; A B Howe; for San Francisco,
Am bg Rob't Bruce, Dockendorf; do
Am bk Victory, Ryan.
Br bk Daniel Grant, Edic; Starkey, Janion & Co; for S F.
Am sh Capitol, Bradbury.
Am brig Brothers, Soule, for San Francisco.
Am brig Henry, Roberts, for Oregon.
Chilean brig J. R. S., Schmidt, for Valparaiso.
Am brig Copiapo, Southward.
Am bk Ocean Bird, Hall, for Oregon.
Am ship Pharsalia, Allen,
Hol bk Three Brothers, Swart, for Hong Kong.
Haw schr Gesine, Heslop.
Fr ship Bon Pere, Du Peyrat.
Am brig Patapsco, West, on the reef.
Am ship Elizabeth Ellen, Truman.
Am bark H Harbeck, Merwin.
Br bark Crishna, Spence.
Ch brig F Corolina, Alvaxes.
Haw schr Kalama, Bent, for San Francisco.
Haw schr Greyhound, Church, for N. Zealand.

Whalers.

Am wh ships Wolga, Luce; India, Swift; Heroine, Wall; Warren, Evans; LeGrange, Dexter.

For the Friend.

U. S. Ship Preble,
Hong Kong, China, May 27, 1849.

Mr. Damon:

Sir,—The following brief account of the visit of this ship to Japan, to procure the release of sixteen Americans imprisoned there, may be interesting to your readers.

Commodore David Geisinger, the Commander of the United States East India squadron, in January last, received information of the imprisonment, at Nagasaki, of fifteen men who reported themselves as the survivors of the shipwrecked crew of the American whaleship Lagoda, of New Bedford. The Preble was immediately ordered to proceed to Japan, and Captain Glynn was instructed to demand of the Japanese Government the release of the men.

We left Hong Kong on the 13th of Feb., to proceed on our cruise. When, however, but a few days out, having on account of a strong westerly current, made but little progress, the small-pox broke out on board, and the ship was forced to return to port. On the 7th March, when the ship was supposed free from contagion and was about to again proceed on her cruise, a second case made its appearance; which detained her until the 23d of March, when she finally sailed.

After our first return to Hong Kong, Capt. Glynn saw a copy of the Friend, of Dec., 1848, which contained an account of Ranald McDonald, who left the American whaleship Plymouth, when off the Japan Islands, in June, 1848, with the intention of endeavoring to learn something of that strange country and its inhabitants. This intelligence about McDonald was procured in an entirely accidental manner, and, although, by enquiry we afterwards heard more concerning him, yet it is not likely but for this paper we would have known that he was in Japan, before we sailed for that port, and from our observations of Japanese character we have good reason to believe that they themselves never would have mentioned to us the fact of McDonald being in their country. It is said that while the U. S. S. Columbus and Vincennes were at Yedo in 1846, there were seven Americans in prison in the vicinity of that place, and yet not a word was said to Com. Biddle about them.

After touching at the Loo Choo Islands, we arrived off the vicinity of Nagasaki, (on the west side of the island of Kinsiu) on the evening of the 17th April. We lay off and on that night, with the intention of running in the next morning.

On the morning of the 18th, we stood in for the harbor. As we approached the entrance we perceived several boats pulling off towards us. In a short time we could see persons standing up in the two foremost, waving large mats *from themselves towards us*, as much as to tell us to go away or stop.—To this we paid no attention but kept steadily on. The boats then pulled directly ahead of the ship, apparently endeavoring to intimidate and stop us, but on seeing that we did not mind them, got out of the way, all the boats then pulled away, but one, which came alongside, and one of the Japanese threw on board the ship three folded papers, which were stuck in the split end of a piece of bamboo. Captain Glynn ordered the stick and papers to be thrown overboard. The boat had separated from the ship after putting the papers on board, but on seeing them thrown overboard, pulled up, and one of the crew immediately jumped into the water and recovered them. All the boats then put off towards the shore, and the ship came to anchor.

The crews of these boats were almost entirely naked, and made a terrible outcry as they neared the ship. We have since learned that they reported the great haughtiness of the captain of the ship, both in refusing to stop and throwing overboard the papers.—Each boat had, in addition to a gray colored flag, a small blue one with Chinese characters upon it, which our interpreter said meant "Imperial service."

At 1, p. m., a Japanese interpreter named Morreama Einaska, who spoke English, attended by seven other Japanese, came on board "to enquire our object in coming to Japan, and to know why we had not anchored outside the northern Carallos, as ordered by a paper which had been put on board."

To these questions Captain Glynn replied "that he had important business with the Japanese Government, and that a paper or papers had been put on board the ship, but not considering such a proper manner of making a communication, he had ordered it thrown overboard. This interpreter then left the ship, and we got underway and stood into the harbor. While going in we met the interpreter in his boat, and he informed the captain that "permission had been given for the ship to anchor where she pleased." We anchored in sight of the city of Nagasaki, about two miles distant. We could see at anchor, three large Chinese junks, with a large number of Japanese junks, and with a glass the Dutch flag on the island of Desima. As soon as we were anchored about twenty boats bearing the small blue flag before mentioned came and anchored about us.—Besides these, we were soon surrounded by large numbers of other boats, each containing many Japanese, who appeared to gaze at the ship with great curiosity.

At 4 p. m., two Japanese officers of rank attended by the interpreter and a suite of about thirty gentlemen came on board.—They stated that they were sent by the Governor of Nagasaki to learn why the Preble had come to Japan. Captain Glynn replied that he was sent to procure sixteen shipwrecked American seamen. The officers said they would report this answer to the Governor. They left, to be copied, the three papers which had been thrown on board the ship in the morning and required a promise that their injunctions would be complied with. I have procured a copy of these papers, which I send herewith.* The originals were written in English and French. I understand that copies of these papers (except those parts which refer particularly to the port of Nagasaki) are kept ready, everywhere on the coasts of Japan, to be put on board foreign vessels approaching. We were about three miles inside the Northern Cavallos, when these papers were put first on board.

These officers and all the persons with them, wore each two swords, which is said to be a sign, in Japan, that the wearer is a *gentleman*. The officers themselves were distinguished from the other Japanese, by the superior richness and length of their swords. All the Japanese were dressed in a loose sort of gown, with light upper covering, a piece of silk or cotton, coat loosely around the legs, fastened at the waist, and straw sandals with blue cotton socks, such as were brought to Honolulu in the "Otaheite," in the fall of 1847. The *petticoat-trowsers* of the officers were of richer materials than those of their attendants.

Every available spot of land we saw about Nagasaki was under a high state of cultivation. By the mode of *terracing* peculiar to the Chinese and Japanese, every hill was cultivated to its very top, and we saw wheat growing half way up the highest, rockiest mountains.

The boats we saw were all moved with sculls, no oars being used. Each boat carried two or more flags. We often saw processions of boats moving from one part of the bay to another, which were all painted alike and carried the same kind of flag. At night each boat hoisted two lanterns, one at the bow, and another at the stern. Besides these, numerous lights, regularly disposed in rows, were seen burning on shore during the whole night. A gentleman of the Dutch factory told us that these lights were kept burning only during our stay in the harbor. We think that they were no doubt intended to represent lights seen through the ports of extensive fortifications. We were led to think thus from seeing in the day time, in the same place where the lights burned through the night, long rows of canvass stretched along and painted so as to represent forts.

On the 19th of April, Captain Glynn wrote in English to the governor of Nagasaki requesting the release of the shipwrecked seamen.

---

* *To the Commander of the vessel approaching this Empire (Japan) sailing under Dutch or any other colors.*

By express order of the Governor of Nagasaki you are requested, as soon as you have arrived near the Northern Cavallos, to anchor there at a safe place, and to remain there until you will have received further advice.

Very disagreeable consequences might result in case this order should not be strictly observed.

DESIMA.

Translated by the superintendent of the Netherlands trade in Japan.

(Signed,) J. H. LEVYSSOHN.

The reporters attached to the interpreters office.

Offer Rapportuur, l. s.
Onder Rapportuur, l. s.

To the Commander of the vessel approaching this Empire, sailing under Dutch or other colors.

By expressly order of the Governor of Nagasaki you are requested, as soon as you have arrived near the Northern Cavallos, to anchor there at a safe place, and to remain there until you'll have received further advice.

Please to answer as distinctly and as soon as possible, the following questions.

What is the name of your vessel?
What is her tonnage?
What is the number of her crew?
Where do you come from?
What is the date of your departure?
Have you any wrecked Japanese on board?
Have you anything to ask for, as water, firewood, etc.?
Are any more vessels in company with you, bound for this Empire?

DESIMA.

By order of the Governor of Nagasaki.
Translated by the superintendent of the Netherlands trade in Japan.

(Signed,) J. H. LEVYSSOHN.

Offer Rapportuur, l. s.
Onder Rapportuur, l. s.

WARNING.

To the respective commanders, their officers, and the crews of the vessels approaching the coast of Japan, or anchoring near the coast, or in the bays of that Empire.

During the time foreign vessels are on the coast of Japan, or near, as well as in the bay of Nagasaki, it is expected and likewise ordered that every one of the ships company will behave properly towards, and accost civilly the Japanese government officers, and all the Japanese subjects in general. No one may leave the vessel, or use her boats for cruising, or landing on the islands, or on the main coast; and ought to remain on board until further advice from the Japanese government has been received.

It is likewise forbidden to fire guns or to use other fire arms on board the vessels, as well as in their boats.

Very disagreeable consequences might result in case the aforesaid should not be strictly observed.

THE GOVERNOR OF NAGASAKI.

The boatswain, in one of the ship's boats, went out in the morning to "square yards," a duty which is performed on board a man-of-war every day while lying in port. Several of the guard boats gathered around him, stopping him from going out as far as he wished, and making signs for the boat to return to the ship. An under interpreter shortly afterwards came on board and remonstrated against any boat leaving the ship, saying it "was no good, not Japanese custom." He got no satisfaction, and the boat afterwards went out in the mornings without being molested, although several of the guard boats invariably followed.

During the 20th and 21st, nothing was heard from the Japanese authorities. We counted twenty-seven guns on four forts on the heights overlooking she ship, most of which had been mounted since our arrival.

We also, on the 21st, noticed the arrival of numerous boats from the seaward.

April 23.—This morning Captain Glynn sent for the interpreter to know why he had not received an answer to his letters to the Governor. The interpreter said that he would report this question. In the afternoon two Japanese officers came on board, and to them the Captain reported his question.—They replied, that they did not know. On being asked when the Governor would do so, they made the same answer.

Capt. Glynn then assumed a firm and positive manner, and told them, that *to-morrow* he must have a positive answer as to *when* his letters would be replied to, or when the men would be delivered up, if at all.

The day after our arrival, Capt. Glynn had put up a quantity of the latest newspapers he could procure for Mr. Levyssohn, the Superintendent of the Dutch Factory—to whom, from his isolated position aud restricted means of procuring intelligence from other parts of the world, they must be particularly acceptable—and had written him a note, requesting his acceptance of them. At that time the interpreter had refused to take them on shore, saying that he could not do so without the Governor's permission. This day he said he would take them, but wanted a copy of the note, which Capt. Glynn indignantly refused to give, saying that the matter was of no consequence, and that he could either take the note as it was, or leave both it and the papers. He finally took them.

On the afternoon of the 25th, two officers and the interpreter came on board the ship. After much talking and a great deal of evasion, they finally said, that in two days more the Dutch Superintendent would come on board, and the day after, the men should be delivered up. The Captain, without doubt, hastened their conclusions, by telling them that he *must* be immediately informed whether the men would be given up, or the ship would leave the bay without delay.

April 25th. This afternoon two officers and the interpreter came on board. After they had got into the cabin, they stated that Mr. Levyssohn was sick, and had been unable to leave Desima; but that one of his assistants had come in his place, and was waiting in the boat alongside. Capt. Glynn immediately ordered the officer of the deck to ask the Dutch gentleman aboard. The interpreter, however, interfered, and told the Captain that the gentleman could not leave the boat without the permission of the Japanese officers—who accordingly sent a person to tell the Dutchman that he could come on board.

Mr. Bassle, the Dutch gentleman, proceeded to read and verbally translate a document presented by the Japanese officers, written in Japanese Dutch; which gave a brief history of the imprisoned Americans since their first arrival in Japan until the present time. This account stated that the party of fifteen men had landed at Matsmai on the 8th of June; that they were immediately taken in charge by the Japanese authorities, and were finally sent from Matsmai to Nagasaki. Several of them had at different times, broken out of the house in which they were confined. One white man, named Ezra Goldthwait, had died in prison of fever, and a Sandwich Islander, named Maui, had committed suicide by cutting his throat. We were pleased to hear Macdonald's name numbered among the surviving fourteen men. Mr. Bassle informed us that but five Dutch are allowed to live at Desima. The number allowed in 1839 was eleven.

April 26th. Two Japanese officers, accompanied by the interpreter and two Dutch gentlemen, came on board in the afternoon to deliver up the men. According to the Japanese custom, the men had been given to the Dutch Superintendent, Mr. Levyssohn, who was to deliver them on board the ship.

Before the men came on board, the Japanese officers asked Capt. Glynn if he was ready and would leave the harbor as soon as he had got the men. The Captain replied that he had nothing more to detain him after he had got his countrymen. Mr. Bassle then read and translated two documents which the Japanese officers had brought on board. One of them purported to be an extract from the Japanese laws, the substance of which was, that shipwrecked seamen who were cast upon the shores of Japan, would remain in Japan, and be treated well, and sent, by the first opportunity, to Batavia in the Dutch ship, or to China in one of the Chinese junks. The document recommended that American vessels should not come so near the coasts of Japan.

The Japanese officers having left the ship, the men were brought on board. They all looked pale and thin, probably from long confinement. The boats in which they came to Japan, four in number, were brought alongside the ship. Their sheets and bags of clothing, and the oars, harpoons, and other whaling gear of the boats, were also brought on board.

By their own account, the men appear to have been very well treated before any of them attempted to escape from confinement. After that, they were put in the common Japanese prison, where they suffered greatly from want of clothing and by cold. Macdonald does not complain of ill treatment.

Each man was forced to trample upon a crucifix, to show that he was not a Catholic. Some of them endeavored to avoid stepping upon the crucifix, but the Japanese *forced* them to do so.

The Japanese interpreter 'Morreama,' told me that he acted as interpreter between Capt. Cooper of the Manhattan and the Japanese authorities at Yedo.

We sailed from Nagasaki on the morning of the 27th April.

The depositions of the men have been taken, and much valuable information about Japan has been procured, all of which will no doubt ultimately be laid before the public, and cannot fail to prove extremely interesting.

H.

"If you drink, you're dead men."—This is the language of Sir C. Napier, to the "96th Regt." on the 11th of May, 1849. In the "London Evening Mail" of June 30, we find an extract from the "Calcutta Star," giving an account of the review of Her Majesty's 96th, Regiment, by the Commander-in-chief, Sir C. Napier. At the close of the review, he addressed the soldiers, and the following are his concluding remarks.

"I am very glad to meet the 96th again. We have both been a good deal about the world since we were last together, and I am very glad to hear such a good account of the regiment. Your colonel tells me that you are good in conduct—that you have very few men in hospital. Now, this all right, and I hope you will continue to bear a good character. But let me give you a bit of advice—that is, don't drink. I know young men do not think much about advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think they know a good deal better than the old cove that is giving them advice. But let me tell you, that you are come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men.—If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well; but if you drink you're done for. You will be either invalids or die. I know two regiments in this country—one drank, the other didn't drink. The one that did'nt drink, is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed. For any regiment for which I have a respect (and there is not one of the British regiments whom I don't respect,) I should always try and persuade them to keep from drinking. I know there are some men who will drink in spite of the Devil and their officers; but such men will soon be in hospital, and very few that go in in this country ever come out again. I wish the 96th Regt. every success, and am very glad to see it in the state it is."

This is a good and sound advice to soldiers, but every word is fully applicable to sailors. Teetotalism is the only safe rule, for soldiers, sailors, and all other classes.—Intoxicating drinks kill those who use them. So say Physicians, and so say thousands of dying drunkards. If this be true, will not those making and selling intoxicating drinks, come in for a share of the guilt of killing their fellow men?

Lilliputian's Watch.—A watchmaker in New Orleans has completed a tiny watch, which is regarded as an extraordinary specimen of workmanship. The Picayune says of it: 'This wonderful time-piece is perfect; keeps good time. It is about as thick as three half-dimes laid one upon another—including case, crystal and all—and measures in circumference just the size of a half-dime. It has a spring case of enamel, gold dial and steel hands, cylinder escapement, with ten holes jewelled in ruby. It runs twenty-five hours without winding up. Besides it is so arranged as to admit of being either worn in a broach or finger ring.'

INDEX—Volume VII.

Polynesian Sketches.

	Page.
Sketch of Guam	1, 53, 61
" Strong's Island	9
" Rorotonga	17
" Navigator's groups	25, 46
Fejee and Tonga Islands	91

Editorial Articles.

Prospectus, Vol. VII.	4
Conscience	12
"Books," "Exchanges," &c.	20
Life at Sea	28
Temperance	36
French at S. Islands	44
Japan	52
The Friend, Whalemen's Directory	60
Oil taken in Arctic Ocean	60
Mesmeric Whaling	68
Antartic Ocean	68
" Continent	76
Trials of Ship Masters	84

Whaleships Wrecked and Lost.

The "Maine" at Columbia River	11
" Two Whalers	18
" Cassander (burnt)	22
" United States	31
" Richmond	56
" Mercury (burnt)	77
" Gem	78
" Niphon	87
" Tobacco Plant (on fire)	85

Foreign Intelligence.

Ireland	4, 10
United States	5, 10, 19, 48
France	5, 10, 34
California	3, 5, 12, 13, 33, 69
New Zealand	13
Oregon	13
Pitcairn's Island	21
China	31
Sydney	31
Chili	31
Italy	34

The Seaman's Friend.

Prayer for Seamen	6
The Best Seaman	6
"I cannot stand that"	6
Encouragement to labor for Man-of-War's Men	21
Chapel at Navigator's Islands	46
Bethel Flag Rehoisted	46
20th Report A. S. F. Society	21
21st Report A. S. F. Society	46
Good Advice to Seamen	70
Hilo Chaplaincy	70
Seamen's Chapel, Apia	75

Leaves selected from "Our Log Book."

1. Passage to Columbia River	41
2. Columbia River	42
3. Astoria	43
4. Ascent of the Columbia	59
5. Geographical Outline of Oregon	50
6. Lower Oregon, Population	51
7. Fort Vancouver, &c.	51
8. Tour through the Willamette Valley	57
9. Education in Oregon	59
10. Visit to Klakamax's Settlement	59
11. Overland Settlement of Oregon	59
12. Territorial Government of Oregon	65
13. The Jargon	65
14. Journey over the Rocky Mountains	65
15. Return to the Masssachusetts	66
16. Departure from Fort Vancouver	66
17. Books upon Oregon	67
18. Passage from Oregon to California	73
19. The Bay of San Francisco	73
20. San Fancisco	74
21. Passage to Benecia	74
22. Benecia	74
23. The Hon. T. B. King's Address	74
24. No good Maps of California	75
25. Interior of Alta California	81
26. The Mining Associations	89
27. The Convention	90
28. Return to San Francisco	90
29. Visit to see the "Lions"	90
30. Passage to the Islands	91

Sandwich Islands.

Interments in Nuuanu Cemetery	7
Decease of Polynesian Race	20
Sandwich Islanders	27
Hawaiian Coffee	36
" Syrup	36
Volcano of Kelauea	36
Hawaiian Bible Society	37
Demands of the French	44
Minister of Foreign Relations, Reply	45
King's Protest	47
Cemetery at Lahania	77
Contributions for French Missions	77
Census of the Islands	79
The 28th of November	84
Thanksgiving	87

Temperance Articles.

Suicide	5
Appeal from "Fore Top"	12
The Teetotaller's Budget	14
A Kind Word to Moderate Drinkers	26
A Terrible Lesson	27
Pocket, versus Principle	35
Temperance Pledge, 1637	35
Champaigne	35
Progress of Temperance	36
Temperance, by Americus	71
The Traffic	71
Old Zac's Jug	71
If you drink, you're dead men	95

Miscellany.

The Ark and Man-of-War	3
A New Era in Navigation	2
A Chance for a Yankee	4
Rope Yarns	15
How to Prosper in Business	16
The Young Harpooner	19
Daniel Webster's opinion of Mexico	23
Franklin's Wife	23
Washington's Birth Day	29
The Great Sea Serpent	34
Cabin Boy's Locker	38
Sabbath Friend	39
An American Girl "Before the Mast"	53
Miss Mitchell	54
Curious Phenonima	54
Medical Discovery	55
£20,000 Reward for Discovery of Sir J. F.	56
Memoir of N. Bowditch	62
A Pupil of "	67
Important Astro Discovery	67
Panoramic View, &c.	69
The Americans and Newspapers	70
An Iron Stomach	71
Printing in England and America	75
Nautical Romance	78
Speculation Mania	85
Items from Foreign Papers	85
Largest Merchant Ship	86
Religious Character of John Q. Adams	87
Visit of the "Preble" to Japan	94

Poetry.

"God doth all things well" (Original)	1
Our Seamen (Selected)	9
Peace Be Still (Original)	17
The triumphs of the Gospel (Original)	17
Gone to Sea "	25
The Grave of Washington "	29
Hymn "	30
Poem "	30
A Welcome to Poetesses of the "Leland" "	33
Look Aloft (Selected)	33
The Bible (Original)	39
Setting Sail "	41
Go Ahead (Selected)	41
Battle of Quaymas (Original)	49

Notices of Reefs, Islands, &c.

Page 37, 40, 69, 76

Deaths.

Page 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 55, 64, 72, 77, 88

Marriages.

Page 32, 48, 56, 64, 72, 77.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$1,50
Two copies per annum,	2,50
Five copies per annum,	5,00
Ten copies per annum.	8,00

☞ *Single Copies and Bound Volumes for* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 *and* 6 *years may be obtained at the* Study *of the* Chaplain.



Just Received and for Sale

AT THE CHAPLAIN'S STUDY, a new and beautiful assortment of BIBLES in the English Language. They are bound in various styles, and can be had at prices varying from 37 1-2 cents, to $7,00 per copy.

☞ Seamen, and others, are informed that at the same place may be found Bibles printed in the following languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

N. B—Portuguese seamen are especially notified, that they can obtain copies of the Holy Scriptures in the old and new Testaments.

⁂ It is left voluntary with seamen whether they receive a copy of the Bible as a gift, or pay the whole or a part of its value Money received from the sale of Bibles is appropriated to the purchase of new supplies. tf

Religious Books.

☞ The Seamen's Chaplain has just received an excellent assortment of Books published by the American Tract Society, including nearly all of their standard publications. These books are beautifully bound, and will be sold at an advance on the New York prices only sufficient to cover the expenses.

THE FRIEND;

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

VOLUME VIII.

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
PRINTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
1850.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, JANUARY 4, 1850. No. 1.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JAN. 4, 1850,

Island Queen,	Page 1
Visit of French ship Bonite &c.	" 1
John Bunyan, by T. B. Macaulay,	" 3
Sandwich Islands, and Annexation,	" 3
English newspaper in the Pacific,	" 4
Sailors running away from ships,	" 4
Sound Legislation in Wisconsin,	" 4
Hawaiian Thanksgiving,	" 5
Melancholly occurrence,	" 5
Is it a hoax?	" 5
Scenes in the Forcastle,	" 6
Americans and Japanese,	" 7
Seamen and landsmen reading Friend.	" 8

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"The Island Queen."

This is the title of "A Poem" in IX Books, by Mrs. ELLIS, author of "Women of England" and other popular works.—Pomare, the Tahitian Queen, is the Heroine of the work, which appears, from various allusions, to have been written during the period that the French were at war with the Society Islanders. To the reader familiar with the history of missions, generally, and the characterics of the French aggression at Tahiti, this is a work that abounds with interesting passages, by no means devoid of poetic merit. The authoress takes the ground that the English Government was wrong in not defending the rights of Queen Pomare, at the mouth of the cannon, or rather she blames the British public, not excepting the professedly religious portion, for its criminal apathy.

"Ours is the shame, that proud enlightened men,
And women too—nay even Christians—when
That cry came o'er the deep with fearful swell,
Scarce lent a listening ear, but turned to tell
Their sordid gains, as if a breeze had passed,
Or some frail leaf had fluttered in the blast.

"Here lies the stain upon our country's fame;
Here too begin the first low steps of shame."

* * * * * *

In the IXth book we find a passage referring to Captain HUNT, who commanded the British ketch *Basilisk*, on board which vessel Queen Pomare fled for protection. We are confident many of our readers will rejoice to see his services, not inappropriately celebrated in the poetical effusions of one of his fair countrywomen :—

"And must we then be still, nor feel, nor move,
When these sad tidings reach us o'er the sea—
Be still, nor weep—poor Island Queen—for thee?
Forbid it Earth! as thou forbid'st it Heaven!
Why was that deep, that noble impulse given,
Which glows so warmly in a generous breast,
And burns to aid the helpless and oppressed;
If we must sit and speak not of thy cause,
Nor of thy grief—poor, injured Queen—because
Thy foe is powerful, and thy kingdom weak,
And thy proud heart unpitied left to break.

"Who could believe that England would be still?
With such a cause gone forth, all hearts to thrill,
Would rest unmoved, intent alone to ply
Her busy arts, regardless of that cry?
'Twould seem as if e'en British seamen bold
Forgot the kindling themes they loved of old,
Save that amongst her friends—the faithful few
Who round Pomare pity's mantle threw,
True British seamen were the first to feel,
The last to leave her—warmer in their zeal
Than kings or statesmen—prouder to defend.
And there was one, a staunch and fearless friend,
Who bore the trembling sufferer to his bark—
Mid those rude billows safety's peaceful ark.
And there she paced the deck from morn till night
Stretching across the main her aching sight
For help that came not—there from day to day
She thought of one, her sister far away,
England's young Queen; but never failed her trust
That help *would* come; for was her cause not just?
And he too trusted. Who like him would not?
And gently soothed the royal exile's lot;
But not by him the glittering sword was won,
A monarch's gift, for gallant service done.
No; hushed in silence sleeps that not noble deed,
With all Tahiti's Wrongs—the hearts that bleed
Along her silent shores, once echoing low
The sound of prayer, where breathes no worship now;
But clang of arms resounds along the vale,
And soldier's laugh floats idly on the gale."

* * * * * *

If we have been correctly informed, Capt. Hunt's services were subsequently brought to the notice of the British Government, and he was promoted on their account.

THE FRIEND.

Visit of the French Sloop of War Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836.

(*Translated from the French of Adolphe Barrot, for the Friend*).

Leaving Guayaquil, August 14th., 1836, we came in sight of Hawaii in the night of September 29th. From early morning we we looked with impatience, in the direction where we supposed the island would appear. According to the accounts of navigators, we ought, at a great distance, to perceive Mauna Loa, the mysterious summit of which had not, for a long time, been visited by any European. It entered into our plans to explore its almost inaccessible gorges, to cross over the snows which crown it, and inscribe our names upon its most elevated peak: this, for some days was the almost constant subject of our conversation. In vain the recital of the numerous accidents to which we should expose ourselves; in vain did they tell us of M. Douglas, an English naturalist, who had perished under the horns of a wild bull while engaged in a like enterprise; danger seemed to impart new attractions to our scientific expedition, and our eyes sought to distinguish, through the clouds, the theatre of our approaching explorations; but a thick curtain of vapors concealed it all day from our view. Yet this often happens; for the clouds, driven almost the whole year by the N. E. trade winds, are obstructed in their passage by the wall formed by this group of islands and rest upon the summits of the mountains.

The night came, and, about an hour before day, the noise of the breakers announced to us that we were near land. We tacked about, and at day break, found ourselves ten or twelve leagues from the island of Hawaii. We saw Mauna Loa rising with an almost imperceptible ascent, and we were astonished,—we even regretted not to find it more elevated. It will soon appear that we misjudged the difficulties which awaited us.

All day we were either becalmed, or the winds were so light that we were unable to approach the land; and it was not till the next day, Oct. 1st, that we went on shore.

Yet the 29th of September did not pass without affording some satisfaction to our curiosity. When four or five leagues distant from land, we saw a canoe approaching, manned with four savages. The desire to see us must have been strong indeed to induce them to venture so far in so frail a craft. We perceived that they were naked, their heads wreathed with foliage. It was the first specimen of man in the savage state, that the most of us had ever seen; and our disappointment may be easily imagined when we perceived that instead of altering our course to approach them, we were passing them as if scarcely worth our notice. I pitied the poor creatures; the ship passed within a hundred fathoms of their canoe; they seemed astonished; they stopped a moment, wiping the sweat from their faces with the back of their hands; then, as we receded we could see them making signs to us with their paddles: was it in token of friendship? or did they intend to reproach us? At length they turned their canoe towards the shore, upon which we discerned, by the aid of our spy-glasses, a number of huts in the midst of a grove of cocoa-nut trees.

The next day, our disappointment was more than made up. As we approached the land, an innumerable multitude of canoes put off towards us, and in less than an hour, the deck of the Bonite was covered with islanders. The first hesitated to come on board, but soon it was necessary to station sentinels at the ladders, in order to avoid a complete invasion. Almost all were naked, with the exception of a sort of girdle called *maro:* some, the aged principally, were tattooed; the names of many appeared, in large letters, on their arms or breasts. It was easy to perceive that they were beginning to

be accustomed to the sight of Europeans. From their bargains we were assured that civilized men had been here: *tala tala* (dollar) was what they most generally asked of us. In exchange for shells, fowls, hogs &c., which they brought us, they were willing to take nothing but money, or clothing.—And surely, to see the airs of importance which he arrogated to himself among his companions, who found himself the fortunate owner of a watchcoat, a shirt or any part of European apparel, easily convinced us of the value which they attached to such articles.

We were disappointed, for these were not the islanders of Cook, and although the influence of the savage state still bore sway in the physical and moral constitution of each individual, it was no longer that of simple and guileless nature, which we were expecting to study. Yet, in the first part of our intercourse with them we were the best able to discover the traces of what the Sandwich Islands were, at the time of their discovery: later, we found the villages more European; and the people almost as vicious as those who have civilized them.

A Portugese, who had lived on the island for a long time, and whom it would have been somewhat difficult to distinguish from a savage, served us as a pilot, and at noon we were anchored in the bay of Kealakeakua. More than 200 canoes were around the Bonite, yet we had not seen a single woman. This surprised us; for the accounts of divers voyagers had informed us that no sooner was a vessel arrived than it was surrounded by a crowd of women; veritable water-nymphs, who dove and swam around, pointing to the land and making known to the sailors, by their lascivious postures, the pleasures to be enjoyed there; but the pilot soon explained the mystery: "Ships," said he, "are *tabu* to women; it is a law of the missionaries." He gave us an account, at the same time, of several measures taken by the missionaries for the promotion of morals and religion: but more of this hereafter.

The bay of Kealakeakua extends four or five leagues from North to South; the deepest part is a sort of cove formed by two points of low land projecting into the sea on the right and left. This cove is commanded by a mountain, or wall of blackish lava, four or five hundred feet in perpendicular height. On the left is the village of Kaawaloa; to the right, surrounded with cocoa-nut trees, we perceived the village of Kealakeakua, which has given name to the bay, and beyond, towards the extremity of the point, another village, the name of which I do not remember. Upon the high lands, which overlook the bay, we distinguished a number of houses, and among them, one which seemed built in the European style: "it is," said the pilot, "the house of the missionary Forbes; the village is called *Upper Kaawaloa.*"

In the afternoon we went to Kaawaloa. We had some difficulty in landing; yet with the assistance of the Indians, many of whom plunged into the water to bring us aid, and after some falls upon the rocks, we found ourselves on terrafirma. The village of Kaawaloa seemed to be composed of only about fifty houses. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees give to it a picturesque appearance. A species of English sailor, steward of Kapiolani, chief of this district, came to inform us that his mistress was ready to receive us. We readily accepted the invitation of the noble lady, and we found her seated outside of the enclosure which surrounds her house, in the shade of a bread-fruit tree. She was about fifty years of age, of a colossal stature, five feet and eight or ten inches at least, very corpulent and very ugly. She received us politely. I hesitated a moment whether, according to what I had read in Cook's voyages, I should not salute her in the ancient manner of the country, by rubbing my nose against hers; I looked to see if some gesture would not show that this was her desire; but, not observing anything in her attitude which betokened the necessity of the Hawaiian salutation, I was satisfied with taking the hand which she offered me. Some seats, real European chairs, were brought us and we seated ourselves around Kapiolani. Behind us were five or six women clad in immense sacks which they called robes, and in which they seemed very much embarrassed. All around us was the population of Kaawaloa, lying flat upon the rocks, supporting the chin with their hands and gazing upon us with fixed attention.—Kapiolani was entirely dressed in the European fashion; a gown of flowered English muslin, a sash of blue silk, and shoes, composed her toilet. Two tortoise shell combs secured her hair. On her fingers were three or four silver rings. The people around us formed as singular an assemblage as could any where be found. The only clothing of one was a watchcoat without buttons; of another, a shirt, and of a third, a pair of pantaloons: the most part were naked, with the exception of the indispensable maro. All the women, if not clothed, were at least covered. Some were clad like those mentioned above; the others, by far the greatest number, were merely enveloped in a sort of large shawl of Hawaiian cloth, (kapa).

Our conversation with Kapiolani was not long; the English sailor acted as interpreter. For the most part, a sort of grunt was the only reply she made to the long compliments which individuals of our party addressed her; yet there was upon her countenance a singular expression of kindness and natural goodness, and when we mentioned a desire to go to the upper village, on the morrow, to attend divine worship, the design appeared to give her great pleasure, and she offered to furnish us with horses and a guide.

On leaving Kapiolani we went to see the place where Captain Cook had been assassinated; it was where we landed. They pointed out to us the rock on which he was standing, when he received the fatal thrust. Looking around, we saw ourselves surrounded by the same people that had assassinated him.

The death of Cook was indeed a great misfortune; but perhaps it ought to be attributed only to himself and to the violence of his character; at least it so appeared this day. There has not been, nor is there now anything sanguinary in the character of this people; but they manifested an almost boundless respect for those foreigners, whom they considered as gods. There was need of all the horror, which the sacrilege committed by Cook, he seizing the king of the island, inspired, to urge them to this excess. We could see traces of the vengeance inflicted by the companions of Cook, after his death; they showed us cocoa-nut trees pierced by balls, and rocks shivered by the artillery.

The next day, we found at Kaawaloa the horses and guide, which Kapiolani had promised. Horses were imported into the Sandwich Islands from California, and they began to be numerous. Some of the horses sent for our use were furnished with English saddles, and the others with clumsy Mexican saddles. The distance between Lower Kaawaloa and Upper Kaawaloa is about three miles. There is a very good road between the two places, leading up the side of the mountain. This road is due to the missionaries, who resorted to a singular expedient to accomplish the object. They caused a law to be enacted, by which every person man or woman, convicted of adultery, should pay a fine of fifteen dollars (seventy-five francs), or in case of non-payment, should labor on the roads four months. The plan of the missionaries has been so much encouraged by the people, that this road was completed in less than two years, and that another road from Kaawaloa to Kailua (large town), a distance of about twenty-five miles, is almost finished: and so, thanks to the amorous propensities of the Hawaiians, we accomplished, very easily, the three miles which we had to pass over.

As we ascended, the appearance of the land changed. All these islands have evidently been formed by successive eruptions of sub-marine volcanoes; and as a proof of their origin, lava is everywhere found. It is seen near the shore such as it was, at the moment when it became hard. The different strata, one above another, can be distinguished; since, in proportion to the elevation, the lava, owing to the alternate action of heat and moisture, is more and more decomposed. On the table land where the rains are abundant, the lava is found changed into fertile soil; and there grows in abundance the *kukin* (candle-nut tree), from the nut of which is extracted a very clear oil, which is very good to burn. This oil has already become an article of exportation. The bread-fruit tree, the orange, the mulberry (imported from Manilla), the banana, the sugar cane, the taro (arum esculentum), its root growing in the water and which constitutes the principal food of the islanders, are also abundant. Through the crevices of the rocks escaped some dwarf shrubs, a species of the caper bush, the *nai-hi*, the root of which, as we were informed, serves the natives for tea. There was also the *tapa*, from which they make their clothes, and the flower of which, of a saffron yellow, rivals in brilliancy the magnificent blue, white and red convolvulus which bordered the road.

About midway between the two villages is the monument erected, in 1825, by Lord Byron, commandant of the English frigate Blonde, in memory of Cook. It is at the place where had been interred all that could be found of his scattered members: it is a post fixed in the midst of lava rocks, which have been piled up so as to form a sort of tumulus. A copper plate, upon which is engraved the name of Cook, is fastened to the top of the post. The epitaph, which accompanies it, has become illegible. The post is covered with the names of English sailors, who came to render homage to the

memory of the celebrated navigator. But this is a niggardly monument, and one is astonished that the English government has not been able to acknowledge, in a more suitable manner, the immense services rendered to navigation by Captain Cook. In the vaults of Westminster Abbey repose ashes, which have not so good a claim upon the gratitude of the people, as that which lies forsaken under the lava of Hawaii.

JOHN BUNYAN.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Our readers are aware of the remarkable revolution which has and is now taking place in the public mind in England and other parts of the world, with reference to the prominent characters who flourished in England during the seventeenth century. The character of Cromwell, as delineated by the historians of the reign of Charles II, stands in striking contrast with the character of the Protector as portrayed by Carlyle and Macaulay. In regard to no individual, has public sentiment been so thoroughly revolutionized, as in the case of the character and genius of John Bunyan. Late in the eighteenth century, Cowper even, did not venture to do more than allude to him as the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, without mentioning his name.

"O thou, whom, borne on Fancy's eager wing
Back to the season of life's happy spring,
I pleased remember, and, while memory yet
Holds fast her office here, can ne'er forget;
Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail; [style
Whose humorous vein, strong sense, and simple
May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile;
Witty, and well employed, and, like thy Lord,
Speaking in parables his slighted word;
I name thee not, lest so despised a name
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame;
Yet e'en in transitory life's late day,
That mingles all my brown with sober gray,
Revere the man, whose *pilgrim* marks the road,
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God."

The following sketch of Bunyan's character, drawn by the great reviewer and historian, Macaulay, is highly creditable to the writer, and is a most striking illustration of the change which is now going forward in public opinion. In one century, an illustrious poet ventures not to introduce his name lest it 'should move a sneer;' in the following century, the greatest historian of the age asserts —'Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists.'

"To the names of Baxter and Howe must be added the name of a man far below them in station and in acquired knowledge, but in virtue their equal, and in genius ther superior, John Bunyan. Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the parliamentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by remorse for his youthful sins, the worst of which seem however, to have been such as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility and his powerful imagination made his internal conflicts singularly terrible. He fancied that he was under sentence of reprobation, that he had committed blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, that he had sold Christ, that he was actually possessed by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from heaven cried out to warn him. Sometimes fiends whispered impious suggestions in his ear. He saw visions of distant mountain tops, on which the sun shone brightly, but from which he was separated by a waste of snow. He felt the devil behind him pulling his clothes. He thought that the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He feared that he was about to burst asunder like Judas. His mental agony disordered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense, and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From the depths of despair, the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse now urged him to impart to others the blessing of which he was himself possessed. He joined the Baptists, and became a preacher and writer. His education had been that of a mechanic. He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken by the common people. He had studied no great model of composition, with the exception, an important exception undoubtedly, of our noble translation of the Bible.—His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet his native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstacy, amply supplied in him the want of learning. His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. His works were widely circulated among the humbler classes. One of them, the Pilgrim's Progress, was, in his own life-time, translated into several foreign languages. It was, however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been during near a century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence. At length critics condescended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other allegories have shown equal ingenuity; but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, and of love.

"It may be doubted whether any English Dissenter had suffered more severely under the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching; but that he might preach, he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meetings through back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own ease and safety he would have hailed the Indulgence with delight. He was now, at length, free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly increased; thousands hung upon his words; and at Bedford, where he ordinarily resided, money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him. His influence among the common people was such that the government would willingly have bestowed on him some municipal office; but his vigorous understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation. He felt assured that the proffered toleration was merely a bait intended to lure the Puritan party to destruction; nor would he, by accepting a place for which he was not legally qualified, recognise the validity of the dispensing power. One of the last acts of his virtuous life was to decline an interview to which he was invited by an agent of the government."

The Sandwich Islands.—The suggestion occurs in a New York paper, that it would be well for the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands to the Union, giving the whole group the name of the State of Hawaii. The importance of these Islands, in view of the trade of the Pacific, being nearly midway between Oregon and China, is prominently urged, and the fact, no doubt, will be generally admitted. The depopulation which for some cause or another, has been going on throughout the group since its discovery by Capt. Cook, is also alluded to as indicative of the inevitable result that the Islands must, sooner or later, come into the possession of some civilized power. Thus we go —Annexation seems to be the word. 'Manifest destiny' is doubtless in the ascendant. A great country this, when it shall be fenced in.—*Baltimore Amer.*

This opinion does not seem to be popular at present, even among those strong in their American feelings. Uncle Sam—or some of his boys—seem to have got the idea that all the world desires to become annexed to the great North American Republic. His family, we think, is now quite too large, and to add 'the State of Hawaii' to the rapidly increasing sisterhood of States of the Union, seems rather premature. Suppose His Majesty, Kamehameha, and His Majesty's loyal subjects, do not wish to be annexed—what then? If the 'government organ' be the exponent of their views, such is far from being the case. To change the figure, if Brother Jonathan really desires to form a family alliance in this quarter, it would be *civil*, to use the mildest term, for him to make a fair proposition, and then wait for an answer!—Perhaps this is the very way Brother Jonathan would 'pop the question.' He may not think it best upon the whole, for Mr. Secretary of State to write His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs upon so delicate a subject and hence prefers to have the preliminaries arranged by *we* the editors. The Friend being rather disinclined to interfere in matters of a political nature, would refer the affair over to his neighbors, the Polynesian and Times.

☞ The women in England are asserting their rights. They have established a club in Salisbury for cricket playing, and at the last advices, a match was about to be played between two elevens, one consisting of married and the other of single women.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 4, 1850.

VOL. VIII OF THE FRIEND, AND HISTORY OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN THE PACIFIC.

As we enter upon another volume of our paper, we are reminded of our own history and that of other English newspapers in this part of the world. When we spread our sheet to the breeze, not another inscribed with English characters was anywhere to be seen along the whole extent of the western coast of North and South America, from Cape Horn to Bhering's Straits, or in any part of Polynesia. We can hardly realize this fact, when we consider that more than a dozen have since been undertaken. We shall first refer to those which were published, but became extinct, before the establishment of the FRIEND.

SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE, published weekly, at Honolulu, from 1836 to 1839.—S. D. Mackintosh, Editor. For about twelve months the *Sandwich Island Mirror* appeared monthly in place of the Gazette, in consequence of the want of printing paper.

THE HAWAIIAN SPECTATOR, published quarterly, at Honolulu, from January 1838 to Oct. 1839, conductedby "an Association of Gentlemen."

THE POLYNESIAN, *First Series*, published at Honolulu, from June 6, 1840 to Dec. 4, 1841. J. J. Jarvis, Editor.

THE FRIEND, published at Honolulu, from Jan. 1843, to the present time. During '45, 6 and 7, it was issued semi-monthly, but the remainder of the period, monthly.

THE POLYNESIAN, *Second Series*. Revived in May, 1844, by J. J. Jarvis, who has been succeeded by the following gentlemen as Editors—C. E. Hitchcock, C. G. Hopkins, and E. O. Hall.

THE HAWAIIAN CASCADE, published at Honolulu, from Nov. 1844 to Aug. 1845, by the Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union.

THE MONITOR, published monthly, at Honolulu, from Jan. to Dec. 1845, Rev. D. Dole Editor.

THE SAMOAN REPORTER, published half-yearly, at Navigator's Islands, from March, 1845, to present time.

OREGON SPECTATOR, published at Oregon City, O. T., semi-monthly, from Feb. 1846 to Feb. 1849.

THE CALIFORNIAN, published weekly, first at Monterey, A. C., in July, 1846, but subsequently removed to San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR, published weekly at San Francisco, from 1846 to 1848.

THE NEIGHBOR, puhlished monthly, at Valparaiso, Chile, from Jan. 1847, to the present time.

THE OAHU FOUNTAIN, published monthly at Honolulu, from Jan. to Oct. 1847, by the Oahu Temperance Society.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND NEWS, published weekly, at Honolulu, from 1847 to 1849.

THE OREGON FREE PRESS, published weekly, at Oregon City, from April to Dec. 1848.

THE OREGON AMERICAN AND EVANGELICAL UNIONIST, published semi-monthly, at Tualatui Plains, O. T., from June 1848, to June 1849.

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA, now published at San Francisco, may be considered as succeeding the *Californian*, which was discontinued at the breaking out of the gold fever. For a short time the *Californian* and *Star* were united.

THE PLACER TIMES, published weekly at Sacramento City, from April, 1849, to the present time.

THE PACIFIC NEWS, published tri-weekly, at San Francisco, from Sept. 1849, to present time.

HONOLULU TIMES, published weekly, at Honolulu, from Nov. 1849, to present time.

About two years since, a semi-weekly paper was started at Lima, in Peru, but whether now published we are unable to state.—During the occupation of the city of Mexico by the American army, two daily papers were published there. We are are not aware as any other English papers have ever been started in those regions which may be styled *Pacific*.

For many years papers in the Spanish language have been published in Peru and Chile. A French lithographic paper was once published at Tahiti, and for many years papers have been published in the Hawaiian language.

SAILORS RUNNING AWAY FROM SHIPS.—It may seem like attempting "to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes," for us to make an effort to dissuade sailors from running away from ships. Because this practice has become so common here and in California, does, by no means make it right for sailors to do so. When sailors ship on board vessels it is upon certain conditions, now when they run away it is manifest that on their part, they are unwilling to fulfill those conditions—they deliberately violate their solemn engagements. Not only do they violate their word, but a contract to which they have affixed their names. For men on land to trifle with their solemn engagements is looked upon as disgraceful, and when men do not fulfill their contracts they are treated as out-casts, or out-laws. Among seamen, a somewhat different code of laws and honor has obtained a footing. This is certainly to be deprecated. It tends to degrade them. Their word becomes of no value, and the contract, with their name affixed has no more binding power over their consciences, than a rope of sand to moor a ship. This ought not so to be. We have heard "the thousand and one," of sailor-excuses for running away, and are aware of the sailor's lot, yet, to justify their running away would be far from our thoughts. Rarely, very rarely, have we known a sailor to improve his condition, while not unfrequently his lot is worse than it was before. Sailors, no, no, you are running fearful risks in leaving your vessels until you have fulfilled your engagements.—An increase of $1, $5, or $100, per month, is by no means a sufficient compensation for leaving a vessel, before your engagement is up. Let masters and officers beware how they *force* men to runaway, and let sailors beware how they runaway for slight and trifling causes.

SOUND LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN.

"No person shall hereafter be allowed to vend or retail spirituous liquors until he shall, in addition to any other requirements of the law, have executed to the treasurer, or other proper officers of the county, city, town, or village in which he may reside or carry on such business, a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with three or more sufficient sureties, who shall be residents of the place where such business is carried on, conditional to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows, and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecution made, growing out of, or justly attributable to, such traffic.

The fourth section is as follows:—

"It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute and maintain in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and the money when collected shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children."

Well done, Legislators of Wisconsin! May your example be followed by your brethren in other States, and lands, cursed with the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Why should not the vendors of strong drink support pauper-drunkards? Why should they not pay damages to that poverty stricken wife and children, whose husband and father they have robbed of his property? Why should they be allowed to fill the land with paupers, drunkards, and criminals, then call upon the community at large to pay the necessary tax? Most admirable is that feature of the act, making it lawful for the inebriate's wife to institute a suit for damages! We hail this law as a bright star in the west! May the lawmakers of other lands catch a glimpse of its mild rays. We are glad to observe the law highly commended in the public journals.—Keep it before the people.

HAWAIIAN THANKSGIVING.

Among the many good imports into this Kingdom, we rejoice that on the last day of 1849 a National Thanksgiving made its appearance. His Majesty, Kamehameha, could not have made an appointment that would call up in the minds of Americans in his dominions, more pleasing and time hallowed associations. Thanksgiving is a season as fondly cherished and observed by the descendants of the Pilgrims, as Christmas is by the people of the 'old countries.' To be sure, Thanksgiving on the 31st of Dec., when that occurs on Monday, rather shocks our ideas of the festival, which we have always been accustomed to celebrate on Thursday, and that Thursday ordinarily the last of November ; but not supposing it possible for the King to err, we would merely express the wish that his ministers will consult their almanac next year before making the appointment. This is however, of minor importance —we come to matters of graver moment.— Our design will now be briefly to record the public proceedings on the First Hawaiian Thanksgiving in the capital of the kingdom.

Under the general direction of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction, all the Protestants Schools in Honolulu were assembled at ten o'clock at the stone Church. It was a pleasant spectacle, on a most charming Monday morning, to witness group after group of neatly dressed children wending their way to the place of gathering, conducted by their respective teachers.— Soon after the audience was seated, His Majesty, the Queen, the Premier, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and others, took their seats upon the platform. The following order of exercises was observed :

Singing, a chaunt,	by Native Choir.
Prayer, in Hawaiian,	Rev. L. Smith.
Speech, "	His Majesty.
Speech, "	the Premier.
Singing,	Pupils of Mr. Fuller's School.
Address, in English,	Mr. Wyllie, M. F. R.
Declamations,	Six pupils Mr. Fuller's school.
Temperance Song,	Native Choir.
Address, in English,	Mr. Turrill, U.S. Consul.
Singing,	Mr. Fuller's Pupils.
Address, "	Rev. Mr. Bond.
Singing,	Mr. Fuller's Pupils.
Prayer,	Rev. Mr. Clark.

We are unable to furnish translations of those addresses made in the native language or even present in full those delivered in English. That of Mr. Wyllie was written and delivered in English, but was translated by Mr. Armstrong. The general subject was the importance of industry among the native population. In the course of his remarks, we understood him to announce distinctly that the King was about to give lands, in fee simple, to all of his native subjects who would cultivate the same. His remarks were plain, practicable and sensible. Would that every sentiment he advanced was engraven upon the minds of all Hawaiians. To this end we hope a faithful translation will be made of his address, and copies sent to every grass hut from Hawaii to Niihau.

The remarks of the U. S. Consul were confirmatory of those expressed by Mr. Wyllie, besides containing a spice of teetotalism.— Those of the Rev. Mr. Bond, were well timed, and well calculated to impress the minds of the large assemblage of children present, that, if they were temperate and industrious, with the blessing of God, they might expect to be successful in life. He dwelt felicitously and forcibly upon the importance of the young taking correct ground upon the temperance question. They must not infer that because they were young and small, therefore they were destitute of influence:—

> " What if the little rain should say
> So small a drop as I,
> Can ne'er refresh these thirsty fields,
> I'll tarry in the sky," &c., &c.

Our limits will not allow that we enter more fully into a report of the exercises, but we will add, that to us, they were interesting throughout, although for years we have been accustomed to attend similar gatherings among the Hawaiians, hence we infer that to the numerous strangers present the exercises were not devoid of interest. The singing was good, and the declamations, excellent, although more than one of Mr. Fuller's pupils might have said :—

> " You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage."

After the closing of the exercises, the several schools marched in procession, with banners unfurled and streamers flying, to the Rev. Mr. Smith's church, where a feast was prepared a la Hawaiian. The tables were well supplied, although they did not " groan" as we have seen them, ere the Californians made such heavy drafts upon our markets. The building was crowded to overflowing, and all seemed delighted with the idea of enjoying so happy a thanksgiving. Among the amusing things at the feast, we could not but observe natives eating *poi* with a spoon, and their pale faced neighbors accomplishing the same *feat* with their fingers!

Thus, upon the whole, this teetotal, educational and festival mode of celebrating Thanksgiving being very agreeable, and we hope, useful, may His Majesty appoint another similar day, before the year 1850 shall end.

☞ We have several anonymous communications on hand, and most sincerely regret the contributors did not furnish their names. This ought in all cases to be done. Those who spend their time to write for the columns of a newspaper, are very liable to labor in vain, unless their communications are accompanied by their names, although their communications may be published anonymously. Editors, most of all people, dread imposition.

MELANCHOLLY OCCURRENCE.

HANALEI, KAUAI, Nov. 20, 1849.

Rev. S. C. Damon----My dear Sir----Capt Johnson of the brig Regia, in which vessel I came from Honolulu, requested me to acquaint you with a circumstance that took place during our passage down. On Sunday, the 11th inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m, and about eight miles from the land off Barber's Point, the steward, James Y Rogers, jumped out of the cabin windows into the sea, without any apparent cause whatever, It was blowing very hard at the time, and the vessel was running very nearly before the wind. The Captain, who was on deck, brought the vessel to the wind as soon as the alarm was given, and stood for a short time on the starboard tack----he then put the vessel about and stood on the other tack, until we judged we had passed over the spot where the man jumped overboard, but without discovering any thing of him,--- Unfortunately, Capt Johnson having lost both quarter boats in his passage to California, had none to lower. Some of the men on board the vessel said that he was an excellent swimmer, and they had no doubt he would reach the shore; but one man said that he had heard him say previous to his shipping in the Regia, that he intended to destroy himself. He was but a few days on board, and Capt Johnson, to whom I am indebted for much kindness and attention during the passage down, thought that the man's friends, should he be drowned, might obtain some knowledge as to his fate, through your instrumentality. I am, my dear sir.

Your humble servant, G. RHODES.

IS IT A HOAX?----Having long since given up expecting a vessel called " Smith Tuttle," from Newburyport, and commanded by Capt Sylvester, we were not a little surprised on reading the following in the New York Herald of July 7th Such a vessel we know, sailed about the time specified, for Oregon, via Sandwich Islands, and nothing has ever been heard from her, unless the following truly marvellous letter makes known her fate.

The following letter, says the Bridgeton, N. J Chronicle, June 30th, was found on the shore of the Delaware Bay last week, at Jones' Island, and brought to this office by Josiah Shephard, Esq, of Hopewell. It was found enclosed in a small vial, tightly corked and secured from dampness by sealing way being put on the cork. Whether it is really what its purport seems to indicate, or whether it is the product of some wag who delights in 'wonderments,' we are unable to say, We give it without vouching any thing further than that it was found as described, The folks 'down East' will be apt to know whether there is any reality in it or not.

"The American brig Smith Tuttle, of and from Newburyport, Nov. 29, 1846----This morning, while leisurely progressing along, and repairing the damages of a tremendous gale which occurred on Nov. 16, and which was very severe, we discovered to the east of us a large ship bearing American colors. She rapidly neared us, and when within about three miles, lowered the star spangled banner, and hoisted the bloody piratical flag. She still continued to near us very rapidly, and when at a distance of about a mile, two men were brought up from below and thrown overboard, and then shot, She appears to be a Spanish ship of 900 tons burthen or more ---as near as I can ascertain, there are about one hundred and twenty-five men on her. She carries a long tom, and also a large gun forward, which is on a pivot, besides numerous smaller ones. That we must all be murdered is certain, but we are going to die like free men in defence of our lives.---- One of my men has already fallen from a shot from the long tom. Generous stranger, who e'er thou art that findest this, do the kindness to an unfortunate man to publish in the nearest journal or newspaper, and you will oblige and confer a favor on SYLVESTER MCAPTE.
10 o'clock 7 minutes, a. m.

☞ There was received by the various lines of steam-ships of the West India and Oriental Mail Company, at the port of Southampton, during the six months ending June 30th, 1849, the enormous amount of $17,402,000 in gold and silver. Of this immense aggregate it is represented that $9,920,000 came from the mines of Mexico, Peru, and other parts of South America, and $950,000 in gold dust was brought over the isthmus from California. The total amount of gold and silver coin, bullion, and dust or grains from North or South America was $10,570,000. Of the balance nearly $3,000,000 was received from India in the shape of remittances from the East India Company, about two and a half millions from Constantinople, and one and a half millions from Portugal and Spain. If this entire amount had been in silver, it would have weighed four hundred tons; if it had consisted entirely of gold, it would have weighed thirty-five tons.

Seamen's Friend.

SCENES IN THE FORECASTLE.

January 6, 1846. At noon we saw St. Helena right ahead, and if the sight of land ever gladdened the hearts of any crew, it did the hearts of the crew of the ship H—, at this time. We had been out only sixty-three days from China, during which time we had seen land often, and once had communicated with the natives of an island, and from them had obtained fruits, vegetables, and live stock in abundance. We did not want provisions and our supply of water was ample, so that the sight of the island did not give us joy by promising to satisfy any gastronomic wants; neither were our sailors so much seized with historic romance, nor were they so much in love with a place made famous by witnessing the fulfillment of the destiny of a great man, that they would joyfully overhaul and get in readiness the chain and ground tackle of the ship, or cheerfully get out the anchor which for a time would hold them to a place hallowed by such scenes; neither did they care enough about witnessing the vacant tomb of Napoleon, nor desire so much as to gaze upon the rocky hill from whose brow he had surveyed the ocean, that they would joyfully and with alacrity go through the disagreeable duty which is attendant upon bringing a ship to anchor in a deep harbor. No, the gladness arose from a very different source.

In the forecastle of that ship, in a narrow berth, lay a young man just twenty-one years of age, who was wasting away with a slow disease, which was like the consumption, only it was unattended by any cough. This disease had defied the limited skill of the mate backed up by a medicine chest, and three ponderous volumes from the ship's library, by virtue of the reading of which, our chief officer had assumed the responsibility of prescribing for any among the crew who were sick. St. Helena was the invalid's last hope, and his only chance for life lay in his leaving the ship at that island, for nothing on board could avail him anything, and disease was fast, very fast, wasting him away, seeming desirous of leaving as little as possible for the grasp of death which was so near.

When the island hove in sight, the sick man was instantly put in possession of the joyful intelligence. The news seemed to give him a new hold on life, for a time the progress of his disease appeared to be stayed, and he rallied himself to make a few preparations for going on shore.

It was the prospect of having our shipmate restored to health, which caused joy in the hearts of the crew, at the sight of that island. We desired to have something effectual done for his recovery. We had long been pained by seeing him dying before our eyes, and the sight was indeed painful, for besides witnessing the hopeless condition of our shipmate, we were continually reminded of the uncertainty of life. Feeling all the time that death was in our midst, a train of thought was started in our minds which we could not avoid, and which we cared not to pursue. This train of thought was disagreeable to us, and we hoped to remove it by the removal, and consequent recovery of our shipmate.

We neared the island slowly. The trades which had blown very fresh before, now almost died away. Death seemed to have seized upon the winds that they might not hurry from his grasp the young victim so nearly his own. Our progress was so slow, that it was far into the night before we were well up with the island. The night was very dark, and the captain was not acquainted with the entrance to Jamestown harbor, indeed, he did not know exactly where the entrance was, and the night was so dark that we could not distinguish many of the landmarks laid down on the chart. As we floated by, we saw lights, but so scattered, that our captain did not suppose that they could be the lights of a town, he therefore kept on his way, hoping to see the harbor when we should get beyond a point of land which loomed up ahead. But he was mistaken; the sail round the point showed us no harbor, and revealed to us the light of no town.

The captain was at a loss, and he evinced the perplexed state of his mind by his hurried step on the quarter deck, and by the rapidity with which he gave orders.

While in this state of uncertainty, we saw through the darkness, an object moving by, and hearing the sound of oars, we concluded that it was a boat belonging to the island.—The captain hailed, and was answered. He then inquired where Jamestown harbor was. The answer was returned, that we had passed it, that it was just round the point which we had left astern. This information was by no means pleasant to the captain or to us, the crew. We feared that the captain might not turn back, and then we saw nothing but certain death for poor Jack.

The result proved our fears to be correct. The captain dove down into the cabin, apparantly in great rage; and for a few minutes we were in suspense. This suspense soon gave way to the worst certainty, for when he came on deck again, he gave the unwelcome order to keep the ship on her course, and to loose the fore and mizzen top-gallant sails and the main royal.

It was vexatious to be kept up as we had been all night, humbugging at the braces and swinging the yards for every little breath of air that came off shore, and this vexation and weariness but poorly prepared our minds for the absolute agony of disappointment, or for the melancholy duty of telling Jack that his doom was sealed. When we told him that we had failed in making the port, but were now pointed for home with a fair wind, and when we bade him keep up his courage by thinking how soon he would be with his friends, he exclaimed with a voice choked by bitter disappointment, 'I shall never see home again—never!'

The ship kept on her course, and with us the routine of ship's duty went on as before. We soon forgot our disappointment, or remembered it only when thinking of the sick man. From *him* hope had fled. As we removed the anchors from the bows, the anchor of hope seemed to be torn from his bosom. Day after day he wasted away and grew weaker, till he required the constant presence of a watcher. The best berth in the forecastle was given up to him, and the most delicate and nourishing food was prepared for him, and he received from all hands fore and aft, every attention which could be given. All were desirous of making his last moments as comfortable as possible.

Until this time he had read a great deal, but now he was too weak to hold a book and too ill to apply his mind long to any subject. He would once in a while call in some one to read to him from the Bible, but he could seldom endure more than one chapter at a time. I often read to him in this way, and the questions which he asked showed that he took great interest in the exercise. As I sat by him and read portions of scripture, I would have given all I possessed had I known how to converse with him about the concerns of his soul; but he never asked any questions upon this topic, and at this time I was very indifferent about myself, and very thoughtless, and consequently not the one to direct a person's steps towards the path which I cared not to tread.

The mate was a pious man, and often prayed in the forecastle, and conversed with the sick man, but no good results were apparent after the conversation, for the dying man seemed as indifferent as he had been through life.

Thus matters went on till we had crossed the line and entered the latitude of uncertain and boisterous weather, when one dark, rainy night I was ordered to go forward and watch with Jack. I went forward and sat down by the side of his berth and took his hand in mine that I might keep account of his feeble pulse. The forecastle, although on deck, was very close and damp, and the water which had found its way in through the seams on the weather side, and around the catheads, ran across the deck in a dirty stream and hid itself behind the chests down to leeward. An old lamp which gave a dubious light, was suspended from a beam overhead, and by its faint flickerings the outline of the forecastle could be dimly seen with its double tier of berths in some of which could be discerned the upturned faces of the watch below.

The ship was going about one point free, and as there was some sea on, she pitched badly and took in considerable water over the bows. Every wave that struck the ship shook her from stem to stern, and as they beat against the bows with trip-hammer force they seemed as it were the furious knocking of the angel of death impatient for admittance.

Jack seemed conscious that he was failing fast, and once or twice asked how his pulse beat, but was unable to say much. All at once his pulse stopped, and I thought that he was dead, but it soon commenced again, and with more force than before. He then revived a little, and asked me to call the mate. I ran aft and told the mate that Jack was dying, and asked him to come forward. He started and came forward with me. When we entered the forecastle, we found Jack partially raised up and gazing about him in the wildest manner. His features, by reason of long sickness, had become sharp and ghastly, and his eyes were lit up by the fire which was consuming him. The sight of him glaring out from his berth, combined with the almost sepulchral appearance of the forecastle, was a spectacle which never will be effaced from my mind. I never wish to see the like again.

As soon as the mate entered, Jack asked him to pray for him. By this time some of the watch below had been awakened and had turned out, and some of the watch had come in from off deck. The mate kneeled among them, and lifted up his heart to God in an eloquent and fervent prayer. During the prayer Jack was silent, but at the close he made

a great effort, and raising himself so as to be seen by all present, he exclaimed, 'Oh, I wish I could pray. I don't think now as I used to think. I once disbelieved in future punishment, thinking that all the punishment that we were to have was given us here. I don't think so now! I am lost! I am lost! I wish I could pray! Oh, that I could pray!'

This effort was his last; he sank back upon his pillow, and in a short time he calmly and quietly breathed his last, and yielded up his spirit laden with the account of twenty-one years, to Him who gave it.

The eyes of most of the crew who witnessed this scene, were filled with tears in spite of their exertions to the contrary; and there is no doubt that the impression made upon the minds of all present was for good.

It is not for us to judge this young man, or to say that he was lost. The last words of a dying man are generally considered to be his truest words, but in this case, owing to some circumstances, there is reason to hope that so much of his speech as related to his being lost was not true. But we do say, and from this case we see, that it is dangerous to put off the subject of religion till a future day, for in so doing, we may leave to the mercies of a death-bed hour,

'The vast concerns of an eternal scene.'

The next morning at ten o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies, we consigned the body of our shipmate to a sailor's grave. After the burial the ship again turned towards home, and hurried away from the place as soldiers hurry from the grave of a departed comrades.

During the rest of the passage home, Jack's name was seldom mentioned, on account of the dislike which sailors generally have of referring to the subject of death. The sail-maker, who was both on board and on shore, Jack's most intimate friend, sometimes conversed about him, and he generally ended his remarks something after this manner: 'Jack was a whole-souled fellow—he would share his last crust with a shipmate. I have been with him through a great deal, and I deeply regret and repent that I have countenanced him and gone hand in hand with him in much that was evil. Had my influence on him been better, my conscience would now be more easy'—and many of his companions could say the same.

How much better it would be, if instead of chiming in with such remarks as the sail-makers, it could be said to young men when their companions are taken away,

'And Oh, if 'tis pain to remember how far,
From th' pathway of light he was tempted to roam
Be it bliss to remember that thou wert the star,
That arose on his darkness and guided him home.

Sailor's Magazine, March, 1849.

☞ The subject of the following article from the "Samoan Reporter," we should be glad to see attracting the attention of the Government and foreigners on the Sandwich Islands.

Introduction of Foreign Plants.—He who introduces but a single plant into a country, says some writer, may be considered a public benefactor. We look with interest on the magnificent orange and tamarind trees which still stand at Point Venus, on Tahiti, planted by Bligh; and on the shaddock tree, which till lately, stood at Huahine, planted by the hand of Cook. But the most humble native-teacher, who now conveys to other islands the orange, the lime, the banana, sweet potato, pine, custard, and papaw apples, &c., is no less worthy of the thanks of our country than the greatest of our navigators. It is interesting to observe, that, when these worthy agents of our Missionary Society bring on board the Mission Ship their little odds and ends of property, to embark on their mission of mercy to other islands, they have almost invariably a box of plants, or a parcel of roots and seeds.

It must not be thought, that the islands of the Pacific are now the solitary abodes they once were. They are visited by hundreds of whalers and traders; and, consequently, it is of the greatest benefit, in preserving the health of their crews, to be able to get fresh supplies of vegetables and fruits. At the same time, it confers a benefit on the natives, by giving, in exchange for their produce, our hardware, cutlery, and cottons. The benefit is even more extended in opening up markets for our home manufacturies.

In after years, it will be interesting to know who first conveyed to the several islands many of the finest tropical productions Even now, short as the period is, it would be difficult to ascertain who first introduced many of them.

Of all the foreign plants which have been introduced into Samoa, none have been more extensively propagated and valued than a species of banana, previously unknown in the South Seas, although in Samoa alone upwards of fifty different species of the Musa are found. From the excellency of its fruit and its great weight, together with the adaptation of its lowness to resist violent gales, it promises to take the precedence of every other variety usually cultivated. Some notice of its history, therefore, is worthy of record.

When our late lamented Missionary Mr. Williams returned from England in the "Camden," in 1838, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire kindly supplied him with some cases of plants, in one of which was one designated "Chinese Banana"—(most probably, the *Musa Cavendishii*, the origin of which is said to be the Isle of France). Mr. Williams not having a settled place of residence for some time after he landed, the cases were left under my care. Little vitality seemed to remain; but, anxious to preserve, if possible, some of them, I had them carefully transplanted into my garden. This Chinese banana was the only one which survived. In about twelve months, it produced a bunch weighing nearly a hundred pounds. From this single plant have sprung the thousands to be seen everywhere in Samoa; and they are fast spreading in other groups east and west. It is surprising to see, in the short space of ten years, a plant so extensively propagated. But, when we calculate, by geometrical progression, what a plant, which will average but six suckers a year, will eventually produce, the result is amazing.

The value of the banana in these seas can scarcely be estimated. What Baron Humboldt says of it in Mexico may be quoted here, and applied to Samoa. He doubts "whether there is any other plant on the globe which, in so small a space of ground can produce so great a mass of nutriment. Eight or nine months after the sucker has been inserted in the earth, the banana begins to form its clusters, and the fruit may be gathered in less than a year. * * *

A spot of 1,076 square feet may contain, at least, from thirty to forty plants, which, in the space of a year, at a very moderate calculation, will yield more than 4,410 lbs. avoirdupois of nutricious substance. The produce of the banana is to that of wheat as 133 : 1, and to that of potatoes as 44 : 1."

WM. MILLS.

AMERICANS AND JAPANESE.

When Christianity was finally extirpated throughout Japan, and the remnant of trade with Europe committed to the Dutch factory at Dezima, the resolute seclusion of the insular empire was long respected and left undisturbed by other nations. The slight attempt made by the English under Charles II which the Dutch foiled, by proclaiming the English Queen to be a Portuguese Princess can hardly be called an exception.

This abstinence from any endeavor to transgress the prohibitory laws of Japan, allowed the strong feeling in which they originated to die away, and towards the close of the last century, the continuance of the system appears to have proceeded rather from indifference to foreign trade and respect for existing customs, than from hatred or fear. Whilst the public mind of Japan remained in this easy state, although no trade, no unnecessary intercourse was allowed, foreign ships in distress were freely suffered to approach the coast, and their wants were cheerfully relieved.

The first aggression upon the Japanese prohibitory code was made by the Americans and originated in the war between England and Holland, when the latter nation was compelled to engage neutrals to carry on their trade with Japan. The first North American ship thus hired was the Eliza of New York, Capt. Stewart, in the year 1797; and her appearance at once aroused Japanese suspicion. A vessel bearing the Dutch flag, but of which the crew spoke English, was an anomaly that struck the Nagasaki authorities with consternation. It cost the President of the Factory (Doeff, a Dutchman,) some trouble to convince the Governor that these English were not real English, but 'English of the second chop,' as the Americans are designated in China, living in a distant country and governed by a different king. All this however, was of no avail: the main point was to prove that the Americans had nothing to do with the trade, being only employed by the Dutch as carriers, on account of the war. The governor became at length satisfied, and consented to consider the vessel as a Dutch ship. * * *

Capt. Stewart met with accidents upon his second voyage, which compelled him twice to put back for repairs. From his increased intercourse with the Japanese, it seems, he contemplated establishing a connexion independent of his employers, but in this however, he failed. The following year he again made his appearance, in a different vessel, and under a different character—told a piteous tale of shipwreck, of the loss of his own all, as well as the Dutch vessel—that he had been enabled by a friend at Manilla to buy and freight the brig, in which he had now come, for the purpose of discharging, by the sale of his cargo, his own property, his debts to them for the repairs of the Eliza. An energetic president had, however, succeeded

this very inefficient one, who saw through the scheme, and caused Capt. Stewart's cargo to be sold in the usual manner, and his debts to be paid from the proceeds; but he procured no return cargo for the brig, and sent the Captain in the Dutch ship of that year, to Batavia, to be tried for the loss of the Eliza.

Pending the investigation, Capt. Stewart made his escape, and again appeared in 1803, in Nagasaki bay—this time more openly declaring his purposes. He now presented himself under the American flag, brought a cargo avowedly American property, from Bengal and Canton, and solicited permission to trade, as also to supply himself with water and oil, the last request only was granted, and when his wants were supplied he was compelled to depart; he now gave up his interloping scheme, and returned no more. —*Abridged from the Asiatic Journal for the N. Y. Express.*

To Seamen and Landsmen who read the Friend

Dear Friends: On the commencement of a new year, allow me affectionately but faithfully, to address you a few words of expostulation and entreaty.

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do," is the exhortation of the wise man, "do with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest." This consideration is a very solemn one. It is addressed to all classes and conditions of men. It is a consideration which should act constantly on the minds o. men in all the circumstances of life, as a powerful motive to prepare for the day of account. It points to the grave, which has closed over many, who but a little while ago were with us engaged in the active, bustling scenes of life, and to the grave which will soon open for each of us. Where are the tribes of men who once, both on the land and on the bosom of the deep, were busied in the scenes which now occupy our thoughts and our hands? Gone, gone, forever! Each in his turn, closely following his predecessor, performed his brief part, and made way for another, just as wave follows wave in quick succession, and roars and dashes and dies on the shore. And where are we? Hastening to the same destination. Time bears us on her rapid wings, nor will business, pleasure, nor indifference impede her flight.

Borne thus swiftly along, dear friends, we have just closed an old and entered upon the scenes of a new year. Here, for a moment, time seems to pause, that we may review the past and resolve what we may do in future. Standing by the newly covered grave of the year, so to speak, let me ask you, what have you done during the year to forward the great object of your existence? Christian, what have you done for God, for your fellow-men and for your own future and eternal blessedness? Have you honestly labored to glorify Him who died to redeem you? Have you brought to bear upon the great and good work to which you have consecrated your life, all your powers—devoted to it all your time and strength and influence? And have you so labored and prayed that you can perceive a growing attachment to heaven and eternal realities? Are your sails trimmed, your canvass all filled with heavenly breezes, which will carry you swiftly upward till you enter the heaven of rest? Man of enterprise, what, during the past year, hast thou done for God and for eternity? I do not ask how many plans for worldly aggrandizement you have laid and carried out, but what has thou done to provide for the well being of thy soul? Man of pleasure, what hast thou done the past year? In all your plans to procure self gratification, hast thou thought of the pleasures which flow at God's right hand, and hast thou done any thing to secure them? How is it, dear friends, in these respects! Examine well, I pray you, one and all. In whatever respect any of us have failed during the year past of discharging our duty to God and our souls, let us ingenuously repent and earnestly seek the remission of our sins; and now that we have entered upon a new year, let us resolve that we will devote it to God, to the good of our fellow men, and to the great business of preparation for eternity.

AMICUS.

FURTHER FROM THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Sir George Simpson returned on Monday last from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson's Bay Territories and North Western settlements of this Continent. We learn with regret from him, that no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts, or the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions, and may be expected in Montreal early in September. His exploring party will, however, continue their search, under the orders of Dr. Ræ, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir John's second in command throughout the summer. Although it would be almost criminal to abandon hope in such an enterprise, it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth, that the chances to a successful issue become fearfully diminished by the lapse of time.—[Montreal Courier, August 16.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	*For Friend.*
Estate of Mr. Rob't Hill,	$6,00	
Friends in Honolulu,	5,00	
Capt, Ryan, Victory,	5,00	$2,00
Master, offic's and crew, D. Grant,	21,00	
Two English Seamen,	2,50	
Lt. Boudenot, U. S. S. St. Mary's,		5,00
" Marchand, " "		5,00
" Jones, " "		5,00
Mr. Hassell, Honolulu,		5,00
Total,	$39,50	$25,00

ORDINATION.—Ordained and installed pastor of the church at Kahuku, Island of Oahu, Dec. 21st, Rev. James Kekela, a gradnate of the Seminary, Lahainaluna, and for several years a beneficiary of James Hunewell, Esq., Charleston, Mass. formerly a merchant at these islands.

Reading of the Scriptures and introductory prayer by Rev. J. S. Emerson; sermon by Rev. L. Smith; ordaining prayer by Rev. E. W. Clark; change to the pastor elect by Rev. J. S. Emerson; right hand of fellowship by Rev. E. W. Clark; charge to church and people by Rev. L. Smith; benediction by the Pastor.

All the native churches on Oahu were invited to take part in the Ordaining Council, and nearly all were represented, but owing to ill health and bad weather, several of the pastors were unable to attend. Rev. J. Kekela is the first Hawaiian, who has been ordained to the Gospel Ministry. Several others are licentiates.—[Communicated.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 29—Am schr John Dunlap, Bache, fm San Francisco.
Jan 2—Am ship Flavius, Rogers, from San Francisco.
4—Am wh bk Monmouth, Halsey, from Christmas island.

Cleared.

Dec. 27—Am sh Capitol, Bradbury, for Calcutta.
29—Chilean brig J. R. S., Schmidt, for Valparaiso.
Am ship Elizabeth Ellen, Truman, Hong Kong.
Br bk Daniel Grant, Edie, for San Francisco.
Haw schr Kalama, Bent, San Francisco, sailed fm Lahaina.
Hanoverian schr Gesine, Heslop, for Valparaiso.
Jan. 1—Am bg Rob't Bruce, Dockendorf, San Francisco.
Am brig Brothers, Soule, for San Francisco.
4—Am whale ship Wolga, Luce.

Shipping in Port, Jan. 5.

Propeller Massachusetts, S R Knox.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Am. ship Mariposa, Martin.
Haw. schr. Chance, Vaukott.
Br. brig John Bull, Robinson.
Am. ship Walpole, Cutter.
Bremen schr. Athen, Heweren.
Ham. ship Burgermeister Jausen, Matthiesen.
Tahitian ship Courrier de Taiti, Butler.
Am bk Victory, Ryan.
Am brig Henry, Roberts, for Oregon.
Am brig Copiapo Southward.
Am bk Ocean Bird, Hall, for Oregon.
Am ship Pharsalia, Allen,
Hol bk Three Brothers, Swart, for Hong Kong.
Fr ship Bon Pere, Du Peyrat.
Am brig Patapsco, West, on the reef.
Br brig Mary Dare, Scarborough

WHALERS.

Am whale ships Heroine, Wall; Warren, Evans: LeGrange, Dexter.

DIED.

At the U. S. Hospital, 25th Dec. Mr. W. H. Parkhurst, belonging to Siloma, State of New York. He came from California to Honolulu.

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, paying the annual subscription price of the Friend ($2,00) in advance, can have the paper sent to China, Sydney, Tahiti, San Francisco, or overland, via Panama, to the United States or England. According to the U. S. Post Office laws, newspapers sent from the office of publication, the postage may be paid by the person to whom the paper is addressed, but otherwise the postage must be pre-paid.

☞ If we have been correctly informed, there is not that irregularity about letters and papers going to the United States, that there is about their conveyance hence. tf

---

A CARD.

The subscriber, having been left destitute in Honolulu, and through misfortune been compelled to undergo an amputation of his left leg, returns his sincere thanks to all those merchants and others who have so generously subscribed $80,50 dollars for his benefit. He desires especially to acknowledge Dr. Lathrop's gratuitous surgical and medical aid.

JOHN GRACE,
Native of Pico, W. Islands.

Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1850. tf

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one, or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan's, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

---

Books, for Sale at the Chaplain's Study.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands. A few School Books, including "Webster's Spelling Book," "Union Spelling Book," "Smith's Grammar" and "Smith's Arithmetic," &c., &c.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum.	10,00

☞ Bound volumes of THE FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at the *Chaplain's Study.* A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1850. No. 2

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, FEB. 1, 1859,

Bell's Weekly Messenger,	Page 9
Visit of French Ship Bonite, &c., continued,	9, 10
Sir John Franklin,	1, 12, 15, 16
Death of W. B. Tappan, the Poet,	11
Late News from Arctic Ocean,	12
Examination of Mr. Fuller's School,	12
A Hint to Pursers in the U. S. Navy	12
Oregon, and California,	13
Loss of Four Greenland Whalers,	13
Facts for Scoffers and Sceptics,	14
Commercial Statistics, of Haw. Islands, for 1849,	14, 15
Father Matthew,	15
Deaths, Donations, &c.,	16

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

There has recently fallen into our possession a file of Bell's Messenger for 1814, with an occasional number for 1815. Those were stirring times. England was allied with the nations of continental Europe to put down Napoleon. He was banished to Elba, but on a sudden re-appears upon the theatre of action. Immense armies are speedily organized, and meet at Waterloo. The history of that period is familiar to our readers, but the best history fails to bring before the mind so vivid a picture as is presented in the pages of a weekly newspaper, and that paper edited with rare ability.

As we are not favored with regular files of newspapers fresh from the presses of Europe and the United States, it is certainly a good substitute to meet with a file of papers more than thirty years old. Buonaparte is the grand and prominent figure in the picture of that age.

In the paper for March 27th, 1814, the first of the file, we have a despatch of Lord Wellington, detailing a signal victory which the allied army had obtained over the French at Orthes, and then of a rapid march upon Bordeaux. Then follows a long list of the 'killed, wounded and missing.' The thanks of Parliament. Marshall Soult's proclamation to the French occupies a prominent place. Besides these important matters, the editor presents his readers with an ordinary supply of news, relating to deaths and disasters, bankruptcies and commercial affairs. It appears that patent medicines, producing wonderful cures, were remarkably in vogue at that period.

Our narrow limits will not of course permit us to make lengthy quotations, although on every page the eye falls upon interesting articles. The fall of Napoleon and his banishment to Elba, formed a fruitful theme for newspaper discussion. It was a theme which roused the poet Byron to touch his lyre. In a beautiful Ode addressed to Napoleon on his fall, and published in the Messenger of April 24th, we find these spirited lines:

The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur, home.
He dared depart, in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a dream!
His only glory was that hour
Of self upheld abandoned power.

But thou—from thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wrung—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weakness clung;
All evil spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart
To see thine own unstrung;
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing so mean.

And earth hath spilt her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard his own!
And Monarchs bow'd the trembling limb,
And thank'd him for a throne!
Fair Freedom! we may hold thee dear,
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!

It was during the year 1814, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, visited England, and were entertained in a style becoming royalty. In the columns of the Messenger we have a full report of their progress, and the splendid entertainments prepared on their account.

There were many sad accidents connected with the domestic affairs of the royal family of England, which found their way into the public journals. The aged and venerable George III, is afflicted with insanity; the Prince Regent, subsequently George IV, quarrels with his wife, and otherwise conducts himself in a manner that will forever associate the most dishonorable epithets with his name and memory.

At this period England was at war with the United States. In publishing an account of the burning of Washington by the British army, the editor remarks, that while it was proper to destroy "the dock yards, the arsenals, and the public treasury at Washington," yet the army went too far in destroying "the capitol and President's palace."—"Washington," remarks the editor, "is a capital city, rising in the woods of America; it is the temple, as it were, from which American civilization is to be produced. It is almost the only object of interest to travellers and strangers in that new and naked country; the capitol and President's palace were the pride of the Union, and their destruction therefore, inflicts a greater wound. To say all in a word, we would have preferred that these buildings had been spared, and the spoil only of the town, and the honor of the capture brought away by the conquerers."

The English might well congratulate themselves in being permitted to gratify their palates around a table spread for President Madison, and decorated with decanters of choice wines! "The champagne was in coolers—a fine desert set out on the sideboard, etc. So the British officers ordered in the supper, and Gen. Ross drank His Majesty's health at the head of the table with the President's wine!"

While the English politician was smiling over these facetious remarks, it must have been far different with ship-owners in Liverpool and London, as they glanced over Lloyd's list of British vessels captured by American privateers.

The most interesting numbers of the Messenger are those of the 9th of July and 15th of August, 1815, immediately subsequent to the battle of Waterloo.

Visit of the French sloop of war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

No. II.

The house of Mr. Forbes is in the midst of a garden, which seemed to have been somewhat neglected, and surrounded by a quick-set hedge of ki—the ki is a shrub with large leaves, and its root when cooked has the taste of calomel or burnt sugar. The natives formerly extracted a very strong liquor from it, but at present the Missionaries have prohibited, under severe penalties, the distillation of this root.

Mr. Forbes received us very cordially, and introduced us to his family, consisting of his wife, a native like himself, of the UnitedStates and two lovely children. Kapiolani joined us and very soon the bell called us to church.

The church of Kaawaloa is in every respect, like the houses of the country; it is a great shed in the form of a lofty cone, or rather, of a roof resting on the ground, the sides being supported by a frame held together by cords—for nails are not used in the construction of houses. This forms a sort of lattice work covered on the outside with the leaves of the pandanus, the cocoanut tree, or sugar cane. In the houses of the chiefs, the thatching is concealed by mats which line all the interior. The length of the church is about eighty feet, its width about forty, and its greatest height about fifty. It is capable of containing more than a thousand. About six hundred Islanders were kneeling or sitting upon coarse mats. A number of chairs had been placed for us near the minister's pulpit. It was interesting to see this multitude assembled to hear the word of Christ, where, scarcely fifty years before, they offered human victims to abominable di-

vinities. There are it is true, very few real christians among the natives, and almost all retain in the interior of their villages and of their houses, their absurd superstitions ; yet it is much to induce them to come occasionally to hear words too mystical, without doubt, and of which they understand nothing, but which contain lessons of christian morals so sublime, so simple and so well adapted to disclose to them, by degrees, the means of civilization. The men were on one side and the women on the other. No individual was admitted naked, but Mr. Forbes was obliged not to be too particular in respect to the form of the garment. For the most part, the men were enveloped in large pieces of native cloth in the manner of a cloak. Many of the women wore straw hats, and some were enveloped from head to foot in unbecoming cloaks such as English females still wear in the country. Individuals in the congregation had prayer books, printed at Honolulu and Lahaina in the Hawaiian language, and when according to the Presbyterian form, Mr. Forbes commenced singing the psalms of the ritual, voices, hesitating at first, and then more confident, accompanied that of the missionary. In fine, with the exception of some want of attention, occasioned no doubt by our presence ; with the exception of some enticing glances from the women near us, all passed off decently—but it was easy to percieve notwithstanding, that the great majority of the congregation were present by necessity. Kapiolani was arrayed in her best; her dress was of black satin, and she wore upon her head a cloak of native fabric as glossy almost as satin. She seemed to follow with attention the divine service in the book before her ; her countenance was not wanting in dignity, and a pair of battered spectacles on her nose, gave to her an appearance which even in Hawaii, appeared to us very singular.

On the morrow, I went to visit the village of Kealakeakua, accompanied by M. Eydoux surgeon of the corvette, and M. Hebert. To land with dry feet was impossible, and we were obliged to swim in some manner in order to reach the shore. This failed not to excite the mirthfulness of the population around us. It is certain that the customs of the country were much better adapted to the occasion than our own. A crowd of boys and girls immediately surrounded us. Although scarcely two miles distant from Kaawaloa, the population of Kealakeakua appeared to be far less under the influence of the missionary. We could perceive this without difficulty in the clothing of the islanders and in their conduct towards us. Here the *maro* was the only article of clothing worn by the men, and scarcely were the women better clad. But the manner in which the women received us, proved beyond a doubt, that their actions were not so immediately under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes as those of the inhabitants of Kaawaloa. They employed every possible art to attract our attention and to win our favor ; but it is true that the rings and necklaces distributed by these gentlemen to the prettiest, were not without influence upon their friendly dispositions.

The itch seemed to be a prevailing malady among them, almost all were more or less affected with it. This circumstance, joined to the copper color of their skin and to the sluttishness of their clothing, diminished very much the strength of their attractions. As the men that we had seen up to that time, seemed to have a preference for money and clothing, so the women at Kealakeakua appeared to have preserved the taste for toys noticed by the first navigators. A string of glass beads, a copper ring with a colored stone, filled them with joy.

Towards noon, the entire female population of Kealakeakua assembled to bathe in a small bay surrounded by lava rocks ; one rock served the bathers for a screen, and they plunged thence entirely naked, into the waves which were breaking upon the shore ; a plank, six or eight feet in length, and pointed at one end, enabled them to sustain themselves on the crest of the waves. It was indeed, a singular picture—a swarm of young women passing far out to sea, then returning with the swiftness of an arrow, borne upon the foaming crest of the surges which break with the noise of thunder on each side of the bay. I expected every moment to see them dashed against the sharp points of the rocks, but they avoided the danger with surprising address ; indeed, danger seemed to delight them, and they set it at defiance with a courage which astonished me. The least movement of their body gave to the plank which sustained them, the desired direction, and disappearing for a moment in the midst of the breakers, they very soon arose from the foam and returned at their ease to run the same race again. I saw a mother, who having placed her child, scarcely a year old, upon a plank two feet long, pushed it before her to a great distance, and then abandoning it to the fury of the waves, she followed, directing only now and then the plank which sustained it.

I had expected to see this population such as Capt. Cook found it, free and independent, and the contrast I avow, did not appear to me in favor of the present, when I afterwards saw these women covered with dirty rags.

The difficulties we had experienced in landing, suggested the idea of returning on board the Bonite in a canoe. We had been able to appreciate during the day, the advantages possessed by these light and easily worked canoes in a rough sea over our heavy boats. We entered a canoe of about fifteen feet in length and a foot or more in width. This canoe, like all those of the Pacific islands, had an out-rigger made of a piece of light wood and fixed parallel to the canoe by means of two transverse bars four or five feet in length. Our Indians waited for what is called a *calm*, that is the moment when the waves which usually succeed one another to the number of four or five, seem to cease for an instant, then they drew the canoe rapidly some distance from the shore, when springing upon their seats and paddling vigorously they were able before the next wave rolled in to gain such a distance that we experienced only two or three strong undulations. We reached the Bonite safe and sound.

The next day I spoke to Mr. Forbes concerning the extraordinary dexterity in swimming which I had observed on the preceding day among the natives. "You can have no adequate idea of it," he replied, "they are more at their ease in the water than on the land." To confirm this assertion, he related an adventure which seemed too interesting to be omitted here.

The natives in their canoes frequently pass over the channels which separate the different Islands of the archipelago. One day, a native accompanied by his wife and two small children, put off in a canoe from the northern point of Lanai with the design of landing on the southern part of Molokai, a distance of seven or eight leagues. When he had put to sea the weather was fine, but suddenly a dark cloud blackened the sky, a gale commenced and the sea became very rough. For a long time the skill with which the islander guided his frail skiff in the midst of the waves preserved it from being wrecked; but at length a sea broke the out-rigger and the canoe capsized. The children were too young to be able to swim. He seized them at the moment when the sea was about to swallow them up, and placed them upon the canoe, which being made of light wood floated, although bottom up. Then he and his wife swimming at its side, undertook to urge it along to the nearest shore. They were then near the middle of the channel.—After many hours of fatiguing exertion, and when they had almost reached the shore, they met a very strong current which urged them back into the open sea. To struggle against the force of the current would have been to expose themselves to certain death, they therefore decided to direct their canoe towards another part of the island. Yet the night came on and they began to feel cold. The woman was the first to complain of fatigue, but the desire so natural to escape death, and the sight of her children whose life depended upon the preservation of her own, gave her courage, and she continued to swim near her husband, pushing the canoe before them. Soon the poor children became fatigued, for they could not long cling to the round and polished surface of the canoe without a continued effort, and they were also chilled with cold. Soon they relinguished their hold, and fell one after the other, into the sea. Their parents seized them and placed them again upon the canoe, striving at the same time to encourage them. Alas! their strength was exhausted—their little hands could no longer retain their grasp, and the sea engulfed them for the third time. It was no longer necessary to think of preserving the canoe ; the parents therefore took the children upon their backs and swam towards the land which was scarcely visible in the darkness. An hour later, the woman discovered that the child which she was carrying was dead, and she broke forth into bitter lamentations. In vain did her husband persuade her to abandon the child and to take courage, pointing out to her the shore which now seemed near. The unhappy mother would not separate from her lifeless child, and she continued to carry her precious burden until she felt her strength nearly exhausted, when she told her husband that she must die, for she could swim no further ; yet, notwithstanding her husband's earnest entreaties, she would not relinquish her burden.—He then endeavored to sustain her with one hand and to swim with the other, but nature could not prolong the struggle, and she disappeared beneath the waves. The husband continued to swim on in sadness. The desire to save his surviving child alone sustained him. At length, after many hours of unspeakable hardship, and when almost dead,

he reached the shore. His first care was to embrace the son he had saved, for he alone remained to him of his beloved family. But on taking him into his arms, he perceived that he was dead, and he fell senseless upon the sand. He was discovered at day-break lying prostrate on the shore, by some fishermen. He revived, but he died soon after in consequence of his sufferings, and perhaps also, from grief. He had been in the water eighteen hours.

We were at Kealakeakua six days, visiting the natives at their houses and collecting such information as seemed to possess any interest. We were informed that Kapiolani together with Kaahumanu, wife of Kamehameha, was the first to embrace the christian religion, but her conversion was not very sincere at first. "For twelve years or more," said Mr. Forbes, "she was a very bad woman. She was constantly drunk and she had four or five husbands. Even after having received baptism, she retained two; and it was only in consequence of our expostulations that she came to the conclusion to have but one." At present she is a virtuous woman, and she has become the firmest defender of the moral and religious innovations on Hawaii. Kapiolani has given many proofs of great energy. It once happened that a sailor belonging to an American ship, was arrested and put in prison, having been convicted of the offence for which persons were sentenced to labor on the roads of Hawaii. The captain of the ship waited upon Kapiolani and threatened to fire the village unless the sailor should be instantly released.—"Here is my law," said Kapiolani, "the sailor shall pay the fine of fifteen dollars or he shall work four months on the roads—the same as his associate in guilt. Now if you have the force, fire the village; but while Kapiolani lives, her law shall be executed in her country." The captain was obliged to pay the fine, in order to obtain the release of the sailor.

In spite of all the zeal of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes—and the latter participates in all the labors of her husband—the number of real christians has scarcely increased in the district of Kealakeakua. Mr. Forbes being alone in this district, and his school at Kaawaloa demanding his uninterrupted attention, he has not the leisure to make distant excursions. Consequently his influence is scarcely felt at a short distance from Kaawaloa, and the natives retain almost all the superstitions of their old religion. I should have earnestly desired to visit those parts of the island where no missionaries reside, in order to see the natives in their nearest approaches to the primitive state; but my lot being found closely connected with that of the Bonite, even until my arrival at Manilla, it was necessary to be content with seeing only those parts where civilization has penetrated.

Kapiolani treated me with great kindness; she made me a present of a magnificent *kahile*, a sort of feather broom—among the chiefs this is a token of authority. She invited me to visit her house at the lower village, and also the one she was building at the upper village. The latter has the advantage of being near the missionary, and it has assumed a certain European aspect. There was building on the same lot a stone house of two stories. Her house in the lower village, with the exception of the doors and windows, which have been enlarged, continues the same that it was before the discovery of the island. As a general thing, the houses of the natives are sufficiently comfortable; the floors are commonly covered with mats excellently braided, upon which they spread a bed of dry ferns. Formerly there was but a single room in a house, and that was used for a dining room, drawing room and bed chamber. The missionaries are now persuading the people to make divisions in their houses, and for this purpose they generally employ large curtains of *tapa* or of English calico. These separations form the sleeping apartments. The bed is composed of a great number of mats laid one upon another, so as to form an estrade, the coarsest being placed at the bottom. This place is *tabu* (prohibited) to all the world.

Near Kapiolani's house is the tomb of her husband—a large stone edifice with a roof of boards. This man was a powerful and very rich chief; but at his death, a son that he had by his first wife, took from Kapiolani almost all that she held from him, and she is now comparatively poor.

A few calabashes for *poi*, (fermented paste made of taro,) one or two *kahiles*, sometimes a line and some paddles, constitute the entire furniture of a Hawaiian house. Fish slightly salted and very often raw, and poi, comprise their principal food. I took a notion to taste of poi, but it seemed detestable. It possesses the color and consistence of starch and an acid taste is very perceptible. At Kealakeakua butcher's meat is never eaten. All that Europeans can find here to sustain animal life, are fowls, pigs, cocoa-nuts and a few kinds of fruits.

The importation of intoxicating liquors are prohibited; we could however perceive that the islanders are not destitute of the fondness for ardent spirits, which has been observed, exists among all nations. Even the women opened their mouths with avidity to receive the brandy which we gave them. The islanders as a general thing, are restrained from giving themselves up to their old practices not by conviction of truth, but from fear of punishment. Whenever occasion offers they hasten to throw off the yoke which has been imposed upon them. Four or five months before, Kauikeaouli, King of the Sandwich Islands, with a part of his court, made a visit to Hawaii, and he gave himself up to excesses in which not only those who accompanied him took part, but the whole population of Kealakeakua also. Neither Kapiolani nor Mr. Forbes ventured to make the least remonstrance—they waited impatiently in their houses until the country should be delivered from the presence of the wicked.

Sir John Franklin.—An English paper states that the Rev. Dr. Scoresby delivered a lecture last month in England, "On the Hopes and Fears concerning the absent Arctic Expeditions." The lecturer, who has explored these regions himself, and whose father made several important discoveries in arctic navigation, first entered into an historical account of the different discoveries made in these parts, and then entered into the more immediate subject of the lecture. He (Dr. S.) is of opinion that the hopes of Sir John Franklin and his company ought yet to outweigh the fears, for many reasons; first, because the first summer they were out has been proved to have been a bad one for making researches in those seas, which would of course delay them; secondly, that Sir J. Franklin, knowing that this would be the last expedition that in all probability would be sent out, would naturally endeavor to make the most of it; and thirdly, that although he only carried out provisions for three years, yet when seeing that he was likely to be longer detained he would lesson the quantity of victuals served out to the men, as one half the full quantity allowed is sufficient to keep men in health, and therefore he was not likely to suffer on that account, saying nothing of the occasional supply of seals, birds, &c., which abound in those regions. The lecturer also showed from a map the different places where he supposed they could quarter safely for the winter. He thought, however, after all, that if we received no intelligence from them before the end of the autumn, the chances in their favor would be greatly lessened.—[Boston Transcript.

Death of W. B. Tappan.—This Christian poet, whose name is associated with some of our most familiar hymns, has been called to that "peaceful rest" which was so often the theme of his song. He died at Needham, Mass., on Monday last, of cholera, after an illness of but eleven hours.

Mr. Tappan was truly a good man, humble, affectionate, sincere, benevolent, devoted. He loved Christ, His people, and His cause. He was particularly interested in Sabbath-schools, to which he consecrated, not his time only, but some of the choicest productions of his genius. At the time of his death he was a General Agent of the A. S. S. Union which office he had held for several years.

The impression which Mr. Tappan made upon all who knew him, was that of quiet, unassuming, but deep and fervent piety. He breathed much of the spirit of Christ and of heaven.

As a poet he did not hold the first rank even among the poets of his own country and time. His reputation had been better if he had written less. A ready faculty of improving incidents, hints, allusions and affections, betrayed him into a passion for turning everything into rhyme, so that instead of clothing the passing event, however trivial, with a rich and shining garb of spiritual philosophy, he sometimes gave only a jingling narration of the event itself. Yet he had in his heart the well-spring of poetry, which ever and anon bubbled up and sparkled in the sunlight, and poured forth life and sweetest melody. Enough that his memory will be embalmed in the affections of the Church, when at the opening of public worship they sing,

"Holy be this, as was the place
To him of Padan-aram known;"

or, meditating on a Saviour's passion, find utterance in that pensive strain,

"'Tis midnight—and on Olive's brow,
The star is dimmed that lately shone;"

or, when assembled to pray for the coming of Christ's kingdom, they raise the triumphant anthem,

'Wake! Isles of the South, your redemption is near!'

or, when in the midst of storms and trials, they seize the lay of comfort and hope,

"There is an hour of hallowed peace,"

or rise exultingly towards the world of "hallowed peace,"

"Where purity with love appears,
And bliss without alloy;
And they who oft have sown in tears
Shall reap again in joy."

N. Y. Independent, July, 1849.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1850.

Late News from Arctic Ocean.

Cruise of the 'Nancy Dawson'—discovery of new Islands—party start overland for Baffin's Bay, and death of Capt. Shadden.

By a late arrival from California, Mr. Shannon arrived as passenger, who was recently chief-officer of the 'Nancy Dawson.' He reports as follows—

The Nancy Dawson, the Royal Thames Yatch Schooner, owned by her commander, Capt. R. Shadden, and manned by twenty-four seamen, left China in April, and touched at Loo Choo Islands, where they saw Dr. Bettleheim. While there one of the seamen fractured his arm on firing a salute on the Queen's birth-day, which was amputated by Dr. Bettleheim. On the 4th of July, the vessel left the Russian settlement at Kamscthaka, and on the 18th entered the Arctic Ocean. On the following day visited Kotsebue's Sound, where H. M. S. 'Herald' and 'Plover,' were at anchor. These vessels immediately got under weigh, and the Herald stood to the westward, towards the Asiatic coast. Previously, however, a boat expedition was fitted out from the vessels, composed of the Herald's launch, (the Owen,) the Plover's pinnace, and two whale boats. This expedition stood to the north, along the American coast, in company with the Nancy Dawson. They parted in the fog, to the north of Icy Cape. The Nancy Dawson went as far north as 72°, and experienced heavy gales of wind, which drove the ice so as almost to wedge up the passage, and at one time it was feared the vessel would not escape. The Nancy Dawson at length rounded Point Barrow, and entered Elson's Bay, where she fell in with the boats. The boats reached a point eighty miles east of Point Barrow. Lieut. Pullen of the Plover, and Mr. Hooper, mate of the Plover, with a company of about fifteen men, and sixty days provision, embarked in the two whale boats, to proceed as far as possible by water, and then to get over land with all possible despatch to England, by way of Baffin's Bay.

We now return to the Herald's cruise.—She reached the 73° north, and on the 17th day of August, in latitude 71 16, and west longitude 174 45, discovered a group of Islands. All the vessels again made Kotsebue's Sound, the place of rendezvous. At that place the Plover is wintering. The Herald and the Nancy Dawson, left the Sound on the 1st of Oct., just as the ice was beginning to make. Both vessels steered for Mazatlan, Mexico. From thence the Herald went on a surveying cruise up the Gulf of California, and the Nancy Dawson left for England, under command of Mr. Hill, master of the Herald. At Mazatlan, died Capt. Shedden, of the Nancy Dawson, which vessel was owned and fitted out by him. She had been about two and a half years from England, having visited all the ports of importance between England and Bhering's Straits, via Cape of Good Hope.

Most sincerely do we regret to add that no report is brought in any way relating to Sir John Franklin.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—In several late papers from the United States we notice articles relating to the probability that Sir John Franklin and his fellow explorers may yet return. Intelligence has been received at the British Admiralty, through the master of an English whaler, that "two of the ships had been frozen up for four years on the west side of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the other two had been frozen up on the east side for one year; that the two ships which had been there the longest, had tried to get beyond Cape Rennell, but not being able, had come into Prince Regent's Inlet to winter, where the ice had not broken up since—and that the Indians had been on board all the four ships in March last, and they were then all safe."

This report is founded upon the statement of certain Indians, who made their report "without special questioning." This intelligence is furnished by the owner of the whale ship, residing at Hull, England, who writes the Secretary of the Admiralty under date of Oct. 4th. Until something more definite shall be heard, we may certainly cherish the pleasing hope that the long lost adventurers may yet return and report to the world the narrative of their trials. We can scarcely imagine an event which Englishmen would hail with greater joy and national enthusiasm; and we are confident that Americans, and other nations, will cordially unite in a general burst of generous and heart-felt delight.

Examination of Mr. Fuller's School—It may be a fancy of ours, but a School Examination is among the most choice delights that sweeten our cup of human happiness.—What more interesting than to witness the improvement and development of the minds of children and youth? At each successive examination you can mark their progress.—The High School under Mr. Fuller's instruction, is among the pleasing features in the educational aspect of affairs in Honolulu.—The average attendance has been about thirty five, embracing pupils engaged in the various studies pursued in the best academies of the United States, and unless our memory has proved treacherous, the standing of the scholars would favorably compare with that of the scholars of the same age elsewhere.—In the department of sketching natural scenery and maps, great neatness and skill were displayed. The interludes of singing gave a gratifying variety to the performances.—While referring thus to drawing and singing we would not have the inference drawn, that the severer studies were slighted. When the young gentlemen were heard to declaim in the language of Lord Chatham, Daniel Webster, and other orators, it made the youthful blood again course through the veins of not a few of the spectators who had received their education in the schools of England and the United States. One feature of the school was apparent, that pupils of Hawaiian extraction, fairly maintained an equality in point of scholarship with those who could boast that they were of Americo-Anglo-Saxon descent.

Viewing the school with a pedagogue's eye, we might perhaps discern some defects that a little care would readily remove, but our columns are not the place to point them out. Most sincerely we desire to call the attention of parents and the friends of education in Honolulu, to the importance of rendering Mr. Fuller a generous and cordial support. We moreover hope the day is not far distant when some beautiful site in Honolulu, or its environs, will be adorned with a school edifice that shall prove a temple of knowledge to the youth of our prosperous town. An institution, such as we would have, would in an eminent degree exalt the tone of education here, and reflect true glory upon our community. Who will second the movement?

A Hint to Pursers in the U. S. Navy.—Some years since, a worthy sailor, native of Finland, but serving on board a United States' vessel of war, was left at the Hospital in Honolulu. After recovering his health, another "States' vessel" took him away. On his arrival home he was subject to unnecessary expense in collecting his wages, which he alludes to in the following language, copied from a letter which we have just received from him, bearing date New York, Nov. 24, 1848.

"Leaving Valparaiso we touched at Rio, and arrived in Norfolk, Va. in the beginning of March. The 10th I went on shore. You are not aware that the Purser on board the — charged on my account all the bills, amounting to near $300, relating to my expenses while in the Hospital. Coming on shore in the United Siates, I repaired to

Washington to claim my wages, and was detained there a fortnight, and after I was finally paid off, I found I was about $50 short of what I expected, for my case would not admit of any allowance for travelling expenses. This I have mentioned, that if such a case should come under your notice, I know of no better way to avoid the difficulties, than when asked to sign the accounts, refuse to do it. The United States Government makes allowance for the sick, and expects every purser to be acquainted with the rules and regulations of the navy, so as to be able to settle the bills of a sick man."

☞ That this sailor did not make an improper use of his money when it came into his hands, the reader may learn by referring to "The Friend" for March, 1849—See p. 21.

Oregon.—We have received intelligence from Oregon to 22d of Oct. We rejoice to learn that the interests of education are substantially cared for by the prominent men of the country. An act has passed the Legislature incorporating the Klackamus county Female Seminary, to be located in Oregon City. Tualatin Academy has also been incorporated. A good Common School law has also passed the Legislature. By an act of the United States Congress the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of every township are appropriated to create a School fund.

Writes the Rev. Mr. Atkinson—

"Our citizens have been returning from California, both by land and sea, almost weekly since you left. Some have again gone to the mines, but the tendency is now to dwell at home and improve the lands. Many return in poor health. Frequently we hear of deaths of Oregonians. But few emigrants have come into this valley. Three hundred soldiers are quartered in town. Rents are very high. Little cabins command $30 per month," etc. etc.

Murder of Missionaries.—The London Church and State Gazette states that Dr. Bettleheim and his family have all been murdered at the capital of Loo Choo, where they were residing. Dr. Bettleheim, who went to Loo Choo under the auspices of the Bishop of London, was a native of Hungary, was originally of the Jewish persuasion, and was educated for the surgical profession, but afterwards joined the Church of England.—He was a young man of much talent, and no inconsiderable experience. His wife was a native of London, and it is said that they had two children. The disastrous fate which has fallen upon them is said to have visited the Roman missionaries also.

We copy the above remarks from the N. Y. Observer of Nov. 18, 1848. The statement in regard to the murder of the missionaries must be erroneous, for the U. S. ship Preble visited Loo Choo in the spring of 1849 and at that date Dr. Bettleheim and family were enjoying good health. The Loo Choo Islands are under the Japanese Government, and the local authorities of the Islands are extremely jealous of foreign influence, so much so, that Dr. Bettleheim is exceedingly restricted in his missionary labors. The common people were prohibited from even selling him articles in the market. If he attempted to hold intercourse with them in the streets, they would run from him through fear of the government, although it was his belief that the common people would "have heard him gladly."

Efforts to support Religion in California.—We quote as follows from private letters of the Rev. Dr. Hunt, dated San Francisco, Dec. 20th.

"A church is also being erected for myself, 25 by 50 feet, on Jackson street above Stockton. I have been raising subscriptions both for the lot and the building, and have raised between 6 and $7,000. I hope to dedicate the church by the first Sabbath in January, 1850. The Rev. Mr. Mines (Episcopal,) has now a church edifice. Dr. Ver Mehr has one erecting—the Methodists have one, the Baptists another, so that mine will complete the fifth. Five months since we had not one! This rapid growth is in keeping with the city and state. The Presbyterians have a small church on the way from the States, and like ourselves, have no service on the Sabbath at present."

At Sacramento City there are four church organizations, viz. among the Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Episcopalians.

The estimated population of San Francisco is from 20 to 30,000. Sacramento City from 8 to 10,000. Total of the Territory over 100,000.

According to recent intelligence from California, much sickness prevails throughout the country—the rains render the country almost impassable. The tide of immigration flows in unabated. Sixty-seven vessels are reported in the Boston papers, as having left the Atlantic States for San Francisco in the month of October.

Loss of Four Greenland Whalers.—This season has been one of the most disastrous on record to the whaling vessels. Intelligence has already been received of the entire destruction of four; and rumor has it that others have shared a like fate. These four are—the Superior, 400 tons burden, belonging to Peterhead; the Lady Jane, 390 tons, Captain Paterson, of Newcastle; the Prince of Wales, 380 tons, of Hull; and a large American ship, Mc Lellan,—the whole crushed to pieces by the icebergs. The particulars are thus described: "On the 12th of June last, three of the above named vessels were fishing in company with eight other vessels in Melvelle Bay, Davis's Straits. Four days previous the gales had been frequent and terrific, and the sea tempestuous in the extreme. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon an alarm was raised of the floating ice setting upon them. So suddenly did it bear down, and with such force and immense masses, that the Superior, the Lady Jane, and the American ship McLellan of New London, had not the slightest chance of escaping it, and were speedily cut in pieces. The first vessel destroyed was the Superior, and immediately afterward the Lady Jane was literally cut in two, the masts at the same time falling overboard, and in less than two hours not a vestige of the ship was seen so completely had the ice covered her.—From the time the Lady Jane was first struck to the time she disappeared, the crew, consisting of fifty souls, succeeded in securing the seven boats belonging to the ship, together with some clothing and provisions. As to the American vessel, although dreadfully shattered, the crew, aided by those belonging to the Superior and Lady Jane, made an effort to keep her afloat. After remaining in the ice till the 16th, and finding all attempts to save the vessel abortive, the provisions were divided and the crews got the boats ready and launched them, and at 7 o'clock P. M., with the wind N. E., and clear weather, they sailed southward along the edge of the ice, sometimes having to encounter large fields of ice, which caused them to drag the boats over it to gain the open sea. Captain Paterson's party made land on the 19th, though the weather was thick and foggy, and after each boat's crew had obtained refreshments, they set sail again and made for the nearest Danish settlement, keeping the land in view as they proceeded. Thus exposed to the weather, sometimes rowing and sometimes sailing, and contending with heavy falls of snow and gales of wind, they succeeded in gaining Opernawick. Leaving two boats with their crews, Captain Paterson proceeded with the other five boats, all of which reached Lively, another settlement of the Danes, 500 miles from Melville Bay, June 29, where they were kindly received, and every hospitality shown them, as far as the means in possession of the natives could afford. The unfortunate crews of the other vessels were, we are happy to say, equally successful; not a life was lost, and they eventually gained the latter-named settlement in safety, whence they were forwarded to the Orkney Islands by the first vessel that touched the settlement. The Prince of Wales, whaler, was wrecked in another part of the Davis' Straits, under precisely similar circumstances. She was caught by the huge masses of ice, cutting her up in a very short time, the crew barely having time to save their boats. They gained the Orkney Islands in safety, and have, ere now, we trust, reached their respective homes. It is worthy of remark that one of the above vessels was the oldest whaler in the Greenland service—the Lady Jane; she had been employed in the fisheries nearly 70 years. The destruction of the four ships is computed at a loss of nearly £50,000.—[John O'Groat's Journal.

Yankees in Russia.—Major T. S. Brown, Chief Engineer of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, has made an engagement with the Czar of Russia, to take the place of the late Maj. Whistler in the superintendence of the great railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow.—Maj. Brown is to receive $12,000 a year, with some perquisites which will swell his salary to $15,000, and the engagement is to be continued for five years. He will take his departure on or about the first of next month. The grading of the whole line of railroad (nearly 500 miles) is completed, but only about 18 miles have been laid. All the necessary iron is on the road, and so are the locomotives and cars.

Facts for Scoffers and Sceptics.

The old proverb runs, "one fact is worth a thousand arguments." It would be folly to think of arguing with scoffers and sceptics, with any hope of leading them to adopt common-sense and reasonable views upon religion, yet it often happens, that they will stumble upon facts that shut their mouths and compel them to cease, for a time, their impudent railing against Christianity. We commend the following to their consideration:

The Malay's Test of Honor.—A new England sea-captain, who visited "India beyond the Ganges," was visited by a Malay Merchant, a man of cosiderable property, and asked if he had any Tracts he could part with. The American, at a loss how to account for such a singular request from such a man, inquired "What do you want of Tracts?—you cannot read a word of them." "True, but I have a use for them, nevertheless. Whenever one of your countrymen, or an Englishman, calls on me to trade, I put a Tract in his way, and watch him. If he reads it soberly and with interest, I infer that he will not cheat me; if he throws it aside with contempt or a profane oath, I have no more to do with him—*I cannot trust him!*"

Anecdote of Dr. Mason.—To a young infidel, who was scoffing at Christianity, because of the misconduct of its professors, said the Doctor—"Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an *infidel* went astray from the path of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then, don't you see," said the Doctor, "that by expecting the professors of Christianity to be *holy*, you admit it to be a *holy religion*, and that is the highest compliment in your power." The infidel was silent!

A Hindoo's notion of the Sabbath.—Rev. Dr. Stenkopff relates that an English sailor in Calcutta had gone on shore one Sunday to perform some work. While he was engaged in it, a Hindoo observing him, said to him, "Do you call yourself a Christian?" To which he replied that he did. "Why" said the Hindoo, "does your God require you to work on the Sabbath day?" To which he did not attempt to make an answer; but, on returning to the vessel, he found these questions incessantly recur to his mind, till they brought him on his knees to acknowledge his ignorance and sin; and from that moment he dated his conversion to God.

Importance of Supporting Religious Worship.—Last Sabbath evening, in the Tabernacle, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Thomson, said that some years since, the majority of the people in a village in Massachusetts declared they would dispense with religious worship. Property consequently declined in value, and the habits and character of the people speedily degenerated. After the disastrous experiment was satisfactorily tried, the observance of the Sabbath and public worship of God were resumed, and the moral character and prosperity of the place were again visible. A shrewd and energetic, but worldly man in a manufacturing town gave sundry lots of land for the erection of churches. Three things, he said, were requisite for such a place; an abundance of water, good air and plenty of orthodox preaching. Some leading men in Lowell have remarked, that if every church in that city should be destroyed, it would well repay the manufacturers to rebuild them, even at an expense of $100,000.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Statement of Imports, Export Duties, &c., at the Port of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, for the year ending December 31, 1849.

Description of Goods.	Gross invo. value.	Gross duties.	Value Re-exported.	Return duties.	Nett consump'.	Nett duties.
Goods paying 5 pr. ct. duty,	603,403.64	30,174.06	70,222.60	2,818.68	533,181.04	27,355.38
Spirits, Wines, etc.,	43,328.03	191,944.93	18,879.47	109,279.48	24,448.56	82,665.45
Imported by Consuls, Missions, etc., free of duty,	74,890.20				74,890.20	
By whale ships, under the $200 provision—Free,	8,117.57				8,117.57	
	729,739.44	222,118.99	89,102.07	112,098.16	640,637.37	110,020.83
Deduct spirits, wines, and goods, etc., now in bond, and which will probably be exported, estimated at			18,000.00	44,000.00	18,000.00	44,000.00
	729,739.44	222,118.99	107,102.07	156,098.16	622,637.37	66,020.83

IMPORTS *for the year* 1849, *amounting, as per table, to* $729,739.44—*were* IMPORTED *from the following countries, viz.:—*

United States of America	$239,246.42
California	131,505.89
Great Britain	44,578.11
British Colonies	52,821.59
China	95,787.27
Chile	87,356.05
France	23,455.78
Tahiti	19,340.27
Columbia River	12,672.38
Hamburg	9,723.58
Petropaulovskoi	6,622.83
Mazatlan, Manilla, Panama, Bremen Sea, &c., &c.	6,629.27
	$729,739.44

DOMESTIC EXPORTS *from Honolulu, for the year* 1849:—

Sugar,	653,820 lbs., at 5 c.,	$32,691.00
Molasses	41,235 gals., " 25 c.,	10,308.75
Coffee	28,231 lbs., " 10 c.,	2,823.10
Salt	2,866 bbls., " $1	2,866.00
Lime	906½ " " $2	1,813.00
Beef	158 " " $12	1,896.00
Hides	2,512 lbs., " $2 each	5,024.00
Tallow	17,403 lbs., at 6 c.,	1,044.18
Goat Skins	31,488 " 20 c. ea.,	6,297.60
Irish Potatoes	858 bbls " $3	2,574.00
Sweet do.,	306 " " $1,50	459.00
Onions $1,246.25, Pumpkins $200.50 Limes $115.75, Lime Juice $153 Pickles $260, Oranges $704,50		2,680.00
Butter	994 lbs., " 37½ c.,	372.75
Hay	35 tons, " $50	1,750.00
Coal	464 baskets " 25 c.,	116.00
Wood	30 cords " $10	300.00
Wool	1,000 lbs. " 12½ cts.	125.00
Coral Stone		440.00
Furniture		1,520.56
Mules	12, at $30 each	360.00
Horses	4, " $100 "	400.00
Sheep	50, " $3 "	150.00
Turkeys	500, " 75 c. "	375.00
Clothing*		1,290.25
Koa Shingles, Timber and Boards, and 8 House Frames		10,809.90
Eggs, Melons, Beans, Arrow Root, Brooms, Poi, Corn, Mustard Seed, Bacon, Dried Beef, Sausages, Yams, &c., &c.		1,257.65
		$89,743.74

* The cloth from which the clothing was made, and most of the timber of the house frames, is foreign produce.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Receipts, &c., at the Custom House, Port of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, for the years 1843–4–5–6–7–8–9.

Years.	Gross value of mports.	Gro. duties.	Re-exported.	Return duties.	Nett amounts.	Nett duties.	Transit duties	Harbor ducs.	Total nett receipts.
1843,	222,383.38	6,701.84	66,618.17	1,670.41	156,565.21	5,270.74	239.31	2,958.33	8,468.38
1844,	350,357.12	10,326.13	60,054.06	1,501.34	289,969,77	8,970.13	411.60	4,881.33	14,263.56
1845,	546,941.72	21,563.94	67,010.93	2,098,82	471,319,78	19,465.12	734.01	4,890.83	25,189.96
1846,	598,382.24	53,447.78	62,325.74	21,667.02	536,056.50	31,780.76	20.56	4,705.32	36,506.64
1847,	710,138.52	101,512.25	55,208.07	56,991.17	653,930.45	44,521.08	184.93	4,095.24	48,801.25
1848,	605,618.73	142,357.73	33,551.55	90,148.27	572,067,18	52,209.46	264.52	3,094.96	55,568 94
1849,	729,739.44	222,118.99	198,102.07	156,098.16	622,637.37	66,020.83	235.13	5,687.53	71,943.49

Gross Receipts at the Custom Houses of Oahu, Maui, and Kauai, for the Year ending December 31, 1849.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Import duties	66,020.83
Transit duties	235.13
Harbor dues	5,687,53
Stamps	2,726.88
Fines and Forfeitures	40.70
Interest	528.24
Storage	2,124.44
	$77,363.75

HARBOR MASTER, HONOLULU—

Shipping & discharging Seamen	1,153.00
Stamps	1,286.00
	$79,802.75

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Import duties	1,101.22
Transit duties	30.16
Stamps	724.50
Anchorage dues	500.00
Light	76.32
Canal	62.00
Shipping and discharging Seamen	836.50
	$3,330.70

HILO, HANALEI, AND KEALAKEAKUA—

Stamps, &c.,	97.87
Amount at Honolulu (bro't over)	79,802.75
	$83,231.32

Whaleships entered at the Ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, during the year 1849.

	Lahaina.	Honolulu.
American	153	108
French	—	7
Bremen	1	4
British	—	1
	154	120
		154
Total		274

Amount of Domestic Produce furnished as Supplies to Shipping.

Honolulu.		Lahaina.	
Ships of War and Gov. Vessels, estimated	$4,000	Domestic Produce exported, (mostly Potatoes,) about	$14,000
134 Merchant Vessels, say $80 each	10,720	154 Whalers, say $250 each	38,500
108 Whalers (inside) " 250 "	27,000	14 Merchant Vessels, $80 each	1,120
	$41,720		$53,620

*** Total Value of Domestic Produce exported to Foreign Markets; and furnished to Foreign Vessels from the Hawaiian Islands, for the year 1849—Estimated, $190,000

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The news of the probable safety of this celebrated polar navigator has been received with great pleasure by all. In fact, we question, whether in England itself, a stronger interest has been felt for him than in the U. States. Our millions of newspaper readers have been made familiar with his history, and with the object for which he has exposed himself, his officers and crews to four rigorous winters. During this long period he has been shut out from all civilized society, and nearly so from all human beings; his ships enclosed in ice, with misery and starvation staring him in the face.

In case the late accounts received by the whaling ships from the Esquimaux are true, that two large ships have been for four years frozen up in Regent's Inlet, and that these ships are Sir John Franklin's, what means have they to escape? All who are familiar with the polar regions, (we mean through books, as we presume few of our readers have had personal experience there), know that their great straits and channels are sometimes closed with ice for years. That when from an unusual cold season this ice does not break up, the following winter renders it more solid. This sometimes follows for several seasons, when a barrier of ice is formed of such magnitude, that it remains for years impassable; in fact, great channels and inlets are sometimes rendered so, and even the open coasts are unapproachable for a century. A few facts will sustain this assertion.

About a century and a half ago, the eastern coast of Greenland was approachable; it is laid down in all old maps, and was, no doubt, visited by whaling ships alike with other parts of this inhospitable region. But in late times, or since the period named, the immense barriers of ice, piled mountains high, have prevented all approach to the coast. Captain Scoresby explored the coast from Cape Farewell as far North as 65°, when he was obliged to leave it and pass round to the 70th deg. before he could again approach it, when he found no difficulty in his further progress northward. Captain Graah, who was sent out by the Danish Government some 20 years since, expressly to trace the coast and explore eastern Greenland in search of the ancient Danish colony, known as "Lost Greenland," made every effort with his ships and boats to reach the coast, but could not for the ice. Lancaster Sound was never entered until Capt. Perry passed up it in one of his explorations in search of a north west passage. It has been passed by repeatedly, by ships, during two centuries, but being choked up with ice during this period, navigators knew not the existence of such a sound or strait as opened itself to Captain Perry. The same ignorance existed with regard to other openings. For a long period they would remain closed, and a mild season, attended by favorable winds would alone open them.

Our fears now are, that Prince Regent's Inlet having been shut up for four successive years, the probability of its opening again becomes less every year. The fact that Capt. Ross's ships, which were sent to relieve Sir John Faanklin, having been enclosed in the ice in the same Inlet for a year, (according to the Esquimaux), seems to favor this view. They were described by the Esquimaux as being on the opposite side of the Inlet; but their situation is as perilous as that of the ships they went to rescue.—The question now is, what can be done for these daring but unfortunate men, to rescue them from their situation. The present season is, of course, too late, nor can we now expect Sir John and his crew can reach England, even if all the accounts we have received are true. We beg, therefore, to submit the following plan for the consideration of our Government.

Early in the Spring of next year send a vessel with coal to the Danish settlement at Cope Farewell, on the southern coast of Greenland, and another to Disco Island, on the eastern shore of Baffin's Bay, in the 70th degree of latitude, or at some point on the opposite shore. Reckoning Sydney as one station for coals, there would then be three ports from which a steamer could get her supplies. As early, then, as practicable, send a steam *propeller* with a screw so constructed that it might be shipped or unshipped as necessities might require. At Sydney, in Nova Scotia, she might take her supply of coals to carry her to Greenland, she would wait till the season was sufficiently advanced to proceed. She might then proceed to Lancaster Sound and endeavor to reach Prince Regent's Inlet. In case this should prove impracticable, two parties should then be formed to proceed on the ice on the eastern and western shores of the Inlet in search of the missing ships; and in case they are found, to conduct them to the steamer in Barrow's Straits or Lancaster Sound, if she should not have approached nearer. If it is impracticable to proceed northward through Prince Regent's Inlet, and equally so to proceed southward toward Melleville Island, with the hope of reaching Hudson's Straits in their ships, the only alternative will be to take the shortest cut by land across Cockburn's Island to some point on Baffin's Bay, say at Pon's Bay, where the northern whaling vessels stop. Here as well as at other places, provisions should be placed, and stakes stuck up at all prominent points indicating where the provisions are to be found. We have no means for knowing whether an overland journey is practicable at the place mentioned, but as the distance from Prince Regent's Inlet to Baffin's Bay does not exceed 250 miles, it does not seem so unsurmountable when the lives of a hundred men or more are at stake. The expense of such an expedition would be trifling, and we have no doubt that competent officers can be found who will gladly embark in so praiseworthy an undertaking. Hundreds of daring seamen, too, would at once offer their services.—[Providence Journal.

Father Mathew at the Massachusetts Blind Asylum.—By invitation of Dr. Howe, Superintendent of the Perkins Asylum for the Blind, Father Mathew visited the Institution on Thursday, in company with several friends, and was highly delighted. There are between 80 and 90 blind persons at this excellent institution. Among the number are two blind boys, *twins* about nine years old, with flaxen hair. They are from the State of Maine, and arrived at the Asylum only a few days since. They were hardly tame, or easy, so long had they run wild at home. Father Mathew was particularly interested in Laura Bridgman, the *deaf*, *dumb* and *blind* girl, having never witnessed such a case before. On being informed that she was shaking hands with Father Mathew, Laura expressed great pleasure, by her animation. He presented her with a temperance medal and she wrote on paper in reply, "I thank you most sincerely for the medal; we are all very glad to see Father Mathew." He thanked her, and remarked, "I shall keep the writing and put it in a frame, and take it home with me to Ireland." Eighteen of the scholars expressing a wish to take the pledge, it was administered to them with great interest, and each received a medal and certificate, with which they were much delighted.—[Boston Traveller.

New Line of Steamers.—The steamships Sarah Sands and New Orleans have been purchased and despatched for the Pacific, by J. Howard & Son, who are thus establishing another line between Panama and San Francisco. There will doubtless be business sufficient for two lines, though prices will probably fall in consequence of the opposition. We hear that Messrs. Everett & Co. are to be the agents at San Francisco,—*Polynesian.*

☞ We have been informed that the Post Master General in London, was about to order that a sealed mail bag for the Hawaiian Islands, be made up there, every month, to come by way of Panama and San Francisco.

American Consul for the Port of Honolulu.—Elisha H. Allen, Esquire, of Maine, was appointed Consul, as above, on the 18th of October last, and we hear was to have left the United States for these Islands in December.

☞ If Sir John Franklin should make his appearance, the friends of Mesmerism will keep a Jubilee !

The Manchester Guardian contains a long account of the second interview between Mr. Haddock, a friend of Sir John Franklin, and the Bolton clairvoyante. She professed to have had interviews with Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross, described their position in the ice, with sundry other minutiæ. She said she had had some refreshment with Sir John Franklin, who had his provisions in thick tin boxes. He had also some hard meat in a big tub. Sir John, she said, would be out of the ice in less than nine months.—That it was ten minutes past eleven by Sir John's time ; and a quarter past ten (a good while after) by Sir James Ross' time. That she went a good way further than Sir John Ross, where it was very dark, and the stars went round and did not twinkle, but she was sure it was quite ridiculous to attempt to find a road for ships over there. That she found Sir John in a house made of large blocks of ice, about nine yards from the ship. That Sir John had been a great way over the country, but had returned to his ships. That Sir John had seen the natives, but not Sir James Ross ; and that there were two ships on their way home, which would bring good news. The statements of this girl have excited great interest all over the country.

Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel.—The author of the admirable "Essay on the Union of Church and State," has united himself with the Baptists, been re-baptized, and become the minister of a congregation in Gray's Inn Road, London.

DIED.

In Honolulu, on Sunday morning, Jan 6, at the U. S Hospital, Mr. Abram T. Alfress, of Bristol, Ct. where his family now resides. He came from San Francisco on board the Flavius, and died three days after his arrival. His remains were deposited in the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery.

Also, 6th, Mr. Smith, belonging to Oregon.

Also, 18th, at the U. S. Hospital, Dennis Rich, a seaman, and native of Palmyra, N. Y., who belonged to the Preble. He shipped on board the vessel at Callao

Also, 20th, Mr. John Beatty, (tinman,) aged 43, belonging to the city of New York. He had been for 14 years a resident on the Islands.

At Lahaina, Dec. 16, at the hospital, of consumption, Mr. Albert S. Harding, belonging to Newport, R. I. but had been a resident of Lahaina for two years.

Also, Dec. 31, at the hospital, Ezekiel Cuffee, from the American whale ship John Elizabeth, Capt. W. M. Chapel.

On board the English brig Spencer, off Honolulu, Jan. 21, Mr. Daniel Lynch, of London, a passenger from California.

At Honolulu, on board schooner Lola, Jan, 25, Mr. George Suvrp, of New York city. He came passenger in the ship Samoset from the United States. ☞ Papers in New York please copy;

Also, 28th, at the U. S. hospital, Mr. Frederick Dunn, of Patterson, Sydney, N. S. W. He came to Honolulu passenger on board the Flavius, ☞ Sydney papers please copy

Also, 28th, on board the brig Cononicus, William Gibson, an American seaman.

Drowned at the Falls in Nuuanu Valley, Sabbath afternoon, 27th, Mr. Edward Parrot, passenger on board the H. B. Company's bark Cowlitz, bound to Vancouver's Island.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	*For Friend.*
British Consulate,	20,00	
Mr. E. O. Hall, Honolulu,	10,00	
Mr. Sayer, "	5,00	
Mr. Stevens, Oregon,	5,00	
Capt. Hall, "Ocean Bird,"	5,00	
Capt. Cutter, "Walpole,"	10,00	
A. S. C.	5,00	5,00
J. S.	3,00	2,00
Friend,	2,50	2,50
Mr. Salier,	2,00	
Mr. Verplanck,	3,00	2,00
	65,50	11,50

☞ The Chaplain is much gratified in announcing the Chapel debt of $3,101 41 as paid. At a subsequent period, when our columns are not so crowded, we intend making a more full report.

☞ Funds now received for Chaplaincy will be devoted to defraying incidental expenses of the establishment, including the bill of $135 75 for painting Chapel and Reading-room.

☞ The SEAMENS' READING-ROOM will be found supplied by fresh papers from England and the United States.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan 4—Br ketch Primus, Lane, 66 days from Sydney.
5—Am whale ship Tuscarora, Leek.
Jan. 9. Am. bk. Vernon, McKay, fm San Francisco.
10. Tahitian sch. Melida, Silva, fm Tahiti.
12. Am. Sch. Friendship, Bishop, from San Francisco.
15. Brit brigan. Cheerful, Williams, fm Tahiti.
16. Am. sch. Decatur, Morrell, fm San Francisco.
16. Am. sch. Anonyma, Latham, "
Jan. 15. Brit. bk. Cowlitz, Weynton, fm London.
19. Brit. sh Amazon, Hubertson, 26 ds fm San Francisco.
19. Am. brig Canonicus, Lyon, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
21. Brit. brig Spencer, Robinson, 20 ds " "
21. Brit. sh Mazeppa, Mordaunt, 20 ds " "
24. Am. bk Connecticut, Penhallow, 12 ds " "
" Am. sch S. Roberts, Falkenberger, 17 ds "
" Fr. sh Meuse, Hauvet, 16 ds " "
" Chi. sch Elizabeth, Aquetil, 27 ds " "
" Haw. sch Josephine, Clinton, 25 ds " "
" Am. brigan Pianet, Friedenburg, fm Lahaina.
25. Haw. sch Mary, Tibbey, 23 ds fm San Francisco.
29. Am. sh. Carolus, Dunbar, 127 ds fm Boston.
Am. bk Drummond, Pierce, 11 ds fm San Francisco.

Cleared.

Jan 4—Br brig John Bull, Robinson, for Hobartown.
Am whale ship Warren, Evans, to cruise.
Am whale ship Heroine, Wall, to cruise.
Am brig Henry, Roberts, Astoria, Col. River.
5—Br ship Crishna, Spence, Sydney.
Brem sch Athen, Meeren, Manilla.
9—Am ship Walpole, Cutter, Singapore.
Am ship Pharsalia, Allen, Calcutta.
10—Am whale ship Dover, Jeffries, to cruise.
Am bk Ocean Bird, all, for Portland, Oregon.
Jan. 15. Brit. brig Tepic Luce, for San Francisco.
15. Am. wh ship Monmouth, Halsey, to cruise.
18 Am wh bark Le Grange, for Fair Haven, U. S,
Jan. 18. Am. bk Vernon, M'Kay, for Hong Kong.
19. Brit. ketch Primus, Lane, San Francisco.
19. " brigan Cheerful, Williams, "

Shipping in Port, Jan. 19.

Propeller Massachusetts, S R Knox.
U. s. surveying cutter Ewing, McArthur, Lieut. Com'g
Am whale ship Tuscarora, Leek.

Merchant Vessels.

Am. ship Mariposa, Martin.
Ham. ship Burgermeister Jansen, Matthiesen.
Am brig Copiapo. Southward.
Hol bk Three Brothers, Sw art, for Hong Kong.
Br brig Mary Dare, Scarborough

PASSENGERS.

In the Flavius, from San Francisco—L Reynolds, — Greennel, S H Fickett, D S Merrill, John Prentice, J Prentice, jr., Joseph Watt, J C Turner, John Murphy, Wm Brandon, J Jenkins, N S Thomas, H W Mallory, H Kasang, B Haynes, J S Butler, H'y Gillingham, J Phillips, I Clark, N Clark, J Byrne, J West, L Hollenback, A T Shute, S A Lake, — Aprils, Wm Overton, L Jones, J Litcher, C Wilson, J Martin, J F Allison, H'y Prossert, Fred Dunn, Louis Johnson, Thos Bond, Sam'l Gulick, Geo Halbrook, R Warren, Thos Coulson, John Williams;—Aicho, Achun, Chinese;—Ahoe, Kui, John Pelly, Kauai, Harry and Son, Koakoa, Hawaiians.

In the Friendship, from San Francisco—B Whitehorse, E W Spofford, Wm Davis, E Wittels, H B Perry, J H Richardson, P M Fisk, C H Dunbar, W H Foster, Jno Stodard, Alex McGuire, J E Salier; E Reeve, R Lee, D Higgins, J C Smith, S Henry, Jas Merrihew, J H Scranton; S F Eccles, C Richardson, Jas Sparks, E C Perry.

In the Vernon, from San Francisco—Jas Dean, O Sanders, J G Jenkins, Darius Pierce, E H Sloaum, Calvin Farmer, J M Burbank, T J Price, Jno Knox, H P Treadwell, A Calvin, S R Edwards, Ludlow Thomas, Chas Chadwick.

In the schooner Decatur, from San Francisco—Lewis F Amilung, Francis Harnus, Alex Belcher, R Gillisand, Wm W Wilson, J Hoffman, Wm Hazard, John H Armstead.

In the schr. Anonyma, from San Francisco—B F Whitmore, Wm H Post, Nathan Post, H Sweeter, Thos Price, Wm Brown, Dr H S Hewit.

In hip Amazon, from San Francisco, H. O. Ryerson and J Anthon.

In Schr Elizabeth, from San Francisco, J Dunham, and D Trovet.

In Brig Spencer, from San Francisco, S Maberly, C Beauleau, S H Lafrenz, V Fuar, G Town, J Wilkinson, G W Kenny, D Lynch, and W Fowler.

In Brig Cononicus, from San Francisco, W Harris, J H Thorp, W O Smith, N L Birge, H Cole, R H Whitmore, P Verplank, W H Ogden, R W Ogden, A Sweet, T F A Read. D T Raymond, W Bowen, J Musgrave, L S Bullock. E Hubble, Mr Barstow. M L Johnston, W Laflamme, W L Plumer, J Smyth, W Pearson, G B Norton, DM Byram, T H Brown, J McGuire, J Rattenbury and D P True

In Ship Mazeppa, from San Francisco, T Morrin.

In Schr Samuel Roberts, from San Francisco, Mr Russel, H Truman. J Black, Mr. Leadbeter, R Fowler, E Richmond, C Cushing, J O Pierce, Mr Grant, Mr Lee, W H White, J P Nash Mr hapin, Mr Hall, Mr Sherwood, E L Pond, Mr Hakins H Carry, Mr Parks, H Webster, B Taylor, B V Sargent, W A Homans, S B Tadner, C Medbury, J F Robinson, J Haster, J F Alden and S D Reynolds.

In Schr Josaphine, from San Francisco, T Cresswell, and H Carter.

In Bark Connecticut, from San Francisco, J O Dominis, C E Hitchcock, J M Bullard, W B Hallet, P Davis, T Cummins, J Huston and A J Moreton.

In Ship Victory, from Sydney, F Colliton and lady.

In Schr Mary, from San Francisco, H Doschen, J W Thompson, J B Ludlow, W Goode, G W Bronson. J Battone, F Salker, M Silva and M Jose.

In Schr Mary Ann, from San Francisco, O Spalding, C W Thurston, J B Marshall, J McBrayer. W E Johnson, H H Sawyer, J H Russell and J W Swain.

In ship Carolus, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Parsons and son.

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, paying the annual subscription price of the Friend ($2,00) in advance, can have the paper sent to China, Sydney, Tahiti, San Francisco, or overland, via Panama, to the United States or England. According to the U. S. Post Office laws, newspapers sent from the office of publication, the postage may be paid by the person to whom the paper is addressed, but otherwise the postage must be pre-paid.

☞ If we have been correctly informed, there is not that irregularity about letters and papers going to the United States, that there is about their conveyance hence. tf

A CARD.

The subscriber, having been left destitute in Honolulu, and through misfortune been compelled to undergo an amputation of his left leg, returns his sincere thanks to all those merchants and others who have so generously subscribed $80,50 dollars for his benefit. He desires especially to acknowledge Dr. Lathrop's gratuitous surgical and medical aid.

JOHN GRACE,
Native of Pico, W. Islands.

Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1850. tf

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend, for one, or more years, can be obtained at Rev. T. Coan's, Hilo; Rev. T E. Taylor's, Lahaina; and the Chaplain's study, Honolulu. tf

Books, for Sale at the Chaplain's Study.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands. A few School Books, including "Webster's Spelling Book," "Union Spelling Book," "Smith's Grammar" and "Smith's Arithmetic," &c., &c.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum.	10,00

☞ Bound volumes of The Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at the *Chaplain's Study.* A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1850. No. 3

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, MARCH 1, 1850,

Visit of French ship Bonite,	Page 17, 18
Dreadful suffering at Sea,	18
Plymouth in 1627,	19
Proposed Museum,	20
Grog Ration and Flogging in U. S. N.,	20
Prayers at Sea,	21
Chaplain's Report,	21
Sabbath Wrecks, a Scottish Legend,	22, 23
Temperance Men Overboard,	23
Statistics respecting U. S.,	24
Sir John Ross' arrival, &c.,	24

Visit of the French sloop of war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. III.

Kuakini visits the Bonite—his appearance and character—his appetite and fondness for wine—a specimen of Missionary influence—population of Hawaii—burial places—expedition to Mauna Loa given up, and consequent disappointment—the Volcano and the Goddess Pele located in the eastern part of the Island—the writer visits Kailua—the church—scene in the house of Kuakini—the Fort—arrival at Honolulu—the Government alarmed—visit from the King's secretary.

During our stay at Kealakeakua we were visited by Kuakini, Governor of Hawaii and one of the principal chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. He resides at Kailua, and is well known by the name of "John Adams." He came in his double canoe, managed by a score of stout Indians. He is a man of six feet and three inches; a blue vest, grey pantaloons, shoes without stockings, and a straw hat, constituted his accoutrement. We had been previously informed concerning his fine uniform and his large epaulettes.

Kuakini speaks very good English, and has the reputation of being an intelligent, but at the same time, an avaricious man.—There was no proof however, of his avarice in his sale of provisions to the Bonite. We were informed, it is true, that these provisions cost him nothing, except the trouble of sending his people for them among the poor islanders; such is the custom of the country the chiefs may lay claim to every thing.—Kuakini received from the corvette a certain quantity of iron in bars and some tools. He was accompanied by another chief named Hekili, (thunder,) not surpassed by the Governor himself in stature. They came every day on board the Bonite, the table and the wine of which, having, no doubt, strong attractions for them. Their appetite was insatiable, and in perfect keeping with their immense corpulency. The wine of Bordeaux, and more especially Muscat wine, seemed perfectly to their taste, notwithstanding the temperance laws established in the country. We also had a specimen of the influence exerted over this people by the Missionaries. Dining with us one day, in company with Mr. Forbes and Kapiolani, Kuakini scarcely dared to pour the least quantity of wine into his water; but when Mr. Forbes was not present, he carefully avoided having any water put into his wine. Yet Kuakini, they say, is utterly opposed to the missionaries. He reads and understands English very well, and accuses them of not having translated the Bible faithfully. As to poor Kapiolani, she never made the slightest gesture, without a glance at Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

The population of Hawaii scarcely amounts to 29,000—when discovered it exceeded 90,000. The causes of this fearful diminution we will investigate before closing this article. The weather at the shore is very warm, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranging generally between 86° and 89°, (about 25° of Reaumur's) while at the upper village the air was fresh and pure, a sea breeze was felt, and the atmosphere seemed entirely different.

On my first going ashore, I had observed numerous holes in the precipice which overlooks the bay. These holes seemed to me to be the work of the natives, nor was I deceived. They are sepulchres for their dead. The excavation is usually closed up with wood work. There is at the present time in the village where Mr. Forbes resides, a cemetery where those are buried who die in the Presbyterian religion.

The principal object of our coming to Kealakeakua was not accomplished; we were obliged to relinquish our design of exploring the summit of Mauna Loa. From all the information we could obtain, it was evident that in our circumstances, our intended expedition was impracticable. We were assured that it would take eight days at least, to reach the summit of Mauna Loa, and nearly as long a time to return. They represented, with exaggeration I doubt not, the dangers and obstacles we should meet with in our excursion. This last consideration could not have the least influence on the determination of the gentlemen who had planned the ramble; but time was wanting. The days of our stay at Hawaii were numbered; in two months we were under the necessity of being at Manilla. We had to visit Oahu, the residence of the King. The ordinary chances of the sea might render our voyage much longer than we anticipated, and we were compelled to abandon our project. Our young officers, and especially M. Gaudichand, the botanist of the expedition, regretted it exceedingly. Indeed, I was certain that the exploration of Mauna Loa would be followed with beneficial results, and that natural history would be enriched through the assiduity of Messrs. Eydoux and Gaudichand, by a great number of interesting discoveries. As the snows on the summit of Mauna Loa and its famous crater, said to be twenty-five miles in circumference, had been for a long time the subject of our conversation and the object of our desires, we all lamented the necessity of the sacrifice.

Nothing can be more picturesque than Hawaii, as it appears from the sea. Near the shore it is very much broken and the soil appears every where covered with richest vegetation; but the eastern and northern part of the Island is much more pleasant and fertile than the part we visited, which is almost entirely destitute of running water.—The inhabitants of Kealakeakua are under the necessity of going five or six miles for their water, or else of drinking that which is brackish in no slight degree. Water might easily be conducted from the mountain to the sea by means of pipes; the rapid descent of land being very favorable; but a long time will pass before the inhabitants of this Island can be in a condition to perform such a work. The eastern and northern parts of the Island are well watered; there are many streams and many ponds of sweet water which serve as reservoirs for the regular inundations of the taro patches. The inhabitants of this part of the Island are much more numerous than where we visited, and the climate is also better. It is in the eastern part that the famous volcano, Mauna Kea, raises its sublime head and by its frequent eruptions, keeps the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. Here the Goddess Pele has her residence. The traditions concerning this divinity of the Sandwich Islands have been related in so interesting a manner by M. Dumont d'Urville in his "Voyage around the World," that I should only impair the poetic picture of this navigator by undertaking to repeat them.

We sailed Oct. 6th, and at noon we were off Kailua, the residence of Governor Kuakini, who had come on before us. The corvette lay to, and we went on shore. As we could remain only three or four hours, we wished to make the most of our time. We first went to visit the church, which was unfinished. It is built of stone, and is the work of an Englishman. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, forty-eight feet in width, its walls are about twenty-four feet high and the height of the steeple is one hundred and thirty feet. The interior is finished with a good degree of elegance. It is furnished with a broad gallery of carved wood, containing seats for a part of the congregation. The pulpit or desk of the missionary is of koa, a wood slightly resembling mahogany. In fine, a person here might imagine himself in an European temple, and the most of our villages are far from having churches comparable to that of Kailua.—

Kuakini went with us to show us the church, appearing very proud of what he called his "monument," and evidently enjoying our admiration. He then took us to his house, which appeared very much like that of Kapiolani. Extended curtains of English calico concealed the secret apartments of the women from vulgar eyes. Upon the estrade of honor, was lying at full length, a gigantic woman, clad in a gown of azure satin. I never saw any thing more monstrous or more hideous than this woman. It was Mrs. Kuakini. Her height could not be less than five feet and ten inches, and she was completely round. All the chiefs that I have seen appear to belong to a gigantic race. To be small and lank is, with them, a mark of low birth. M. Eydoux and myself passed among the islanders for great personages, and we were much more respected by them than if we had been destitute of such a degree of corpulence as never fails to incommode us in this hot latitude. To attain to this so much desired corpulence, nothing can be better adapted than the manner of living in vogue with the chiefs. They pass their lives, so to speak, reclining on their mats; very seldom do they take a walk, and they eat from morning till night.

A numerous company surrounded the estrade of honor. The young daughter of Kuakini was squatting near her mother. A number of women were waving *kahilis* above the princesses, in order to keep away the flies, which, in revenge, came to devour us. The principal inhabitants of Kailua were reclining upon mats around the room. Kuakini seated himself upon a settee, and motioned us to take some chairs placed near him. We were very thirsty, for the heat was excessive, and we had been two hours at least, in the boat; but Kuakini did not seem to think of our wants. He who had received a thousand attentions every time he came on board, and who seemed to regard as excellent the wines which were always offered him, thought not to provide the refreshments we so much needed. We were under the necessity of asking him for water, and this decided him to order us some Madeira.

Before leaving we enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the Governor and his family take their dinner; but he was very careful not to give us an invitation. He perceived without doubt, that we should find difficulty in adapting ourselves to his manner of eating, and truly, there is nothing more disgusting. A glance only at their food might suffice to drive appetite away. It consisted of baked pork, salted fish uncooked, and poi, which, among the Islanders, is the staff of life—without poi, they do not make a single meal. Each sort of food was contained in an enormous calabash. Kuakini stretched himself at full length near his agreeable wife, and then commenced a sort of contest to see who should eat the most ravenously and with the furthest remove from neatness. Each, in turn, thrust his fingers into the calabashes for food. This surprised me, for at our table Kuakini had shown that he was far from being unacquainted with the use of knives, forks and spoons. One cannot imagine the quantity of pork, of fish and of poi, which this monstrous couple devoured. Were I to attempt to give an idea of it, I should be afraid of being charged with exaggeration. All the calabashes were emptied in a trice. The manner of eating poi, is this—plunging two fingers into the paste, they give the hand a circular motion until a sufficient quantity is collected, when it is conveyed to the mouth. During the repast, their attendants observed them with respectful silence. When the calabashes were emptied, a servant took the one which contained the poi—then collecting with his fingers the morsels that had been left adhering to the sides, he formed therewith a ball so attractive that Kuakini swallowed it in a twinkling.

We were so much the more surprised at Mrs. Kuakini's appetite, as her husband had just informed us that she was dangerously sick, and had requested Dr. Eydoux to see her. Her illness appearing to be simply the result of excessive corpulence and unbroken indolence, the Doctor recommended exercise and attention to diet; two prescriptions which it would be difficult for her to put in practice, as Kuakini informed us. That she could not move without difficulty, was sufficiently evident, and from the manner in which she devoured her dinner, half an hour after the Doctor's prescription, we could judge that she would not, voluntarily, impose any restraint upon her appetite.

After their Excellencies had finished their dinner, we went to visit the Fort, in which are about twenty pieces of artillery of different calibres, mounted on wooden carriages. In the interior of the fort is the *morai*, or sacred house, where are deposited the remains of Kamehameha, the founder of the present dynasty. Wooden gods, with unseemly features, are stationed as sentinels at the corners and seem to forbid approach. These are the last external vestiges of the old religion.

The aspect of Kailua, although considered the capital of Hawaii, did not give us a very favorable idea of the civilization of the inhabitants. A few huts, scattered here and there, without order or symmetry; a crowd of ragged men and women following us every where and watching even our slightest motions with fatiguing curiosity—this is what we found at Kailua, and what we were destined to find again at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, for which place we were about to sail.

At daybreak, Oct. 8th, we were in sight of Oahu, and at six o'clock we cast anchor outside of the reef, which forms the harbor of Honolulu. The appearance of Oahu is more pleasant than that of Hawaii; the land is more broken, less striking perhaps, but more varied, more verdant, and more picturesque. The town of Honolulu is situated on the seashore, in the midst of a rich plain, five or six miles long and two broad. We could perceive back of the town and upon the slopes of the hills, numerous taro patches. The town has a sort of European aspect. To the right of the harbor is a white-washed fort, through the embrasures of which we saw thirty cannons of all sizes, whose muzzles, painted red, seemed any thing but formidable. In the midst of the scattered houses are seen a number of lookouts, steeples and cocoa-nut trees. We perceived at a distance, white fronts, green balconies and roofs built in the European manner; while the green hills which overlooked the harbor, extended to the horizon. On our right were two craters, one of which is called the "Punch Bowl;" the summit of this is indented and forms embrasures, where cannon of a very large calibre have been stationed. On the right and left of the harbor are coral reefs, over which the sea breaks with violence and which are almost entirely covered at high water. Through these reefs is an opening seventy or eighty fathoms wide, and this is the entrance of the harbor. Natives were advancing on these reefs even to the breakers, where some were bathing, some fishing, and others were taking shell-fish.

Our arrival, as we were afterwards informed, occasioned the Government some alarm. It was supposed that we had come to demand satisfaction for the arbitrary sending away of the French Catholic Missionaries. Scarcely had we cast anchor, when the King's Secretary, accompanied by the American Consul and the Editor of the Oahu Gazette, came on board, in order, doubtless, to find out the real object of our arrival; for, as soon as he was informed that our mission was of a peaceful character entirely, his countenance, which betokened much solicitude when he came on board, assumed a joyous expression.

Few canoes had put off from the shore to visit us, and it was easy to perceive that the arrival of a large ship, and even of a ship of war, was no new thing at Honolulu. We could already perceive a great difference in the clothing and manners of the natives.—The Secretary of the King wore a frock coat and a military cap; his watch-guard was a black ribbon, and his shirt of figured cambrick was becoming.

Honolulu has become the seat of Government; it is the entrepot of the commerce of the whole country. Of this we were convinced when, on our arrival, we saw at anchor many English and American ships discharging their cargoes, or taking on board the products of the Islands. Yet it was the season when the smallest number of vessels are found in port; and we have since learned that the whalers, who come here for refreshments or repairs, generally arrive in November and February, and that sometimes there are thirty or forty ships in the harbor. The American sloop of war Peacock, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Kennedy, was in port; as also many Hawaiian vessels, among which we noticed a brig of American construction. This was the King's yacht, and was called "Harriet-ta," after his sister—much better known by her true name, Nahienaena.

Dreadful Suffering at Sea.

We have received a letter from Capt. Hosmer, late master of the whaling bark Janet, of Westport, furnishing an account of the privations and sufferings of a boat's crew belonging to the Janet, comprising the captain and five others, which is almost without parallel in the annals of the whale fishery. It is substantially as follows:

"On the coast of Peru, June 23, 1849, in latitude 3° north, longitude 104° west, while cruising for whales, a shoal of sperm whales appeared in sight from the Janet, and three boats lowered in pursuit. Capt. Hosmer's boat's crew consisted of himself, Francis Hawkins, third mate; Edward H. Charlez, Joseph Cortez, Daniel Thompson, and James Fairman, seamen, It blowing fresh at the time, the boats soon separated, each having made fast to a whale. After Capt. Hosmer had succeeded in "turning up" his whale and was towing him to the ship, from some inadvertence on the part of the third mate in putting about, the boat capsized with loss of

boat keg, lantern keg, boat bucket, compass, paddles, etc. The crew succeeded in righting the boat, and lashed the oars to the thwarts across the boat to prevent her from overturning, she being filled with water, and the sea continually breaking over her.

"Two waifs, or flags, were immediately set as a signal of distress, the other two boats being in sight at a distance of about one and a half miles. Capt. Hosmer saw the other two boats take their whales alongside of the bark, which was then kept off in the direction for his boat, but when within about one mile of him, they kept off on another course until sun-down. The crew of the captain's boat then got on to the whale alongside and tried to bail the boat, but could not succeed. They then cut the line attached to the whale, and succeeded in setting some pieces of the boat sail and steered towards the bark, then about three miles distant. During the night they saw a light at intervals, and in the morning the bark was about the same distance off. Every expedient was resorted to by making signals to attract the attention of those on board the bark, but in vain. They saw them "cutting in" the whales, and apparently indifferent to the fate of their comrades. In this perilous condition the unfortunate boat's crew made another attempt to bail the water from the boat, but owing to their consternation, they did not succeed. They then continued on their course as before, hoping to regain the bark, but soon found that she receded from them, and it was then determined to put about to the wind and remain, whatever the consequences might be. On the second morning, the weather being more favorable, all the whale craft was thrown overboard, and another attempt was made to bail the boat, which resulted in the loss of one man, and without accomplishing the purpose. The effort was renewed again in the afternoon, the weather being yet more favorable, and they finally succeeded in freeing the boat from water, but with the loss of another of her crew—all on board having been up to their arms in water during the last forty-eight hours. Two of the survivors were seized with delerium ; all of them having been without a morsel of food or drink, and suffering painfully from thirst. Thus disabled, no one on board being able to ply at the oars, and with only a small fragment of the boat's sail remaining, it was determined to make for Cocus Island, on the Peruvian coast, a distance of about one thousand miles, as the nearest land. Accordingly, the piece of the sail was used to the best advantage, and the ceiling of the boat was torn up and also employed as a wind propeller, and they steered in a north-easterly direction. Capt. Hosmer writes nothing occurred worthy of remark until the seventh day, the crew having in the meantime been without a particle of food and drink, and not a drop of rain having fallen. In this dreadful state of suffering, it was mutually agreed to cast lots as to which of the number should be sacrificed to prolong the lives of his companions, and the unfortunate victim upon whom the lot fell met his fate with perfect resignation and willingness. At the close of the day, a shower of rain proved a very great additional relief. Being without compass or instruments of any kind, Capt. Hosmer was compelled to rely entirely upon his judgment respecting the course, aided only by an occasional glimpse of the North Star and the rolling swell of the sea from the south. On the eleventh day, another of the number died from exhaustion. It was found necessary to pursue a more northerly course in the hope of rain, none having fallen during the last four days. On they next day they were favored with another shower, and this benefaction was followed by the remarkable circumstance of a dolphin leaping from among its finny companions directly into the boat. Several birds also approached so near to the boat as to fall a prey to the necessities of the crew, administering greatly to their relief. On the 13th of July, land was discovered in an easterly direction, which proved to be Cocus Island, (uninhabited,) lying in 5° 27 north and 87° 15 west.

Capt. Hosmer and the other survivors succeeded in reaching it, but in an almost helpless condition. They however, caught a pig and drank its blood, which revived their exhausted strength, and also obtained a plentiful supplyof birds and fresh water. After remaining two days upon the island, they were overjoyed by witnessing the approach of a boat, which belonged to the ship Leonidas, whaler, Capt. Swift, then lying at Chatham Bay, for the purpose of procuring wood and water, and were relieved from their dreadful sufferings by being taken on board the ship and treated with every possible attention and kindness.

"The names of those who perished on board the boat, are Francis Hawkins, third mate, of Augusta, Me ; James Fairman, of Ohio, Daniel Thompson of Philadelphia, Edward H. Charlez, place of residence unknown, seamen.

Capt. Hosmer renders his grateful acknowledgments to Capt. Swift of the Leonidas, and also to Capt. Cleaveland of the bark Valparaiso, both of New Bedford, for their prompt and generous efforts in administering to the relief of himself and his companion. Capt. Hosmer arrived at Payta, August 21st, from which place his letter to us is dated.

We have also been favored with an extract of a letter from James A. Crowell, late first mate of the Janet, to Henry Wilcox, owners' agent, in Westport, dated at Payta, August 1st. Mr. Cowell, after mentioning the fact of the three boats putting off for whales, as above stated, adds :

"At 3 P. M. I had my whale alongside, and soon the ship came to me, and when I got on board, there was but one boat in sight, and that was five miles to leeward of the ship. I went down to it with the ship, and found that it was the second mate's boat. He had seen Capt. Hosmer two hours previously fast to a whale, and went to the leeward of him when last seen from his boat. We proceeded in the direction in which the captain's boat had been seen, and lay to all night with all sails set, and with all our lights fixed. In the morning we saw nothing of the boat. We cruised three days, but unfortunately without any trace of her. In the meantime, four of our hands were sick from fatigue, and we were under the necessity of maktng the best of our way to this port, (Payta.) We had taken one hundred barrels of oil for the last ten days previously, and lost two hundred barrels, during the same time by losing lines. I expect the captain's boat was taken down by a foul line, as he had a new line in his boat coiled two days previous to the accident. We saved one whale the day the accident happened, and lost another that night."—*Sailor's Magazine. Dec.* 1849.

A Description of Plymouth in 1627.

By Isaac de Rasieres, Dutch Ambassador from the New Netherlands to New Plymouth. A lately discovered document.

New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east towards the sea-coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot or 800 [yards] long, leading down the hill ; with a [street] crossing in the middle, northwards to the rivulet, and southwards to the land. The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens which are also enclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and court-yards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack ; and at the ends of the streets there are three wooden gates. In the centre, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a square inclosure, upon which four patereros [steen-stucked] are mounted, so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house, with a flat roof made of thick sawn plank, staged with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four or five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays. They assemble by beat of the drum, each with his musket or firelock, in front of the Captain's door ; they had their cloaks on, and place themselves in order three abreast, and are led by a sergeant without beat of drum.

Behind comes the Governor, in a long robe ; beside him on the right hand, comes the preacher, with his cloak on ; and, on the left hand, the Captain with his side arms and cloak on, and a small cane in his hand,—and so they march in good order and each sets his arms down near him. Thus they are constantly on their guard night and day.

Their government is after the English form. The Governor has his council, which is chosen every year by the entire community, by election or prolongation of term. In inheritance they place all the children in one degree, only the eldest son has an acknowledgment for his seniority of birth.—They have made stringent laws and ordinances upon the subject of fornication and adultery, which laws they maintain and enforce very strictly ; indeed, even among the tribes which live amongst them. They [the English] speak very angrily when they hear from the savages that we should live so barbarously in these respects, and without punishment. Their farms are not so good as ours, because they are more stony, and consequently not so suitable for the plough. They apportion their land according as each has means to contribute to the Eighteen Thousand Guilders which they have promised to those who have them out ; whereby they have their freedom without rendering an account to any one ; only if the King should choose to send a Governor General, they would be obliged to acknowledge him as sovereign chief. The maize seed which they do not require for their own use, is delivered to the Governor at three guilders the bushel, who, in his turn, sends it in sloops to the North, for the trade in skins among the savages. They reckon one bushel of maize against one pound of beaver skin : in the first place, a division is made according

to what each has contributed, and they are credited for the amount in the account of what each has to contribute yearly towards the reduction of his obligation; then, with the remainder they purchase what next they require, and which the Governor takes care to provide every year. They have better means of living than ourselves, because they have the fish so abundant before their doors. There are also many birds, such as geese, herons, and cranes, and other small-legged birds, which are in great abundance there in the winter.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1850.

Proposed Museum.

All classes of laborers and artizans may rightfully claim the reward and honor of the work of their hands. The farmer tilling the soil and producing a fine crop of grain, is justly proud of his labor and industry. The mechanic skilfully making a watch, a carriage, an article of furniture, an house, or any instrument demanding mechanical skill, may justly feel a conscious pride, in being a good workman, and the community will award him due praise. The man of science guards with a jealous eye any discoveries which he may make in the field of scientific research. The author places his name, (with its titles) upon the title-page of his books. The orator, the statesman and the philanthropist readily secure a tribute of praise from their fellow men. On the same principle, why should not the maker and vender of intoxicating liquors be equally proud of their achievements? Why should not the miserable drunkard be paraded by them, before the world, as an illustration of their skill and labor in transforming the man of intelligence, wealth and refinement, into a companion for the inmates of the sty?—Why should not the rich distiller and the wholesale dealer in London or Boston, when his drawing rooms and parlors are brilliantly lighted, and the sideboards "groan" beneath the beautiful array of decanters, introduce amidst the gayeties of the scene, a *victim* that the policeman is conducting from the gutter to the watch-house? On such an occasion, how appropriately the distiller or wholesale dealer might remark, "Gentlemen and Ladies, Look at my fellow citizen about to find lodging at the public expense, and enjoy the hospitality of the city authorities. I am extensively engaged in making such wrecks of humanity! I am this week shipping spirituous liquors to Africa, Asia, and the Sandwich Islands."

Why should not the retailer secure the services of a skillful painter, and have portrayed upon his sign-board a drunkard dying in all the horrors of "delirium tremens," and in the back ground, have sketched a prison, alms-house, and gallows? On the principle that the laborer should be proud of his work, Dr. Sewell's plates representing the effects of alcohol upon the human stomach, should adorn the apartments of the maker and vender of ardent spirits.

If all those engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the world, were to combine and establish a splendid Museum for an exhibition of their works and the fruit of their labors, what a collection of "subjects" and variety of "victims" might be easily gathered! Only think of it, reader; the British Museum would no longer rank "No. 1." Just imagine all the drunkards, or rather their "embalmed remains," (preserved in alcohol) gathered in one spacious temple dedicated to Alcohol! Imagine, then, distillers, wholesale dealers, retailers, and the whole fraternity of "bottle-washers" serving as door-keepers and *cicerones*, upon the numerous public invited to witness the exhibition of "rum's doings!"

Report says, that rumsellers in California, have things very much after their own way, if so, then San Francisco might be considered the most advantageous spot for the proposed Museum; yes, let it face on Portsmouth Square! The different halls or wings of the establishment might be appropriately named, "European," "Asiatic," "American," "Polynesian." The small apartments, or alcoves might be called after the great towns, or cities, for example, in "European Hall," and alcove "London" might be found placed for exhibition specimens of inebriates forwarded by Mr. Redface, keeper of Gin Palace, in street so and so. In "American Hall" and alcove "Boston," specimens forwarded by Mr. Break-the-pledge, keeper of Brigham's Saloon. In "Asiatic Hall" and alcove "Calcutta," specimens forwarded by several East India merchants. In "Polynesian Hall" and alcove "Honolulu," specimens forwarded by —— ——.

The plan, you will perceive, reader, is very simple, and although involving considerable expense, it might be defrayed by the enormous profits of the traffic. Should it, however, fail, we would propose as a substitute, an exhibition of San Francisco Cemetery!

Let "touch not, taste not, handle not," be your motto, reader, for death is in the bottle!

Abolition of the Grog-ration and Flogging in the U. S. Navy.

In several late political and religious papers from the United States, we have read the reports of public meetings upon this subject, which appears to be exciting more attention than at any former period. Facts of this description are calculated to arouse public attention:—the frigate Independence during her late cruise in the Pacific, was absent nine hundred and ninety-six days, and during that period forty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty lashes were inflicted, or more than two dozen, per diem. In view of this statement, Com. Stewart wrote a letter declaring that if "our naval service could not be maintained without such means, he thought the wisest course would be to break it up altogether." The advocates for flogging and grog-rations assert that the former is necessary to maintain good discipline, and the latter to keep sailors in the service! To this it is replied, if the present rate of wages will not induce seamen of "good" character to enlist, then raise the wages, and obtain men that will do their duty without being "drugged or flogged." If it is proper to flog a seaman for drunkenness, why not an officer?—thus argue the opposers of flogging. We opine, if a law should be passed by Congress that all commodores, post-captains, commanders, lieutenants and midshipmen, proved guilty of intoxication, should be punished by "a dozen," the flogging system in the Navy would very soon go "by the board." It is perhaps worse for Jack to get *drunk* than for a captain to get "excited"—or for a marine to get *intoxicated* than for a lieutenant to get "a little tight."

The following is the letter of Com. Stewart referred to. It was addressed to Barnabas Bates, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1849.

My dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 22d inst, with the enclosed slip containing a statement of the flogging on board the United States ship Independence, on her last cruise. The number of lashes stated to have been inflicted, appears to me to have been enormous—the amount (45-830,) certainly carries with it an amount of depravity in the crew, or one of oppression and cruelty in the commander, wholly unwarrantable. That there is tyranny and officers of cruelty in the service, there can be no doubt, and I think I have pointed out, in my letters on naval subjects, (to Secretary Upshur, some time since,) the primary cause of their existence in the Navy, and how they have been fostered through the recruiting service or the existing system. The experience of the naval service has demonstrated the necessity of some prompt and effective mode of restraining insubordination in the men, and thereby preserve the essential discipline of the naval service.

If this cannot be effected, the wisest policy would be to break up the Navy, and save the millions drained from the Treasury for its support, extinguish its cruelty and oppression, and put an end to a service so wholly and completely aristocratic, that it has not, even under monarchs, its equal in existence. Some portion of blame for this exhibit of severity may be attached to the law governing the naval service; it leaves no discretion in the mode of punishing; many slight irregularities and offences might be punished with-

out the lash, but the law requires whipping to the extent of, or not to exceed, twelve lashes. The officers, therefore, by law, are confined to whipping, and cannot punish otherwise, as it would be unlawful, and they liable to prosecution.

I hope the Congress, before they act in either the case of withholding the seamen's allowance of grog, or the lash, will consult with such of the officers on the subject in whom they have confidence, or cause a more suitable code of rules and regulations for the naval service as will govern it more efficiently, and render it more appropriate to the national object for which it is established and supported.

I hope Congress the next session, will advance towards your object of cheap postage; hitherto it has been, from its enormous expense, highly oppressive to the business community. It is time we should be released from the whole support of the post establishment; they have already taken one good step towards it.

I am very much pleased to hear from you, my good friend, and hope you will forward me the copy of the dialogue. Accept the assurances of my high respect and esteem, from your obliged friend.

CHARLES STEWART.

PRAYERS AT SEA.—Our own observation is precisely similar to that of "Observer" in the following communication. Having frequently passed from island to island of this group in native vessels, we cannot now recollect the instance where prayers were not offered, either morning or evening, and sometimes on both occasions. The practice has always deeply impressed our mind, and led us to regret that the practice was not more common among that portion of the sea-faring community professing a far higher degree of enlightenment and civilization than the natives of the Sandwich Islands!

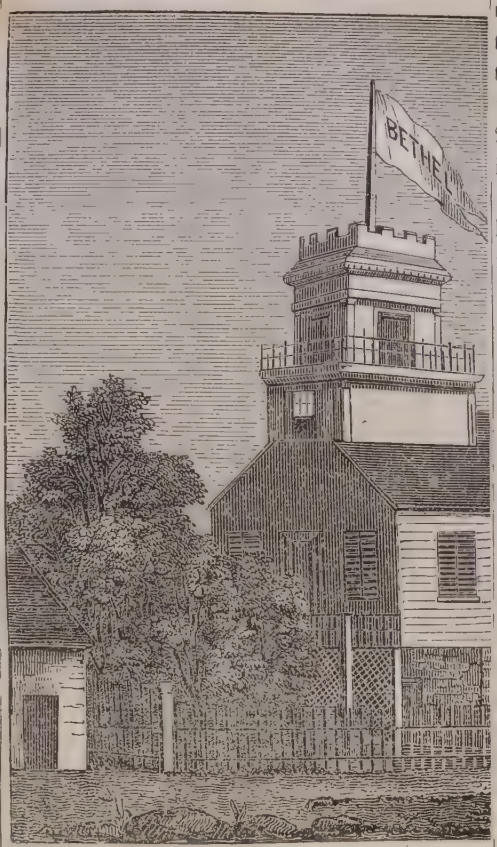
EDITOR OF THE FRIEND.—I have on several occasions, voyaged among the Islands in native vessels. and have never been in one where either the native captain or some pious sailor did not, morning and night, offer up a prayer to God, and commend the crew and passengers to His keeping, who holds the winds in His fists and the sea in the hollow of His hand.

But how different the case on board the schooner Sophia, an account of whose loss with the captain and several of her crew, was published in the last Polynesian. A clergyman being a passenger on board, prayers were offered by him, but they elicited the *mockery* of the captain and his foreign associates.

Now mark the result. No sooner were his passengers landed, than his vessel is driven from her anchors, and in a fierce tempest she goes down, taking with her those who had impiously mocked the worshippers of Jehovah, and they were thus unprepared ushered into His holy presence!

How sad the thought! For He has said "I will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh! When your fear cometh, and sudden destruction is upon you!" Truly "the ungodly shall not live out half their days!" Oh, that men were wise!

OBSERVER.



Front view of the SEAMEN'S CHAPEL, Honolulu.

Chaplain's Report.

Below will be found a summary statement of the expenditures and receipts relating to the late alterations and repairs upon the Seamen's Chapel.

Paid for altering and repairing Chapel, including erection of Reading and Vestry Rooms, -	2,944 41
Paid for eight pairs of blinds, - -	100 00
Paid interest on loan, - - - - -	57 00
	$3,101 41
Received from Subscribers on board ninety one American whale ships, - - - - -	1,515 62
Received from subscribers on board American merchant vessels, - - -	113 50
Received from subscribers in the United States Navy, - - - - - -	141 00
Received from subscribers in the United States Revenue Service, - - -	30 00
Received from subscribers on board British merchant and whaleships, - -	142 75
Received from subscribers on board ships in the English Navy, - - -	21 00
Received from subscribers on board German vessels, - - - - - -	57 50
Received from subscribers on board Chilian vessels, - - - - - -	11 00
Received from subscribers on board Bussian vessels, - - - - - -	4 50
Received from the American Seamen's Friend Society, - - - - -	497 13
Received from various sources, as acknowledged in the Friend, - - -	567 41
	$3,101 41

In connection with the above statement, the Chaplain would remark that during the period (of two years and three months) which he has been collecting funds for liquidating the debt upon the Chapel, it has been necessary to appropriate a sufficient amount to defray the incidental expenses of the establishment, including sexton's salary, lighting the Chapel, &c. At this date, (Feb. 20, 1850,) there is a debt for painting and incidental expenses, of $122 88.

The Chaplain would here insert the following note suggested, by the announcement in the February No. of the Friend, that the Chapel debt was paid:

ROSEBANK, 20th Feb., 1850.

MY DEAR AND REVEREND FRIEND:—I have this moment read in the Friend of the 1st inst., that the debt of $3,101 41, created by the enlargement of the Bethel Chapel, is now all paid. Having attended the meetings at which the enlargement was discussed, I much admired the spirit with which several Captains of American whalers, insisted upon preserving the Chapel, as one belonging *by right*, to seamen, and only open through courtesy to Foreign Residents. Taking that ground, which was a very just one, they virtually pledged themselves to carry you through with the enlargement, independent of the foreign community, and therefore I abstained from contributing any thing to the expenses of that enlargement, lest I should be understood as implying a doubt that the powerful and respectable body of the Captains of American whalers frequenting Honolulu, would fully redeem their pledge.

I understand they have redeemed it, and I believe since they commenced the good work of so providing for the spiritual interests of their crews, Providence has signally favored the exertions of these crews, in the adventurous fishery which they pursue in this ocean. If I remember right, some one, at the meetings aforesaid, ventured to predict that it would be so.

But, as one of the Foreign Residents, who through courtesy, have been permitted to sit in the Seamen's Chapel, and who have participated in the religious instruction dispensed by you, as Chaplain, every Sunday, I beg now to be allowed to send you $20, to be applied, at your discretion, to the incidental expenses of your very useful Chaplaincy.

Hoping that you may be spared many years, to labor in this community, preaching and distributing religious tracts and books, to the seamen of all nations, conferring with and advising them and visiting them while sick, as assiduously as it is your custom to do,

I remain my dear and Rev. friend,
Yours respectfully,
R. C. WYLLIE.

Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain, &c, &c, &c.

NEW SEAMEN'S CHAPLAINCY.—Another Chaplaincy has just been established by the American Seamen's Friends' Society, in the most important port of South America—Rio de Janeiro. The number of arrivals of vessels there from foreign countries in 1848, was 1147; coastwise arrivals, 2402—making 3549 in a year. The Rev. J. Morris Pease, Chaplain, is about sailing from this port to raise there the standard of the cross, and tell its story to the thousands of ocean wanderers. In the meantime, the Rev. T. H. Newton, commissioned by the same Society, will occupy the Chaplaincy at St. Thomas, in the West Indies.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Sabbath Wrecks.

A LEGEND OF DUNBAR.

It was a beautiful Sabbath morning in the autumn of 1577; a few small clouds, tinged with red, sailed slowly through the blue heavens; the sun shone brightly, as if conscious of the glory and goodness of its Maker, diffusing around a holy stillness and tranquillity, characteristic of the day of rest; the majestic Frith flashed back the sunbeams, while on its bosom slowly glided the winged graneries of commerce; there, too, lay its islands glorying in their strength—the May, shrouded in light, appeared as a leviathan sunning in its rays—and the giant Bass, covered with sea-fowl, rose as a proud mountain of alabaster in the midst of the waters. A thousand boats lay along the shores of Dunbar. It was the herring season, and there were many boats from the south and from the north, and also from the coast of Holland.

Now, tidings were brought to the fishermen that an immense shoal was upon the coast; and, regardless of its being Sabbath morning, they began to prepare their thousand boats, and to go out to set their nets.—The Rev. Andrew Simpson, a man possessed of the piety and boldness of an apostle, was the minister of Dunbar; and he went forth to the kirk to preach to the people, he beheld the unhallowed preparations of the fishermen on the beach, and he turned and went among them, and reproved them sternly for their great wickedness. But the men were obdurate—the prospect of great gain was before them, and they mocked the words of the preacher. Yea, some of them said unto him in the words of the children to the prophet, "Goup, thou bald head." He went from to boat to boat, counselling, entreating, expostulating with them, and praying for them

"Surely," said he "the Lord of the Sabbath will not hold ye guiltless for this profanation of his holy day." But at that period, vital religion was but little felt or understood upon the borders, and they regarded not his word.

He went to one boat which was the property of members of his own congregation, and there he found Agnes Crawford, the daughter of one of his elders, hanging upon the neck of her husband, and their three children also clung around him, and they entreated him not to be guilty of breaking the Sabbath for the sake of perishing gain. But he regarded not their voice; and he kissed his wife and his children, while he laughed at their idle fears. Mr. Simpson beheld the scene with emotion, and approaching the group, "John Crawford," he exclaimed, addressing the husband, "you may profess to mock, to laugh to scorn the words of a feeble woman, but see that they return not like a consuming fire into your bosom when hope has departed. Is not the Lord of the Sabbath, the Creator of the sea as well as of the dry land? Know ye not that ye are braving the wrath of Him before whom the mighty ocean is a drop, and all space but a span? Will ye then glory in insulting His ordinances, and delight in profaning the day of holiness? Will ye draw down everlasting darkness on the Sabbath of your soul?—When ye were but a youth, ye listened to the words of John Knox—the great apostle of our country—ye have trembled beneath their power, and the conviction that they carried with them; and when ye think of those convictions and contrast them with your conduct this day, does not the word *apostate* burn in your heart? John Crawford, some of your blood have embraced the stake for the sake of the truth, and will ye profane the Sabbath which they sanctified? The Scotsman who openly glories in such a sin, forfeits his claim to the name of one, and publishes to the world that he has no part or communion with the land that gave him birth. John Crawford, hearken to my voice, to the voice of your wife, and that of your bairns, (whose bringing up is a credit to their mother,) and be not guilty of this gross sin."—But the fisherman, while he regarded not the supplications of his wife, became sullen at the words of the preacher, and springing into the boat, seized an oar, and with his comrades, began to pull from the shore.

The thousand boats put to sea, and Mr. Simpson returned sorrowful from the beach to the kirk, while Agnes Crawford and her children followed him. That day he took for his text, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;" and as he fearlessly and fervidly denounced the crime of Sabbath-breaking, and alluded to the impious proceedings of the day, his hearers trembled, but poor Agnes wept aloud, and her children clung around her, and wept also, because she wept. But ere the service had concluded, the heavens began to lower. Darkness fell over the congregation, and first came the murmur of the storm, which suddenly burst into the wild howl of the tempest. They gazed upon each other in silent terror, like guilty spirits stricken in their first rebellion by the searching glance of the Omniscient. The loud voice of Psalms was abruptly hushed, and its echo mingled with the dreadful music of the elements, like the bleating of a tender lamb, in the wind that sweepeth howling on the mountains. For a moment, their features, convulsed and immoveable, were still distended with the song of praise; but every tongue was silent, every eye was fixed. There was no voice, save heaven's. The church seemed to rock to its foundations, but none fled—none moved. Pale, powerless as marble statues, horror transfixed them in the house of prayer. The steeple rocked in the blast, and as it bent, a knell, untolled by human hands, pealed on the ears of the breathless congregation. A crash followed. The spire that glittered in the morning sun, lay scattered in fragments, and the full voice of the whirlwind roared through the aisles. The trees crouched, and were stripped leafless; and the sturdy oak, whose roots had embraced the earth for centuries, torn from the deep darkness of its foundations, was uplifted on the wings of the tempest. Darkness was spread over the earth. Lightnings gathered together their terrors, and clothed in the fury of their fearful majesty, flashed through the air. The fierce hail was poured down as clouds of ice. At the awful voice of the deep thunder, the whirlwind quailed, and the rage of the tempest seemed spent.

Nothing was now heard save the rage of the troubled sea, which, lashed into fury by the angry storm, still bellowed forth its white billows to the clouds, and shouted its defiance loud as the war-cry of embattled worlds. The congregation still sat mute, horrified, death-like, as if waiting for the preacher to break the spell of the elements. He rose to return thanks for their preservation, and he had given out the lines—

"When in thy wrath rebuke me not,
Nor in thy hot rage chasten me,"

when the screams and the howling of women and children, rushing wildly along the street, rendered his voice inaudible. The congregation rose, and hurrying one upon another they rushed from the church. The exhortations of the preacher to depart calmly were unheard and unheeded. Every seat was deserted, all rushed to the shore, and Agnes Crawford and her children ran, also, in terror, with the multitude.

The wrecks of nearly two hundred boats were drifting among the rocks. The dead were strewed along the beach, and among them wailing widows sought their husbands, children their fathers, mothers their sons, and all their kindred, and ever and anon an additional scream of grief arose as the lifeless body of one or other such relations was found. A few of the lifeless bodies of the hardy crews were seen tossing to and fro, but the cry for help was hushed, and the yell of death was heard no more.

It was, in truth, a fearful day; a day of lamentation, of warning, and of judgment. In one hour, and within sight of the beach, an hundred and ninety boats and their crews were whelmed in the mighty deep; and dwelling on the shore between Spittal and North Berwick, two hundred and eighty widows wept their husbands lost.

The spectators were busy carrying the dead, as they were driven on shore, beyond the reach of tide-mark. They had continued their melancholy task for near an hour, when a voice exclaimed—"See! see! one still lives, and struggles to make the shore."

All rushed to the spot from whence the voice proceeded, and a young man was perceived, with more than mortal energy, yet labouring in the whirling waves. His countenance was black with despair. His heart panting with suffocating pangs. His limbs buffeted the billows in the strong agony of death, and he strained, with desperate eagerness, towards the projecting point of a black rock. It was now within its grasp, but, in its stead, he clutched the deceitful wave that laughed at his deliverance. He was whirled around it, dashed upon it with violence, and again swept back by the relentless surge. He threw out his arms at random, and his deep groans and panting breath were heard through the sea's hoarse voice. He again reached the rock—he grasped, he clung to its tangled sides. A murmur moaned through the multitude.—They gazed one upon another. His glazed eyes frowned darkly upon them. Supplication and scorn mingled in his look. His lips moved, but his tongue uttered no sound. He only gasped to speak—to implore assistance. His strength gave way—the waters rushed around the rock as a whirlpool. He was again uplifted upon the white bosom of the foam, and tossed within a few yards of the wailing but unavailing crowd.

"It is John Crawford," exclaimed those who were able to recognize his features. A loud shriek followed the mention of his name—a female rushed through the crowd, and the next moment the delicate form of Agnes Crawford was seen floating on the wild sea. In an instant a hundred plunged to her rescue; but before the scream of horror and surprise, raised by the spectators, when they

beheld her devoted but desperate purpose, had subsided, she was beyond the reach of all who feared death. Although no feminine amusement, Agnes had delighted in buffeting the waters from a child, and she felt at home upon their bosom, and now the strength of inspiration seemed to thrill through her frame. She was hidden from the gaze of the marvelling spectators, and a deep groan crept along the shore. She again appeared, and her fair hand grasped the shoulder of the drowning man. A shout of wild joy rang back on the deserted town. Her father, who was amongst the multitude, fell upon his knees. He clasped his hands together. "Merciful heaven!" he exclaimed, "Thou who stillest the tempest, and holdest the waters in the hollow of thy hand, protect—protect my child!"

The waters rioted with redoubled fury.—Her strength seemed failing, but a smile of hope still lighted up her features, and her hand yet grasped her apparently lifeless burden. Despair again brooded on the countenances of her friends. For a moment she disappeared amongst the waves, but the next, Agnes Crawford lay senseless on the beach, her arm resting on the bosom of him she had snatched from a watery grave—on the bosom of her husband.

They were borne to their own home, where in a few minutes, she recovered, but her husband manifested no sign of vitality.—All the means within their power, and that they knew, were resorted to, in order to effect his resuscitation. Long and anxiously she wept over him, rubbing his temples and his bosom, and at length, beneath her hand his breast first began to heave with the returning pulsation of his heart.

"He lives! he breathes!" she exclaimed, and she sank back in a state of unconsciousness, and was carried from the room. The preacher attended by the bedside, where the unconscious fisherman lay, directing and assisting in the operations necessary for restoring animation.

As John Crawford began to recover, the film of death that had gathered over his eyes began to melt away, and he gazed around in bewilderment, but unconscious of where he was, and he sank into a troubled sleep; and as he so slept, and his strength returned, he cast forth his arms, in imagination yet grappling with death. He dreamed, and in his dream he shouted for help. He prayed, and in the same breath he blasphemed, and reviled the trembling spectators, that his troubled fancy still pictured on the beach.

In a few hours the fisherman awoke from his troubled sleep, which many expected would have been the sleep of death. He raised himself in the bed—he looked around wistfully. Agnes, who had recovered and returned to the room, fell upon his bosom.—"My Agnes! my poor Agnes!" he cried gazing wistfully in her face—"but where—where am I—and my bairnies, where are they?"

"Here, faither here," cried the children, stretching out their little arms to embrace him.

Again he looked anxiously around. A recollection of the past, and a consciousness of the present, fell upon his mind. "Thank God!" he exclaimed, and burst into tears; and when his troubled soul and his agitated bosom had found in them relief, he inquired eagerly, "but, oh, tell me, how was I saved? was I cast upon the beach? There is a confused remembrance in my brain, as though an angel grasped me when I was sinking, and held me. But my head is confused, it is fearfully confused, and I remember naething but as a dream; save the bursting awa' o' the dreadful storm, wi' the perishing o' hunders in an instant, and the awfu' cry that rang frae boat to boat, "a judgment has come ower us!" And it was a judgment indeed! O Agnes! had I listened to your words, to the prayers o' my bits o' bairns, or the advice o' the minister, I would hae escaped the sin that I hae this day committed, and the horrors wi' which it has been visited. But tell me now, or in what manner I was saved."

"John," said the aged elder, the father of Agnes, "ye was saved by the merciful and sustaining power of that Providence which ye this morning set at naught. But I rejoice to find that your heart is not hardened, and that the awful visitation—the judgment as ye have well described it, which has this day filled our coast with widows and with orphans, has not fallen upon you in vain; for ye acknowledge your guilt, and are grateful for your deliverance. Your being saved is nothing short o' a miracle. We a' beheld how long and how desperately ye struggled wi' the raging waves when we knew not who ye were, and when it was na in the power of any being on the shore to render ye the slightest assistance. We saw how ye struggled to reach the black rock, and how ye was swept round it; and when ye at last reached it, we observed how ye clang to it wi' the grasp o' death, until your strength gave way, and the waves dashed you from it. Then ye was driven towards the beach, and some o' the spectators recognized your face, and then cried out your name. A scream burst upon my ear—a woman rushed through the crowd—and then John—oh, then!"—but here the feelings of the old man overpowered him. He sobbed aloud, and pausing for a few minutes, added—"tell him some o' ye." "Oh, tell me," said the fisherman, "all that my father-in-law has said, I kenned before. But how was I saved—or by whom?"

The preacher took up the tale. "Hearken unto me, John Crawford," said he, "ye have reason this day to sorrow, and to rejoice, and to be grateful beyond measure.—In the morning ye mocked my counsel and set at naught my reproof. True, it was not the speaker, but the words of truth that were spoken, that ye ought to have regarded—for they were not my words, and I was but the humble instrument to convey them to ye.—But ye despised them, and as ye sowed so have ye reaped. But as your father-in-law has told ye, when your face was recognized from the shore, and your name mentioned, a woman screamed—she rushed through the multitude—she plunged into the boiling sea, and in an instant she was beyond the reach of help!"

"Speak, speak on," cried the fisherman, eagerly, and he placed his hands on his heaving bosom, and gazed anxiously, now toward the preacher, and again toward Agnes, who wept upon his shoulder.

"The Providence that had till then sustained you, while your fellow creatures perished around you," added the clergyman, "supported her. She reached you—she grasped your arm. After long struggling, she brought ye within a few yards of the shore; a wave overwhelmed you both and cast you upon the beach, with her arm—the arm of your wife that saved you—upon your bosom!"

"Gracious heaven!" exclaimed the fisherman, pressing his wife to his bosom—"my ain Agnes! was it you? was it you? my wife—my saviour!" And he wept aloud and his children wept also. "There is nae merit in what I've done," replied she, "for wha should have attempted to save ye, had I no! ye were everything to me, John, and to our bairns."

But the feelings of the wife and mother were too strong for words. I will not dwell upon the joy and gratitude of the family to whom the husband and the father had been restored as from the dead. It found a sorrowful contrast in the voice of lamentation and of mourning, which echoed along the coast like the peel of an alarm bell. The dead were lain in heaps along the beach, and on the following day, widows, orphans, parents, and brothers, came from all the fishing towns along the coast, to seek their dead among the drowned that had been gathered together; or, if they found them not, they wandered along the shore to seek for them where the sea might have cast them forth.—Such is the tale of the Sabbath wrecks—of the lost drave of Dunbar.

FOR THE FRIEND.

Temperance Men Overboard.

Lost overboard, in a recent voyage, belonging to the ship Washingtonia, a number of men. The facts in relation to this sad catastrophe cannot be definitely gathered from the conflicting reports. The Washingtonia has been near the country of gold; but it does not appear that the miserable men, who were lost, deserted her with the intention of swimming ashore that they might go to the gold mines. It would rather seem that some fatal infatuation had seized them—some charm, like that of the rattle-snake, which caused the billows to appear unto them as a pleasant terra firma, where they might forget all their sorrows. And like the gold fever, this strange infatuation seemed to be infectious; for hardly, in the first instance, had the fearful cry, "A man overboard!" ceased to resound through the ship, before another made the dreadful plunge! And so far had this frenzy proceeded, that there were not men enough left to navigate the ship!

But these wretched men have not all sunk beneath the waves.

"*Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*"

Occasionally one is seen struggling in the waves. It is said that some of these appear well nigh exhausted, and it is thought that they cannot hold out much longer.

It is with much pleasure we hear that efforts are about to be make to ship a crew for the good ship Washingtonia, and we sincerely hope that volunteers may be found to man the life-boats for the purpose of finding and saving the men overboard. And there is need of energy and haste—for the most are gone beyond hope!

Ye Washingtonians! where are ye?—Who will volunteer to save the perishing? Up! to the rescue! The cause of humanity—the cause of God calls you! L. E.

Statistics Respecting U. States.

(From Illustrated Christian Almanac, for 1850.)

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Born.	Installed into office.	Age at that time	Years in the office	Died.	Age at his death.
1	George Washington	Virginia	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1828	83
4	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Munroe	Virginia	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831	72
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	1782	1837	55	4		
9	Wm. H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	68	-	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1841	51	4		
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1845	49	4	June 15, 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1349	65			

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, President,	Salary	$25,000
Millard Fillmore, N. York, Vice-President,	"	5,000
John M. Clayton, Delaware, Sec. of State,	"	6,000
Wm. M. Meredith, Penn., Sec. of the Treasury,	"	6,000
Geo. W. Crawford, Georgia, Sec. of War,	"	6,000
Wm. B. Preston, Virginia, Sec of the Navy,	"	6,000
Thos. Ewing, Ohio, Sec. of Home Department,	"	6,000
Jacob Collamer, Vermont, Postmaster-General,	"	6,000
Reverdy Johnson, Maryland, Attorney-General,	"	4,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs,	$31,757,070
Public Lands,	3,328,642
Miscellaneous sources,	351,037
Treasury Notes and Loan,	21,256,700
In Treasury, July 1, 1847,	1,701.251
Total receipts,	$58,354,701

EXPENDITURES.

Civil List,	$5,598,064
Foreign intercourse,	335,935
Miscellaneous,	5,246,215
War Department,	27,829,143
Navy do.,	9,394,391
Public Debt,	9,846,419
Total expenditure, apart from loans,	$58,241,167

The House of Representatives is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two-hundred and thirty-one. The compensation of the members is $8, and that of the Speaker $16 per day during the session, and $8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

Expenditures per Minute, of the U. S. Government.—The expenditures, per minute, of Washington's administration, were $3,82; Adams the elder, $2,58; Jefferson, $9,95; Madison, $34,88; Monroe, 25,18; Adams the younger, $24,35; Jackson, $35-15; Van Buren, $65,78; Tyler, $43,95; Polk, $145,88.

Iron in the United States.—The value of iron produced in the United States in 1845, was $42,000,000.

Moderate drinkers, in nine cases out of ten, labor to deceive their friends in relation to the amount of liquor they consume.

Arrival of Capt. Sir John C. Ross.—Capt. J. C. Ross, and his vessels, the Enterprise and Investigator, have arrived in England, from his search after Sir John Franklin. The gallant officer appeared rather the worse for his perilous voyage, but was animated with his characteristic energy. It is his confident opinion, that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions, are eastward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence, it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction—and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers by the Makenzie detachment, or by Her Majesty's ship Plover, Com. Moore, by way of Russia.

Capt. Ross traversed at least two hundred and thirty miles on the ice. They penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury, where he found the old tent standing, and every thing about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Capt. Ross deposited a large quantity of provisions, and also the screw launch of the Enterprise. In the whole course of his researches, it is said that Capt. Ross never met with a single Esquimaux.

The intelligence which reached New York on the 20th Oct, by the bark M'Lellan from Davis Straits, is confirmed by a communication from Kirkaldy, dated Nov. 1st.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Expedition for the Relief of Sir John Franklin.—Lieut. Lynch, the commander of the Dead Sea Expedition, has volunteered to head an expedition to start as early as practicable next year, to relieve Sir John Franklin. He proposes for the government to sanction the attempt, and afford officers and men (all volunteers,) and provisions—and in case there should be a question as to the legality of paying the expenses of such an expedition, he thinks he could raise sufficient from private sources to charter, strengthen and equip a steamer to carry out the object.—*Phil. Amer.*

Donations.

		For Chapel.	*For Friend.*
R. C. Wyllie, Esq. Honolulu,		20 00	
Mr. Fox,	"	3 50	
Mr. G. E. Webster,	"	10 00	
H. Sea, Esq.	"	10 00	

☞ The Collection in the Chapel, Sabbath morning, January 27th, in behalf of the Rev. E. Bond's Society, Kohala, Hawaii, (together with a few dollars since received for the same object,) amounted to $100 93. Considering the fact that no previous notice had been announced of the contemplated collection, this amount is larger than we anticipated. Ere long we hope to hear that Mr. Bond's society have succeeded in re-building their beautiful Meeting-house which suffered so much by the gale in December.

PASSENGERS.

Per British Schooner Petrel, Turnbull, fr. Tahiti. R Graham, lady and four children, Mrs Jordan and child, Messenger, McKay, Manfred, Lirain, Mary Bradfield, Morris, Mrs Dyball, Bradridge, Somerville, Turner, Willoughby and son, Ervin, Bryson.

Per American ship Constantine, Winsor, fr California, William P. Scott, Lucius Sanborn.

Per Peruvian bark Empresa, White, fr San Francisco, A. R Nevers, Auguste Hanke, Francisco Volkner, Henry Fornolstine, William Jaques.

Per American schooner John Allyne, Corwin, fr San Francisco, J. V. Sullivan, M. D. Plumer.

Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Dudoit, fr California, West, West, Ray, Ray, Andrew Gardner.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Feb 27th, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. Rich'd Messenger to Miss Mary Bradfield.

DIED.

In this town on the 16th inst. Caroline Sophia infant daughter of Henry and Ann Maria Dimond aged one year.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 6—Am. ship G. Washington Holdrige, 14 ds fm San Fran
6 Am. bk Mazeppa, Girdler, 17 ds do
6 Am. wh bk Monmouth, Halsey
7 Tahitian brigan Anne, Leon de Aguirre, 27 ds do
Feb. 9—Brit sch Petrl, Turnbull, 31 ds fm Tahiti.
13—Am wh sh Cherokee, Cleaveland, fm N. Bedford.
14— " sch Odd Fellow, Chapman, 17 ds San Francisco.
15—Fr sh Albatros, Luco, Valparaiso, 18 do "
15—Br. brig Kewi. J. McLean, 68 ds fm Auckland, N. Z, for San Francisco, with 17 passengers
Feb. 16—Per bk Empresa, White, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
21—Am sh Constantine, Winsor, 14 ds "
21—Haw bk Don Quixote, Dudoit, 16 ds "
21—Mex br Don Carlos, Guerrero, 16 ds fm Mazatlan.
" Br Royal Yacht Wanderer, Boyd, fm Lahaina.
" Fr sh St Michael, fm San Francisco.
" Span bg Clavileno, St Juan, fm San Francisco.
" Am sh Humboldt, "

Cleared.

Feb. 2.—Am. sch S. Roberts. Falkenburger, for San Francisco.
2—Am wh sh Tuscarora, Leek, cruise.
2—Haw sch Wilhelmine, King, for San Francisco.
7—Fr wh sh Gen. Teste. Rossiter, to cruise.
U S surv cut Ewing, McArthur, comd'g, sailed for S F
Feb. 8—Hol bk Three Brothers, Swart, for Hong Kong.
9—U. S. N. propeller Massachusetts. Knox, sailed fr Hilo
11—Am sch Friendship, Bishop, for San Francisco.
12—Am ship Mariposa, Martin, for San Francisco.
12—Am schr Mazetleca, Cruchet. "
13— " sch Lola, Jenkins, for Lahaina.
13— " bk Drummond, Pierce, "
14— " wh sh Cherokee, Cleveland, to cruise.
Feb. 18—Fr wh sh Ville de Rennes, Billot, to cruise.
20—Am sch Decatur, Morrill, for Lahaina.

Shipping in Port, Feb. 15, 1850.

Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow.
Chilian sch Elizabeth, Aquetil.
Am brig Copiapo, Southward.
Br brig Mary Dare, Scarborough.
Haw schr Mary Ann, Barrill, for sale or charter.
Br lorcha Sarah, Hardy.
Am ship Carolus, Dunbar.
Haw schr Caroline, Fish.
Br schr Louisa, Howard.
Am. sh Geo Washington, Holdrige.
Am. bk Mazeppa, Girdler.
Am wh bk Monmouth, Halsey.
Tah br Anne, Aguirre.
Fr sh Albatros, Luco.
Br. sch Petrel, Turnbull.
Br br Kewi, M'Lean.

Illustrated Almanac for 1850.

FOR SALE, at the Polynesian office, the Book store, and the Chaplain's Study, in Honolulu; at the Study of Rev. T. E. Taylor, Lahaina; and at the Rev. Mr. Coan's, Hilo.

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, paying the annual subscription price of the Friend ($2,00) in advance, can have the paper sent to China, Sydney, Tahiti, San Francisco, or overland, via Panama, to the United States or England. According to the U. S. Post Office laws, newspapers sent from the office of publication, the postage may be paid by the person to whom the paper is addressed, but otherwise the postage must be pre-paid.

☞ If we have been correctly informed, there is not that irregularity about letters and papers going to the United States, that there is about their conveyance hence. tf

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum.	10,00

☞ Bound volumes of The Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at the *Chaplain's Study.* A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1850. No. 4

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, APRIL 1, 1850.

Visit of French ship Bonite,	Page 25, 26
Wine and Beer Drinkers, Beware,	27
Death of Arch Deacon Jeffreys,	27
Foreign Intelligence,	28
Marine "	28
British Seamen, honored,	29
American Annexation, Twilight Musings,	29
Daniel Webster's Farm,	30
General Washington's Farm,	31
Shipwreck and Notices,	32

Visit of the French sloop of war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. IV.

Walk in Honolulu—appearance of the natives and town—-contrasts—-Seamen's Chapel—native Church—visit to the King—the three widows of Rihoriho—the King's visit on board the Bonite—reported apprehensions before his visit and while on board—the officers of the Bonite invited to a feast at the Pali—French and Hawaiian horsemen—-Nuuanu Valley—-magnificent view from the Pali—preparations for dinner—luau.

A wharf, built of large timbers and filled in with stone, rendered our landing easy, and we found ourselves in the capital of the Sandwich Islands. We were immediately surrounded by this idle population, for the employment of which, civilization had as yet, found no means. They were, as on Hawaii, covered with rags and the itch; but it was a sight to which we had become accustomed, and it no longer surprised us. The population of Honolulu had an appearance of neatness more general than the people of Hawaii, but there was something in them more repulsive. The men appeared more polite, but at the same time, more deceitful, and vice seemed to have set a mark upon the faces of the women. I enter into these details, because I am speaking of a people which has had intercourse with European nations scarcely sixty years. There ought to be some interest in seeing the moral and physical changes which this people has experienced, and here opens to our observation a vast and fertile field.

The town of Honolulu does not appear attractive on close inspection. The houses around the landing place, are merely cabins, built in the ancient style of the country.—From them came out a crowd of ragged women and children to see us pass. Leaving the fort on our right, the white walls of which were set off by the thatched roofs around, we made our way into the town. The streets were sufficiently wide and quite straight.—We saw a number of pretty European dwellings, some public places, and a number of well cultivated gardens.

The contrasts before our eyes could not but greatly interest us. This constant mingling of civilization and barbarism, produced a singular effect. Here passed a chaise in which were a gentleman and lady, the complexion of the latter giving evidence that she was born in the Sandwich Islands. Further on, a native, whose only covering was a *tapa* mantle fastened by a knot on his right shoulder, was mounted, without saddle, upon a mettlesome horse which he managed skillfully. In a court, a number of white children dressed in the European manner, ornamented frocks and calico pantaloons, were engaged at their sports; and near them was shining in the sun the naked and brown skin of native children, whose only garment was the indispensable *maro*. Here spacious stone houses presented to view the products of European industry; and at the gate, an Indian, clothed, and with a garland of banana leaves around his head, stopped us in order to dispose of some land shells, lobsters or birds. Sometimes we could distingush, through the half opened blinds, the elegant scarfs and fair countenances of ladies who were watching the newly arrived as they passed in the midst of a throng of islanders, who, with dishevelled hair and naked limbs, endeavored by fixing upon us their roguish eyes, to provoke some mark of attention.

There are three churches in Honolulu.—The most important of these is the Seamen's Chapel, where the aristocracy of the country, the white population, worship on the Sabbath. Under the same roof is a reading room, where are found, often of remote date it is true, the principal newspapers of the civilized world. Adjoining the reading room is the cabinet of natural history, all the specimens of which are confined to some shells of the country and the coast of California, and to a dozen bows and arrows from the Fejee Islands. The second church is that of the natives, and this, without dispute, has the most interest for an European. It was in this church that I attended divine service; but as I have already spoken of a similar service on Hawaii, I will only say that here, the costumes were not so singular as at Kaawaloa. The church itself, built of stone, with its steeple, and its bell, its carved pews and its seats already polished by age, could not be compared with the church of Kaawaloa, with its walls and roof of thatch, its timbers bare and held together by cords, its mats and its modest desk. The native population were in their best attire, and in the crowd we noticed numerous hats very comically worn, and hoods shading coarse and brown faces which needed not this ornament in order to be singular. There were scenes there truly worthy the pencil of Hogarth.

The next day after our arrival, we made a visit in due form to the King. He received us in the house of his sister, Nahienaena. It was because his own house was at some distance that he received us here, and he did not wish to compel us to take a long walk under a burning sun. This house, like all those of the country, contained but a single room, the partitions having been removed.—A large estrade of fine mats occupied the further end of the hall. The walls on the inside as well as the ceiling or roof, were covered with mats, to which were appended green branches for the purpose of attracting the flies and relieving the company from their annoyance. In front of the estrade, sitting in arm-chairs, were the King, Kauikeaouli, and the three sisters and wives of Rihoriho, his brother and predecessor. A number of chairs to complete the circle, had been placed far us. Behind the King and Princesses were the principal chiefs, some of them standing and some reclining upon the estrade.—The chiefs were in uniform. We were presented by the Governor of the Fort. His Hawaiian Majesty wore a blue coat with military buttons, and large epauletts. He is about three or four and twenty years of age; his countenance is expressive, although somewhat marred by a broad flat nose and thick lips. He is strongly made, and is about five feet, three or four inches in height. He received us very cordially; but we imagined that we perceived in him a certain embarrassment, which probably resulted from the apprehension occasioned by our arrival, or perhaps from his being little accustomed to formal presentations. This embarrassment, however, gradually disappeared, and his countenance assumed an expression of frankness and good humor. Kinau, widow of Rihoriho, and regent during the minority of Kauikeaouli, was seated at his right; at his left, was Kekauluohi, another widow of Rihoriho, and at the right of Kinau, a third widow of Rihoriho, called Liliha.

Of the many sons of Kamehameha, the first king of the Sandwich Islands, Rihoriho and Kauikeaouli are the only ones, concerning whom we have any information. After the death of Kamehameha, Rihoriho was called to the throne under the regency of Kaahumanu, his mother. Rihoriho died in England. Why he went to that country is not well known. He had five wives, three of whom were his own sisters, and the other two, half sisters. His favorite wife died in England a little before himself. A second wife died at Maui not long after. Three widows of Rihoriho survive, and these were the three women before us. Kanikeaouli succeeded Rihoriho, and at Kaahumanu's death, which occurred during the minority of Kanikeaouli, the regency devolved upon Kinau, who occupied the highest rank among the surviving widows of Rihoriho. She retained the power till Kanikeaouli became of age; but it would appear that her influence outlived her office, and that, being herself

completely under the authority of the American Missionaries, she exercises an absolute control over the young king.

The princesses were arrayed in silk, and by their size, reminded me of Mrs. Kuakini. To see three women of such immense corpulence seated together in a saloon, would certainly be considered a monstrous thing in Europe. The smallest was at least five feet seven or eight inches in height, and they seemed to vie with each other in presenting the largest circumference to the admiration of the vulgar. Corpulence, as I have already remarked, is a mark of distinction on the Sandwich Islands, and few women surely could lay claim to greater eminence in this respect, than those before us. The King, although very athletic, cannot compare with his sisters in plumpness, and as he is accustomed to ride on horseback, to fence, and take other exercise, it is doubtful if he ever becomes a *great* man, according to the Hawaiian acceptation of the term.

We were received very politely by the whole court. The King speaks English very well; but as the commander of the Bonite was not familiar with this language, and still less with the Hawaiian, the conversation, of necessity, languished. During all this interview, the King, as I imagined, before replying to a question, consulted Kinau. The expression of her countenance and the vivacity of her glance, betokened an absolute character.

Mr. Charlton, the English consul, who had accompanied us, inquired of the King if it would be agreeable to him to have his portrait taken by some officers of the corvette who were present. He assented, after having exchanged glances with Kinau. The young gentlemen set about the work, and in half an hour, they had sketched with a good degree of accuracy, the portraits of the King and Princesses. On their examining the portraits, each of the women appeared only half satisfied with her own portrait; but each laughed heartily on viewing those of her sisters. The interview ended by a promise from the King to visit the Bonite on the morrow.

On the 11th, he came on board, accompanied by Kinau and many officers. He was in full Windsor costume, with white plumes in his hat. This suit of clothes was a present from George IV. It was not without fear, as we were informed, that he came on board the French corvette. He also apprehended at one time while on board, that some violence would be inflicted on him in order to obtain reparation for the act which I have already mentioned. This information was probably false; at any rate, the distinguished reception which he received on board the Bonite, must needs have allayed his fears, if indeed he had experienced any. He wished to see every thing in detail and requested to witness the cannon and musket exercise—but what amused him most, was the staff exercise, in which many of our sailors were adepts.

Kauikeaouli's tastes, from what we could observe, are altogether martial. He is somewhat acquainted with naval matters, and pointed out the difference between the rigging of the corvette and that of other ships, which he had seen. He often makes excursions to the neighboring islands in his brig, the 'Henrietta,' and he managed her, in part, himself. Unfortunately, his education is very defective, and the missionary Bingham, whose pupil he is, seems to have made it his business to shut up his mind from those branches of knowledge which would have been the most necessary for him to learn in order to govern well. He is also, as I have already said, completely under the influence of his sister-in-law, Kinau, who rules in his name. He possesses, nevertheless, intelligence and memory, and his questions, sometimes judicious, indicate an ardent desire of knowledge. The time will perhaps come, when he will seize the reins of empire and call Kinau to account for her administrarion, and the missionaries for their counsels. The King and his suite left the Bonite perfectly satisfied with their reception, and with what they had seen.

Some days after, the King proposed to make a feast for the officers of the Bonite, and he requested Mr. Charlton to give me an invitation. Upon this I congratulated myself, for the feast was to be in the country, two leagues from Honolulu, and was to be, as they told us, disencumbered of all etiquette. We were to have a dinner in a grove, and then songs and ancient dances of the country —the singers and dancers were to be clothed in the ancient costume. I looked forward to the appointed day with impatience. It came at last. We met at the King's house. We set out at ten o'clock, forming a cavalcade of thirty or forty persons. In front was the King, mounted upon a beautiful white horse, and surely it would have been difficult at the time, to find a better or more elegant horseman. We rode on, without order, and if the native horsemen excited our curiosity, we afforded them amusement also by our manner of riding. Some of our young officers took their first lesson in horsemanship on this day, and at the end of half an hour or more, their movements were no more easy than at the moment of their starting.—On the contrary, all the natives who accompanied us, were excellent equestrians. The servants of the King, mounted on horses without saddles, brought up the rear. They reminded me, by their steadiness and even by their graceful attitudes, of those Roman knights we have seen upon ancient engravings.

Thus we proceeded six or seven miles in the midst of a green valley, shut in between two mountains, which seem to have been once joined together, so much analogy and resemblance was there between the opposite irregularities. On our right was a river, or rather a torrent. Concealed for the most part from our eyes, we occasionally saw its silver cascades leaping from the black lava rocks. We could judge of the fertility of the valley, from the rich plantations of taro on all sides of us. This root, less farinaceous than the potato, must be exceedingly productive; for a little spot not more than five rods square, as I was informed, would sustain the year round, a family or seven or eight persons. On our right and left were scattered cabins, from the doors of which peered forth the brown faces of the owners. A dense herbage covered the uncultivated parts of the valley, and the mountains seemed to be covered with the kukins, the silver foliage of which contrasted finely with the dark rocks from the midst of which it sprung.

At length we reached the end of our excursion. During our ride we had been constantly ascending, almost insensibly at first, and then towards the extremity of the valley we found outselves in the midst of precipices which the King ascended and descended with remarkable intrepedity. And now if the only object of our excursion had been the magnificent spectacle before us, we should have been more than paid for our trouble. Rising to a very great height above us, were the threatening summits of the mountains, whose dry and naked peaks seemed ready to fall on our heads. Behind us, stretched the valley of Honolulu, and beyond, the sea and the ships in the harbor. At our feet, and at a depth of two or three thousand feet perpendicular, we saw the tops of the trees which border the beautiful valley of Kaneohe.—This valley extends with a gentle inclination to the sea, which, on that side of the island, as well as the other, furnishes for the picture a frame of breakers. It would be impossible to sketch with the pencil, and much more so, to describe with words, the varieties of scenery so great and so picturesque, which makes from this point of view one of the most magnificent panoramas that nature can offer to the enthusiasm of her admirers. We were upon the wall of mountains, which divides the island into two equal parts. We were at the *Pali*. This is a place celebrated in the history of the Sandwich Islands. It was here that His Majesty's father, Kamehameha, who subdued all the chiefs of the adjacent islands and who attained to absolute power, gained his last victory. This is the Thermopylæ of Oahu. Here the king of Oahu, vanquished and a fugitive, preferred a voluntary death to the cruel fate which the conqueror had designed for him. He precipitated himself, they say, from this perpendicular wall, together with all his warriors who had escaped the weapons of the enemy. It is said that Kamehameha stationed a guard behind his troops, that all hope of escaping death by flight being taken away, his soldiers might fight with greater courage.

From the top of the Pali we saw the preparations for our dinner. The inhabitants of the valley were scrambling up the foot path that winds along the side of the mountain, bearing on their heads the provisions which the King's attendants had demanded of each one; for, at the Sandwich Islands, the king is absolute master of the fortunes of his subjects. A roof covered with leaves, had been raised during the night. Green ferns were spread on the ground, then a cloth, and upon this cloth were arranged European bottles, plates, etc. All this show of civilization did not please me, I acknowledge; it was too much like a dinner of our good citizens of Paris upon the greensward of Montmorency. I should have preferred the old Hawaiian manner. But it was necessary to be satisfied with what we had. I noticed that the porcelain was of English manufacture, and the table cloth was American.—These two nations, have in reality, invaded the whole commerce of America and India. Dinner was announced, and we all reclined upon the ferns. At the King's order the *luau* was served up. A gastronomic feast is called *luau* at the Sandwich Islands. It takes its name from an indispensable dish of young taro leaves boiled, or cooked in fat. In an instant, the cloth was covered with young pigs, fowls, fish, sweet potatoes, luau, etc.—

all these having been enveloped in leaves and cooked in the earth by means of red hot stones. We were all pleased with the excellent relish of what was spread before us. The fish especially, cooked in taro leaves, was delicious, and we were all constrained to acknowledge that we had never eaten any thing so good. One thing only seemed wanting. We had anticipated being regaled with the flesh of the dog, but we were disappointed. The missionaries probably, have forbidden the use of this viand. One of my neighbors, however, whispered in my ear his suspicions that one of the pigs lying before us without a head belonged to a nobler genus. It is said that the flesh of these dogs, which are exclusively fed on fish and poi, is exactly like that of pigs. Besides, the natives do not eat every species of the dog, one only having been set apart for this purpose, and this was the terrier species, with a long nose, short hair and short ears.

The serving was performed with a good degree of skill. A crowd of waiters surrounded us; some clad in pantaloons and vests, and others wearing the cool and commodious livery of the country. I noticed that always before serving up a dish, they opened the leaves which enveloped it, and took a morsel with their fingers, to taste it.—I was informed that this was the practice at the King's table, and that nothing was served up there without having been tasted by the servants.

FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Wine and Beer Drinkers Beware!

Many in the community denounce the low and vulgar practices of the toper, and would despise the habits of the spirit drinker, yet maintain that wine and beer drinking are harmless, and on no account should be banished from fashionable society. We earnestly entreat such reasoners and all addicted to the practice of wine and beer drinking, to read and ponder the following statement of facts respecting one of *their* number. Late English papers contain accounts of the death *by suicide*, of Dr. Thomas Morton, in London, on the 1st. of November last. He held the offices of Surgeon to the University College Hospital and Surgeon to the Queen's Bench Prison, and was widely known and highly esteemed as a man of superior intellect, benevolence and honor. His home was graced with an estimable wife and child, his pecuniary circumstances were easy, and his professional prospects all that he desired.—But the disclosures at the coroner's inquest left no room to doubt that he had become a slave to private intemperance, and that the mortification arising from the consciousness of this fact, had driven him to temporary madness and suicide. Among the documents submitted, was a kind of diary of rules and reflections on this subject, which he had penned at various times during the last four or five months. The following are extracts:

'Shun wine, beer and spirits.

'To drink little or no beer or wine.

'Pray morning, noon and night to be strong against the temptation.

'It is the system of 'Well, one glass more,' which breaks a man down.

'Beer or wine makes a man heavy, bilious, bad tempered, violent, and, next day, feeble.

'Remember the happy lightsomeness of a water drinker.

'I fail because I am not firm to resist temptation. Also, because I try myself and run into danger.

'Let me not forget my dreadful feelings (*delirium tremens,*) after taking two or three pints of ale. Drink only water, and never exceed of beer one pint or one glass. When I fail, it is by thoughtlessness and want of firmness, also by an opinion that I can bear a good deal of beer. The health, temper and character of a beer drinker are undermined. One should never exceed a pint of beer a day. I am better on water. I never was so happy as on water. Take plenty of exercise in the open air, and live on water.

'I have only to remember my dreadful sufferings the mornings after taking so much beer or wine. Low suicidal feelings, despondent and gloomy thoughts, pulse one hundred to one hundred and twenty, head dizzy, limbs tremulous, pains about the heart, flatulence and eructations, incapacity for duty of any kind, temper irritable and overbearing, expensive habits, loss of time, forgetfulness of engagements, every thing in disorder—and all for what? *Because I choose to take two pints of ale or a bottle of wine!*"

Mr. Ereichsen, a surgeon, who examined the head of the deceased, testified that the arachnoid was in that morbid condition often found in persons of intemperate habits, and which leads to irritability and despondency of mind. He died in his bed, with an open bible in his hand, which the servant testified he was much in the habit of reading. The servants had noticed for a month the strangeness of his appearance, irritable temper, occasional staggering, expensive habits, forgetfulness, low spirits, etc.

If drunkenness was confined to the ignorant, debased and vulgar classes of society, it would be some alleviation to the sickening picture of truth, but alas, intemperance enters the circles of fashion, learning, science, literature, and even of *professed* piety. How melancholly a feeling of sadness does the announcement excite in the minds of all true lovers of poetry, that the gifted American poet, Edgar A. Poe, (the author of that remarkable poem 'The Raven,') should have died of "delirium tremens!" Almost every gale wafts to our ears the tidings that some of nature's most gifted sons have fallen victims to intemperance. Reports, but too true, have already reached these far off Islands of the Pacific, that some of the most talented men in England and America are allowing habits of intemperance to obscure the lustre and splendor of their intellectual powers. The world shudders at the murder of Dr. Parkman, but the victims of rum-sellers are a hundred to one more numerous than those consigned to the untimely grave by the murderer's arts.

Death of the Arch-deacon Jeffreys of Bombay.

We regret to see announced the death of this distinguished advocate of the temperance cause in India. He had spent over thirty years in India, but at the time of his death by the cholera, was on a visit to England.—He died at Exeter, Oct. 9. Only four days previous to his death, he addressed a large meeting in London, on the subject of temperance. In portraying the destructive and injurious influence of the drinking practices of Englishmen in India, he employs the following language:

"For one really converted christian as a fruit of the missionary labor, the drinking practices of the English had made one thousand drunkards! This was a sad thought—but it was the solemn truth. If the English were driven out of India to-morrow, the chief trace of their having been there would be the number of the drunkards they left behind."

Although the evils of intemperance are so wide spread, yet the advocates of total abstinence principles, are frequently, denounced as narrow minded fanatics, and that by some who even profess to be christians.—How it is possible for any person professing to have the least spark of christian principle in his soul, not to be in the fullest and most thorough-going sense a teetotaler, is beyond our powers of reasoning! We can readily perceive why the pleasure and wine-loving gentry, the low-minded and besotted frequeners of the dram-shop, and the lovers of mammon, should adhere to the drinking practices of society. But to repeat the idea, we cannot conceive it possible for a real christian to be any thing else than a firm and decided advocate of teetotalism.

"I Inherited the Appetite—I cannot refrain."—A few days since a most affecting instance of death by Delirium Tremens was related in our hearing. The unhappy man, belonged to one of the most wealthy and respectable families in the State of New York. Among the crowd rushing to California came —— ——, amply supplied with funds to enter upon business. Before leaving home, he had made the most solemn pnomises that he would not drink intoxicating liquors; but alas, the temptation proved to strong. Friends remonstrated, and every thing was done to induce him to refrain, but his reply was, "*I inherited the appetite—I cannot.*" He then referred to several near relatives who had been carried off by the Delirium Tremens. How wretched and miserable an inheritance are those parents, indulging in the use of strong drink, in danger of leaving to their children!

☞ British vessels are now admitted to all the ports of Sweden on the same footing as Swedish vessels.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1850.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A New York correspondent writes as follows, under date of

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1850.

News from the West and East have made the last 48 hours lively enough. From California, more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS in gold dust, the mines inexhaustable, and more coming! A State Government organized, and officers elected! Her commercial influence and destiny already perplexing the civilized world! What is she to *be*, and *do* socially, commercially, politically, morally, who can tell? The Pacific whaling fleet, never did better.

From Europe latest dates Dec. 29; Liverpool, cotton risen one farthing per pound in a few days. Corn and wheat improved in prices. American securities firm; money plenty; business good; commercial accounts from India cheering, and the prospects of a new year encouraging.

The question of the severance of Canada from the mother country is gravely discussed in the Cabinet, and the avowal is distinctly made that England would be no looser, but an actual gainer, were the Canadians to carry their secession threats into execution.

Austria is in trouble from the civil rebellion of 120,000 of her best troops.

Russia has also aristocratic troubles of her own, and is sharpening her teeth for a bite at Turkey.

France is sunny or cloudy just as the sun happens to rise.

The Pope has not yet returned to Rome, having fish to fry elsewhere; and when he does come, if ever, he will find any thing but a blind and stupid subserviency to his spiritual despotism.

United States.—A commercial review of the past year shows a great gain in most of the industrial pursuits, and a very desirable stability in most of the governmental and private business operations. Congress and several State Legislatures are now in session. With many eddies and counter-currents, the great stream of social and moral improvement is onward. In our headlong haste to get rich, our principal danger is that we shall neglect God, and forget that there is a merchandize better than the merchandize of silver. Cases of daring crime increase with the great increase of our population; the most prominent now before the public is the alleged murder of Dr. Parkman by Prof. Webster. Popular sentiment pronounces him *guilty*, in keen and awful tones. Very soon a safer tribunal, a court of justice, will speak, and its tones will vibrate most fearfully. We have perhaps in New England never had a more horrid tragedy. Such scenes are dark spots on our sun.

Yours, truly. J. S.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Brig Brothers—A Remarkable Escape.

In the early part of the month of February, this vessel after completing a valuable cargo, at the Islands, sailed for San Francisco. On the morning of Feb. 18, she was discovered to be on fire, in the hold. During fourteen days the fire raged, but by the persevering efforts of all hands, it was extinguished four days before reaching port. Holes were cut in the deck, and water poured in, but the heat at times was so great that it was impossible to think of going into the cabin, or of going below, at all. During the period that the fire raged, the wind blew a gale, that alone threatened the destruction of the vessel. To add to the alarm, the powder was stowed in some unknown place, and serious fears were entertained that they might by suddenly blown up. It was finally discovered that fire approached within about two inches of the powder. The fire being extinguished, it was entirely destroyed and the vessel much injured. We copy the following remarks from a narrative of the disaster published in the Polynesian of March 16.

To much credit cannot be given to Capt. Soule for his untiring watchfulness and vigilance during the whole time of the disaster. Also much praise is due to the crew for their faithfulness and promptness in the discharge of their duty.

After baffling about four days, we finally arrived safely at Honolulu. As yet we have not been able to discover the cause of the fire.

The following is a list of the persons who were on board the brig Brothers:

Master—Cornelius C. Soule.

Mate—Richard Lloyd.

Crew—Lemuel Burton, Arthur Bradlet, William Taylor, William Bailey, Edwin Merrill, Thomas Thompson—George Evans, steward, and two Hawaiians.

Supercargo—David N. Hawley.

Passengers—N. S. Bailey, G. W. Wheeler, J. R. Williams, and Mrs. G. Evans.

Loss of the 'Speculateur."

This schooner, of 40 tons, left Tahiti, for California, August 13th, on the 8th day at sea a gale threw her upon her "beam ends." The wreck was abandoned—the boats were lashed together, to which an outrigger was attached. After navigating the broad ocean for twenty-six days, in this perilous situation, they succeeded in reaching the Navigator Islands in safety. A son of the English Missionary Barff, of Huahine, was a passenger on board, and he publishes a detailed account of the disaster, in the Samoan Reporter, of November 1849. No lives were lost.

☞ From ship Caroline, at Hilo, absconded, 2nd mate, Mr. Dow, his brother John Dow, boat-steerer, carpenter, blacksmith, and Francis Sawyer, seaman. They took a boat, provisions, quadrant, watch, &c. They are supposed to have left for ElDorado.

☞ While the whale ship, "Philip 1st," Capt. Woodruff, was recruiting at the Marquesas Islands, a boat's crew left, taking a boat. After the ship left, the natives robbed them of their boat and clothing, leaving them destitute on the beach. The Marquesans, have, doubtless, laid aside the mildness and innocence of their natures, since the visit of Melville among the dwellers in the Typee Valley.

☞ The English Missionary bark "John Williams," late in the autumn of '49, left for England. During the last two or three years she has been occupied in visiting all the English Missionary stations in the South Pacific, under the patronage of the "London M. Society."

☞ The Royal Yacht "Wanderer," on her passage from Tahiti, when approaching Hawaii, picked up twelve natives, who were drifting about at the mercy of the winds and waves. In a short time they would all have perished, their means of sustaining life were almost exhausted.

☞ The American bark "Maria," now lying in port, is 14 months old, and has made the following passages:

From Baltimore to London, 19 days.
" London to Cadez, 17 "
" Cadez to Gibraltar, 12 hours.
" Gibraltar to Cadez, 12 "
" C. de Verd to Rio Janeiro, 18 days.
" R. J. to New Orleans, 33 "
" N. O. to Philadelphia, 14 "
" Phila. to San Francisco, 126 "
" S. F. to Honolulu, 10 "

Her passage from the coast to Honolulu, is believed to be the quickest on record.

THE BRIG "TUSCAR".—This vessel bound to San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber, was dismasted on the 22d of February, and after erecting jury-mast steered her course for this port, where she arrived on the 14th ult. The principal part of her cargo has been sold at auction.

☞ The long looked for clipper bark "Wm. H. Shaler" arrived on the 30th of March, having experienced a variety of disasters. She was obliged to put into Montevideo for repairs. On her passage through the Straits of Magellan, she picked up the crew, (ten in number) of the American schooner "Andes," belonging to New London, Ct., and landed them at Valparaiso. The Wm. H. Shaler touched at Tahiti, on her passage hither.

"The Coffin to be Carried by Sailors."

The above sentence, is a part of the dying commands or directions of Her Majesty the late Queen Dowager of England, who departed this life on the morning of the 2nd of December, 1849, at Stanmore Priory. We suppose her Majesty was pleased thus to honor British sailors, from the fact that her husband, His Majesty William IV, was connected with the Royal Navy, and rose from the rank of Midshipman to that of the Lord High Admiral. From various accounts, we are led to infer that Queen Adelaide, was most highly esteemed for her private virtues and truly christian-like characteristics. She was the liberal patron of many benevolent and charitable institutions. This is her dying avowal, "I shall die in peace with the world, full of gratitude for all the kindness that was ever shown to me, and in full reliance on the mercy of our Savior Jesus Christ, into whose hands, I commit my soul." She left directions that her funeral should take place, in as private a manner as possible. She says, "I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by day light; no procession; the coffin to be carried by sailors to the Chapel."

California.—The rush, to that part of the world, flows in unabated. One hundred and eight vessels are reported to have left the Atlantic States, for San Francisco, during the month of December. We have received San Francisco papers to the 2nd of March, but discover no special items of news. Steamboats are rapidly increasing on the bay and its tributary rivers, the San Joaquin and Sacramento. The rage is for new cities. The mines continue to yield the usual amount of gold, and no sign of being exhausted. The freshet and overflowings of the numerous streams and rivers, are reported to increase the amount of gold in the "diggings." The incipient steps have been taken for a raidroad from Sacramento city to Coloma, or the Mills, about 40 miles.

Oregon.—The Oregonians living on the Willamette river, have experienced much injury, by a high freshet, which occurred in December. The water rose on the Willamette, and tributaries so high as to sweep away dams and mills. At Oregon city several houses and stores were carried off or damaged.

☞ December 30th, the French vessel, L'Albert was wrecked at Tahiti. The pilot and crew narrowly escaped.

☞ The brig "Brothers" sold at auction, in Honolulu, March, for $3,575.

☞ Three unsuccessful attempts have been made to sell the Chilian brig Copiapo.

American Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—an old story.

While hearing and reading so much about American annexation, we have been somewhat surprized to find that it is only the old story of thirty years' standing. In the very first communication sent by the American Missionaries to their patrons in the United States, it is the topic of remark. Recently our attention was arrested in glancing over an old volume of the Missionary Herald of 1821, which contains the first reports of the missionaries. It appears that a part of the missionaries desired to settle on Hawaii, and the remainder proceed to Oahu, or Honolulu. The following paragraph we quote from page 118:

"The King said (to the missionaries,) you wish to go to Woahoo, because provisions are so plenty there; all the white men wish to live in Woahoo—intimating at the same time, that he feared the Americans intended to get possession of the Island. It is said that some inconsiderate American seamen—perhaps in the independent spirit of patriotism which often breathes itself out in high sounding words—have told this too credulous people that America would take these islands, and it is believed that some English residents have insinuated and maintained the same thing."

It is somewhat interesting and instructive to read these old documents. What may lie concealed in the undiscovered future, we know not, but of this one truth we are fully confident, that had it not been for that very influence, which thirty years ago, King Rihoriho seemed so much to dread, his brother, Kauikeaouli, would not at the present time, hold the sceptre and wear the crown of an independent sovereign among the nations of the earth.

Twilight Musings.

There are not a few here and elsewhere who question whether Missionaries have done any good by going to different parts of Polynesia. It is not our purpose, at present, to reason these opinions out of their minds.—Any attempt on our part would doubtless be vain, but we have an inquiry to make—Why do not our anti-missionary friends pass by those parts of Polynesia where missions are established, and direct their course to the Fejeean or Marquesan groups? We would especially recommend their settlement, with *their families*, among the Marquesans—the true sons of nature—Melville's happy Typeeans! We have lately met voyagers from the Marquesan group, who describe the present condition of things as by no means tinctured with the sombre coloring of Protestant missionary influence. We would earnestly recommend the dashing Melville, who has won such laurels among the literati of the old and new world, to take a trip with his young bride to scenes of earlier days—it may be, the gentle Fayaway would stand upon the beach to extend a cordial welcome. Why linger amid the fashionable circles that grace the saloons of New York, or cling to the refined habits of the Athens of America! No, embark for the Marquesan Isles, where

"with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strewn."

but where there are no Bibles, no Sabbaths, no Sanctuaries, *nothing*, to remind one that Jesus Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost! This is not quite true—Capt. Woodruff, just from those islands, informs us that one solitary Catholic priest is there engaged in the duties of his calling. This man is indeed a reproof to the Protestant world, for missionaries of the London Missionary Society, and missionaries of the American Board, have both attempted to plant the standard of the Cross on those islands, and have abandoned the enterprize. We are ready to ask the friends of Missions why that group should be thus abandoned? Why should the powers of darkness be there suffered to hold universal sway? Has not the mantle of the martyred Williams fallen upon some noble hearted lover of the perishing heathen, who will ere long hasten to preach the glad tidings of the Gospel among the cannibals of Marquesas? For the honor of our common christianity, and the credit of the modern missionary enterprize, we hope the day is not far distant when a manly and powerful effort will be made to introduce the gospel among the aborigines of the Marquesan Islands. Capt. Woodruff reports that the king of one of the Islands, expressed the earnest wish that a missionary might be sent among his subjects.

☞ We would invite the reader's attention to the successive articles which appear on the first page of our paper, being faithful and elegant translations by the Rev, Mr. Dole. Our readers are doubtless familiar, perhaps wearied with the publications of English and American tourists and voyagers in the Pacific, but it is seldom that the Frenchman's "*impressions of scenes and scenery*," find their way before the English reader. M. Adolph Barrot appears to have been a careful observer, and although his views and sentiments, in some points, may somewhat differ from those usually dessemi-nated through the columns of this journal, still we are, by no means, disinclined to read what he may have to offer. Many even, of our ultra-Missionary readers, we are confident will sympathise with us in these sentiments.

☞ Mr. G. C. Miller, who has been for some time acting as British Consul at Tahiti, has been commissioned, as Consul, to reside at that Island.

☞ It is reported that the British Ministry will propose to Parliament at its present session, the reduction of the army.

☞ Although the following description of Mr. Webster's farm is somewhat lengthy, yet we are confident our American readers will peruse it with much interest. It certainly is highly creditable to America's greatest living orator and statesman, that he should be also one of her best farmers.—The same was equally true of the immortal Washington. America has rarely produced practical farmers to equal "the Father of his country."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FARM.

Revere House,
Boston, July 24, 1849.

There is a portion of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which juts out into she ocean, not unlike a boot in shape, as delineated on the maps. This portion of the "Old Bay State" has enduring historical associations—a celebrity as broadcast as the universality of the Yankee nation; for it was upon this spot that the puritanical seed was first sown, and although a dry and sandy soil, it took root, and produced, and is producing an abundant harvest of hardy, energetic, enterprising Yankees. Here are Barnstable, Plymouth, Duxbury, Marshfield, Cape Cod, and Plymouth Rock—places and localities notable in American history, as the first landing-place of our Puritan progenitors, and as the dwelling places of those heroic men and women who planted, nurtured and defended the American Liberty Tree.

Within the limits of this "first settlement" and within a few miles of Plymouth Rock, in the midst of this "peculiar people," are the farm and home of Daniel Webster.

As there is no American citizen now living, who has contributed more largely to the imperishable glory and distinction of our country—no one whose intellectual superiority is so universally acknowledged at home and abroad—whose name and fame are destined to be pre-eminent and enduring, so long and wherever constitutional liberty exists—whose forensic, senatorial and popular speeches and orations will be read and admired as long as and wherever the English language is read and spoken—I have supposed a brief description of the home of Daniel Webster would be acceptable to your readers particularly, and to the public generally.

The farm and dwelling-place of Mr. Webster, is situate in the south-east part of the town of Marshfield, bounded on the east by the ocean, and contains over fifteen hundred acres of land. A goodly portion of this fifteen hundred acres is "light poor land," naturally, but made productive by frequent and expensive manuring; another goodly portion is marsh land, producing excellent grass; another portion is woodland, native and planted; and still another portion is very fine land, having a rich soil and producing abundantly. As a whole, this farm, in location, variety of soil and surface, beauty of landscape, its superior condition in agricultural improvements, buildings, fences, and general husbandry—its splendid prospects "o'er sea and land"—its daily invigorating and rejuvenating ocean breezes—its cod-fishing, brook trouting, and game hunting—its tortuous, undulatidg foot and bridle-paths, and extended gravel carriage roads—its quiet retirement from the world's "noise and confusion," and yet within two hours' access of the great eastern mart of trade and commerce—all this, with many other attractive beauties and advantages of improvement and location, render the farm and home of Daniel Webster, as a whole, the most desirable, delightful and valuable estate and residence in the country.

The first purchase of Mr. Webster made some twelve or fifteen years ago, consisted of only two hundred acres, including his present mansion house—since enlarged and improved. Subsequently, and from year to year, he added to his acres by purchasing the adjoining farms, until his estate now exceeds fifteen hundred acres, including the lands and venerable residence of Governor Winslow, of colonial notoriety. The extensive marshes or salt meadows, with their beautiful islands of shrubbery, resemble most strikingly in appearance and beauty, the rolling prairies of the West, with their islands of timber. Upon the farm also is a prominent elevation, from which an extensive view is had of the ocean, and the surrounding country, including Plymouth, Duxbury, Marshfield, &c. On this elevation, Mr. Webster has erected a liberty pole, from the top of which the stripes and stars can be seen, proudly waving, from a great distance at sea, and from several miles inland.

The mansion house is a large, comfortable and imposing wooden structure—situated on an elevation as regards the lands towards the sea, but in a lovely semi-circular valley as regards the lands towards the west. A circular avenue, lined with well trimmed hedges and ornamental trees, leads to the house; in front is an extensive lawn, adorned with flower beds, clusters of evergreens, shrubs and forest trees. In close proximity are two beautiful lakes or ponds, only a few rods apart, the one fresh and the other salt water, where may be seen useful and ornamental waterfowls of all sorts and sizes. The garden, consisting of several acres, is highly and tastefully cultivated, producing every variety of fruits and vegetables in abundance.

The carriage houses, stables, barns and sheds appertaining to the mansion house, are substantially built and finished off with more conveniences and appropriateness than any buildings of the kind I have before seen.—The chickery is very large, filled with every variety of domestic fowls, having "elegant apartments" suited to their habits and the climate.

Attached to the mansion house, and communicating with it, is the library of singular architectural beauty, filled with statuary, paintings, and one of the most extensive collections of books that can be found in any private library in the Union. The office is in the garden, quite concealed amidst locust, catalpa, chestnut, and willow trees and flowering shrubs—here his splendid law library, Congressional documents, &c., are deposited and systematically arranged. In speaking of his library, Mr. Webster remarked, "I only wonder how I found money to purchase so many books." He has a large number of octavo volumes of English Reports that cost twelve dollars a volume. The general character of his library is History, Classical Books, Standard books in poetry and prose, Miscellaneous Literature, Treatises on Public Law, Collections of Treaties, American History, Law and Politics.—I noticed all the volumes of Parliamentary Debates, copy of the English Statutes at large, volumes of the English Annual Register from its commencement in 1759, all the English political writers of distinction, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries in all languages, &c., &c.

The mansion house, which I have said was a large and imposing structure, is painted white, with a piazza quite around it, and is finished and furnished tastefully and substantially, combining great comfort and elegance.

Another prominent object which belongs to the mansion house, or rather villa, I have omitted to mention—it is a venerable and majestic elm about eighty years old, standing so near the house that some of its branches rest upon the roof. Its shape is perfectly symmetrical, and its huge outstretching branches (the extremities reaching the ground) form a beautiful and circular arbor. The majestic proportions of this elm, and the beauty and spaciousnesss of the ar, bor, formed by the over hanging branches may be appreciated by stating that the diameter of this arbor is exactly ninety feet.—

Such are some of the prominent objects and things of interest in, and immediately contiguous to, the mansion house.

I will mention a few things noticeable elsewhere on the farm. I saw eight capacious barns, filled to repletion with the hay and grain already harvested. A short distance from the mansion are the farm house for the workmen, and the barns, sheds, stables, &c, for the stock. There are stables for the oxen and stables for the cows—extensive sheds to protect the young cattle from the frosts of winter—hog houses and pig pens, with the most comfortable apartments, and every convenience and facility for preparing the feed. The floors of the stables are moveable plank, beneath which, every fall, is deposited large quantities of "muck" or loam, which is removed in the spring, making the richest manure for dressing land.

Mr. Webster has the best blooded cattle in New England. His milch cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed, regarding them as a race of good milkers, healthy and hardy, enduring the New England winters, and living and thriving on pastures none of the best. He has the Alderney breed, often called the cottage cow, in England, admirable for quantity and quality of milk, but are tender and require great care and good living. He thinks the Ayrshire and selections from native stock a good cross, of which I saw beautiful specimens. He has a cow of the mixed breed, which this year and the last, in the heighth of the season, gave fifty two pounds of milk per day, equal to twenty six quarts—she is milked three times daily.

His farm is principally cultivated by oxen, and for this use he regards nothing equal to the Devonshire, or, what is much the same, the New England breed. He says the finest working oxen are the dark red, found in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

His hogs are of the best breed, and he has a male of the Mackay breed, nineteen years old. This breed is close and square built, small heads and short noses, fatten well and make excellent pork. Of this breed he furnishes largely every year, to New York, Vermont and Massachusetts. I saw ten pigs

of this breed, and of the same litter, that will now average 200 pounds each, and will average this fall, he says, not less than 400 pounds each.

He has large fields of corn, potatoes, turnips, beets, beans and grain; his corn and potatoe fields the finest, by far, I have seen this year. He has a potatoe field of twelve acres, from which he expects to take 2000 bushels for market, that will realize to him two thousand dollars. He has a field of corn of about twenty acres, manured entirely with kelp, which is very stout and promising. Kelp is a sub-marine weed, which is thrown upon the sea beach in winrows during the upheaving of the ocean.—This is gathered and spread upon the land, making an excellent manure. Large quantities of fish were also taken from the sea and spread upon the land for manure.

It is thus by continuous hard labor, and the practical application of the most thorough knowledge of farming, that Mr. Webster has made his extensive estate productive. His whole farm is in admirable condition, fences durable, and in excellent repair—no weeds, bushes, briers nor thistles, anywhere visible—his gates, roads, barns, sheds, &c., in perfect order and repair—a place for everything and everything in its place—and all under the personal direction and supervision of Mr. Webster himself.—He is emphatically *the* farmer of Marshfield—*the* farmer of New England.

That which Mr. Webster seemed to regard with the greatest pride and satisfaction, was his planted forests. He has now growing over one hundred thousand forest trees, which he has raised himself, mostly from the seed. A beautiful forest of many acres, covering a gentle elevation, in view from his house, is from his own planting; and another wide belt of forest trees of various kinds, extending half a mile, to protect his mansion from the cold north-east winds, is also of his planting. There are oaks, pines, horse-chestnuts, chestnuts, catalpas, locusts, elms, sassafras, and trees from the west and south-west, such as white oak, buck-eye, American lime, red-bud, &c. His repeated efforts to raise live oaks, have entirely failed.

Mr. Webster's uniform habit is to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning—attend to his correspondence, &c.—breakfast at 8 o'clock, then ride and walk over his extensive farm, direct and superintend the work—dine at 3 o'clock, and then devote himself to the entertainment of his family and friends until about 10 o'clock, at which hour, and generally earlier, he retires. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, and has an abundant supply of fast sailing barges, boats, cod-fish lines, trout-rods and appurtenances, guns, dogs, &c.; and in these manly and healthy sports, he freely indulges.

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and is, of course, now in the sixty eighth year of his age; yet he has the physical strength and activity of most men at the age of fifty. Indeed, there is not, I believe, a man now living, who has done as much intellectual labor, and is now capable of as much in a given time; and few men of his age, of any profession or calling, are as physically vigorous or capable of enduring as much bodily exercise and labor.

I have thus mentioned some of the prominent objects and things of interest connected with the home of Daniel Webster; but to be appreciated in all their beauty and worth, they must be visited and seen. It is certainly a matter of extreme gratification to his friends and admirers, (and who does not admire his pre-eminent abilities, and feel grateful for his great and invaluable public services?) to find him surrounded with all the comforts and substantial elegancies so fitting his age, his position and his worth.

Mr. Webster has but one child living—Mr. Fletcher Webster—who has a very fine country residence, overlooking the sea, adjoining his father's estate, and about one mile distant from the mansion house. A daughter and son, Mrs. Appleton and Captain Edward Webster, died within the past year; and I cannot refrain mentioning an affecting incident in this connexion and conclusion.

Having spent the day in riding and walking over the farm, we returned to dinner; and just as we were entering the house, Mr. Webster remarked that there was one thing more he desired to show me. I followed on the piazza to the front of the house; he there pointed to two beautiful trees, the earth around their roots yet fresh. "There," said he, "are two weeping elms—I call them Brother and Sister." The tears gushed from his eyes, and without another word, he suddenly left me. I required no explanation, for I had known the brother and sister.—Otsego.—[Cor. of the Cin. Gaz.

Gen. Washington's Farm.—The farm of Gen. Washington, on Mount Vernon, contained about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three, and five miles from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.—Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts:

In 1787, he had 580 acres in grass; sowed 600 bushels of oats; 600 acres with wheat, and as much more barley, corn, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses, one hundred and twelve cows, two hundred and thirty six working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty four ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs, for the use of his family, and provisions for his negroes, for whose comfort he has great regard.

Fifth House of Worship in San Francisco.—We congratulate our Reverend Brother, Mr. Hunt, in the success which has attended his efforts for the erection of a Congregational Meeting House in San Francisco. We copy the following from a late California paper:

The fifth house of public worship in this city was opened for divine service last Sunday. The building is situated on the corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, plain and unpretending in its structure, though exceedingly neat. It is capable of comfortably seating three hundred persons. In the consecrating services the ministers of the various denominations in the city participated. The sermon was by the pastor, Rev. T. Dwight Hunt—his subject—"The glorious gospel of the blessed God." And warmly and eloquently did he advocate its claims, not merely as the only way of salvation, but as the great moral lever of civilization by which only the nations of the earth are to be lifted from their deep degradation. Mr. Hunt is an interesting speaker, and an elegant writer, and we anticipate for the First Congregational Church under his charge, the fullest measure of success.—[Pacific News.

Aristocracy and Democracy in England.—The aristocracy of England is constantly receiving members from the people, and constantly sending down members to mingle with the people. The yeoman is not inclined to murmur at dignities to which his own children may rise. The grandee is not inclined to insult a class into which his own children must descend.

Thus our democracy is the most aristocratic, and our aristocracy the most democratic in the world; a peculiarity which has produced many important moral and political effects.—[Macaulay.

Missionaries to Foreign Ports.—Mr. J C. Knapp, a recent graduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained a few days since, by the New Brunswick Presbytery, as a Missionary of the American Protestant Union to Valparaiso. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Baird, D. V. McLean and A. Alexander.—*Am. paper.*

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday the 29th of October, to deliver his credentials.

New Bedford Oil Market, Jan. 7, 1850.—Sperm—The market continues very firm, with a demand fully equal to the supply, and prices have further advanced. The sales since our last embrace a cargo of 1360 bbls. understood to be upward of 118 cts. per gallon, and yesterday a parcel of 1200 bbls. at 119 cts.

Whale—Is more quiet, and we have only to report a sale of 200 bbls. handsome N.W.Coast at 48 cts.

Whalebone—We hear of no transactions in this market. In New York sales were made on New Bedford account of 10,000 lbs. N.W.Coast at 35 cts. and 6000 lbs. Polar at 38, cash.

Department of Foreign Relations,
Honolulu, 20th March, 1850.

Be it known to all whom it may concern that the Commission of Elisha H. Allen, Esq., from the President of the United States, having been presented to this Department, and found to be in due form, he the said Elisha H. Allen, Esq., is hereby acknowledged by order of His Majesty, as Consul of the United States, for the Hawaiian Islands; and all his official acts as such, are ordered to receive full faith and credit, by the Authorities of this Government.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Foreign Office, at Honolulu, this twentieth day of March, 1850.

(L. S.) R. C. Wyllie.

It has pleased His Majesty to approve of the appointment of Henry A. Paterson, Esq., as *Consular Agent* of the United States, for the Island of Maui.

The Whig Almanac, and U. S Register,--for 1850.

Published at "Tribune office," N. Y.

To the Post Master at San Francisco, we tender our grateful acknowledgements for late papers, and a copy of "the Whig Almanac." Now, if all good Whigs thoughout the United States should have their heads as full of facts, statistics and literary information as this Almanac, then surely they would prove a match for an equal if not greater number of good Democrats. The articles upon various leading topics are excellent, viz: "Postal Reform," "Flogging in the Navy," "Public Lands," "Finances," &c., &c. This is just the book that should be read by every American citizen abroad.

If figures speak the truth, one would suppose, that Yankees might be content with the present area of the country, when their remains unsold 245,913,344 acres of public lands, on the 1st of January, 1849!

Shipwreck.—The British bark Caroline, Capt. Perry, was wrecked on the reef opposite the harbor of Honolulu, on Monday last.

The Caroline was 140 days from Adelaide, and 109 from Hobart Town, and had experienced a succession of adverse gales during the entire passage. She had a large number of passengers, including several families, and with the crew, numbered 102 souls on board. For 10 or 12 days they were entirely destitute of water, and were obliged to subsist upon porter, and provisions from the cargo, her stores having been also exhausted. She, however, touched at Kauai, a few days since, and procured a supply to enable her to reach this port.

On Monday morning, the 25th inst., she came to anchor off the mouth of the harbor, the wind then blowing on shore from the S. E., and, as it has since proved, just the commencement of a gale of about 36 hours continuance. During the day on Monday, the wind continued to increase, and towards night the ship was pitching at a tremendous rate; and as it was deemed impossible for her to hold on during the night, the cables were slipped, her jibs hoisted, and the pilot, who was on board, ran her ashore in the best position he could secure. Soon after she struck, her main and fore-masts went by the board, which much relieved the ship, and she finally settled down, and remained from that time comparatively easy. When the main-mast went over the side, it took with it the mizen top-mast, and a part of the cross-trees fell on deck, striking and breaking the left arm of the surgeon of the ship, who was holding on by the mizen rigging. The next roll of the vessel carried away the fore-mast, and a seaman by the name of John Wilson, a Fin, was knocked overboard by a block and drowned. His body was found, and brought on shore on Tuesday. These are the only serious disasters to persons, attending this unfortunate wreck. The women and children were all landed on Monday, without accident; but about 30 persons remained on board over Monday night. Six boats were stove in, in endeavoring to take off passengers. On Tuesday, the wind was still increasing, with a tremendous sea, and although many attempts were made to board her with boats from the shipping in port, none could approach her.

In compliance with a request from Consul General Miller, to render such succor and aid, in saving the lives of the passengers and crew, as might be in his power, the Governor manned and despatched the largest canoes to be found; but they, too, were unable to board her, and the Governor's own canoe was disabled and capsized, and some of the people were oblige to swim ashore.

The ship had seven feet water in her hold, but will probably hold together till her cargo can be got out, which consists, principally, of lumber, flour and porter. A large part of her cargo will be in a damaged condition.—*Polynesian.*

PASSENGERS.

Per American ship Fanny Forrester fr San Francisco, W. Newcombe, Mrs. Newcombe, and two children, Mr. Fowler.

Per American ship Ducaleon. fr San Francisco, Major Lee, U. S. A., R. W. Blanchard, D. A. Elwell, C. Tollman, Chuing, Tom, (a Haw.)

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Mar. 2—Br brig Tepic, Luce, 12 ds fm San Francisco.
4 Am bk Adaroo, Burrows, fm N. Y. via Valparaiso.
4 Am sch Roe, Swasey, 12 ds fm San Francisco
4 Am ship Oxnard, Cole, 22 ds fm " "
4 Am wh ship Nile, Case, fm Marquesas, 1700 bbls wh.
4 Br bg Margaret, McLeod, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
4 Am ship Jacob Perkins, Collins, 30 ds fm "
5 Am bk Russell, Codd, fm San Francisco.
5 Br bg Enterprise, Lovering, 50 ds fm Auckland.
5 Am wh ship Copia, Tabor, fm Soc. Is., 20 mos., 2,200 wh., 100 sp.
6 Am wh ship Caroline, Plaskett, fm N. Bed., 100 wh., 150 sp.
6 Bre wh ship, J. Hayden, Guzman, fm Bremen, 150 sp.
7 Am ship Norman, Ring, 11 ds fm San Francisco.
8 Br bk Endora, Gourley, 70 ds fm Hobarttown.
8 Am ship Liverpool, West 28 mos., 2,200 wh
8 Am ship Saratoga, Hardinge, 6 mos., 70 wh., 95 sp.
8 Am bg Brothers, Soule
Mar 11—Br Lorcha St Andrew, Barker, fm Hong Kong.
11 Am bk Maria, Mattison, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
14 Br bk D. Malcom, Smith, 16 ds "
14 B bk Inchinnan, Pierce, 15 ds "
14 Am bg Tuscar, Walder, in distress fm Boston
Mar. 18—Brit. bk Bee, Dunley, 72 ds fm Callao.
21 Am. wh sh Republic, Austin.
March 24—Am bk Sacramento, Tucker, fm San Fran.
24 Br bga Deborah, Machattie, 75 ds fm Sydney.
29 Br sch Coquette, Elliott, 24 ds fm San Fran.
29 Br bk Caroline, Perry, 110 ds fm Hobart Town, wrecked on the reef, March 25.

Cleared.

Mar 2—Am shp G. Washington, Holdrige for Manilla.
5 Peruv bk Empresa, White, Hong Kong.
6 Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, for San F.
5 Am sch Mazeppa, Cruchet. " "
6 Mex bg Don Carlos, Guerrero, Hong Kong.
5 Am bk Monmouth, Halsey, N. Y.
7 Am wh shp Caroline, Plaskett, cruise.
8 Am wh shp Copia, Tabor "
6 Am bg Canonicus, Lyon, San F.
Mar 9—Am sch Decatur, Morrill, for San F.
11 Br sch Wanderer, Boyd, for San F.
11 Haw sch Caroline, Fish, for San F.
11 Am sch Mary, Tibbey, "
12 Am wh sh Nile, Case, Cruise.
12 Am wh sh Liverpool, West, Cruise.
12 Am sh Oxnard, Cole, Hong Kong.
12 Am sh J Perkins, Collins, Manilla.
13 Br bk Will Watch Thompson, for Sydney.
13 Br bg Tepic, Luce, for San F.
14 Am wh sh J. Allen, Smith, Cruise.
Mar. 14—Am wh sh James Allen, Smith, Arctic Ocean.
15 " Saratoga, Hardinge, cruise.
16 Am sh Thos. Perkins, Rogers, for East Ind., in port
16 Br bg Margaret, McLeod, Manilla, in port.
16 Span bg Clavi eno, Sarria, Manilla. "
March 22—Br bk Inchinnan, Pierce, Auckland.
22 Am wh sh Republic, Austin, cruise,
23 Bre wh sh J. Hayden, Guzman, cruise.
25 Br bk David Malcolm, Smith, Manilla.
28 Am sh Fanny Forrester, Sweetlin, Manilla.
29 Am bk Russell, Codd, Lahaina & San Fran.
29 Am sh Norman, Ring, Calcutta.
29 Br bga Deborah, Machattie, San Fran.

Shipping in Port.

Am sh Fanny Forrester, Sweetler,
Haw bg Pacifico, Bogue,
Am sh Deucaleon, Cole,
Am brig Copiapo, Southward.
Fr sh Albatros, Luco.
Am sch Roe, Swasey
Br bg Enterprise, Lovering.
Br bk Endora, Gourley.
Am bg Brothers Soule.
Br Lorcha, St Andrew, Barker.
Am bk Maria, Mattison.
Am bg Tuscar, Walder.
Br bk Bee, Dunley.

DIED.

In this town, yesterday, Mr. Martin S. Rogers, aged about 37 years, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and a resident for the last twelve years, of this island.

At Maloaa, Kauai, in January last, John B. Brosseau, a Canadian Frenchman, and long resident of these islands.

Feb. 22, at Wailua, Kauai, Oliver Chapin, one of the Circuit Judges of the island

On board the Bremin ship Republic, Jan. 10th, Mr. J. McDonald, chief officer of said ship. Also at Nukaheiva, Jan. 11th James Frazier, steward of the same ship.

At Lahaina, Feb. 8, William Taylor, aged 63. Mr T. was a native of England. He died suddenly, after a residence at the Islands of more than eighteen years. "In such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."—[Com.

Drowned July 16, 1849, Mr. Aaron J. Wheeler, S. S., on board the American whale ship James Allen, while cruising on the North West Coast.

Suddenly March 14, at Koloa, Kauai, Mr. Henry Hall, a native of Ireland, but more recently from New York, via San Francisco.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Wednesday Evening Mr. Wm. F. Studley to Miss Sarah Gavin, by Rev. S. C. Damon, at the residence of Mr. R. A. S. Wood.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Mr. Editor:—Will you give this notice of the Lahaina Chapel, an insertion in your paper?

During the last month there has been expended upon the Chapel at Lahaina and the ground around it, the sum of $392 00 for the following purposes:

Fence around the Chapel yard, - -	$149 00
For finishing a room under the Chapel, for a study for the Chaplain, - - -	201 43
For incidental expenses, ringing bell, taking care of the house, fixing roof, etc.,	41 57
	$392 00
During this time I have received, for the purpose of defraying this expense,	246 25
Present debt, - - - -	$145 75

This amount has been received chiefly from seamen, and leaves the Chapel, at this date (March 16th 1850) with a debt of $145 75. I wish this statement published in your paper, 1st, That those who have contributed may know how their donations have been expended, and 2d, That seamen and others, visiting Lahaina, and the foreigners residing here, may know that there is a channel open for their benevolence. A hint to the generous is sufficient.

Very truly yours, T. E. TAYLOR,
Seamen's Chaplain, Lahaina,

Information Wanted.

Respecting William Woodland, a Seaman belonging to West Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. He left England in 1842, a seaman, on board the 'Carysfort' frigate. He has subsequently been heard from as a boat steerer on board the American whaling vessels Monmouth and Hambleton. Should this notice attract his attention, he is desired to report himself to his friends, or should he visit Honolulu, to call at the Chaplain's study, where he will find a letter to his address.

Charts for sale.

An old East India ship-master has left some new and old Charts, at the Chaplain's study, to be disposed of for his benefit in sickness. The following are among them: Charts of Canton river, East Coast of China, China Sea, The Strait of Sunda, China Sea No. II, Strait of Malacca, &c., &c. Also

AN EXCELLENT SEXTANT.

April 1 tf

W. P. Scott

Will execute DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES In every style with or without colors, at his Daguerrean Rooms, opposite Mr. French's.

"Let Nature copy what Nature has made—
Provide the shadow ere the substance fade."

Illustrated Almanac for 1850.

FOR SALE, at the Polynesian office, the Book store, and the Chaplain's Study, in Honolulu; at the Study of Rev. T. E. Taylor, Lahaina; and at the Rev. Mr. Coan's, Hilo.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - - -	$2,00
Two copies per annum, - - - - - -	3,00
Five copies per annum, - - - - - -	6,00
Ten copies per annum. - - - - - -	10,00

☞ Bound volumes of The Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at the *Chaplain's Study.* A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1850. No 5

Contents.

OF THE FRIEND, MAY 1, 1850,

Poetry, The Hour Glass and Childhood,	page 33
Visit of Bonite, continued,	" 33
Sabbath Whaling,	" 35
Foreign News,	" 36
Agricultural Meeting,	" 36
Foreign Fruits and Vegetables,	" 37
Wreck of the Margaret,	" 37
Domestic News,	" 37
Young Irish Tetotaler,	" 38
Preaching in Congress. Arctic Expedition,	" 39
Deaths, Ship News, &c.,	" 40

POET'S CORNER.

THE HOUR GLASS.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Alas! how swift the moments fly!
How flash the years along!
Scarce here, yet gone already by,
The burden of a song.
See childhood, youth and manhood pass,
And age with furrowed brow;
Time was—Time shall be—drain the glass—
But where is Time, is *now?*

Time is the measure, but of change;
No present hour is found;
The past, the future, fill the range,
Of Time's unceasing round.
Where then is *now?* In realms above,
With God's atoning Lamb,
In regions of eternal love,
Where sits, enthroned, I AM.

Then pilgrim, let thy joys and tears
On Time no longer lean;
But henceforth all thy hopes and fears
From earth's affection wean:
To God let votive accents rise;
With truth, with virtue live;
So all the bliss that time denies
Eternity shall give.

CHILDHOOD.

How little is the happiness
That will content a child;
A favorite dog, a sunny fruit,
A blossom growing wild.

A word will fill the little heart
With pleasure and with pride;
It is a harsh, a cruel thing,
That such should be denied.

And yet how many weary hours
These joyous creatures know;
How much of sorrow and restraint
They to their elders owe. L. F. L.

☞ "Donations" and "subscriptions" for the support of the Friend are ever acceptable, but when an acknowledgment of favors received is reciprocated in the shape of a "terrapin," the "donation" is fully appreciated. Capt. Whelden of the "James Maury" has our thanks for a specimen of the products of the Gallipagos Islands, which he sent us a few days since. See "notes of a Terrapin Hunt" in the Friend of May 15, 1847.

Visit of the French sloop of war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. V.

Drinking healths — Leleiohoku—Kalanimoku —Songs and Dancing at the King's country house—the party return to Honolulu—the French guests disappointed—changes produced by Missionary influence—Nahienaena—Young—mistakes of the King—Indian dance—Honolulu society—Mr. Charlton—Marini—anecdotes of Kamehameha and Marini—Marini's opinion of Missionary influence.

Madeira and Bordeaux wines circulated freely, and healths were drank in the English manner, and gaiety reigned during the repast. We proposed the health of Kamehameha III., and he returned the compliment by proposing the health of *His Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French.* Our luau was then, the place excepted, very much like a European dinner. About thirty of us were at the table: no ladies were present.—Among the guests I noticed the two sons of a Frenchman, who has been established many years at the Sandwich Islands as a sail-maker. The two young gentlemen spoke English fluently, and one of them had the kindness, after dinner, to interpret for me the songs of the natives. Opposite to me was Leleiohoku, son of Kalanimoku. He is better known by the name of Pitt. He was baptized in 1819 or 20 on board the French corvette *Uranie*, commanded by M. de Freycinet. Kalanimoku was generalissimo and first minister of Kamehameha. Considering the country and the period in which he lived, he was a wonderful man. Leleiohoku is now one of the principal chiefs; he has married Nahienaena, sister of the King.

After dinner we all mounted our horses again and started for the King's country house, where we were to hear Hawaiian songs and to see Hawaiian dancing. On our way to the Pali we had left this house on the right. Every thing had been previously arranged: mats were spread in front of the cottage, and chairs were placed in a circle, and first, five singers appeared and kneeled down. Each of them was armed with a large calabash, which was made thin towards the middle; this calabash, held in the left hand by a string, aided the expression of their gestures in a singular manner. They were naked to the waist; their arms and breast were tattooed, and loose folds of tapa of various colors covered the lower part of their bodies. Their songs were a sort of recitative, or of modulated conversation, animated or slow, as the subject required.

The theme they had chosen, or which had been suggested to them, was a eulogy of the king. They spoke at first of the love which his people had for him. "A flower," said they, "grows upon the mountain height.—When the stars hide themselves, and the sun comes out from the sea, it turns of itself and holds out its cup for the morning dew. We climb to the mountain's summit and pluck the flower that we may bear this health-giving dew to Kauikeaouli."

Then they extolled his prowess in war.—"His horse turns his head to look at him, for he knows that he does not bear a common man. His lance is always red with the heart's blood of his enemies, and his battle-axe bristles with the teeth of warriors, who have fallen under his blows. When he speaks, his voice is heard beyond the mountains, and all the warriors of Oahu hasten to range themselves around him, for they know that under such a chief, their feet will speedily tread in blood."

It may be perceived that Hawaiian poets also indulge in some license, and that court flatterers are everywhere the same. Kauikeaouli listened to it all with the greatest indifference.

But what was admirable in this song, which however had a compress of only two or three notes, was the perfect accordance with which the five singers spoke and gesticulated. They must have rehearsed many times to attain to this degree of perfection. Each one of the five pronoûnced, at the same time, the same note, the same word, made the same gesture, and moved his calabash in the most perfect time, either to the right or to the left, or striking it against the ground he caused it to give forth sounds somewhat similar to those of a bass drum.—It might be said that they were all moved by the same impulse of thought and will. Sometimes the gestures varied and became inconceivably rapid, yet I was never able to discover a mistake. The voice, the hands, the fingers, the calabashes, the bodies of the five singers were always extended, moved, regulated by a spontaneous movement.

These singers were succeeded by three others, who were clad like the former, but garlands of leaves encircled their foreheads, while strings of the yellow fruit of the *pandanus odorantissimus* ornamented their necks and arms. All three were of admirable proportions, and of a beauty of countenance seldom seen on these islands. They sung of love and pleasure;—of love, Hawaiian, in its characteristics, a little too material, perhaps, and which was expressed by gestures none too modest. Pleasure the most sensual was indicated by the looks, the gestures, the words, and even the tones of these young men. At one time their countenances became dark, they waved with violence the feather fans which they held in the left hand, and the base of which, formed of a small

calabash filled with shells and struck by the right at regular intervals, performed the office of castanets. Thus they sung the frenzy of jealousy.

Their song, like that of the first singers, was nothing more than an animated conversation. No other song, in fact, is known at the Sandwich Islands.

The instrumental music of the islanders, which is still found at a distance from the ports, and some vestiges of which we observed on Hawaii, consists of tamtams and a sort of flute with two holes. Instead of the lips, the nose is used in blowing this instrument,—a graceful way, forsooth. The notes given forth by this instrument are not more varied than those of their vocal music.

The dancing was, at length, announced. But the time is past when the swarms of male and female dancers assembled on the green grass, and there, in their graceful dances accompanied by songs, recounted the glorious achievements of warriors. Singers and dancers were the historiographers of the country. In their memory the ancient traditions were preserved. The details of a war formed the subject of a song, and from the songs of the ancient Hawaiian bards have navigators drawn materials for their descriptions. It is then with regret that I have seen these national songs prohibited, under the pretext of their being profane. As well almost, might Homer and Virgil be prohibited! Dancing has also fallen into great disfavor in consequence of missionary influence. The dance which we witnessed felt the effects of this disposition.

Only one female dancer appeared. Formerly, graceful and easy, the upper part of the body of these dancers was entirely naked. Pieces of cloth, suspended from the hips, and hanging in graceful folds, imparted a sort of originality to their movements.—Necklaces composed of the fruit of the pandanus, garlands of leaves or of feathers, bracelets of teeth either of the dog or whale encircling the arms and legs, and shaking in regular time, composed their apparel. The one who presented herself before us, wore a calico shirt. Her dancing appeared monotonous. She sung at the same time, and a singer behind her, lent the assistance of his song and marked the time, by striking a calabash against the ground. Only one thing appeared remarkable in this dance; and that is, that the dancer regulated the measure, and, from time to time, gave to the musician the subject of his song. The musician endeavored to make his time accord with the movements of her feet, and he succeeded with remarkable precision. Yet, at the end of half an hour, the dance began to seem long. The king perceived that we were becoming weary, and, as it had not been possible to procure other female dancers, we listened to a few more songs, after which we mounted our horses to return to Honolulu.

We had spent the day agreeably; yet we had been disappointed. This king of the Sandwich Islands, clad in vest and pantaloons, these chiefs apparelled in the European manner, this serving almost European, these common and familiar manners had the power almost of making us believe that we have just passed some hours in the society of one of the lower classes of a civilized nation. Then, again, the dancing, so mean and monotonous, was far from realizing the ideas we had formed of it. Only the singing and singers appeared to have preserved all the originality of ancient times. The picturesqueness of the scene, however, did not diminish. Behind us, a cottage built in the aboriginal style of architecture; around us, a crowd of Indians, naked or clad in the most fantastic costumes; before us, the singers seated upon mats, with their characteristic countenances and their strange songs; the sea appearing in the horizon, and in the midst of us a grove of green trees enamelled with flowers. All this together formed a charming picture, which exercised the pencil of our artists in copying.

Formerly the women were passionately fond of these sports and these public dances. Many females even of the royal family had the reputation of being finished actresses; for this people once had plays, and the members only of distinguished families appeared on the stage. Now, this taste has yielded to the counsels of the missionaries. Perhaps also the fear of their reprobation alone prevents the women from giving themselves up to their old practices; at any rate, we were completely excluded from the society of the ladies of the King's family.

On the morrow the king gave us, in the city, a repetition of what we had seen the day before; but the fascination of the country and of novelty was lacking, and the soirée was dull enough. Still, justice requires us to say that the king did his best to render our stay at Honolulu agreeable.—His urbanity was extreme, and his good humor never failed for an instant. Every time that we went to see him he gave us the most cordial welcome, and seemed delighted to receive us.

I called one day with Mr. Charlton, on Nahienaena, the king's sister. When informed that she was only twenty years of age, I was surprised; she seemed to me much older. She was, however, hardly recovered from a long and wasting sickness.—She received us very graciously. Like all the distinguished women of the country, she is very large; and she must needs be very fat in her ordinary state of health. We admired the smallness and elegant form of her feet and hands. She was surrounded by women of honor, among whom we observed a daughter of the Englishman Young, who had been taken by Kamehameha from an English ship, on board of which he was boatswain. He attached himself to the fortunes of this conqueror, and died at Honolulu seven or eight years ago, at the age of 95 years. He was interred in the tomb of the kings, and his sons hold, at the present time, a very distinguished rank in the country.

Mr. Charlton accompanied me one day in a call upon the favorite mistress of Kaukeaouli. The history of the amorous chief king with this woman is quite romantic. He was obliged to remove her, so powerful had the influence of the missionaries already become in this country, where twenty years since the Christian name was hardly known. Yet, in spite of their severe reprimands, he lives with her in concubinage, her birth being too obscure to allow of his marrying her.

The evening preceding our departure, we witnessed at the residence of Mr. Charlton, an exhibition altogether foreign: this was an Indian dance. The performers were from the N. W. coast of America. One of the vessels engaged in the commerce carried on between these Islands and that coast was in port, and had a score of those Indians on board. The consignee had the kindness to have them arrayed in the costume of their country, and in the evening, by the light of kukui nut torches, they gave us a representation of their warlike and religious dances. This was certainly the most savage display that we saw at the Sandwich Islands. Grotesque figures painted with vermillion, feathers inserted in the lips and in the gristle of the nose, the costumes, the yells, the postures, the gestures, all combined to give us a vivid idea of a savage dance; but these poor fellows, accustomed to an extraordinary degree af cold in the latitude of 50 and 55 degrees, appeared to us to suffer exceedingly from the heat, and we exerted ourselves in their behalf.

Honolulu already numbers four or five hundred foreign residents, while at Kealakeakua there is only one or two. Almost all, who possess any claim to respectability, are Americans, and the commerce of the Sandwich Islands is almost exclusively in the hands of Americans. But the laborers and mechanics are generally Englishmen. We everywhere received the most cordial welcome, and all the world was eager to feast us. Hardly a day passed during all the time of our stay at Honolulu, without our having been invited by some one to a dancing or musical soirèe; but the passengers and officers of the corvette were almost the only dancers and musicians. Much more than this, surely, ought to be expected in a city of the Sandwich Islands. Among all those persons, the recollection of whom we shall retain, I will mention the family of Mr. Charlton, the English consul, whose open hospitality rendered my stay at Honolulu infinitely agreeable, and who furnished me with much interesting information. Nor shall I soon forget Don Francisco Marini, who arrived at these islands 40 years ago.—Having attached himself to the fortunes of Kamehameha, he accompanied him in the long wars which he was under the necessity of carrying on, in prosecuting his conquests. He told us of the many wounds he had received, and of the great valor he had displayed in the divers battles, in which he had been engaged. We were also informed concerning some singular adventures which had befallen him.

One day Kamehameha fell dangerously sick. A Frenchman, by the name of Rives, was his physician. I know not whether the great king had received some intimation similar to that which furnished to Alexander the occasion of such an admirable proof of the confidence he reposed in his physician, or whether he had no great faith in the skill of his Esculapius. Be this as it may, he ordered him to prepare double potions of his remedies, and then made Marini take one of the potions, and not until he had seen the effect produced by the medicine upon the poor patient, would he consent to swallow his part. But Marini was far from having any confidence in the medical skill of Dr. Rives, who, as he well knew, was anything but a physician. Of necessity, therefore, he had as ardent a longing for the recovery of Kamehameha as Kamehameha himself, and never, perhaps, did a courtier wish good health to his king so sincerely as poor Marini.

But he met with another adventure much more tragic. Kamehameha commanded him,

one day, to cut off a prisoner's head, and Marini was obliged to obey, using for this purpose a carpenter's saw. Some one wished to know if this anecdote was true, and asked him about it; a shudder seemed to pervade the body of the Spaniard. "Alas!" said he, "what could I do? If I had not cut off the prisoner's head he would have cut off mine. It is better to eat the head of a wolf than to be eaten by him."

Yet Kamehameha was not naturally cruel. It was he who abolished the custom, handed down from time immemorial, of slaughtering the prisoners after the battle. He also abolished the horrid practice of putting those to death, who, through inadvertence or ignorance, had entered a *tabu* or sacred place.

Yet Marini had lived very happy at the Sandwich Islands. He has had 52 children; but he was not, I imagine, so much in favor of monogamy as Goldsmith's good vicar. I inquired of him if he had any hope or idea of returning to Europe: "God only knows," he replied. "I should like very much to see my country again; but without doubt all my relatives are dead, and I should no more find there a single friend. Moreover, since I have become accustomed to this country, I live here happy and tranquil. As I am 65 years old, it is too late to form new habits. When I arrived here, this country was very fine. That was a good time for Europeans. The manners were simple and unaffected, and foreigners were respected. That time has passed. Savage men have become civilized, and civilized men have become savages. The missionaries have spoiled every thing," added he, lowering his voice and looking to the right and left to see if any one was within hearing; "they have changed the character of the population. They have occasioned bigotry and hypocrisy, which was once unknown among us." Then, fearing perhaps lest he had said too much, he added, "But without doubt, their institutions are good. They believed that they were doing good."

I talked a long time with this honest man, for I was interested in his conversation. He has seen the origin of civilization at the Sandwich Islands, and he has witnessed its development, every day, even to its present state. He has lived here a long time, free and happy, without any other restraint than that imposed upon all men by natural law, and by the instinct of good and evil. Some disagreeable incidents have scarcely cast a shade upon his life. At the present time, he sees a religion, which is not his own, invading the country, ruling it, and subjecting it to its own demands. He himself cannot leave the narrow circle which this religion has drawn around the population. He sighs for the liberty of conscience and of worship which he has enjoyed for forty years.—When he reflects upon the past, he thinks that he may justly complain of the present and dread the future. Nor is it astonishing that he is discontented. It is said, however, that he is rich, and that, in consequence of his strict economy, his fortune is daily increasing.

California Gold.—The amount of Gold dust received from California at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, during the year last past is about $7,000,000.

Iron.—The value of iron produced in the United States in 1848, was $42,000,000.

From the Sailor's Magazine.

Sabbath Whaling.

Seven Whales in six days and one Whale in seven.

New London, Nov. 30th, 1849.

Dear Sir:—I herewith transmit to you a few facts in relation to my last whaling voyage. The first Sabbath after sailing, the ship's company were mustered aft, and our obligation to honor the day spoken of, and my own determination to abstain from pursuing our business on the Sabbath, made known to all. At the same time, as no such arrangement had been made previous to sailing, each one could decide for or against it as he chose. The assent to abstain was universal; and during the voyage I had no cause to repent of the step then taken. A few on an occasion of peculiar temptation did wish to give chase on Sunday. We had worked hard from Monday morning until Saturday night, but owing to the extreme shyness of the whales, without success.

On Sunday morning while lying at anchor, a large whale was discovered very near.—Excitement of course ensued, but no confusion; the majority remaining firm to their first purpose. There the whale remained for four hours, so near that a boat could have been rowed to him perhaps in three minutes. Such a thing occurred more than once afterwards, but our boats were never lowered for whales on the Sabbath, and our success was uniformly good.

I do not believe that success in our temporal affairs must necessarily follow the observance of the Sabbath, but this, and our own exertions combined, will, I feel sure, secure the divine blessing. I have every reason to feel assured that such was the case with us. Most ships lose many whales after they are well fastened to; many sink after being killed. Often as many as one half are lost. We took 3000 barrels, and saved every whale we struck, except three; and these were "bad chances,"—either at too great distance, and moving so fast as not to be approached, or at too great a depth to be effectually reached with the harpoon. This of course shows the good qualities of our officers and crew. Such a thing is seldom known. Our whales, too, were large and fat, differing much from those generally taken at the same place.

Again, in the course of our voyage we fell in with several ships which prosecuted their business on all days alike, and we were always uppermost in "good luck." In one instance while in company with a ship which whaled on the Sabbath, *we took seven whales working six, while they took but one, working seven days.*

The Rev. Mr. Coan has in his excellent tract on the "Sailor's Sabbath" written much of very great interest to the whaling fleet, to every one, from the owner to the cabin boy. It would be well were it on board every ship, and its precepts attended to; for although the owners of ships have done much for the benefit of the sailor, as a general thing, while away upon the ocean he has not his Sabbath, there is still too much truth in the assertion of Mr. Coan, "there is no Sabbath for the sailor."

This I say in many instances is too true; it cannot be denied, however, that the condition of the sailor has in a few years past, vastly improved, both in a temporal and spiritual point of view, of which I have had an opportunity of judging in a service of twenty-six years at sea. A sailor's condition, bad as it is, is not so hopeless as some may be led to imagine.

FORECASTLES.

While on my last voyage I obtained a few late copies of the Sailor's Magazine from an outward-bound ship. One No. contained an article in which the writer speaking of the accommodation of sailors, compares the forecastle of a "whaleship" to the castle of giant Despair; and goes on to say "while we pity the man whose ungovernable restlessness, or insatiable love of gain, or of ambition of advance to favor and office, makes him at home and contented even for one voyage in the forecastle of an ordinary whaleship, we would despair of elevating a man who could so servilely put his neck to the degradation as to feel no indignance at the insult, or feel happy there." To the suggestion, "it is just as well, they only go there to sleep," he replies, "No wonder, who would wish to do anything else there?" and goes on to say, "What wonder there is so little taste for reading! Such a taste cannot with comfort be indulged. Reading that requires but little reflection, or that is of an astounding character, is all that the accommodations of foremast hands will ordinarily admit of. Did they enjoy a light and roomy cabin, they might often be tempted there to inform their minds, but storms and cold and fatigue alone drive them there." He speaks of the darkness and desolation of the place, with a single smoky lamp, scarcely flickering its doubtful light upon their cheerless berth; the whole being a comment upon the sufferings and privations of sailors in the *whaling service*, and the inexcusable penuriousness of the owners. I have spent the greater part of my life at sea, have been in nearly all kinds of vessels, and with all sorts of men, and moreover have visited many strange ships while away from home, and for humanity's sake I rejoice to say that I never saw things like these here spoken of. I have been the inhabitant of more than one forecastle, and never was so miserable; never saw things so dark and gloomy; never considered the case of myself and shipmates so utterly hopeless and disgraceful; and if the author of the above remarks could have visited a forecastle in which I was not long ago seated, he would have seen a ship's crew as comfortably enjoying themselves as possible away from home and friends. In that place was the prayer meeting, sailors joining their voices in singing praises, hearing the word of truth, and kneeling by their chests in praise and prayer to God. Lights and a good fire were always in abundance in that forecastle; a good library also with a bountiful supply from the American Tract Society. The crew were glad to go and spend their time in other ways than in sleeping, and at other times than in storms and when fatigued, as they would all testify if called on. That forecastle, and many others, are not the repulsive holes they are so often represented to be.

It is well known that when a ship leaves the merchant for the whaling service, her forecastle is always made much more spacious and comfortable. To say nothing of the abundance of time allowed the crew in addition to what is allowed in a merchant

ship, the superiority and abundance of their provisions, stores, &c., it seems to me, as it must to others, that the most necessary thing now to be done for the sailor is to let him enjoy his Sabbath, give him that, and other things needful will follow, and I believe if those who ought to be the friends of sailors would labor, as the friends of temperance have done, and as the friends of the abolition of slavery have done, the work will be accomplished, and that soon the abundance of the sea will be converted unto God.

Wishing you and all the friends of seamen great success in your labors,

I remain most truly yours,

JNO. W. BROWN.

☞ We would earnestly recommend the foregoing remarks of Capt. Brown (formerly master of the "Hannibal," 1844-45) to his brother-ship-masters in the whaling business. Here we have the testimony of a ship master upon a most important moral question. O, that *all* forecastles would justify his remarks! It is only of the few whale ships that the remarks can be made, "Lights and a good fire were always in abundance," and "a good library also."

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1850.

Foreign Items of News.

SYDNEY.—A correspondent writes under date of March 10: "There are no favorable accounts from California, at present, but there are nearly twenty vessels from this port and Hobart Town, "laid on" for California. The bad accounts do not deter people from going." Throughout all the "colonies," there is a general movement to embark for California.

TAHITI.—The French are reducing their Military and Naval Forces. Comparatively little business is transacted. Most of the Foreign population has left for California..

MARQUESAS.—The French have entirely withdrawn their Military and Naval Forces from this group—abandoned their dwellings and fortifications, reported to have cost 4.000.000 of francs.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports are unfavorable in regard to business. Markets overstocked with most kinds of goods, particularly lumber. Real estate in San Francisco was falling. Sacramento City at present increasing the most rapidly. The mines continue to yield the usual amount of gold. New mines of great richness have been discovered on Trinity river.

OREGON.—At the last accounts miners were about starting for California. During the winter, rents had been enormously high in Oregon City. Many soldiers had deserted the U. S. Army, and fears were entertained that all would leave. The "Josephine" had been wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, through the carelessness of a drunken Indian Pilot. She was fully freighted with lumber and Oregon produce, bound to California. Another vessel had been lost on "Tongue Point."

UNITED STATES.—Late papers from the United States are crowded with congressional news. Great excitement prevailed in regard to the Slavery question. A New York correspondent thus writes under date of Feb. 7:

Last night the Steamer "Empire City," from Chagres, arrived, bringing passengers and the mail, and Two or Three Millions of Dollars in Gold Dust! Only 36 days from San Francisco! We can't stand such tardiness and such small remittances much longer! We must have an iron horse—instar montis—that shall leap from the Pacific to the Atlantic on the parallel of about 40° within six days, and drawing a car as capacious as the valley of the Mississippi, and then be not half as well satisfied as now.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—A steam boiler for driving the machinery of a shop in this city, has just exploded, laying a 6 or 7 story building, with 70 or 100 human beings inside, in mass of ruins. 45 dead bodies have been recovered, and probably 30 more will be got out to-day.

CONGRESS.—Henry Clay is in the midst of a brilliant speech, the object of which is to put a permanent veto on the extension of Slavery in free territory and calm the angry waves of disunion. His stand against certain Slaveholders is certainly noble, and great good is predicted as the result.

WHALING INTELLIGENCE.—The whaling news from the Pacific communicated through the "Friend," has been received with great interest by those engaged in the whaling business. Yours, &c., J. S.

BOSTON.—The Parkman tragedy is still the engrossing topic of conversation. The Grand Jury have indicted the accused, and what was somewhat unusual, the vote was unanimous as to his guilt. As to the counsel which Webster has secured, I think he has been fortunate in securing two such able men as Messrs. Mesick and Sohier. Mr. Choate was applied to, and so was Mr. Webster. The latter, I am informed, was offered $2,000, but declined the invitation. It is said that Mr. Choate, on being asked to plead the cause of Webster, said that if he did it, it would be on the ground that Dr. Parkman on entering Webster's room was taken with the fever and ague, and shook so hard that the fragments of his body were found deposited in different places of the building.

The trial will take place on the 1st of March, and it will be unquestionably one of the most interesting and exciting criminal trials ever had in our country. The facts which will be divulged at that time, will startle everybody, and the confessions of Mr. Webster at the time he was arrested will convince the jury and the world that he is guilty.—[Corres. N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 23.

Whaling Business in U. States.

The Whalemen's Shipping List, of Jan. 8, contains statistics of interest and importance to all connected with the whaling business.

During the year 1849, 71 ships and 1 brig were withdrawn; leaving on the 1st of January 1850, 510 ships, 20 brigs, and 13 schooners engaged in the business.

During 1849, there were 197 arrivals of ships, brigs and schooners, bringing into the U. S. 100.954 barrels of sperm, and 248.492 of whale oil; besides 2.281.100 lbs. of bone.

During 1849 the average price of Sperm oil was $1.08; whale oil 39c; bone 31c.

While 100.944 bbls. of Sp. oil were imported into the country, 93.875 bbls. were exported, principally to England.

At the last accounts oil was rising.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

[For the week ending January 7, 1850.]

SPERM—The market continues very firm, with a demand fully equal to the supply, and prices have further advanced. The sales embrace a cargo of 1360 bbls. understood to be at upwards of 118 cts. per gallon, and yesterday a parcel of 1200 bbls. supposed at 118 cts.

WHALE—Is more quiet, and we have only to report a sale of 200 bbls. handsome N. W. Coast, at 48 cts.

WHALEBONE—We hear of no transactions in this market. In New York sales were made on New Bedford account of 10,000 lb. N. W. Coast at 35 cts., and 6000 lbs. Polar at 38, cash.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—On Monday evening, April 29th, agreeable to a notice which had appeared in the Polynesian, a meeting for the promotion of agriculture was convened at the Vestry Room of the Chapel. Judge Andrews was called to act as Chairman, and Mr. Bishop, as Secretary of the meeting. The object of the meeting was then stated by Judge Lee, and remarks upon the importance of forming an association for the promotion of agriculture, were offered by Messrs. Marshall, Newcomb, Fuller, Reynolds, Armstrong and others. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen, Judge Lee, Mr. Marshall. Dr. Wood, Dr. Newcomb, and Mr. Reynolds, were appointed to publish a circular, and call a general meeting in August. It is understood that efforts will be made to assemble planters, farmers and others, interested in this important subject, and it is to be hoped that delegates to the meeting will come from all parts of the group. Hitherto the subject has been most lamentably neglected, but now a market has been opened for every description of Island produce, it is of immense importance that it should no longer be suffered to slumber.

The following remarks upon "Fruits and Vegetables" were prepared for our last No., before hearing of the project to establish an Agricultural Association.

Foreign Fruits and Vegetables.

It is much to be regretted that no systematic effort has ever been made to introduce foreign plants and vegetables at the Sandwich Islands. When they were discovered, there were but a very few fruits or vegetables. From time to time, a few seeds or slips have been brought, but as yet it is not known what the Islands are capable of producing, if the proper pains should be taken. Vancouver brought the first orange seeds, and Mr. Charlton coffee, if we have been correctly informed. Shipmasters, visitors and residents have occasionally, and as if merely by accident, introduced different fruits and vegetables. We would respectfully ask, whether the time has not arrived for the Hawaiian Government to take the subject up, in good earnest,—employing some scientific and practical gardners—cultivating an extensive garden—offering premiums for the best specimen of fruits and vegetables, and employing agents abroad to send all kinds of tropical seeds. In the mean time we would call the attention of foreign visitors and our sea-faring friends to this subject. Should any person have seeds in his possession and feel desirous of parting with them for the sake of *experimenting* on the Islands, we would suggest that he forward the same to different parts of the group. Frequent application has been made to us for seeds, should any person, therefore, have seeds to dispose of, *by donation*, we shall most gladly put them in a way of cultivation. This is a subject of the utmost practical importance, and deserving of far more attention than it has hitherto received. Will not some lover of the Botanical Science prepare for our columns, or that of the Polynesian, some useful article upon this subject.

Wreck of the "Margaret."—The American whale ship "Margaret," Captain Fales, was wrecked on the 25th of February, at Huahine, one of the Society Islands. The vessel was going in, for slight repairs. A native pilot was taken on board, who most unfortunately run the vessel on the reef, the sea being smooth, weather pleasant and wind favorable. The "Margaret" had 2200 barrels of oil on board. It was sold at auction, Capt. West, of the "Jeannet" was the purchaser, at $2 30 per barrel. They succeeded in saving 2100 barrels of the oil. The vessel was almost a total wreck, being sold for a small amount. Capt. West was the purchaser, who freighted his vessel and sailed for the United States. Capt. Fales and family embarked on board the Jeannet. Some of the crew left for Tahiti. Mr. Spooner, 1st officer, and Mr. Jordan, 2d officer, have arrived in Honolulu, passengers, per French vessel.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Hawaiian Legislature.—The "Legislative Chambers" of the Hawaiian nation were opened on the 10th ulto., by a speech from the King. The ceremony took place at the large Native Church. There was an unusually large attendance of both foreigners and natives. All the Foreign Representatives and Consuls were present.

Report of the Minister of the Interior.—From this report we glean the following statistical facts, relating to the Hawaiian Kingdom during 1849-50. Coasting vessels licensed, 1850, 46—tonnage 1580. Registered vessels licensed, 1849, 27—tonnage 1458.

Marriages, 1810 during 1849.

Whole number of Naturalized Foreigners

From the United States,	362
" Great Britain,	147
" France,	18
" Portugal,	37
" Germany,	18
" Other Nations,	111
Total	693

Land Sold.—It appears that up to March 31st, 1850, the Government had granted fee-simple deeds, for 27,292 acres of land sold for $51,086,71. Avails from the department of the Interior, paid into Government Treasury, for the year ending March 31, 1850, $52,263,57.

☞ From the report of the Minister of Foreign Relations, we learn that the Hawaiian Kingdom is represented in foreign nations, by the following officers. In the United States, by Schuyler Livingston, Esq., as H. H. M's Consul General. In Great Britain, by Archibald Barclay, Esq., as H. H. M's Charge d'Affaires. In Peru, by Thomas R. Eldridge, Esq., as Charge d'Affairs; at San Francisco, by G. S. Oldfield, jr., Esq., as Vice Consul; in China, by Joseph Jardine, Esq., as Consul General; at Hong Kong, a British Colony, by Daniel Jardine, Esq., as Consul; at Hamburg, by John Henry Gossler, Esq., Consul General; for Van Diemen's Land and N. S. Wales, Thomas W. Campbell has been appointed Consul General; for the Island of New Zealand, John Watson Bein, Esq., has been appointed Consul.

Our Exchanges.

As commmunication is becomming more speedy and direct with other parts of the world, we are glad to reap the benefit in the way of exchange newspapers. Hitherto "exchange" has been rather against newspaper publishers at the Islands. By late arrivals the following papers have been received: "American Traveller," N. Y. "Tribune," "Independent," "Observer," "Herald," and "Express;" also "Alta California," "Pacific News," "Journal of Commerce," "Oregon Spectator," "Adelaide Register and Observer." This plentiful supply both enables us to glean items of intelligence for the "Friend," and furnish the "Seamen's Reading Room" with a greater variety of Foreign newspapers than we have, in years past, been able to do.

Late United States Consul.—Joel Turrill, Esq., late United States Consul, embarked with his family for the United States, via California, on the 21st ulto. In a communication to H. H. M's Minister of Foreign Relations, Mr. Turrill remarks. "During the time that I held the office of Consul, more than *twelve hundred American vessels* entered the ports of these Islands, having on board about 36,000 seamen."

The Watchman.—Americans in California, true to their love for newspapers, have established presses at various places, but in San Francisco already three well conducted "dailies" make their appearance. We are glad to welcome a monthly, "The Watchman," which may in size, tone and appearance claim a fraternal relationship with "The Friend." It is published at the office of the "Daily Journal of Commerce," and conducted by the Rev. Albert Williams, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in San Francisco.

Sydney Bethel Union.—The ninth report of the Sydney Bethel Union has lately been received. We rejoice to learn that the Chaplaincy for seamen finds encouragement from among christians of various demominations in Sydney. The present chaplain, the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, was formerly connected with the English Mission at the Society Islands. Income of the society, for 1849, £247,3.

Donations.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Mrs. C. C. Armstrong,	$16	
Children of Mr. Bush,	5	
W. Baker, jr., Esq.,	10	
"Fanny Forrester,"	5	
A Friend,	4	
Capt. Klinkofstrom,	5	$5
" Smalley,		5
" Taber,		6
" Swasey,		3
" Roys,		8
Joel Turrill, Esq.,	36	

A Card.—The subscriber desires to express his gratitude to those benevolent persons in this community, who assisted him, in obtaining funds to pay his passage to California, on board the "W. H. Shaler."

Honolulu, April, 1850. A. Calvin.

FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

The Guide to Glendalough,
OR, YOUNG IRISH TEETOTALER.

BY S. C. HALL, F. S. A.

As a recent visit to Ireland has enabled us to test the progress and good effects of Temperance in that country, we think a few anecdotes gathered during our journey, may be welcome and agreeable, as well as encouraging to our readers. The happy change for the better in the Irish people, will be best shown by the incidents we shall relate; but we cannot, at the outset, omit to state, that although there have been partial back-sliding, the great mass of the people are not only true to THE PLEDGE (the "long pledge," the only efficacious and really valuable pledge), but that conviction of its incalculable benefits is now the principle that almost universally prevents the breach of it: the act that had its origin in remorse, or wild enthusiasm, perhaps in superstition, is now the result of reason upheld by experience. We entreat our readers to give no credence to the evil reports of enemies; or the apprehension of timid or lukewarm friends—that Ireland is lapsing into intoxication: but it is not so; the very opposite is the fact. The Irish never *can* be again a drunken people: drunkenness is now such a reproach among all classes, that a gentleman intoxicated would not dare to enter a drawing-room; while a farmer or peasant drunk, will sculk to his home through bye-ways, ashamed or afraid to have his condition known to his neighbors.—The usual fruits of sobriety are seen everywhere: the old reproach of the traveller, that "he never knew what the English beggars did with their cast-off clothes until he went to Ireland," is now removed forever; the cottages are far more cleanly than they were ten years ago; few are without whitewash; the pig is seldom "the parlor inmate;" the dung-heap rarely stagnates before the "hall door;" faction-fights are relics of gone-by history; and now that it has pleased the Almighty to visit to land with famine, Temperance will preserve the lives of tens of thousands who would inevitably perish, if, when hunger forced them to seek food, it drove them also through the gates of distilleries and the doors of public-houses.

Heroes, they say, look back with pleasure to the first triumph that procured fame; and lovers, we know, call to mind with deep joy their earliest tokens of affection; no satisfaction can to an author ever equal that he felt at first seeing himself "in print;" the sweetest moment in an artist's life is that which gave the idea of a great picture; and the man of science reverts with rapture to the mere thought, out of which grew a discovery to enlighten and benefit mankind.—For my own part, few incidents of a busy and somewhat varied life, afford matter for more true enjoyment than my first lesson in temperance—a lesson which led immediately to reflection, subsequently to consideration, and ultimately to the adoption of a principle, which I have ever since continued to regard as a blessing, second only to that of Christianity in its influence on my mind and heart. That lesson, which by Divine mercy has been made to produce fruit for my own great benefit, and I humbly hope for the benefit of others, was given me by a poor boy, a guide, who accompanied me about four years ago, from the village of Enniskerry to the far-famed Seven Churches in savage Glendalough,

> "Whose gloomy shore,
> Skylark never wanders o'er."

The youth was perfectly unconscious of the train he was laying—of the seed he had planted for the hereafter; he as little fancied, perhaps, that I should become a "tee-totaller," as that I should be crowned king of the ancient territory of the O'Tooles, over which we were tramping, and to this day remains in ignorance that his simple story carried with it such conviction as to have led to many blessings in his neophyte—improved health, augmented income, greater intellectual strength, infinitely higher motives for continuous labor, a surer foundation of domestic happiness, and a perpetual safeguard from self-reproach; the youth as little knew that the brief hour he spent with me was productive of benefit not to me alone—that he was making me his instrument of good to others, adding to the cause of temperance one member, who devoutedly hopes to be the means of largely increasing the number of those who see in temperance religion's best auxiliary, and, next to religion, the safest teacher of duty to God and man.

My anecdote is briefly told: I took the youth somewhat suddenly as my guide from a cottage door, beside which he was standing, and bade him at once mount the car upon which I was proceeding to visit the marvels of the gloomy lake. The evening was cold and raw, and I had in my pocket a flask of "mountain dew;" the poison, so called in mockery of the delicious draughts which Nature sends each morning to the bees and flowers. Having drank of it myself, I offered it, as a matter of course, to my companion; he declined it, to my surprise, for the temperance movement in Ireland was then new to me, and I had little notion of the spread it had even at that time made; having little faith in a revolution so un-Irish, and being, moreover, anxious to test its strength, I pressed the liquor upon him, and at length went so far as to offer him a crown if he would drink some of it. "No," said he, "not for a thousand crowns, nor for all o. Lord Wicklow's lands, if they were offered me: and," he added, after a pause, "if your honor knew as much about me as I know about myself, I do not think you would be after asking me to do so bad a thing." A very little persuasion led to his telling me his simple story:—

"I have been a guide to the Seven Churches," he said, "almost ever since I could streel the distance; and many's the half-crown and more I got for my day's walk; I earned a dale in the week—and spint it. When I'd get my day's hire, though the gentry I'd be with would give me drink enough, it's for more drink I'd go with the money. You would'nt give three ha'pence for the dirty rags I carried. I never stretch'd on a dacent bed, but mostly in a neighbor's outhouse, and oftener in a gap of a ditch. I had the fever once, and I lay there like a dog to die. My old grandmother was begging about the country at the same time. Augh! yer honor, I was drunk morning, noon, and night, and the bastes I used to be amongst had more sinse than I. Well, how is it now?" he added, and he drew himself up with honest and truly dignified pride. "Yer honor took me of a sudden, or it is'nt in this coat I'd have been with ye; for I have two better, and a top-coat besides; and I've as nate a cabin as you'd wish to see; and my grandmother keeps in it, spinding her old days in pace; and I've five pounds ten in the savings bank, in case of the sickness: and in the place of being a blackguard nobody would trust, I'm respected by the gintry, and lock and kay is never put upon anything that comes into my hands; and more than that, there's a purty colleen that thinks I'm a'most good enough for her, and her father's been to see if the cabin would suit; and all this change, yer honor, glory be to God! because I would'nt buy poison, or take it when 'twas handed me!

"And now," he added with emphasis, approaching solemnity, "I lave it to yer honor's self if you'll ask me to take the drop you carry."

My answer was at once, "Indeed, my good lad, God forbid that I should tempt you: but I owe you a compliment, and will pay it freely." I took the flask and flung it far over a rock into the waters of the lake beneath. The scene is before me at this minute, as vividly as when it happened: the youth literally danced for joy: capered backward and forward on the mountain summit, absolutely intoxicated by a pure draught of pleasure; the compliment touched his warm Irish heart; it went so far beyond his expectations; it was so practical a comment upon his story, so comprehensible a mark of its approval. I never saw pleasure expressed in a manner so impossible to be mistaken.

It is likely that the youth has long since forgotten the transaction, but I have not forgotten it, and never can forget it. That day was a white spot in my life. The moral of this simple anecdote is obvious: every temperance advocate, no matter how humble may be his position, weak his intellectual powers, and apparently inefficient his means, cannot say what may be the amount of good he is doing, when he tells to many, or to *one*, the blessings conferred by temperance on him. I date my conversion to Total Abstinence from that evening. My teacher was a rude lad, who could neither write not read; but I, and with me those who have been influenced by my counsels and example, owe a deep debt of gratitude to that youth—my humble Guide to Glendalough.

TOLERATION AT ROME.—The correspondent of the London Daily News writes from Rome on the 20th Dec.:

"An American Protestant minister had twelve of his countrymen joining him in worship at his own house last Sunday, in the Via S. Bastianello. The police were acquainted with the circumstance before night, and the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, was apprized that if the offence was repeated, the minister would be sent away from Rome immediately."

We wonder if the good people of Rome have in their possession a copy of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, dated about the year A D. 60. Among other sentiments inculcated was this, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" xiii; 9.

☞ The sum collected in New York as a testimonial to the Captain of the vessel which saved the passengers of the Caleb Grimshaw, amounts to $8,000. It is to be appropriated thus: To Captain Cook, $5,000; to the first mate, $700; to the second mate, $400; to the carpenter, $350; to each seaman, $125; to each ordinary seaman and boy, $100.

Preaching in Congress.

Late papers contain full reports of Congressional proceedings. The political sky seems overcast with dark clouds, and storms are apparently gathering, but it is hoped that a brighter day will dawn, so long as the members of Congress are willing to assemble on the Sabbath and listen to "a plain, old fashioned Presbyterian sermon." A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows on the first Sabbath in February :

Mr. Gurley preached a plain, old fashioned Presbyterian sermon before Congress today, at the capitol ; and after observing his manner and listening attentively to his argument, I felt satisfied that the choice made of a Chaplain was a discreet one. The object of his discourse was to inculcate the propriety or necessity of throwing aside expediency in matters of clearly revealed duty, and of doing that which is right, *come what will.* His text was appropriately taken from Daniel, relative to the three Hebrews who would only worship the God of their fathers, whether they were thrown into the fiery furnace or not. They had implicit faith in God that he could preserve them whatever the danger : "But if not (said they) be it known to thee, O King, that we will not serve thy Gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up."

Returned recently from Africa, where he has been aiding the Colonization system, by which he intended to raise the most barbarous people on the globe in the social scale, Mr. Gurley contrasted their wretched condition with that of the citizens of these United States, and rightly ascribed to the benign influence of Christianity, the ennobling, elevating influence of our free institutions, and to the want of religion, the depressed condition of the unhappy Africans. To the influences of Bible Christianity he unhesitatingly ascribed American liberty and our unrivalled prosperity.

As Chaplain, he thanked the House for the honor it had conferred upon him, adding that when the fear and love of God had united the Representatives of the Republic, and the principle set forth in the text had been adopted as the rule of action, the permanence of the Union would be thereby secured. If he ventured to suggest a remedy for their dissensions, it would be the laying aside their passions, so that all who turned their eyes to these Halls might be able to say, "Behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The Hall of the House of Representatives, and it is a magnificent one, was filled by an attentive congregation, and the strife of opinions on week-days happily exchanged for harmony and concord.

The Chaplain is a stout, farmer-looking man, probably about 40 years old, his hair is getting gray, his voice and manner are winning and persuasive, without the least tincture of servility or affectation. He seems kind, benevolent, anxious to promote peace and good will—unassuming, unambitious.—He is said to have suffered many and very severe privations, while in Africa ; is poor ; has a large family ; appears to be far more earnest about the next world than this ; and neither in prayer nor sermon did he make the slightest allusion to party politics. I feel quite at home while listening to Mr. Gurley.

Practice and Preaching both.—A clergyman in the Mediterranean for five years, related the following interesting anecdote, which occurred during that time :

"The commodore was a frank and generous man, who treated me with marked attention, and I used to preach in all the ships but one. This was a small frigate, and its captain was an irreligious and profane man. He used to say he wanted no Methodist parson for a pilot, and he embraced every opportunity of annoying me. Being a person of violent temper, he took offence and insulted the commodore, who meant to send him home. When I heard of his intention, I waited on the commodore, and said I had come to ask a particular favor of him.

"That shall be granted. I am always happy to oblige you. What is it."

"That you will overlook the conduct of Captain S——."

"Nay, nay. You can't be serious. Is he not your greatest enemy? and I believe the only man in the fleet who does not wish to see you on board his ship?"

"That's the very reason why I ask the favor, commodore; I must practice as well as preach."

"Well, well, 'tis an odd whim; but if, on reflection I can grant your request without prejudice to His Majesty's service, I will do it."

"The next day I renewed my petition."

"Well," said he, "if Captain S—— will make a public apology, I will overlook his conduct."

I instantly got into a boat and rowed to the frigate. The Captain met me with a frown on his countenance, but when I told him my business, I saw a tear in his eye, and taking me by the hand, he said : "Mr. ——, I really don't understand your religion, but I do understand your conduct, and I thank you."

The affair blew over, and he pressed me to preach in his ship. The first time I went there the whole crew were dressed in holiday clothes, and the Captain at my right hand.—I could hardly utter a word, my mind was so much moved, and so were the whole crew.—There seemed a more than ordinary solemnity among as.

That very night the ship disappeared, and not a soul survived to tell the tale. None ever knew how it happened, but we supposed as there had been a gale of wind, she had foundered and went down in deep water.

How cheering the thought that the men thus suddenly summoned into eternity, had listened to the blessed message of the gospel and that too, under circumstances which, through the blessing of God, were so peculiarly adapted to prepare their minds to welcome and receive it!

Sale of Washington's Farewell Address, and other valuable relics.—The Rotunda of the Merchant's Exchange was crowded to overflowing last evening, on the occasion of the sale of the original manuscript of Washington's farewell address, and other valuable relics. The sale commenced at seven o'clock, and the address was put up by Mr. Thomas, auctioneer, and Mr. Richard Willing offered as the starting bid $500. He did not appear willing to advance, and others entered into competition with considerable spirit. $550 was next bid, then $600, then $650, and then a jump was made to $1000, quickly $1100 followed, $1200, $1300, $1400,, and so on until the sum of $2300 was named, and the document was knocked down to the Rev. Dr. Boardman.—In a few moments Mr. Thomas said that he was authorised and pleased to state that the document would not go to Washington, D. C., as it had been purchased by Mr. Boardman for a gentleman who resides some distance from that place, as well as from Philadelphia. The announcement that the paper was not to go to Washington was received with considerable applause. The gentleman for whom it was purchased, resides, so we have been credibly informed, in the State of Virginia. The portrait of Washington was also purchased by Rev. Dr. Boardman for the sum of $150. A letter of recommendation of a French General from Gen. Washington, to Gen. Mifflin, President of the Continental Congress, was sold for the sum of $20—Mr. John Wilson purchaser. A volume of the American Advertiser, containing a copy of the farewell address set up from the original manuscript, was sold for the sum of $12—Mr. Joseph A. Mickley purchaser. —[Phil. Sun.

The Arctic Expedition.—The Enterprise and Investigator, vessels commissioned to proceed on a searching expedition to Bhering's Straits, will be out of the hands of the shipwrights at Woolwich dockyard on the 28th inst., and will almost immediately proceed in the first instance to the Sandwich Islands. Bills have been issued saying that able seamen are wanted for both vessels, and that double pay will be insured to the crews on rounding Cape Horn. Lady Franklin is in town every day, and is still unceasing in her efforts to insure a further search for her gallant husband, Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror. It is gratifying to know that several distinguished officers of the Royal Navy are aiding her ladyship, and it is expected that two gallant officers holding the rank of commanders, will proceed early in the spring to the Arctic regions, one in one of the Hull whalers, and the other in a whaler belonging to Peterhead. Those officers will not take any command in the whalers, but simply lend their aid and advice when they reach Davis' Straits, Lancaster Sound, or any other place in the Arctic regions where there is any probability of meeting with any of the parties of the missing expedition. It must be satisfactory to the public to know that such great exertions are about to be made in the ensuing season, and it is hoped the result will realize the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the absent voyagers.—[London Watch., Dec. 26.

Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.—Charles Bunker, Esq., of Nantucket, has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. His acquaintance with the wants of our whalemen fits him peculiarly for the situation, and will enable him to be of great service to the whaling interests.—[Am. paper.

☞ There is no way to fly from God's judgment, but to fly to his mercy by repentance.

☞ Over 3,000 tierces of American beef have been sold to the contractors for the British ships of war during the past year.

COMMERCE AT SANDWICH ISLANDS.—During 1849, the gross amount of imports, $729,-739,44, and nett duties received at the Custom House, $71,943,49.

☞ Contribution at the Bethel, Sabbath morning, April 14, $50 17, for building native church at Waimea. To this amount there has been added a donation of $25 from Dr. Wood, for the same purpose. Total, $75 17.

The Market House Regulations and Prices, Rarotonga.

No charge for water, except the FEE to the natives the Captain may engage, to fill the casks.

MARKET HOUSE PRICES.

Potatoes	$1 per brl,	Taro	$1 per brl,
Oranges	1 "	Yams	1 1-2 "
Chesnuts	75c "	Pine apples	1 "
Lemons	1 "	Papoa	" 75c "
Old cocoa nuts	10 $1	Green cocoa nuts	20 do
Bananas	3 bunches $1	Dried banana	10 bundles $1
Pumpkins	$3 1-2 100	Fowls	4 $1
Turkeys	1 each	Small	75c
Ducks	1 "	Small	75c
Hogs	6c per lb	Fishing net	25c per fathom
Iron wood	$4 per boat	Other wood	$3 per boat
Native cloth	$1 3 fathoms	Yellow do	$1 a piece
Bonnets	$1 each	Hats	25c to $1 each
Mats	50c a fathom	Double width	1 dala a do
Iron poles	10 $1		

REGULATIONS.

I. The appointed SALES MAN is to arrange all trade with the Captain, and the Captain to pay him his fee; in cloth or cash as he may agree on.

II. Should the Captain wish to engage natives to take his supplies to the boat; $1 a day is the charge for each man.

III. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to take off trade to ships, to be sold on board. Boats may be engaged to take off supplies bought on shore. Charge, $5 the first day and $3 each day after.

IV. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to go off to ships when making the land, except the one appointed by the authorities.

V. It is requested that no Captain secretly engage, or take away on board his vessel, any natives from the shore. Any Captain wishing to engage natives for a cruise, are requested to make arrangements, before proper witnesses on shore, with any willing to go. A contrary procedure will be reported to the nearest Consul, of the nation to which the ship belongs.

VI. It is requested, that on the desertion of a man from a vessel, the Captain give immediate information to the Chiefs of the Station, and that the vessel do not leave the Island until the deserter be apprehended. That for every deserter delivered by the natives to the Captain two pieces of cloth to be paid, one to the Chief of the station, and another to the parties who secured his apprehension.

VII. That in case the deserter be not found until after the vessel has left the island, when apprehended, he shall become a prisoner and be employed in public work, until he leave the island.

VIII. That, in any case considered necessary for a Captain to leave a man on shore, the sum of $30 be paid for each individual so left. tf

DIED.

In this place on Sunday last, 7th inst. MARY, wife of Mr. A. H. Fayerweather, daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Beckley, aged 29 years.

In this town, on the 15th instant, Mr. CHARLES BENT, a native of Boston, Mass., aged about 33 years, and a resident of these Islands for the last 13 years.

In San Francisco, March 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Tibbey, Mrs. FRANCES STAGG, of Somersetshire, England, aged 77.

On board Hawaiian schooner Kalama, on the 15th April, at sea, five days from California, Mr. J. Bartow Brown, belonging to Lowell, Mass. He came to San Francisco, passenger on board the "Leanore" which brought out the "N. E. and California Mining Co." His friends reside in Palermo, Me. A fellow passenger, Mr. McKean, of Charleston, Mass., on board the Kalama, has taken charge of his trunk and property and will see them returned.

On board the "Kalama," April 24, Mr. John Smith, belonging to Oregon City. His remains were deposited in Nuuanu Valley Cemetry.

April 27, on board American ship Argonant, in Honolulu harbor, Mr. George Foster, belonging to Wareham, Mass.

In Honolulu, April, Catherine Clark, aged 7 years and 9 months, daughter of Mr. Wm. Clark. The family came as passengers on board the "Caroline," wrecked off Honolulu.

In Honolulu, April, Mary Lovelock, infant daughter of Mr. George Lovelock, who were also passengers in the Caroline.

At San Francisco, January, 1850, Capt. W. H. Cox, formerly master of a whale ship in the Pacific.

In Honolulu, at the U. S. Hospital, April 16, Geo. Ward, a native of Brading, Isle of Wight, England, where it is supposed his parents, family and friends now reside. The deceased was left at the Hospital by the U. S. S. Preble, a few months since.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Duke of Roxboro' from San F.—Jas. Ramsey, T. Fitzpatrick, T. Griffith.

In Sarah Ann, from San Fran.—Mrs. Moore, Mathias, V. Onffrey.

Per Kalama, from S. F.—R. S. Hollister, Wm. Hughes, John Smith, Mrs. Jones and 2 children, J. B. Brown, J. Lewis, Wm. Morrison.

Per Rob't Bruce, from S. F.—G. D Gilman.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

March 30—Am bk Drummond, Pierce, fm Lahaina.
30 Am bk W H Shailer, Franz, fm Boston via Tahiti.
April 1—Haw sch Starling, Degone, fm San Fran.
1 Am sh Mariposa, Martin, fm Lahaina
1 Rus bk Schelikoff, Klinkoffetrom, 22 ds fm San Fran.
1 Ch bg Castor Labbe, 24 ds fm San Fran.
1 Am bk Eurotas, Bray, 26 " "
4 Br sch John Bull, Robinson, fm Tahiti.
4 Am bk Auckland, Jennings, 55 ds fm Hong Kong.
5 Am sch Mary Ann, Barrill, Lahaina.
April 9—Am sch Mazetleca, Cruchet, off Honolulu.
11 Am wh bk Bayard, Graham, 7 mos out, from Greenport, 40 bbls wh, cleared for Arctic Ocean.
12 Am sh Queen Victoria, Chase, 20 ds from San Fran.
12 Am sh Manilla, —— 24 ds fm "
Am bk John Parker, Dorr, 22 " "
April 13—Fr bg Mannelita, Lascasas, 21 ds fm San Fran.
15 Am bg Fortunio, Hasty, 20 ds fm San Diego.
15 Am sh Shanunga, Patten, 26 ds fm San Fran.
17 Am sh Prince de Joinville, Adams, 18 ds fm San F.
April 20—Br. bk Pilgrim, Francis, 22 days from San Fran.
22 Br. ketch Primus, Draper, 23 do.
22 Am sh Argonaut, Nott, 15 do.
23 Br. schr Ebenezer, Dickenson, 21 do.
23 Br. brigan. Sarah Ann, Russell, 18 do.
23 Br. bark Duke of Roxboro', Collard, 20 do.
23 Am. brigan. Rob't Bruce, Dockendorf, 18 do.
24 Haw. briga. Wilhelmine, McGregor, 18 do.
24 Fr. sh. L'Orixa, Poirier, 21 days from Huahine.
25 Am. brig Mary Wilder, Cleveland, 20 ds from San F.
25 Haw. briga. Kalama, Bent, 14 do.
26 Haw. brig Pacifico, Bogue, off Honolulu in distress.

Cleared.

March 30—Am sh Deucaleon, Cole, Sydney.
April 2—Am sch Roe, Swasey, San Fran.
2 Br bk Eudora, Gourley, "
1 Am bk Sacramento, Tucker,
2 Am bk Drummond, Pierce San Fran via Lahaina.
2 Am sh Mariposa, Martin, "
4 Haw bg Pacifico, Bogue. "
5 Am bk Adario, Burroughs, "
5—Br lorcha St. Andrew, Barker, for San Fran.
6 Am bk Maria, Mattison, " "
9 Am bk Eurotas, Bray, Manilla,
April 12—Ch bg Castor, Labbe, Valparaiso.
15 Am bk W H Shailer, Franz, San Fran.
15 Br bg Enterprise, Lovering, Tahiti.
18 Haw sch Starling, Degone, San Fran.
18 Rus bk Schelikoff, Klinkoffstrom, Sitka.
19—Am bk John Parker, Dorr, Manilla.

Shipping in Port.

Brbk Bee, Dunley.
Ambrig Copiapo, Southward.
Am bg Brothers, Sold.
Br sch Coquette, Elliott.
Am bk Auckland, Jennings.
Am Sch Mazetleca, Cruchet.
Am sh Manilla, Given,
American brig Fortunio, Hasty.
American ship Shanunga, Patten.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

April 4—Am sch Saml. M Fox, Haigg, 18 ds fm San Fran.
5 Am wh sh Cortes, Cromwell, of New Bedford, 8 mos out, 100 bls whale, 80 bls sperm.
11 Am wh sh Zephyr, Sherman, 29 mos out, 800 sperm.
April 12—Wh. sh. Orozimbo, Bartlett, N. B., 16 mos., 130 sp., 2200 wh., for Arctic Ocean.
15 Wh sh Enterprise, Swift, N. B., 6 mos. cln, A. O.
16 Am. brig Jane, Pierce, 22 days from San Fran.
19 Wh sh. Majestic, Hallen, N. B. 17 mos., 60 sp., 1000 whale, for Arctic Ocean.
22 Am. sh. Ambassador, Hadley, 19 ds fm S. F. fr E. I.
23 Wh. sh. James Maury, Wheldon, N. B., 17 mos., 75 sp., 1500 wh., for Arctic Ocean.
28 Wh. sh. Charles Drew, Carey, N. B., 5 mos. 10 sp.

Memoranda.

The Am whaling bark Bayard reports the following vessels at Talcahuano, Feb. 12th: Am sh Mary Ann, of Sag Harbor, for San Francisco: sh Triton, Marshall, New Bedford; Charles Frederick, Barnes, New Bedford, 1800 sperm, cruise and home; Daniel Webster, Veder, Nantucket, 250 sperm, bound to Arctic Ocean; bark Platina, Gifford, Westport, 600 sperm. Touched at Talcahuano previous to the above date, bark Walter Joyce, 86 ds fm Providence, for San Francisco; Mary and Martha, 95 ds from Nantucket, for do. Ship James Cornell of New Bedford, left T. Feb. 10th for Honolulu. Feb. 28, off Callao, spoke sch Curlew, Treadway, for San Francisco.

Shipping at Marquesas.—From Messrs. Lawson & Johnson, we have received a Shipping List for 1849, at the harbor of Uie-pie-hay, Uahuga, Island of Marquesas. As most of these vessels have been reported in our columns, said list of 16 vessels is omitted. These vessels took away 755 barrels of potatoes; 78 boat loads of wood; 460 hogs; 20,000 cocoa-nuts; 2000 pumpkins; 1500 bunches of plantains, bread fruit, &c. The following vessels have touched there since January 1, 1850.

		Time	Sp.	Wh.
Feb'y	Nile, Chase,	17		1700 Gr. Port
"	Republic, Austin,	12		2600 Bremen
"	Liverpool, West,	22		2400 N. B'd
"	Philip-first, Woodruff,	12		1100 Gr. Port
"	Alexander, Ryan,	25		900 N. B'd
"	Italy, Weld,	6		Clean, Gr. Port
"	Charles, Manchester,	7	50	N. B'd
"	Roscoe, McCleve,	28	1800	do
"	Ariel, ——	6		Clean, N London
March,	Zephyr, Sherman,	28	800	N Bedford
"	Dn Webster,	—	600	Newport

Arrivals at San Francisco from the H. I.—Mar. 5, U. S. sur. schr Ewing, McArthur, 24 ds; 10, Haw. brig Wilhelmine, King, 33 ds. Apr. 2, Am schr Sam'l C. Roberts, Faulken, 26 ds fm Maui, Am schr Decatur, Morrill, 12 ds fm do.; 6, brig Tepic, Luce, 20 ds, schr Josephine, Cliuton, 34 ds; Apr 2, bark Connecticut, Penhallow, 22 ds.

Cleared for H. Islands.—Apr. 6, Br bk Margaret Brock, McMeckan, brig Nueva Magellanes, Huffington,

☞ The Am. bk Chase spoke, Jan. 20, in lat. 28 S. Am. wh. ship Hercules, 3 mos fm N. Bedford, clean. 21, spoke wh. sh. Java, Sampson, N B. clean. 25, Ontario, of Nant. 40 months out, 1400 brls sp.

The steamer Senator spoke, Jan. 15, wh. sh. Catharine, N. London, full and bound home. 16, sh America, Adams, 11 ms. 1300 brls wh.

☞ Ship Hampton, Davis, was to leave San F. 27th April, for Calcutta via Honolulu; also up for Honolulu, ship Canada, Beauvais; also, bark Ludette, Keen, 6th April.

Notice.

The undersigned begs respestfully to inform the commanders of whale ships, that he is prepared to supply them with fresh provisions, vegetable, wood, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Oil or bone taken in exchange, at the highest market price.

N. B. The harbor of Mangohui lies in the S. E. part of Doubtless or Lewiston Bay, in the lat of 35 6 S; long 173 38 E A ship rounding the west head of Doubtless Bay, at 3 or 4 miles distance and steering S. E. by S., will head into the harbor. But there is always a person on the spot to pilot a stranger in.

WILLIAM BUTLER.
Mangohui, Doubtless Bay, New Zealand. 5-tf

Information Wanted.

Respecting William Woodland, a Seaman belonging to West Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. He left England in 1842, a seaman, on board the 'Carysfort' frigate. He has subsequently been heard from as a boat steerer on board the American whaling vessels Monmouth and Hambleton. Should this notice attract his attention, he is desired to report himself to his friends, or should he visit Honolulu, to call at the Chaplain's study, where he will find a letter to his address.

Charts for sale.

An old East India ship-master has left some new and old Charts, at the Chaplain's study, to be disposed of for his benefit in sickness. The following are among them: Charts of Canton river, East Coast of China, China Sea, The Strait of Sunda, China Sea No. II, Strait of Malacca, &c., &c. Also

AN EXCELLENT SEXTANT.
April 1 tf

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum.	10,00

☞ Bound volumes of THE FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at the *Chaplain's Study*. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, JUNE 1, 1850. No. 6

CONTENTS.

Visit of the Bonite, etc. - - - - - - - - - 41
A True Story, - - - - - - - - - - 42
Late Intelligence, - - - - - - - - - 44
O' Brien and O'Donohoe, - - - - - - - - 44
Extinguishing Fires on board of Ships, - - - - - 44
New Map of California, - - - - - - - - - 44
National Era, - - - - - - - - - - 44
New Books relating to the Sandwich Islands, - - - 44
Agricultural Association, - - - - - - - - 45
Mutiny in the Pacific, - - - - - - - - - 45
Dr. Dick, - - - - - - - - - - - 46
"Long, low, black schooner," - - - - - - - 46
Donations, Deaths, Marine News, etc. - - - - - 48

THE FRIEND.

Visit of the French Sloop-of-war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. VI.

Prospect from the hill overlooking Manoa valley—meet the Governor of Maui and his wife riding in a strange manner—review of the soldiers—King's house—library—character—boxing and fencing—does not trouble himself with the affairs of Government—Missionaries govern in the name of Kinau—King's feeling towards the Missionaries—tacit compact—manner of spending his evenings—incident in which his antipathy against the Missionaries appears—notice of the Island's capabilities.

During my stay at Honolulu, I made a number of excursions in the vicinity. The valley, in the midst of which Honolulu is situated, is truly magnificent, and it could be made to produce our colonial supplies in abundance. The hills around might be cultivated, and they would produce excellent coffee and cotton of superior quality. One day I took a delightful ride with Mr. Grimes, an American merchant. About a mile from the town, we left the road which extends along the shore, and directed our course towards the hills. We ascended by a very tolerable path. On reaching the summit of a hill, Mr. Grimes stopped his horse to enjoy my admiration. And surely it is difficult to imagine a prospect more picturesque and more enchanting. Behind us, the sun was disappearing in the ocean. Before us, shut in between two high mountains, the fantastic shapes of which were figured in profile on the azure of the sky, stretched a cool and verdant valley divided by a stream, which was hastening on through plantations of taro and sugar cane. In the middle of the valley were about fifty cabins, shaded by kukui and bread fruit trees; beasts were grazing in the meadows; the shade of the mountains extending over the whole valley; and the air was fresh and fragrant. The hill from which we enjoyed this prospect, rose on our left by an almost imperceptible slope, and a fine and gilded herbage covered it like a velvet carpet; around us, every thing was silent; nothing was heard except the chirping of some birds, as they flew over our heads. We remained there until night came to conceal from us this ravishing spectacle. Were my residence in Honolulu, I should often come to meditate in the valley of Manoa.

Although European luxury has begun to appear in Honolulu, yet very few carriages are to be seen. The King has a carriage which he never uses. A few of the European and American residents have chaises and coaches. The rich chiefs, and especially their wives, who, on account of their corpulence seem unable to walk, are seen riding about in hand-carts drawn by men. I recollect having met in the streets of Honolulu, the Governor of Maui and his wife making their visits. They were lying flat, side by side, supporting their chins with both hands, and their immense bodies tossed about by the motion of the vehicle, reminded me of certain carts which come to us from Sceaux or from Poissy. A throng of servants preceded and followed them; one carrying a parasol, another a fly-brush, and a third, the heir of this noble family. The men who drew this interesting couple, moved on at a brisk trot, the team being composed of at least eight or ten robust fellows, who from time to time were relieved by others.

The Governor of Maui stopped to talk with me, and, thanks to Mr. Charlton with whom I happened to be at the time, he made me understand that there would be on the morrow a grand review of the troops and of the militia in front of the King's house, and he invited me to be present.

Unwilling to lose so fine an opportunity of seeing the military forces of his Hawaiian Majesty, I was punctual to the appointment. Three hundred men, composing the entire army of the line, were drawn up in three lines. Each man was armed with a musket of English or American manufacture, without a bayonet. I shall not undertake to describe their costumes, for I should never get through. I could have wished that one of our inspectors general of infantry had been present. Of some, the only article of clothing was the maro about the loins; others wore upon their shoulders large pieces of cloth falling ostentatiously in folds, in the Roman fashion; and others had the head and body partly covered with leaves of the cocoa and banana formed into festoons.

Opposite the army of the line, and drawn up also in three ranks, was the militia of Honolulu. To distinguish the regular troops from these would have been difficult; for there was no difference in their clothing.—Few of the militia had muskets, and from the manner of using these, it was easy to perceive that they had not derived much advantage from the lessons of exercise which they had received. In front of the palace gate were stationed the royal guards, consisting of eleven men, dressed uniformly in pantaloons and white calico vests with scarlet facings. Each man was armed with a musket and bayonet. This was without dispute, the elite of the army of Oahu. They seemed to hold the soldiers of the line and the militia in the most profound contempt; while from their proudly erect attitude and from their military bearing, it could be easily perceived that they were wonderfully impressed with the idea of their superiority.

The beating of the drum announced that the exercise was about to commence. An officer read a long discourse, not one word of which could I understand. I was informed afterwards, that many men having been absent from the last parade, the adjutant was exercising his eloquence on this subject.—The exercise at length began, and surely, without excepting even the royal guards, the Hawaiian soldiers appeared to me somewhat deficient in expertness. But this however, is a science which they will learn soon enough. There are many things much more useful than military exercise which they could and should have been taught a long time ago, and of which they have not yet acquired the least idea. The orders were given in English.—The last orders were, "Kneel—ground arms—to prayers!" The adjutant then read a prayer of some length, and the command was given to break up the ranks.

After the review, the King invited me to walk into his house. It is a large cabin, having in the interior a certain appearance of neatness and even of luxury. It consisted of a large saloon and three chambers—calico curtains composing the partitions. The frame, made of a black hard wood, was held together by braided cords of different colors. Very fine mats covered the floor. At each end and in the side were large doors with glass windows inserted. The wall was ornamented by a number of paintings, among which I observed the portrait of King Leopold, then Duke of Saxe Coburg; the portrait of Canning, and those of Rihoriho and his wife, painted in England. A number of chandeliers were suspended from the beams. Chairs, tables, and two or three sofas, completed the furniture. Kauikeaouli invited me to enter the interior apartments—one of them contained a magnificent estrade, fifteen feet long and eight or ten wide. This estrade or bed, raised two feet from the floor, was composed of mats spread one upon another, in the manner already described. At the other end of the room was a bureau, upon which were some loose papers and a small book-case containing some religious books, which probably, are not often read by the King, and a history of France presented him some days before by an officer of the Bonite,

and which he will not read oftener than his other books, although he expressed to us a strong desire to learn the French language.

This house is situated at the extremity of an extensive court, surrounded, as are all the houses of this country, by a wall of bricks dried in the sun. In this enclosure are nearly fifty huts, which serve for kitchens, storehouses, lodgings for the King's servants, and barracks for the soldiers.

Kauikeaouli improves surprisingly upon acquaintance. He is naturally timid, but if he discovers kindness and indulgence in the person with whom he enters into conversation, he becomes confiding, and then can be perceived in him the germ of an understanding which needs only to be developed. He asks many questions, and sometimes the answers call forth from him very judicious reflections. He appears to have a vivid perception of his own ignorance, although his character is naturally fickle and inconstant. But these defects result, without doubt, from the education he has received, and his ideas, constantly directed to frivolous occupations, have little to do with serious subjects. The society also in which he mingles, tends not a little to confirm the habits of dissipation which he contracted in his childhood, and he delivers himself up, with deplorable readiness, to the influence of evil examples. He received one day, while on board a whaling ship, a decided taste for pugilistic combats, and for a long time the recreation of the King and of the young people of his court, consisted in boxing; and this pastime was in vogue on our arrival. Then we were called upon to furnish amusement. In his visits aboard the Bonite, he had occasion to see our men go through the exercise of fencing, and no persuasion was needed to turn his thoughts to this new distraction. During the whole time of our stay he was constantly fencing, either with the men, whom at his request the commandant sent to him, or with those of our sailors who passed near his house. He stopped them, brought then in, and then laying aside the royal dignity together with his coat, he feared no loss of reputation from crossing swords with them during entire hours.

Thus giving himself up entirely to his capricious passions, he relinquishes the care of government to his sister-in-law, Kinau.—She, as I have already remarked, is completely under the influence of the missionaries, and they govern in her name. The missionaries, however, are not certain of the duration of their domination, and the opposition which is excited against them among the foreigners fails not to trouble them. The King and his court are in open enmity with them. It is with reluctance that the King submits outwardly to their religious and police regulations, and often does he shake off this yoke; but his desires for independence reach not to the determination of seeing clearly into the affairs of state, and it is his personal conduct only that he strives to withdraw from the investigation and the censure of the missionaries. Thus there exists at present, a sort of tacit compact between the missionaries and himself; an agreement, so to speak, has been entered into between them, that he will not interfere with the government, on condition that no evangelical censure shall ever cross the threshold of his palace. In consequence, Kauikeaouli spends all his evenings in a public billiard room, playing and drinking with the first one that comes; and yet, only a good occasion is needed, I believe, to elicit from this diamond, unpolished though it be, some rays of light.

We were able to perceive something of the antipathy which the King has conceived against the missionaries, at the time of our feast at the Pali. A missionary and his wife, on their way from another part of the Island to Honolulu, reached the Pali at the moment when we were about to take our places at table. He barely saluted them, and then turned his back. At the same time it was remarked that the King appeared somewhat embarrassed; for a luau had always been, up to that time, a scene of debauch ry; and that which was given in honor of us, was perhaps the first at which a majority of the guests did not become completely intoxicated. When the missionary went on his way and disappeared behind the first angle of the mountain, the King seemed relieved of a great burden and his natural gaity returned.

—

The Sandwich Islands are eleven in number; five of which are large, namely: Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai—three are small, Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Niihau; and three are islets or rocks. They are situated between the 19th and 23d degrees of north latitude, and between the 157th and 159th degrees of west longitude.

A hasty glance at these Islands, shows that they have not figured long upon the surface of the earth. The volcanic eruptions which have produced them, are yet recent, and many promontories, upon which villages are now seen, have been formed within the memory of man. On going into the interior of the Islands, the truth of this assertion becomes evident. We can follow, step by step, the march of creation, and take her, so to speak, in the very act. It is easy to distinguish, as one ascends, the modifications through which the lava must have passed in order to be decomposed and become vegetable earth. Thus the lava which formed the lower points with which the shore is, as it were indented, is still almost every where such as the volcano threw it out; yet the natural and artificial irrigations and the heat of the climate, have already in some valleys near the shore, and especially on Oahu, decomposed the lava on the surface, and have rendered it capable of producing certain plants with short roots, without being able to nourish vigorous trees; and no sooner do the roots penetrate to the lava, than the plant dries up and dies. I remarked in our excursion to the Pali, that all the trees which had reached the height of ten or twelve feet, were dead, while the bushes beneath them formed a thicket so dense that a man could not penetrate it. At a certain elevation the conditions necessary to the decomposition of the lava are found united with greater power than in the lower lands; the work has advanced more rapidly and the trees are much more vigorous.

Oahu, justly called the garden of the Sandwich Islands, on account of the numerous streams which water it, is capable of recompensing the labors of agriculture with all the products of those of our colonies which are the most favored by nature. The plains of the interior and those near the shore, are exceedingly well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, which grows here to an astonishing size. The hills produce cotton and coffee in abundance, which can safely challenge a comparison with the most commended of similar articles. I have seen specimens of Oahu cotton which seemed to me to have very fine and very long silk. Indigo grows spontaneously, and the high mountains offer the precious sandal-wood for exportation. All the farinaceous plants, the potatoe, sweet potatoe and taro, are produced easily and in abundance. Almost all the Islands in the group present the same conditions of prosperity; all are watered more or less abundantly, and whenever nature does not perform this work, industry can find the means of irrigating. The heat at the Sandwich Islands varies from 60 to 84 degrees of Fahrenheit. The climate is very salubrious, and epidemic diseases are as yet unknown. Rains are abundant on the coast during the months of February, March, August and September; in the mountains it rains almost incessantly—the clouds with which their summits are continually crowned are dissolved in abundant rains, which form streams, and these flow on to enrich the plains, so that nature, after having in her convulsions produced this land, labors constantly to render it fertile.

A True Story.

A sea Captain's thirty years' absence—claiming his daughter, etc.

AARON BURR'S GREAT PLEA.

"Many years ago, I happened to be one of the referees in a case that excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was the captain of a merchant vessel trading principally with the West Indies, had married quite early, with every prospect of happiness. His wife is said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less lovely in character.

After living with her in uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to the family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage; and when his youngest child was but three weeks old, sailed for the West Indies. His wife, who was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hopes of his return. But month after month passed away, and he came not; nor did any letters, those insufficient but welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude.—Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received from the absent husband; and after hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heart-felt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her affliction, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment in order to support her children. Her needle was the only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is ever grudgingly bestowed on an humble seamstress.

A merchant in New York, in moderate yet prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her, and pleased with her gentle manners no less than her extreme beauty, endeavored to improve their acquaintance with friendship. After some months he offered his hand and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant she soon

found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries such as she had never possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage which wealth and affection could procure. Fifteen years passed away; the daughters married; and by their step-father were furnished with every comfort requisite to their new vocation of housekeepers. But they had hardly quitted his roof, when their mother was taken ill. She died, and from that time until the period of which I speak, the widower resided with the youngest daughter.

Now comes the strangest part of the story. After an absence of thirty years, during which time no tidings had been received from him, the first husband returned, as suddenly as he had departed. He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargoes; having been careful never to come nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards his family, no one could tell, and he obstinately refused all explanation.

There were strange rumors of slave-trading and piracy afloat, but they were only conjecture rather than the truth. Whatever might have been his motives for his conduct, he was certainly anything but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a madman when informed of his wife's second marriage and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his daughters with the most awful threats, in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy; and one of the mean reptiles of the law, who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband; assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had already released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws, was so manifest, it was at length agreed by all parties, to leave the matter to referees.

It was on a bright and beautiful afternoon in spring, when we met to hear this singular case. The sun-light streamed through the dusty court room, and shed a halo around the grey locks of the defendant; while the plaintiff's harsh features were ever thrown in still bolder relief, by the same beam which softened the placid countenance of his adversary.

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been informed about the matter, our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the return of the desolate husband, and the agony with which he now beheld his household gods removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of oratory. He merely opened a book of statutes, and pointing with his thin finger to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired for a moment to bring in the *principal witness*. We had scarcely finished the section, which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr returned with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy leaves encircling her large straw bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealing her countenance. Burr whispered a few words, apparently encouraging her to advance, and then gracefully raising her veil disclosed to us a face of proud surpassing beauty. I recollect, as well as if it had happened yesterday, how simultaneously the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Burr asked in a cold, quiet tone,

"Do you know this lady?"

"I do," he replied.

"Will you swear to that?" continued Burr.

"I will;" he answered, "to the best of my knowledge and belief, she is my daughter.'

"Can you swear to her identity?"

"I can."

"What is her age?"

"She was thirty years old on the 20th day of April."

"When did you last see her?"

"At her own house, about a fortnight since."

"When did you last see her previous to that meeting?"

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—the question was repeated, and the answer at length was,

"On the 14th day of May, 17—."

"When she was just three weeks old!" added Burr. "Gentlemen," continued he, turning to us, "I have brought this lady here as an important witness, and such I think she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of the sea, and returned to find his home desolate. But who will picture to you the lovely wife, bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hope of her husband's return? Who will paint the slow progress of heart sickening, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and finally the overwhelming agony which came as her last hope was extinguished, and she was compelled to believe herself a widow? Who can depict all this without awakening in your hearts the warmest sympathy for the deserted wife, and the utterest scorn for the mean, pitiful wretch, who could thus trample on the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and cherish?—Whether it was love of gain, or licentiousness, or self-indifference, it matters not; he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness, she who now stands before us with the frank, fearless brow of a true hearted woman—let us ask which of these two has been to her a father?"

Turning to the lady, in a tone whose sweetness was in strong contrast with the scornful accent which had just characterized his words, he besought her to relate briefly the recollections of her early life. A slight flush passed over her proud and beautiful face as she replied:

"My first recollections are of a small, ill-furnished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother. She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which had occupied her during the week, and bring back work for the following one. Saving that journey to her employers, and her regular attendance at church, she never left the house. She often spoke of my father and of his anticipated return, but at length she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought she wept because we were poor, for it sometimes happened that our only support was a bit of bread, and she was accustomed to sew by the light of chips which she kindled to warm her famishing children, because she could not purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal.—Such was our poverty when my mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like a sudden entrance into Paradise. We found a home and a father."—She paused.

"Would you excite my child against me?" cried the plaintiff, as he impatiently waved his hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as he spoke.

"You are not my father!" she exclaimed vehemently. "What! call you my father? You! who basely left your wife to toil, and your children to beggary? Never! never! Behold there my father!" pointing to the agitated defendant—"There is the man who watched over my infancy—who was the sharer of my sports, and the guardian of my inexperienced youth. There is he who claims my affection, and shares my home—there is my father! For yonder selfish wretch—I know him not! The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere the companion of his decrepitude, nor dare insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted children!"

She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke, and moved as if to withdraw.

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of the law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have just heard from woman's pure lips; it is for you to decide according to the requisition of nature and the decree of justice.'

I need not say, that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and that the plaintiff went forth, followed by the contempt of every honorable man who was present at the trial.

Sir John Franklin.—The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, says the New York Tribune of March, will sail from this port in May, and will consist of two schooners suitable for the navigation of the Arctic Seas, of seventy and ninety tons burden.—The command of the expedition has been tendered to Lieut. De Haven, who was attached to the Exploring Expedition, who has accepted the trust. Passed Midshipman Griffin will be second in command. A party has gone East to select the vessels for the expedition.

In Tuscany, the Romish priests have commenced persecutions against two printers of Florence, for having under the government of the Republic, printed a translation of the New Testament in Italian, on the express ground of "their having published the gospel in the vulgar tongue, so that every one may be enabled to read it."

A Russian ship of war lately arrived at Portsmouth, England, has excited a good deal of attention and admiration, from the beauty of its model. It is called a chef d'œvre of naval architecture. The vessel, instead of being of Russian build, as supposed by the English connoisseurs, is the Kamschatka, built in New York—by Americans and of American materials, for his Majesty the Czar.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 1, 1850.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

By a recent arrival from California we have intelligence in less than fifty days from New York. The 'Alta Californian' of May 8th, has fallen under our inspection. From its columns we learn that Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN died at the capitol in Washington, on the 31st of March. During the long period of forty-two years he has been actively engaged on the theatre of political life, occupiing stations of distinguished importance. He was born March 15, 1782, and had just entered upon his 69th year. Only twelve days before his death he spoke in the Senate upon the Slavery question.

We also learn that the trial of Professor Webster had taken place. It lasted eleven days. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. When it was announced, the convicted criminal fell back in his chair with his hands resting upon the railing, and remained for some moments in an insensible state. When he recovered, he remarked to the officer who had charge of him, 'Why are you keeping me here to be gazed at?' He would receive his sentence in a few days. In our next files of United States papers we may expect full reports of the trial.

A steam propeller, the 'Carolina,' had arrived at San Francisco from New York. She had made a remarkable quick passage from New York to Panama, in seventy-six days. The quickest on record, thus out running the steamer 'Sarah Sands,' (which had just arrived,) twenty-six days.

There has been a great fire in San Francisco. Several blocks were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated from one to two millions of dollars. The gambling establishments suffered severely.

Postcript.—By a later arrival, papers have been received to April 1st. We learn that Professor Webster had received his sentence—to be hanged!

O'BRIEN AND O'DONOHOE.—In late papers from Van Dieman's Land, we notice frequent allusions to these distinguished Irish Revolutionists who have been transported to that Penal Colony. O'Brien had the offer of indulgences, but he scornfully refused them, preferring to wear the *uniform* of a convict. In the Launcester Chronicle, we notice the following:

'Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed to Port Arthur, where he is to be accommodated in the stable attached to the former residence of Commissioner Lempriere, which is to be prepared for the purpose, and his intercourse is to be restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent, the officer and serjeant of the guard.'

The following is from a Hobart-town paper:

'We regret exceedingly to learn from an authentic source, that Mr. O'Brien is suffering severely, both mentally and personally, from his banishment to Maria Island. Next week we will refer to his particular case more fully; it would be unmanly and unjust not to do so under all circumstances.

As for Mr. O'Donohoe, he availed himself of the Government indulgence, and is employing his time and talents in editing a paper entitled the "Irish Exile."

The following letter to the London Times contains information, which will be of great interest to captains of vessels and to others:

'Sir—The owners of the Caleb Grimshaw demand a means for extinguishing fire in the hold of a ship. The materials required are nothing more than a cask of common chalk in the bottom of the hold connected with the deck by a small pipe, and a two gallon bottle of sulphuric acid—which, on the alarm of fire, being poured down the pipe, will generate a sufficient quantity of dense smoke (gas in which flame cannot exist,) to extinguish any fire, however large. I enclose my card in accordance with your rule, but any chemist knows flame cannot exist in carbonic acid gas, which is generated by the action of sulphuric acid on the chalk. I beg to subscribe myself, your obedient servant.

MAP OF THE MINING DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA—*by Wm. A. Jackson.*—We would acknowledge our indebtedness to Wm. Ladd, Esq. for a copy of this Map, which is neatly lithographed. It is by far the best and most accurate map of Alta California which has ever fallen under our inspection. It shows that in reality, more was learned respecting the geography of the country during the year 1849, than was ever communicated to the world before. To the curious in matters of this description, it is really amusing to compare this map with maps of the country published five, ten, or more years since. Until the discovery of the mines, the geography of California was as unknown to the world, as the geography of the center of Africa or New Holland.

☞ It is announced that twelve sisters of charity are about to embark at Brest, to found an establishment at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands, by invitation from King Kamehameha III. ! ? ! !?

Nearly four thousand copies of Webster's quarto dictionary have been sold in Boston, in a little more than two years. Thirty millions copies have been sold of Webster's spelling book—about six millions since the death of the author, in 1843, or one million per annum.

We are glad to welcome the 'Eliza Warwick' from Boston, so soon after the arrival of the 'Charles.' In less than two months, we may expect the 'Chilo,' which sailed from Boston March 2d, for Honolulu.

☞ We are glad to have added to our list of exchange papers, the "National Era," the well conducted and talented anti-Slavery paper published in the city of Washington. Mr. Bailey, the responsible editor, wields a vigorous pen, and conducts the paper in a manner to command the respect of eminent members of Congress, as we have observed in reading the speeches lately delivered upon the Slavery question. The Quaker poet, Whittier, is the corresponding editor. The Era is a paper that a true American is glad to meet in a foreign land. Americans wandering in foreign lands, feel proud of their country, but they blush that her fair name should be associated with the foul blot of slavery; hence when they meet a paper like the Era, calmly, boldly, manfully, yet in a dignified manner, discussing the subject, it serves to show that mighty efforts are making for the abolition of the enormous evil; and that to, under the very shadow of the capitol. There may be differences of opinion among the non-slave-holding portions of the American community, respecting the best method of doing away with this colonial bequest of the mother country, but we rejoice to learn that there is a growing conviction among the northern people that it is an evil which should be confined to its present limits; hence the 'tug of war' in Congress respecting the admission of free California.

New Books Relating to the Sandwich Islands.

☞ If Solomon was justified in saying, "of making many books there is no end," with how much more emphasis may such a remark be now uttered. By late arrivals several new books have been brought, some of which relate to scenes in the Pacific, and at these Islands. Lieut. Wise, of the United States Navy, who visited the Sandwich Islands, while attached to the United States ship Independence, has published a narrative of his rambles, under the title of "Los Gringos." Dr. Wood, late Fleet Surgeon of the United States Squadron, in the Pacific, has published "Wandering Sketches, of People and Things, in South America, Polynesia, California, and other places." Another similar work, we observe, announced as published in London, written by an English Naval officer, by the name of Walpole, who visited the Islands, we believe, attached to H. B. M's ship Collingwood. In the "Biblical Repository for July, 1849," there is a lengthy, and carefully written article, upon the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands; their history and relations to the rest of the world," by Rev. H. T. Cheever, who visited the Islands, several years since, and travelled over every part of the group.

☞ In Dr. Wood's work, so far as relates to the Sandwich Islands, we are gratified in

observing a spirit of candor and good sense. In judging of Missionary influence and success, he does not appear inclined to carp, or to observe—merely to express—indiscriminate commendation, but rather to have observed the "golden mean," endeavoring to keep his mind free from strong prejudices on either side. We shall here make a single extract from his work, relating to some scenes which chanced to fall under his observation during a visit to the volcano on Hawaii :

"In addition to the wonderful scenes of nature which this expedition had afforded us an opportunity of beholding, it made us acquainted with some traits of the native character, and presented a wonderful illustration of the good effects of even a low degree of civilization. Early in the morning on which we left Kilauea, hearing the monotonous tones of a human voice under the window of the hut, near which I had been sleeping, upon looking out I saw Kianuhi, our native captain, upon his knees, earnestly engaged in prayer, his countenance wearing the expression of fervent devotion. During the last night of our stay at the school-house, whilst we were lying about the floor, the only light of the apartment being a candle in a hatchet, sticking in one of the posts, the natives wanting some occupation, produced several books from the desk, printed in their own language. They were hymn-books, with the notes of the appropriate music ; and several of the Indians gathering about the candle favored us with the hymn in their native language, but with one of our familiar tunes.

On the following morning, having arisen earlier than my companions, I directed one of the Indians to make up the fire, and in the mean time I strolled off to walk among some of the neighboring huts. From one of them I heard the continued utterance of monotonous sounds ; and upon looking in at the door I saw a man, I presume the head of the family, kneeling on a mat in the corner, praying aloud, whilst the various members of the family, old and young, knelt in a row near him. The only words which I could understand were "Ehovah," and "Luna," the former word, of course, given them from our language, and the latter from their own, signifying above. What a scene! and what words from the hut of a native, on the wild volcanic mountains of Hawaii ! among a people the last born of civilized discovery, many of whom, Christians of no more than adult years, bear on their persons the marks of barbarian customs. As a careless member of a community to which Christianity was a birthright trust, I felt rebuked. Never, in the "dim religious light," and amid the solemn paraphernalia of Art's sacred temples, did I feel such an impulse to devotion, and involuntarily my own spirit of adoration was borne along with that of those humble worshipers."

We have made the above extract, not because there is anything very remarkable about the observance of family worship among the Hawaiians, but because we know that it is a very common practice among them, so far as they have come under Missionary influence. Would that this practice was more common among both natives and foreigners. All acts of religious worship, when properly performed are acceptable to God, but in that of family devotion, there is something we believe peculiarly acceptable. We envy not the feelings of those who denounce and decry Missionary influence, when it tends, as we know it does, to lead a once heathen people to worship their Maker, while kneeling around the Family Altar.

Mrs. Newman's School.—This lady has opened a school for instructing Hawaiian children and youth in the English language. She proposes, upon reasonable terms, to lodge, board and instruct a few pupils. Her residence is near the Rev. L. Smith's meeting-house.

References—Rev. L. Smith and Seamen's Chaplain.

The Agricultural Association.

Remarks respecting its formation in the Hawaiian Islands.

While the physical and moral improvement of the Hawaiians is becoming daily more conspicuous, arts and sciences begin to flourish.—Agriculture, in which the aborigines even at the time of the discovery, had attained some skill, has not kept pace with the advance civilization has made throughout the group. Though in different parts extensive plantations have been established, and a number of useful plants have been introduced, yet the former stand as isolated undertakings, while most of the latter owe their naturalization to accident, not design. Those who visit these Islands and become acquainted with their lovely climate, are particularly struck with the small variety of cultivated plants and vegetables. No attention has as yet been paid to a subject of so much importance. It is therefore, with great satisfaction that the friends of progress observe the present movement in favor of an Agricultural Association—for nothing shows more the advance of a community, than the formation of societies pursuing a useful and general object.

An Agricultural Society, such an one as these Islands need, ought to be more than a mere series of meetings at which theories are discussed and the results of practical experiments reported. In order to render it really useful, it ought to go a step further. It requires a few acres of ground, where new fruits, vegetables, esculent roots and herbs, useful as fodder for cattle and other domestic purposes, are cultivated. At the head of that establishment it wants a person, who possessing both practical experience and scientific knowledge, diffuses the newly acquired plants by distributing them among the members of the society and giving directions for their successful cultivation. He might also keep up communications with similar establishments, and thus exchange one production for the other.

A society thus organized, would have a fine field before it—the best stimulus to exertion, and undoubtedly obtain great results within a few years. Plants from nearly every part of the globe might be acclimated and successfully grown.—The Hawaiian Islands not having a strictly tropical climate, the society would principally have to turn its attention and to look for acquisitions to the cooler parts of the world, and to those districts of the equinoxial regions where the graceful forms of the tropics are harmoniously blended into the vegetation of the temperate zone. At an elevation of a few thousand feet the highlands of the East Indies, of Mexico, New Granada, Ecuador and Peru, produce a prodigious variety of useful plants, most of which are but nominally known to more civilized nations. The aracacha of Peru, (conicum maculatum,) for instance, probably the finest of all esculent vegetables, is confined to a very limited extent of country. The cultivation of this root, a native of the same region as the potato, has hitherto proved unsuccessful in Europe, more from ignorance of the requisite treatment, than from any other cause. The climate of these Islands seems to be well adapted to the aracacha, as also to a number of other useful plants, of which a long list might be cited.

BERTHOLD SEEMAN,
Naturalist of H. B. M. ship Herald.

To Rev. S. C. Damon.
Honolulu, May 14, 1850.

Mutiny in the Pacific.—We gave currency in our last, says the New Bedford Mercury, to the report from an Edgartown correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, stating that Capt. Hussey of the ship Planter of Nantucket, had deliberately and without any just cause, shot one of his crew. The following facts in relation to the affair, have since come to our knowledge from a reliable source:

In June last, while cruising in the vicinity of the King's Mill group of islands, the crew of the Planter, led on by a few desperate fellows, refused duty, alleging as a cause, that the ship had cruised long enough, and should go into port. Capt. Hussey refused to comply with the demands of the crew, whereupon they armed themselves with knives, handspikes, boarding-knives, etc. and threatened the lives of the captain and officers unless their demand was immediately complied with. Capt. Hussey endeavered to reason with them, and upon going forward to do so, was met at the try-works and forced back. After several ineffectual attempts to induce the crew to return to their duty, and finding that they had determined to force the captain to return to port or take possession of the ship. Capt. Hussey ordered the ship's muskets to be brought on deck, and loaded with ball cartridges. He then addressed the crew, stating his determination to maintain his authority on board, if need be at cost of life, and gave them half an hour to consider the matter and make up their minds whether they would return to duty.

At the expiration of the time, he again addressed them, and finding they still persisted in their mutinous intentions, he very coolly and resolutely informed them, that he had determined upon the course for him to pursue—that he was a good shot, and that the first man, who on being commanded by him, should refuse to obey, would be shot dead on the spot. He then took up and tried a musket, and calling one of the ringleaders by name, ordered him to come aft, the only answer to which was a defiance. Capt. Hussey then leveled his gun and fired. The ball entered the temple of the mutineer and passed out the opposite side of the head; and he fell dead upon deck. The same course was pursued with another of the ringleaders, who with the remainder of the crew, preferred returning to their duty to being shot at—and the ship continued on her cruise.

The peril to which the vessel and crew were exposed by the conduct of the mutineers will doubtless furnish to the minds of all, a sufficient justification for the extreme measures to which the captain was compelled to resort, and afford to him ample vindication by the laws of his country.

☞ Thirty thousand landlords own England; three thousand own Scotland; six thousand own Ireland; leaving more than 25,000,000 inhabitants of those countries without a foot of God's creation.

Dr. Dick.

The appended letter, written by the venerable author, Thomas Dick, L. L. D., of Scotland, was received by a gentleman of this town, in acknowledgement of the receipt of a bill for £6, the contribution of a gentleman of this vicinity, as a slight testimonial to the high moral worth of Dr. Dick, and the value of his literary works.

The circumstances which called forth the contribution for this excellent and venerable man, who is now over eighty years of age, may be readily inferred from the letter. We trust that the simple statements of the letter may awaken, in other places, a disposition to make Dr. Dick some partial returns for the debt of gratitude due him for the healthful moral and religious influence of his literary works, and such as will assist him in the discharge of the manifold obligations which an all-wise Providence has seen fit to impose upon him in his declining life.—[Washington Union.

Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Scotland, 30th Jan., 1850.

My Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your very kind letter of the 8th current, enclosing a Bill of Exchange on Messrs. Harnden & Co., for £6.

I return to you, dear sir, and your kind friends, my most grateful acknowledgements for your friendly remembrance and disinterested liberality; and I pray God you may all have such a portion of the good things of this life, as may promote your true enjoyment, and be conducive to your progress in the divine life, and above all, that you may be enriched with those spiritual and heavenly blessings which shall endure forever.

Perhaps it is due to your disinterested kindness and generosity, that I should state some circumstances in relation to my family and my temporal affairs. About seven years ago, my daughter and her husband, both in the prime of life, died within thirteen days of each other, leaving five children, two boys and three girls, the oldest about ten and the youngest about two years of age, almost without anything for their support. I had therefore to bear the greater part of the burden of their maintenance and education. As we had previously kept no regular servant, we were under the necessity of getting one into the family, and for several years we were under the necessity of submitting to this additional expense. About three years ago, two of the girls were admitted into John Watson's Institution, Edinburgh, where they are maintained and educated gratis, but at the age of thirteen or fourteen years, they must be again received at home. The boys have now gone to professions. Besides, I have an aged and infirm sister, once in a reputable and prosperous condition, now, through the uncertainty of mercantile affairs, left without almost any resources. Her husband, and latterly, all her family, grown up to men and women, have died, and for more than seven years she has been an inmate in our family, chiefly depending on us for support.

The profits which have arisen from the publication of my works in this country have been comparatively small. For the entire copy-right of the "Christian Philosopher," I received at first £120, and a few years ago, a few pounds more, when very large additions were made to it, so as to increase it to the size of two volumes. For the "Philosophy of a Future State, I received £80 and a few copies. For the copy-right of "Mental Illumination," £130. For the "Practical Astronomer," 50 guineas and 50 copies, &c. &c. These and the other sums have been spread over a period of more than twenty five years. I received from the booksellers in America on two or three different occasions, several sums for sending corrected sheets across the Atlantic before the works alluded to were published in Britain.

Notwithstanding our small income, and incumbrances, we endeavored, by dint of the most rigid economy, to move onward, though without some of the comforts we could have wished, and never had the least idea of laying open our circumstances to the public.—But about three years ago it was suggested by some respectable gentlemen in Dundee, that I should present a memorial to Lord John Russell for a small pension from the fund allotted to authors, &c. This memorial, accompanied with the warm recommendations of Lord Duncan, Lord Kennard, George Duncan, M. P. for Dundee, and about a dozen other official gentlemen, was presented to Lord John Russell through the medium of Mr. Macaulay, the historian; but no answer was ever returned to it, and by this time it has likely been quite forgotten. About three months ago, a benevolent gentleman from England, formerly unknown to me, happened to call, and in the course of conversation, allusion happened to be made to this memorial. He requested that a copy of it might be sent to him, which was done a week or two afterwards, and in a very short time a paragraph appeared in the Athenæum and the Literary Gazette, expressed in rather too strong terms. I had no hand whatever in the insertion of these or any other paragraphs which have lately been going the round of the newspapers. These statements are the inferences which my kind friends have been pleased to deduce from what was stated in the memorial. At the same time, should the public think that my writings have been in the least beneficial to society, and should they choose on this ground to present a testimonial, as you have so liberally done, I certainly will not refuse it. It would tend to procure us some comforts we have not hitherto enjoyed, and enable us to promote the education of my female orphan grand children. Last spring I was subjected to a dangerous disorder, which for some time baffled the efforts of all my medical attendants, but through the blessing of God I gradually recovered during the summer and autumn.—But about two or three months ago I was subjected to a severe surgical operation on my breast, from which a large tumor was extracted; but everything went favorably on, the wound is healed, and I enjoy at the present moment, a tolerable share of good health.

Mrs. Dick joins me in kind wishes and grateful acknowledgements to you and your friends. May you enjoy every desirable comfort through life, hope in death, and at length an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior, is the earnest desire of,

My Dear Sir,
Your much obliged,
and most obedient Servant,
THOMAS DICK.

The "Long, Low, Black Schooner."

BY TIM TALFELLOW, ESQ.

It had been a "dirty night," blowing and raining terrifically in squalls, and dark as Tartarus; and the morning veiled in a canopy of heavy rolling clouds, was little better. The wind had fallen, but a huge sea tossed us mercilessly, and a thick mist circumscribed our vision to within a few yards around our ship. As the day advanced, the clouds were dissipated, until at last, as is often the case in the transitions of weather at sea, the misty curtain which surrounded us rose suddenly, as if at the fiat of elemental power.

The cry of "sail ho!" was almost immediately heard from the forecastle deck, and to the call of "where away?" from the officer of the deck, which always follows such an announcement, it was answered in the same hoarse voice, "four points on the lee bow, sir;" and turning our eyes in that direction, we discovered a vessel already "hull up," and seemingly not far off. The distance might have been a couple of miles; near enough, if in clear weather, to have easily distinguished in every particular by the aid of glasses; but seen as she was, through the half melting haze, not so readily reduced to shape, form and exactitude of character. At first she looked huge and clumsy, looming in the partial light like the wandering ghost of the 'Flying Dutchman;' then small and trim; and bye-and-bye, still more diminutive and quite plainly a schooner.

The sight of a sail is one of the most exciting objects of a sea life; a companion in darkness, a fellow traveller upon the desert, is not more welcome; not all the wonders of the deep have half its thrilling interest!—Conjectures are rife; her what and whatabout being a new subject, with all the advantage of a chance matter, which at all times enhances the gratification of a pleasure.

"Where can she be from?" "Where bound?" were the questions immediately asked.

"I can't imagine," said our captain. "I don't see how a craft like that could get here—what the mischief can she be about?"

"It may be a small vessel," observed another, "bound to Algoa Bay, or into the Mozambique Channel."

"Impossible—our latitude to day will be over forty-two—more than seven degrees to the southward ef La Ghullas!"

"Perhaps an express packet from England to India?"

"Even then," again rejoined the captain, "with a skiff like that, one might fancy the fellow would work round close in with the land in smooth water."

Every suggestion was maturely discussed, but none seemed entirely satisfactory. There was still a something wanting to confirm the argument. At one time, so small did she look, that we suddenly fancied she might be the launch of some large vessel that had foundered in this tempestuous part of the ocean, and might contain the remnant of her crew, who had thus saved themselves!—and immediately we pictured a scene of distress and suffering that might naturally have been the consequence of such an event—of weeping, and wailing, and nakedness, and fear; of exhaustion from exposure; madness from thirst; of starvation itself, and all the haggard horrors which the combinations of such a spectacle must have presented. There might be women aboard too! for in the mass

of migration from England to her colonies, particularly on this route "beyond the Cape," where lie India, the jewel of her crown, and the colonies of Australia—the giant progeny of an ever teeming mother—the number who embark upon the ocean for other dwelling places, would astonish our own home-keeping and home-loving country women who dream of the north and the south, the east and the west, as of a day's journey, and of the sea as a far-off and fearful road! Scarce a ship from England passes the Cape without them—daughters returning to parents after an education "at home," as England is fondly termed by them, though born upon the soil of its most distant dependency; wives to husbands, after a visit for the restoration of impaired health; friends rejoining friends, and relations to be united; and not unfrequently, the betrothed going forth in the palpitating expectancy of a consummation of her plighted faith with one whose fortunes have united him with a distant region. Such thoughts as these, carried the picture which our imaginations had drawn to the highest pitch. But on looking again and more narrowly, we discovered that our little schooner was well and sufficiently rigged; her sails were well fitted and well set; nothing in her appearance indicated haste or emergency, nor had she any of the usual signals of distress flying.

"It cannot be," cried the first to observe these distinctions; "there can be no jury-rig about that craft!—twig her gaff-topsail and flying jib."

"You are right," answered the captain, "she's a dandy from truck to heel!"

And with these unanswerable arguments we were fain to give pity to the winds for lack of substance.

Another conjecture was now started—altogether new.

"I'll tell you," cried the captain, with an arch curl upon his lip, the expression of a self complacency which always announced the conception of a thought that he fancied particularly cunning; "I'll tell you now what she is—a little fellow out of Capetown, bound round to the Mauritius, with wine, fruit, grain, and such like notions."

And there seemed to be something so extremely probable in this, from the known commercial relations of the two places, that the idea was immediately adopted as a matter of entire certainty.

"Fruit—butter—fresh eggs!" muttered one, as he walked slowly down the quarter deck.

"Butter and fresh eggs, did you say?" whispered another, "softly, my sweet fellow, softly." And by a microscopic vision there might have been seen in both, at the usual point of articulation between the mouth and the well turned-up whisker, what Charles Lamb, in his sweet essay on roast-pig, calls 'an involuntary moistening of the nether lip.'

Upon a long voyage, men grow imaginative in the gratification of their palates.—Amid the sorry realities of musty biscuit, salt beef and pork, and such halting, half-starved semblances of ducks and chickens as have lived through hard weather and confinement long enough for the sacrificial knife, the sense becomes a sort of spirituality, subsisting on the recollections of better fare.—The idea of freshness, even in a head of garlic, comes upon it like gurgling water upon the thirsty traveller; and with the delectable visions now before us, it was then all glee. The chattering petrels about us were not more gladsome. If we had before been delighted by the mere sight of a way-farer like ourselves upon the waste of waters, the pleasure was now ten-fold in the expectation of greeting him. The idea too, of intelligence from the living and breathing world, from which we had been so long excluded, had in it something very cheering—a feeling which none can appreciate who have never endured the heavy incarceration of the seas.

Our friend was still at some distance, and over a heavy head sea with the wind extremely light, we approached but slowly.—As we came nearer however, there seemed to be a change in our feelings, an indefinable though very perceptible something over the spirit of them, like the mutation of a gently proceeding dream. We were less gay, talked less, laughed less. It was evident something new occupied our thoughts. Each with his glass—some three or four—was earnestly watching the little vessel, while those who were without these aids to their physical vision, were passing from one to the other of the observers, inquiring what they saw. Our attention was first arrested by the enormous size of her sails; every thing too, was set, while our reefs were yet in, the weather still looking threatening.—The captain was the first to break in upon a silence that had now been some time prolonged.

"He out-carries us," he observed, speaking as if casually, and throwing his eyes with a seeming carelessness aloft—doubtful, perhaps, of exciting unpleasant feelings by a more serious air. "Mr. M—," he continued, addressing the officer, "call all hands—shake the reefs out of our topsails—set the main-top-gallant sail, and loose the mainsail and jib."

"Aye, aye, sir," was the quick reply; and the alacrity with which the order was obeyed, showed that there was some uncommon interest felt in the work.

From much chattering we now became strangely silent. Our eyes were kept steadily on the schooner; glasses were wiped and positions changed and re-changed, as if by every imaginable effort to see as much and as distinctly as possible. The number of her men had evidently increased. Four—five—six were aft; four were in the waist; as many forward; and a score were in her fore rigging. Each observer of these testimonials to her real character spoke hurriedly, without removing the glass from his eye, and was answered only by the short confirmatory ejaculation of another. New objects developed themselves.

"There is some thing amidships," cried one, "long, black, round, and covered with canvass."

"I see it," answered another, quickly, "over the main-hatch—long, round, black."

At this point, mere silent sensibility had attained its utmost. As if by a common volition, the glasses fell from our eyes as though it were little worth our while to look longer or for more; and gazing round, each seemed to await that from another which he dared not utter himself.

"I do not like her," said the captain.—"She has the look of a knave—what do you think of her?"

Our misgivings once broached, the weight of an Atlas seemed removed from our bosoms, and our position became immediately the subject of cool discussion. She was pronounced *suspicious;* and the conclusion was as soon fallen upon that whatsoever she might be, if hostile, it was now too late to attempt escape by running. It would be difficult to board us in so heavy a sea; perchance we might run her down—the risk to ourselves in such a case was but a choice of evils. It was determined that our only chance lay in an air of the most unflinching determination, and to this end we stood on. She was now about half-a-mile off, but heading directly for us, and her sails settling very low, it was impossible to see any thing upon her deck. Men were running up and down her rigging, as if for observation. We were evidently an object of solicitude with them; and reversing the matter, I must own, they were equally so with us. Anxiety had now become suspense. Our little armory was open within the poop; pistols lay disposed upon the table, and muskets and cutlasses were in ample readiness around. Our men stood scattered, or moved silently from place to place with a fidgety air, gazing intently on the little stranger, or anon glancing aft with a feeling natural to the ignorant, as if to read in the countenances of those to whom higher station had perhaps given quicker perceptions, that which they could not themselves discover; the blood coming and going in more faces than one.—I never saw a ship so still! We talked and were silent—laughed, and were more silent than before! We remembered our dreams of fresh butter and new laid eggs, and called it a capital joke; but it would not take the complexion of a jest.

We approached.

"He is near enough," cried one, "to give us a shot," and we started as though we had seen the flash!

At that moment he gave a 'yaw,' paying broad off; our glasses flew instantly to our eyes; we could see his deck—see all—six, seven men were on his quarter deck—two forward—a dozen or more *jackets and trowsers* in the fore rigging *were hung out to dry,* and the great gun amid-ships, huge as imagined thunder, resolved itself into a *long black whale boat, bottom up!*

A few minutes later found us with the captain of a little sealer out of London for a guest; a hardy weather-beaten son of the ocean, commanding a vessel of eighty tons and eleven men, formerly the yacht of my lord somebody, I forget who, bound to as near the south pole as ice and cold weather would allow him to go, and begging us to take letters for him, though by the way of India, as it would probably be his last opportunity before returning to the world again. It was odd how entirely every evidence of a belligerent propensity had succumned to the better feelings of our nature—the meal of the 'lean kine' was nothing to it! The muskets, cutlasses and pistols, had quietly taken themselves off, and though the last were indubitably loaded to the very muzzle, yet not one could be found to remember that he had any hand in the work!

"I thought," said our friend, "you were a man-of-war, when you bore up; for every thing had run away from me!"

"Yes," we replied, "we look a little rakish, and we reckon we might make a pretty good fight."

A fine breeze had sprung up before he left us, and both filling away on the same course,

the afternoon and evening saw the V— with a long, low, black schooner keeping close on her quarter.

NEW FLOATING BETHEL, WHAMPOA, CHINA —We rejoice from various sources to learn that this establishment finds such generous patronage and encouragement among seamen and merchants at Canton. In the October number of the Sailor's Magazine, we notice four subscriptions by mercantile houses of $400 dollars each, and several other subscriptions varying from 5 to $300.

☞ Some of our Island readers will recollect Mr. Hill, the English traveller, who visited our shores about a year or more since. In a late paper we notice his embarkation at Vera Cruz for Havana, en route for England. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, thus refers to him:

'Mr. Hill, an English traveller, bound homeward via Havana, Cadiz and the Pyrenees, after three years spent in Russia, Siberia the Polynesian Islands, and the interior of South America. His experiences have been of remarkable interest, and will, I hope, soon be made public.

The New Bedford Mercury states that Capt. Timothy Colby in that city, has a bed cord made of whales' sinews, which has been in the Colby family since 1640—two hundred and nine years—and has been used by Capt. Colby forty-one years, and is now as good as a dozen new hemp bed-cords. It has never been broken.

☞The Propeller 'Carolina,' just arrived in San Francisco from N. Y., is to run between San Francisco and Oregon, under the command of Capt. David Wood, who formerly commanded the Propeller 'Massachusetts.'

DONATIONS.

	For Chaplaincy.	For Friend.
Mrs. Johnson,	$ 2 00	
A Friend, 'Herald,'	5 00	
Father and Sons,	5 00	$5 00
Friend, Kauai,	5 00	
Mrs. Penhallow,	10 00	
Capt. Sands,		3 00
Capt. Muller,	5 00	
	$32 00	$8 00

DONATIONS FOR SEAMEN'S CHAPEL AT HILO.

A Friend,	$1 00
Capt. Smith, 'James Allen,'	5 00
Capt. Diamond, 'Caravan,'	4 50—$10 50

T. COAN, Chaplain.

DIED.

In Honolulu, May 9th, Mr. CHARLES H. MAIN, aged 28, belonging to Manchester, England. He had been employed as a clerk in the mercantile house of Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co.

Also, 10th, Mrs SOPHIA TRAISO, wife of Mr. Joseph Traiso.

Also, April 18th, at the U. S. Hospital, Mr. JOSEPH W. DENNEY, belonging to Boston. 'He came to the Islands as officer on board the 'Flavio,' from California, but left Boston an officer on board the 'Jacob Perkins'

Also, May 25th, Mr. WOLCOTT, late from California, but supposed to belong to Roxbury, Mass. He is reported to have resided about five years in California. He came passenger in the 'Connecticut' from San Francisco. His effects are in the hands of the U. S. Consul.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 6—Am sh Carthage, Ropes, 426 tons, 21 days fr S. Francisco.
6 H. B. M.'s Ship Herald, Kellet, commanding, 22 guns, 32 days from Mazatlan.
6 Br sch Wanderer, Pringle, 66 tons, fr N Zealand, 35 days fr Tahiti.
7 Br brig Fanny, Twohey, 171 tons, 84 ds fr Auckland v.a Tahiti.
Br brig River Chief, Matthews, 159 ds fr Melbourne, N S W.
8 Am sh Canada, Beauvais, 545 tons, 21 ds fr S Fran.
8 Tahitian sch Will Watch, Salmon, 50 tons, 34 ds fr Tahiti.
9 Am sh Flavio, Jenkins, 638 tons 18 ds fr S Francisco.
9 Am sh Charles, Andrews, 496 tons, 155 ds fr Boston.
9 Br brig Kiwi, McLean 86 tons, 28 ds fr S Francisco.
10 Tahitian sch Atrivida, Byard, 41 tons, 21 ds fr S Fran.
10 Am brig Meta, Rich, 208 tons, 18 ds fr S Francisco.
May 13.—Chilean bg J. R. S., Schmidt, 194 tons, 48 days from Valparaiso.
13. Br sh Harmony, Papps, 529 tons, 86 ds fm Sydney.
15 Am sch Julius Pringle, Buchanan, 97 tons, 16 ds from San Francisco.
15 Am sh Constellation, Flitner, from New York—sld for San Francisco.
17 Br bk Brazil Packet, fm New Zealand.
17 Br brigan Velocity, Sydney.
May 18.—Br sch Velocity, M'Veigh, 138 tons, 67 ds fm Sydney, sailed for San Fran.
18 Br bk Brazil Packet, Main, 199 tons 99 ds fm New Zealand.
20 Am sch Honolulu, Horton, 158 tons, 17 ds fm San Diego.
20 Br sch Pera, ——, 198 tons, 22 ds fm San Fran.
20 Am shp Hampton, Davis 443 tons, 23 ds fm San Fran.
21 Br bk Jane Dixon, Whitwill, 326 tons, 22 ds fm San Francisco.
21 Br bk Duchess of Clarence, Cole, 279 tons, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
21 Br bk Fair Taemanian, Ellis, 155 tons, 19 ds fm San Francisco
22 Am shp Robert Pulsford, Cooke, 406 tons, 16 ds fm San Francisdo.
22 Br bg Swan, Ayres, 149 tons, Van Dieman's Land.
23 Am bk Nahunekeag, Champlin 266 tons, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
23 Am bk Alice Tarlton, Hale, 310 tons, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
23 Br sch Josephine, Clinton, 25 tons, 19 ds fm San Fr.
23 Bremen wh shp Alex. Barclay, Hein, 450 tons, fm Lahaina.

Cleared.

April 29—Haw. bg Pacifico, Bogue, for San Francisco.
Fr. bk Manrelita, Lascasas, Manilla.
30—Br. bk Pilgrim, Francis, Hong Kong.
May 4—Robt. Bruce, Dockendorf, for Lahaina.
Orator, Tayt, for S Francisco.
Primus, Draper, for Tahiti.
Fortunio, Hasty, for Lahaina and San Francisco.
6—Ebenezer, Dickinson, for Tahiti.
7—Coquette, Elliot, for Tahiti.
9—Duke of Roxboro', Collard, for Sydney.
May 11.—Am bk Clyde, Kempton, Hong Kong.
14 Br sch Shamrock, Gray, Auckland.
14 Br sch Sir J. Franklin, Paterson, San Fran.
15 Am bk Lunette, Keen, Valparaiso
May 18.—Am bg Meta, Rich, for San Fran. via Lahaina.
18 Br bg Tepic, Luce, Hong Kong.
18 Am shp Carthage, Ropes, Manilla.
24 H B M S Herald, Kellett, sailed for Kotzebue Sound.
21 Am shp Flavio, Jenkins, Hong Kong.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived,

April 24—Sch Nueva Magallanes, Hoffington, 19 ds fm S F.
Brig Juno, Smith, 18 ds fm San Fran.
25—Bark Montgomery, Meyers, 13 days from San Francisco
April 28.—Br bg Fanny, Twohey, fm Auckland.
May 6.—Am shp Columbus, Crowell, Fairhaven, 6 mos out, 60 bbls sperm.
7 Am shp Triton, Sands, New Bedford, 5 1-2 mos out, 100 bbls sperm.
10 Am bg Forfunio, Hasty, fm San Fran.
16 Am sch Honolulu, Horton, fm San Fran.
17 Am shp Alex Barclay, Hein, fm Bremen.

Cleared.

April 29.—Br bg Fanny, Twohey, cruise.
May 11.—Bk Montgomery, Myers, do
12 Shp Columbus, Crowell, Arctic.
12 Triton, Sands, Arctic.
14 Caravan, Deman, do
17 Bg Jane, Pierce, San Fran.

Memoranda.

The following vessels have been sold to Hawaiians, and registered under the Hawaiian flag.
Am sch Mazetleca, 47 tons, called Victoria.
Br sch Wanderer, 42 tons called Pauahi.
Tah sch Atrevida, 40 tons, called Kaahumanu Akahi.
Montevideun sch Nueva Magellane, 69 tons called Helen Mare.

PASSENGERS.

Pr bk Petrel, fm Hobarttown, H. Allison, M. Levesby, J. Green.

Pr Orixa, fm St Malo, G. Jordan, D. Jordan, S. S. Spooner, P Fish, J. H. De La Hunt, M. D, E D'Aubigne.

Pr bk Clyde, fm San Fran, T. Rearear, J. Stephenson, J. St Cruise, W. S. Heath, H. Gei, Faying, Aming, Chinaman.

Per Fanny, fr Auckland, C Partridge and lady, R H Smyth.

Per Charles fr Boston, Mrs J Andrews, Miss E Bisbop, J B Wood and lady, J V A Johnson, J Hardy, W Brandon.

Per Wanderer, fr N Zealand, H Lloyd, lady and two daughters, W Cooper, Brainard, Beatty, W Nugent

Per Will Watch, fr Tahiti, D Poole and lady, Venaud, B Kimball, Mrs McLean.

Per Balmoral, fr Sydney, Mrs E Newman, J Henderson, lady and four children.

The Market House Regulations and Prices, Rarotonga.

No charge for water, except the FEE to the natives the Captain may engage, to fill the casks.

MARKET HOUSE PRICES.

Potatoes	$1 per brl,	Taro	$1 per brl,
Oranges	1 "	Yams	1 1-2 "
Chesnuts	75c "	Pine apples	1 "
Lemons	1 "	Papoa	" 75c "
Old cocoa nuts	10 $1	Green cocoa nuts	20 do
Bananas	3 bunches $1	Dried banana	10 bundles $1
Pumpkins	$3 1-2 100	Fowls	4 $1
Turkeys	1 each	Small	75c
Ducks	1 "	Small	75c
Hogs	6c per lb	Fishing net	25c per fathom
Iron wood	$4 per boat	Other wood	$3 per boat
Native cloth	$1 3 fathoms	Yellow do	$1 a piece
Bonnets	$1 each	Hats	25c to $1 each
Mats	50c a fathom	Double width	1 dala a do
Iron poles	10 $1		

REGULATIONS.

I. The appointed SALES MAN is to arrange all trade with the Captain, and the Captain to pay him his fee; in cloth or cash as he may agree on.

II. Should the Captain wish to engage natives to take his supplies to the boat; $1 a day is the charge for each man.

III. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to take off trade to ships, to be sold on board. Boats may be engaged to take off supplies bought on shore. Charge, $5 the first day and $3 each day after.

IV. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to go off to ships when making the land, except the one appointed by the authorities.

V. It is requested that no Captain secretly engage, or take away on board his vessel, any natives from the shore. Any Captain wishing to engage natives for a cruise, are requested to make arrangements, before proper witnesses on shore, with any willing to go. A contrary procedure will be reported to the nearest Consul, of the nation to which the ship belongs.

VI. It is requested, that on the desertion of a man from a vessel, the Captain give immediate information to the Chiefs of the Station, and that the vessel do not leave the Island until the deserter be apprehended. That for every deserter delivered by the natives to the Captain two pieces of cloth to be paid, one to the Chief of the station, and another to the parties who secured his apprehension.

VII. That in case the deserter be not found until after the vessel has left the island, when apprehended, he shall become a prisoner and be employed in public work, until he leave the island.

VIII That, in any case considered necessary for a Captain to leave a man on shore, the sum of $30 be paid for each individual so left. tf

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum.	10,00

☞ Bound volumes of THE FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at the *Chaplain's Study*. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1850. No. 7

CONTENTS.

The Whale and his Captors	49
Letter from the French Protestant Missionary Society	51
Dr. Webster's Trial	52
H. B. M. ship Enterprise and brig Swift	52
British and Foreign Bible Society	53
The Sea Boy's Farewell	53
Tyfoons losing their Terror	53
Effects of change in the Navigation Laws	54
Hawaiian Bible Society—Treasurer's Report	54
Currents of the Ocean	55
The Ship is Sinking	55
Marine Intelligence, etc.	55

The Whale and his Captors:

Or, The Whaleman's Adventures, and Whale's Biography, as gathered on the homeward cruise of the "Commodore Preble"—by Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, *with engravings.* Harper & Brothers, *publishers, New York,* 1850.

We have frequently seen letters in American papers signed "H. T. C." dated at the Sandwich Islands, and on board the "Commodore Preble," on her homeward cruise, but we were not expecting to see a volume in addition written during the passage, of our old friend and visitor to the United States.—Ever since we saw the volume announced as having been published, we have felt a strong desire to glance over its pages. We frankly confess that we are *favorably disappointed.* Much has been written about the "rare old whale" and the "adventurous whaleman," and during the last few years we have heard many "a yarn" about chasing, harpooning, lancing, towing, cutting-in, trying-out, and stowing-down, sperm whales, right whales, and polar whales; still we have found this work to be not only readable, but quite instructive. The style is lively and well adapted to the nature of the book. From the plentiful sprinkling of poetical extracts scattered through the work, the reader would infer that whaling must be a very literary employment! Literary men are surely quite dependent upon the whaleman for the oil that supplies his "mid-night lamp," for it is not to be supposed that literary personages, even in America, would presume to read, study, or write by the light of a Cincinnati candle! Only imagine a poet, penning the effusions of his fancy by the light of a *lard* or *tallow* candle—the very idea is the most unpoetical imaginable.

That our readers may judge for themselves in regard to this work, we quote entire the second chapter, although no part of the book in reality, relates less to the "whale and his captors." The incidents herein narrated must have formed a pleasing episode in a long passage to the United States.

—

Tropic Island of Rimatara—Letter from the Natives—Landing through the Surf—Characteristics of the People—King Temaeva—Walk into the Interior—Island Metropolis—Foot-prints of Christianity—Native Hospitality—Regretful Good-by—Contrast between a people with the Bible and without—A Cut-off and a Recovery—A Ship-wreck and a Rescue—Reasoning of a South-Sea Islander—Tahitian Theology.

The first view we have of the Commodore Preble, is as she is lying off and on the lone Island of Rimatara, in quest of the fresh supplies which whalemen covet in order to keep at bay the scurvy. This is one of those fascinating South-Sea Islands, which, on their first discovery by Europeans in the latter part of the last century, quite turned the heads of many, and at once started so much speculative nonsense and sentimentality about primeval innocence and bliss embosomed in the Pacific.

A coral rock, by gentle nature made
Verdant and beautiful, through tropic sun,
And fertilizing rain, and grateful shade;
Placed far amid the melancholy main.

It is about seven miles long, one and a half or two wide, and lies in 152 west longitude and 22 45 south latitude; about south-west from Tahiti. It is properly perhaps, one of the Society Island group, being a mere pile of corallite and wave-washed coral sand.—We came in sight of it on Tuesday afternoon, a blue hummock on the bosom of the ocean, and ran on until we discovered, to our great delight, what could not be mistaken for a meeting-house, and a white flag flying on a post near by, to indicate the friendliness of the natives, and induce us to stop for trade.

The sea broke so high upon the north-east and south-west points of the Island, and indeed all along shore, that the captain did not deem it prudent to attempt landing that night. We therefore, stood off until twelve o'clock, mid-night, and then tacking, were up with it again by ten o'clock next morning, on the leeward side.

The Island presented a beautiful appearance, being thickly wooded to the water's edge, and elevated in some parts into gentle hills, crowned with all the various and luxuriant growth of the tropics. Canoes soon launched out through the boisterous surf, and came along-side of us, having two or three lads and men in each, much fairer skinned and better looking that the majority of Hawaiians.

The captain's boat anchored off the reef, while the natives brought their articles of trade in their pigmy canoes. By four in the afternoon he had procured a boat-load of pigs and cocoa-nuts, with which returning to the ship, we stood off again until the next morning, when the captain gave orders for two boats.

One of our sailors by the name of Johnson, that had lived on Tahiti, and could talk a little of their tongue, had told the natives the day before that there was on board a missionary, or a missionary's friend, from Hawaii, and there was accordingly sent off through him, on a slip of paper, very legibly written by a native teacher, a Rimatara letter, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Dear Friend and Father:

May you be saved by the true God. This is our communication to you. Come thou hither upon the shore, that we may see you in respect to all the words of God which are right with you. It is our desire that you come to-day.

From TEUTINO and his Brethren."

Eager to know some thing more of a people from whom came so cordial an *aloha*, and

My very heart athirst
To look on nature in her robe of green,

I made ready to go ashore; the breakers were not formidable enough, though beating with fearful violence, to make me forego the novelty of setting foot on a coral South Pacific Island, and the pleasure of a stroll among the trees after seven weeks at sea. Taking therefore, a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes that came along-side the boat, and was paddled and handed by a narrow cleft, through roaring breakers and ragged rocks that threatened instant destruction, among which a common boat could hardly live a moment. Those frail canoes however, only nine and eleven feet long, carried safely through, one by one, all that ventured ashore.

Immediately on our landing, the natives gathered around and formed a ring, naturally curious, like savages every where, to notice every thing, and I not less so to observe their own eager attitudes, expressive gestures and fine looks. The women have an uncommonly pleasing aspect of countenance, clear skin, but a shade or two darker than a dark brunette, black eyes, hair and eye-brows, and a captivating beauty of form, and bashful turning away when looked at, that is not a little attractive. Their nostrils are not so negro-like, nor their lips so thick as those of the Hawaiians, but still they bear to them a close resemblance. Many of the little girls and maidens were truly beautiful, and would be deemed paragons, even in the artificial state where beauty is not left so much to itself, but has to be busked, bustled, and corseted by omnipotent fashion.

I soon made my way to the island king, Temaeva, who sat apart from others upon a block of coral, and leaning on a staff, his only dress being a shirt and *kihei* (mantle.) He was a benevolent looking, well made man,

having the port and presence of a king, and if that were all,

> With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
> The weight of mightiest monarchies.

He offered me his hand with much apparent cordiality, and immediately led the way to his house in the interior. The path was at first rugged as the volcanic clinkers of Hawaii, over heaps and swells of broken and sharp coral, over-grown with huge roots of the kamani and koa trees, in the borrowed terms of Wordsworth,

> A growth
> Of intertwisted fibres serpentine.
> Up-coiling, and inveterately convolved.

This barrier passed, there was a subsidence and inclining of the island inward, and the path went through a meadow of rushes, in time of rain flooded. The soil was a rich black loam. Next came beds of wet kalo (arum esculentum,) very luxuriant and large, beyond which were the houses of the king and native missionary teachers, the chapel, school house and principal settlement. These were prettily made buildings of kamanu posts, wattled between, lined on both sides with a good coat of white washed plaster, and thatched on the roof with grass. Being clustered tastefully together, they made a very pleasing appearance outside.

The chapel and house of the king were furnished with flooring and settees. In the former was a round pulpit, very much like those seen in popish cathedrals, wherever is seen at all what popery is by no means fond of—the pulpit. They had been built eleven years, it being more than twenty, we were told, since the island was first christianized by native missionaries from Tahiti. They were all surrounded by a low paling of posts driven slightly into the ground, merely to keep out hogs; while cocoa-nut trees and giant bananas were dropping their fruits all around. The whole scene, in every feature, was most pleasingly corroborative of the representations quoted by Harris in "The Great Commission," to show the temporal utility of the missionary exertions in the South-Seas.

"Instead of their little, contemptible huts along the sea-beach, there will be seen a neat settlement, with a large chapel in the center, capable of containing one or two thousand people; a school house on the one side, and a chief's or the missionary's house on the other; and a range of white cottages a mile or two long, peeping at you from under the splendid banana trees, or the bread fruit groves. So that their comfort is increased and their character elevated."

Soon after reaching this little metropolis of the island, the king had baked pig and delicious kalo, placed upon a massive rude table, and plates of English crockery, with knives and forks. A blessing was asked by the native teacher, and I was invited to eat. It was, in their view, an important piece of courtesy, which a recent breakfast rather unfitted me for; yet I ate, with compliments, of the mealy kalo, and tasted of the pig, while the king was taking huge morsels that would almost sink a common man.

The wine of this feast was the delicious milk of young cocoa-nuts just from the tree; and I will venture to say that Hebe never poured such nectar into the goblets of the gods. It was more like that which Eve made ready once in Eden, as the poet tells, where with to entertain their angel guest:

> With inoffensive must and meathes,
> From many a berry and from sweet kernels pressed,
> She tempers dulcet creams; nor them to hold
> Wants her fit vessels pure; then strews the ground
> With rose and odors from the shrub unfumed.

This entertainment over, we repaired to the teacher's, where again was served up the same, with the addition of banana made into a *poi*, of which the king ate freely. I was here presented with a couple of rolls of white kapa by the good woman of the house. After surveying the premises, getting a specimen of the king and teacher's hand-writing, and giving them a card to certify any other chance ship of their hospitality, I returned to the shore by another path, through a dense wood, coming out of it on the windward side of the island, by the old church and grave yard, where Tameava pointed out the tomb of a former wife, having the date of her death rudely cut in a coral slab.

The cocoa-nuts passed were numberless, shedding their fruit by thousands; also lofty and straight pandanuses, kukuis and milo trees. Following round the shore to the point at which we had struck off into the woods, we found the captain there busy trading. I pleased myself a while with looking at those mixed and motley groups, and trying to communicate with the harmless Arimatarians, and then went off to the boat through the outrageous surf, inly wishing I could leave with them some substantial and enduring testimony of good will.

The king and his wife, together with the captain, came one by one, soon after, and we all pulled off to the ship, where the king seemed highly gratified with his entertainment and presents. He is manifestly king but in name, having to promise a recompense even to the men that brought him off to the boat in their canoe. The gospel has abolished all tyranny, and as the sailor interpreted it, all there are for themselves, and without distinctions. There are four hundred all told, and live according to their own telling, in much peace, being visited two or three times a year by whaling ships for recruits, whose trade just keeps them (the adults,) with a single cloth garment or kihei, a piece.

A roughly made schooner, of kamanu wood, much like our mahogany, was on the stocks, for which they were very anxious to get tar, oakum, and a compass. No white missionary, we were told, has ever resided upon the island, but all their imperfect christianization and acquaintance with the arts have been effected by native teachers from Tahiti. White men have stopped on the island occasionally, but they say they do not want them, unless they know the language, and have some trade.

I could not leave this secluded and lovely island, though but the stopping-place of a day, and ere long I hope, to mingle with humanity in a wider and more populous field, without a feeling of sadness, I hardly know why. But so it is in the voyage of life, especially in that of a traveler, sailing down the stream of time, we hail a friendly bark, or touch here and there at a pleasant landing-place upon its banks, pluck a few fruits and flowers, exchange good wishes and kind words with the friends of a day, truly love and are loved by some congenial hearts, both drop and take some seeds of good and evil, to spring up when we are in our graves, and then we are away; the places that now know us know us no more for ever, and the faces that now smile upon us we never see again. Who can help sighing as he thinks of it, and wishing to leave, wherever he goes, some durable evidence that an immortal spirit has passed that way!

> Oh, at what time soever thou
> (Unknown to me,) the heavens wilt bow,
> And, with thy angels in the van,
> Descend to judge poor careless man,
> Grant that I may not like puddle lie,
> In a corrupt security,
> Where, if a traveler water crave,
> He finds it dead, and in a grave;
> But as the clear running spring
> All day and night doth flow and sing;
> And though here born, yet is acquainted
> Elsewhere, and, flowing, keeps untainted—
> So let me all my busy age
> In thy free service engage.
> And though (while here) of force I must
> Have commerce sometimes with poor dust,
> Yet let my course, my aim, my love,
> And chief acquaintance be above;
> So when that day and hour shall come
> In which thyself will be the sun,
> Thou'lt find me dressed and on my way,
> Watching the break of thy great day.

How different now our reception here by Islanders that had been blessed with the bible, from that which a whaling ship had while sailing along in this same Pacific in the year 1835, from barbarians that had never received the gospel. A large number of natives came off, as to us, for the purposes of trade. No treachery was suspected, and all for a while went on amicably. But, upon a signal from a chief, the natives sprang for the harpoons, whale-spades, and other deadly weapons at hand, and a desperate contest immediately ensued. The capt in was killed by a single stroke of a whale-spade; the first mate also, soon after. The second mate jumped over-board and was killed in the water, and four of the seamen lost their lives. A part of the crew ran up the rigging for security, and the rest into the forecastle.

Among these last was a young man, the third mate, by the name of Jones, the only surviving officer. By his cool intrepidity and judgment, after a dreadful encounter, the ship was cleared of the savages, the chief killed, and many of his companions, both of those on board and those who came alongside to aid in securing the ship.

Jones now became the captain, buried the dead, dressed the wounded, put the ship in order, and made sail for the christianized Sandwich Islands with the surviving crew. With a skill and self-possession worthy of the man that could accomplish such a rescue, and with a favoring Providence, he navigated the bereaved whaler to Oahu, where the survivors were hospitably entertained. The ship however, had to be sent home, the voyage being completely broken up, and thousands of dollars lost to owners and underwriters.

I remember once to have listened to the narrative of a captain who was wrecked in the Pacific on a sunken rock, and for fourteen days and nights, himself and crew, twenty-two in number, were exposed in their boats, and had quite given up hope of ever again reaching the land. But on the morning of the fifteenth day after the loss of their ship, they found their boats nearing an unknown island. They were almost spent, and saw the shore, which was guarded by a reef, lined with natives, whether cannibals or christianized they could not tell.

While their lives were in doubt, and they

were questioning whether a worse death by savage violence did not await them than if they had perished at sea; one of the natives came out toward them through the surf, holding in his hand a book, and cried, with a loud voice, "Missionary! missionary!" An answering shout of recognition and beckoning from the poor mariners immediately brought the natives, through the waves, to their aid, by whom they were carried on shore in their arms, supplied with food, and generously entertained with more than human, with christian kindness.

It so happened, according to the captain's statement, that this was an island whose inhabitants had been first brought to a knowledge of christianity by the brother of this captain, who had been some years before cast away on this very island, and with one other of the ship's company, was saved.—They were taken by the natives to be offered up as a sacrifice to their gods. But while on their way to the place where human victims used to be sacrificed, they remembered the tradition that a god should come to them from the sea.

Over-ruled doubtless, by a divine impulse, they now entertained the white man as a god, and he instructed them concerning the only true God and Saviour. They invited the missionary from another island, and in heaven's blessing upon his instructions, was read the secret of all their after-kindness to the white men who visited or were cast upon their shores. All whalemen may see in this contrast, as we have to our joy in the Commodore Preble, what a difference there is between islands that have, and that have not, the "*book*."

It is the *book* which has brought it to pass that the adventurous, weary whaleman can now traverse the entire Pacific, and land with impunity at most of its lovely islands, and be supplied on terms of equity with all he needs. Let then, those that owe to it the most, be loudest in their praises, and warmest in their love, and most careful in their obedience to the *book of books*.

It was the reasoning of one of this great family of the South-Sea Islanders (with whom our ship has just had such pleasant intercourse,) soon after he came into possession of the bible:

"When I look at myself, I find that I have hinges all over my body. I have got hinges to my legs, my jaws, my feet, my hands. If I want to lay hold of any thing, there are hinges to my hands, and even to my fingers, to do it with. If my heart thinks, and I want to make others think with me, I use the hinges to my jaws, and they help me to talk. I could neither walk nor sit down if I had not hinges to my legs and feet. All this is wonderful. None of the strange things that white men have brought in their big ships, are at all to be compared to my body. He who made my body, has made all those clever people, who made the strange things which they bring in the ships; and he is God, whom I worship.

"But I should not know much more about him than as a great hinge-maker, if men in their ships had not brought the book which they call the bible. That tells me of God, who makes the skill and the heart of man likewise. And when I hear how the bible tells of the old heart with its corruption, and the new heart and a right spirit, which God alone can create and give; I feel that his work in my body and his work in my heart fit each other exactly. I am sure then, that the bible which tells me of these things, was made by him who made the hinges to my body. I believe the bible to be the word of God.

"The men on the other side of the great sea used their skill and their bodies to make ships and to print bibles. They came in ships and brought iron hoops, knives, nails, hatchets, cloth and needles, which are very good. They also brought rum and whiskey, which are very evil. They moved the hinges of the jaws, and told lies and curses, which are abominable. At last some came and brought the bible. They used the hinges of their bodies to turn over its leaves and to explain God's blessed word. That was better than iron ware and stuff for clothing. They were the servants of the living God, and my heart opened to their words as if it had hinges too, like as my mouth opens to take food when I am hungry. And my heart feels satisfied now. It was hungry, God nourished it; it was thirsty, God has refreshed it. Blessed be God, who gave his word, and sent it across the sea to bring me light and salvation!"

Now we say that this unsophisticated native thinker, working thus all by himself at the great theological argument from evidences of design, could hardly have done better had he been going to school to Calvin or Chalmers all his days. He might have written in his Polynesian bible the lines which are said to have been found on a blank leaf of a copy of the scriptures belonging to a great English poet. And, ah! how much better had it been for the world, if Byron had loved *his* bible as there is reason to believe the unknown Tahitian did his.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries;
And bless'd, forever bless'd are they
Who read to hope, and read to pray.
But better had he ne'er been born,
Who reads to doubt, or reads to scorn.

An Honored Negress.—On Sunday, the 3d of March, says the New York Observer, there was buried at Brunswick, Maine, a black woman of a remarkable character; and she was highly honored at her death.—Her pall-bearers were Governor Robert Dunlap, Dr. Lincoln, Professor Packard, and Joseph McKeen Esq., Treasurer of Bowdoin College, &c.; and the principal mourners were Rev. President Allen, with two of his daughters, of Northampton, Mass., who had come two hundred and fifty miles to attend the funeral. She was buried by the side of her friends, Mrs. Allen and her daughter. The funeral proceeded from the church near the College, after an affecting discourse by the Rev. Dr. Adams, which was listened to with deep interest by an assembly which completely filled that spacious edifice. And why were these honors paid this humble woman? The following letter to the Boston Traveller, from which paper we derive these facts, answers the question.

It was because of her rare attainments as a Christian. It was because she had been for thirty years a worthy member of the Church of Brunswick, and was regarded by her fellow christians as superior to themselves in the strength of her faith, and in a spirit of devotion.

She was born a slave on the famous Beverwyck estate, in Hanover, Morris County, near Newark, N. J. In early life she entered as a servant the family of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, and lived in his family and that of his daughter, Maria Malleville Allen, the wife of President Allen, of Bowdoin College, forty years. For the last eighteen years, she has lived alone in her house, and she died alone and suddenly. In the same night, and probably at the same hour, died her friend, the wife of Rev. Dr. Adams.

This circumstance added peculiar interest and pathos to his discourse. He said that if his beloved companion (then lying dead, to be buried the next day) could have been permitted to choose an attendant spirit, as she passed through the dark valley, and in her upward flight to the paradise of God, doubtless she would have chosen Phebe. "Black Phebe!" he exclaimed, "she has sometimes been called; but her soul is whiter and purer than the light, and her heavenly garments are more resplendent than the sun shining in his brightness."

It is to be hoped that the eloquent preacher, who was her minister for twenty years, will feel it his duty to prepare, for the benefit of the world, a memoir of Phebe Anna Jacobs.

Societe des Missions Evangeliques.

Paris, Feb. 27, 1850.

To the native Churches, Missionaries, and other individuals, at the Sandwich Islands, who have contributed to the raising of funds in behalf of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society:

Dearly Beloved Brethren—Our hearts have been filled with joy in the Lord and with gratitude toward you, by the affecting proof of love and sympathy we have received from you. At the amazing distance which separates you from us, at some eighteen thousand miles from the metropolis of France, you have heard the cry of distress, which we uttered in our distress, and you have answered it. An unexpected revolution, and the financial crisis brought on by it, had placed us in the greatest embarrassment. We were obliged to shut the Seminary where Missionaries used to be prepared for the service of the Lord, and we even doubted whether we should be able to support the prosperous mission which we have founded in South Africa among the Bechuanee tribes. But the Lord has had mercy and been better than all our fears. He has stretched out his merciful arm in our behalf, by prompting his children to lend us their assistance. Our appeal has been heard in Germany, in England, in America, in Bengal. And you, beloved brethren, who not very long ago, did not even know the name of our native country, you have also assisted us. Twice have we received through the hands of Mr. H. Hill, the treasurer of the Boston Missionary Society, the gifts of your love; the first, amounting to $200 or fr. 1,045, and the second to $319 83 or fr. 1,679 10.

Be blessed for it! May the Lord reward you according to the richness of his mercy, for the good we have received. You have rejoiced our hearts, strengthened our weak hands, and prevented the ruin of the work we have undertaken for the glory of our Redeemer and the salvation of souls.

You will be gratified to hear that, thanks to your timely assistance and that of other brethren, our fears have disappeared, our embarrassments have ceased, and the Socie-

ty will cheerfully resume its labors with the assistance of God. Rejoice, dear brethren, at that happy change which you have in the measure of your means, contributed to bring about.

We have never seen, nor is it probable that we ever shall see your faces in this world, but we trust we shall meet in the day of Christ and join our voices to praise our beloved Saviour and Master.

It is in him that we thank you again, and wish you every blessing that can flow from the inexhaustible treasure of his mercy and love.

For the Committee,
GRAND PIERRE, D. D. Director.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1850.

Dr. Webster's Trial.

The last mail from the United States brought papers containing a full report of this important trial, which lasted eleven days. The result of this trial was announced in our last. The interest excited by the trial extended far beyond the city of Boston. Some of the New York papers, in reporting the proceedings, take occasion to make rather severe comments upon the justice of the decision and the manner in which the trial was conducted. It is not for us to comment upon so grave matters, but we could wish that criminals in New York and elsewhere might never be subjected to a more *unjust* trial than that which has resulted in pronouncing Dr. Webster GUILTY. We shall wait with some anxiety to learn whether the Governor of Massachusetts extends towards the condemned, an executive pardon. The following narrative of proceedings in the jury room, we have read with much interest. We copy the letter from the American Traveller:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TRAVELLER—GENTLEMEN:—Having read in several papers what purported to be a relation of the scenes and events which transpired in the jury room on the trial of Dr. John W. Webster, I have felt desirous (now that the subject has been brought before the public mind) that a plain statement of the most important matters connected with the jury room should be made, as it might prove interesting, if not instructive to the community. The jury was composed of twelve men, from as many different branches of the mechanical and mercantile professions; they were from four different religious denominations, and their ages varied from 28 to 66 years. They were men whom I should designate as possessing good sound common sense—men capable of judging—of discerning—of appreciating evidence and estimating its importance. The jurors, after they had become acquainted with each other, and as the evidence began to bear with crushing weight upon the prisoner, and the "net work of complicated circumstances" seemed to encircle him, felt strongly the need of "that wisdom which cometh from above," to guide and direct their minds aright in their most momentous and responsible situation.

It was then that our worthy foreman, (whom we all most highly respect, and whom we shall ever remember with pleasure) proposed that they should have religious services every evening. The proposition was most cheerfully responded to, and ever after that time, the voice of praise and prayer ascended, as we trust from sincere hearts, to the throne of infinite wisdom and mercy. I need not say that the burden of every prayer was for wisdom to guide and direct into a right d cision, and for blessings most rich and precious to descend upon the prisoner and his afflicted family.

I now come to the closing part of this momentous trial. When the witnesses for the defence had given in their testimony, and the counsel for the prisoner announced the evidence on their part closed, a feeling of pain and anguish must have come over the mind of every juror—"What! can no more be said—no more be done in behalf of the unhappy prisoner! Is that the evidence—the only evidence on which we are to base our verdict of "not guilty."

At that very time, with the light which the able charge of the Chief Justice afterwards gave us on several points of "the law and the evidence," I think I speak the sentiments of nearly if not quite all the jury, when I say that they were as ful'y prepared for their verdict as they were when they retired to the jury room, after listening to the most able and eloquent pleas of the prisoner's senior counsel and the Attorney General: so strongly, so fully had the evidence pointed to the prisoner as the guilty man—AND TO NO ONE ELSE. After the jury had gone to their room—with the various evidences of guilt spread on the table before them, and the door locked upon them; shut out as it were entirely from the world, with nothing but the eye of the Omniscient God upon them—so painful was the sense of responsibility, so unwilling were they to come to the result which all felt they must come to, that thirty or forty minutes were spent ere any thing was done—when at last the voice of the foreman was heard calling them to order and reminding them of duty, however painful; and when they had all taken their seats around the table—then it was that one of the jurors rose and said: "Mr. Foreman, before entering upon the further consideration and decision of this most important matter, I would purpose that we seek for divine wisdom and guidance." The proposition met with a cordial response, and the foreman called upon a juror to offer prayer. This was done most feelingly and sincerely. We then proceeded to the most trying and painful part of our arduous duty. The various articles which were put into the case were examined by the jury, and particularly those things which seemed to bear most strongly against the prisoner. The final decision of the question was resolved into three parts.

First. Are the remains of a human body found in the Medical College on the 30th of Nov., 1849, those of the late Dr. George Parkman?

Second. Did Dr. George Parkman come to his death by the hands of Dr. John W. Webster, in the Medical College, on the 23d, of Nov., 1849?

Third. Is Dr. John W. Webster guilty, as set forth in the indictment, of the wilful murder of Dr. George Parkman?

When the vote on the first question was put, twelve hands arose immediately. Some little discussion then took place, when the second question was tested—and twelve hands at once arose. Third—the most important question of all—was next to be tried. Quite a pause ensued. One juror in his sympathies of kindness for the prisoner, (who was his personal acquaintance or friend) and his afflicted family—shrunk from the fiery ordeal. "Can't we stop here?—can't the law be vindicated and justice satisfied, if we pause here? Must we take the LIFE of the unhappy prisoner?" Some discussion ensued—the mind of the juror seemed more calm—and he expressed his readiness to vote on the final question, which was put, and twelve hands arose. The die was cast!—and John W. Webster was pronounced Guilty of Murder.

Thus ended the closing scene in the jury room. What afterwards transpired in the court room is already known to the public. When our foreman then pronounced the awful word—Guilty! the jury, as well as the prisoner, trembled and grew faint. And what a relief it was when we were again allowed to go free, and join our families and friends after so long and painful a separation; and there was not a juror's heart but would have leaped for joy could the prisoner have been justly allowed the same unspeakable blessing. ONE OF THE JURY.

Boston, April 3, 1850.

☞ H. B. M. ship "Enterprise," Capt. Richard Collinson, C. B. arrived at this port on the morning on the 25th. The Enterprise left England on the 20th January last, and passed Cape Pillar on the 20th April. She is on her passage to Bhering Straits, in search of the missing expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Richard Collinson, C. B.
Lieutenant—G. A. Phaqre,
" J. T. Jago,
" J. J. Barnard.
Mate—R. T. Legg,
" M. T. Parks.
Surgeon—R. Anderson.
Assistant Surgeon—E. Adams.
Second Master—F. Skead.
Clerk in charge—E. Whitehead.

The "Enterprize" parted company with the "Investigator" off Cape Pillar, on the 20th April—all well.—*Polynesian.*

☞ The following is a list of officers of H. B. M. sloop "Swift," now in our harbor, and late from Mazatlan. The Swift carries six guns, and has a complement of sixty-en persons.

Com.—William Cornwallis Aldham.
Lieut.—James E. Bickford.
Purser—Arthur A. Speed.
Master—Edwin Rowe.
Mate—Richard Onslow.
Midshipman—Charles E. Brest,
" William Moriarty,
" Philip Patrickson.
Master Assistant—Eff'm. Kellow.
Clerk—Edward I. Giles.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

In connection with the report of the Hawaiian Bible Society, published in another part of our columns, it affords us pleasure to acknowledge a grant of one hundred Bibles and one hundred Testaments, from the British and Foreign Bible Society. The grant was made to Rear Admiral Thomas for the Sandwich Islands, as we learn from a communication addressed to R. C. Wyllie, Esq., by Mr. Henry Knolleke, Assistant Foreign Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Wyllie has placed these volumes at our disposal, and we are most happy to place them on the same shelves with the publications of the American Bible Society. The grand design of both these noble institutions is precisely the same, while with giant strength they are publishing the word of God, wi hout note or comment, in more than one hundred different languages, and scattering them broadcast over the sea and land. In 1848 the receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society were £117,440, and the Society issued 1,419,283 copies of the word of God, while the total issue since its commencement, amounts to 19,741,770 copies. During the same year, 4848, the receipts of the American Bible Society were $254,337, and the Society issued 655,066 copies of the Bible, while the total issue since its commencement amounts to 5,780,095 copies.

☞ The box of Bibles and Testaments referred to, was brought hither on board H. B. M. ship, the Enterprise, Captain Collinson.

Spontaneous Combustion.

We recommend the following account of 'spontaneous combustion,' to the serious consideration of all our spirit drinking readers. Let them be careful how they approach too near a lighted candle or a burning lamp! We have read similar well attested accounts.

"The following extraordinary occurrence is related by the Gazette des Tribunaux—A few days ago, in a tavern, near the Barriere de l'Etoile, a journeyman paiater, named Xavier C—, well known for his intemperate habits, while drinking with some comrades, laid a wager that he would eat a lighted candle. His bet was taken, and scarcely had he introduced the flaming candle into his mouth, when he uttered a slight cry, and fell powerless to the ground. A bluish flame was seen to flicker about his lips, and on an attempt being made to offer him assistance, the bystanders were horror-struck to find that he was burning internally. At the end of half an hour, his head and the upper part of his chest, were reduced to charcoal. Two medical men were called in, and recognized that Xavier had fallen a victim to spontaneous combustion. This conflagration of the human frame is frightfully rapid in its progress—bones, skin and muscle, are all devoured, consumed, and reduced to ashes. A handful of dust on the spot where the victim fell, is all that remains.

Selected for the Friend.

Lines supposed to have been written by a Sailor on his separation from home:

THE SEA BOY'S FAREWELL.

Wait, wait ye winds, till I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet
Whose station is at home;
Then waft the sea boy's simple prayer,
And let it oft be whispered there,
While in fair climes I roam.

Farewell to Father! reverend hulk!
In spite of metal, spite of bulk,
Soon may his cable slip;
Yet while the parting tear is moist,
The flag of gratitude I'll hoist,
In duty to the ship.

Farewell to Mother! "first class" she!
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And rigged me fore and aft!
May Providence her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair,
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to sister! lovely yacht!
But whether she'll be "manned" or not,
I cannot now foresee,
May some good ship a tender prove,
Well found in stores of truth and love,
And take her under lee.

Farewell to George! the jolly boat!
And all the little craft afloat
In home's delightful bay.
When they arrive at sailing age,
May wisdom give the weather-gage,
And guide them on their way.

Farewell to all on life's rude main!
Perhaps we ne'er shall meet again,
Through stress of stormy weather;
But summoned by the Board above,
We'll harbor in the port of love,
And all be moored together

SickStrangers' Aid Fund.

We are glad to receive intimation that there are some who hold themselves ready to contribute for the aid of the sick and destitute stranger. Judging from applications which have been made in months past, we infer that in time to come the benevolent will not want for suitable opportunities whereby they can dispose of their charities. Should any persons be disposed to place funds in our hands to aid the sick and destitute, we shall be ready to take charge, and report in regard to the manner of disposing of the same.

Eclipse in August.

It has been announced that the French authorities at Tahiti nad sent gentlemen hither to make observatioas on the eclipse to take place the coming August. In the Illustrated Almanac we find the following remarks respecting the phenomenon:

Sun Eclipsed August 7 at the time of New Moon in the afternoon; visible in the United States only in the south western part, and the western territories. It will be visible at the following cities, and on the southern limb: Natchez, New Orleans, Austin, Texas, City of Mexico, lat. 19° north, long. 100° west.

This Eclipse will make its principal display in the Pacific Ocean. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 141° 50, west from Greenwich, and latitude 17° 50' north. At this point total darkness will continue full six minutes, with the sun in the meantime within two degrees of the zenith.

☞ We would direct the reader's attention to the communication, in another portion of our columns, dated "Paris, Feb. 27, 1850." At the very period that French vessels of war were threatening to fire upon Honolulu, efforts were making among the native Protestant Churches throughout the islands, to aid a Missionary Society in Paris, which was embarrassed through want of funds.

Tyfoons Loosing their Terror.

For ages Tyfoons have been the terror of all navigators in the India and China seas. Recent discoveries have well nigh established the point, that if navigators will observe certain rules in regard to the management of their vessels in Tyfoons, the damage is not only very much diminished, but in most cases entirely avoided. A most interesting and important work upon this subject, has been published by *Henry Piddington*, President of the Marine Court of Inquiry, at Calcutta. He does not profess to have made any new discoveries, but to have compiled a work which embodies the discoveries of others. In this work, he proposes "to explain to the seaman, in such language that the man who can work a day's work can understand it—the Theory and the Practical use of the Law of Storms for all parts of the world." A copy of this work has been exhibited us by Capt. Lovett, of the brig "Eagle," who has been long sailing in those parts of the world visited by Tyfoons. He considers the book of inestimable value to the navigator in those regions, and which ship-masters should make their study.

For years we have been accustomed to see allusious to the discoveries and theories of Redfield and others in regard to "circular" storms, but until this work of Piddington fell under our observation, we were not aware that the "law of storms" was so far understood that the skillful ship-master might *avoid* storms, or safely *manage* in them, or *profit* by them!

Vague hints have for more than a century been thrown out by scientific men respecting the *circular* motions of storms. One Capt. Landford, in 1698, called West India hurricanes "whirl-winds." Don Juan de Ulloa, in 1743, describes "rotary" storms in the Pacific coast of South America. In 1801, one Col. Caffer, in describing the storms in the southern Indian ocean, remarks, "Thus it appears that these tempests or hurricanes are tornadoes or local whirl-winds." Notwithstanding these hints which were from time to time advanced, no general law was discovered and made known, until William Redfield of New York, published in 1831, an article in the 'American Journal of Science,' in which he demonstrates "not only that the storms of the American coast were whirlwinds, but moreover that they were *progressive* whirlwinds, moving forward on curved tracts at a considerable rate." These prin-

ciples have been applied to the Tyfoons of the China seas, and found to explain in a most remarkable manner, these hitherto mysterious winds or storms. That Mr. Redfield is acknowledged to have made important discoveries in regard to the law of storms, is clear from the following language of Sir David Brewster, 'The theory of rotary storms was first suggested by Col. Caffer, but we must claim for Mr. Redfield the greater honor of having fully investigated the subject, and apparently established the theory upon an impregnable basis.'

Very important service has been rendered to this subject by Lieut. Col. Reid, of the Royal Engineers, in a work published in 1838, entitled the 'Law of Storms.' In this work he most successfully applies the views of Mr. Redfield to the West India hurricanes and those of the southern Indian ocean; and he also proves what Redfield had theoretically announced, viz. that in the southern hemisphere the storms revolve in a contrary direction to those in the northern.

For the foregoing brief historical notices in regard to this subject, we acknowledge our indebtedness to the 'Sailor's Horn Book for the Law of Storms,' by Piddington.

Effects of Change in the Navigation Laws.

The important change which has taken place in the navigation laws of the United States and Great Britain, is destined to exert a most important influence upon the commerce of the two countries. Thus far the change has operated most beneficially for England. Had not the change taken place, it must have imposed a heavy check upon British shipping interests in the northern Pacific. This is a point which has attracted the attention of merchants in England, as we observe in a late London paper. The other point wherein the change has operated beneficially for England, relates to the trade between England and the United States, as will appear from the following statistics taken from a late American paper:

"The shipping returns for the month ending the 5th of February, show a very great falling off in American tonnage, under the operation of the repeal of the navigation laws, and the effect of the reciprocity system.

These returns show the tonnage which entered inwards during that period, as compared with the same period of the two preceding years, to have been as follows:

	1848	1849	1850
British vessels,	148,290	269,969	234,122
United States,	25,828	75,180	51,456
Other countries,	24,783	51,037	42,468
	298,901	396,186	328,046
The clearances outward, were:			
British vessels,	191,449	471,402	203,975
United States,	26,498	62,219	44,376
Other countries,	62,190	67,433	57,537
	280,137	501,054	305,888

It thus appears, that the effect of the new regulation has thus far, been injurious to the navigation of all countries other than Great Britain. The English papers attempt to account for this, in some degree, by the diversion of American vessels into the California trade.

H. B. S. Treasurer's Report.

HAWAIIAN BIBLE SOCIETY,

in account with Amos S. Cook, Treasurer.

Dr.

1849.			
Oct. 20.	For S. N Castle's draft on H. Hill, Treasurer A. B. C. F. M. Boston, in favor of William Whitlock, jr. Treas. Am. Bible Society New York, for cash paid Capt. Fales,	$364 00	
"	20 per cent advance on the above,	72 80	—436 80
1850.			
June 24.	Balance to new account,		375 25
			$812 05

Cr.

1849.			
April 26.	Balance due the Society as per account this day,		$364 00
Oct. 20.	20 per cent advance on the above, paid by Capt Fales,		72 80
May 1.	Mr. and Mrs. A Bishop, subscript.		2 00
"	Female Seminary, Wailuku, avails of girls' sewing,		1 12
" 30.	Rev. A. Thurston, to constitute his son Thomas a life member,		10 00
Nov. 1.	A Friend, do. Rev. T E. Taylor, do.		10 00
"	" do. Mrs. P. T. Taylor, do.		10 00
"	" do. Miss L. T. Taylor, do.		10 00
1850.			
Jan. 7.	" do. Miss E. D Rice, do.		10 00
"	" do. Miss M. M. Smith, do.		10 00
April 7.	Mrs. E. Johnson, subscription,		1 50
June 24.	Contributions from Lahaina, thro' Rev. S. C. Damon,		26 00
"	Collection at Seamen's Chapel,*		62 75
"	J. B. F. Marshall, Esq. to constitute Mrs. M. T. Marshall a life member,		10 00
"	A. B. Bates, do. Mrs. Bates, do.		10 00
"	G. P. Judd's fm. do. G P. Judd, do.		10 00
"	L. Andrews, do. Mrs. Andrews,		10 00
"	H. Dimond, do. Mrs. Dimond,		10 00
"	R C. Wood, do. Miss E. A. Abell,		10 00
"	J. Fuller, do himself,		10 00
"	Mrs. M. P. Chamberlain, do. herself,		10 00
"	W Goodale, do. Miss I. Chamberlain,		10 00
"	S. C. Damon's family, do. E. C. Damon,		10 00
"	Mrs. Armstrong, do. Miss C P. Arm'ng,		10 00
"	A. S Cook, do. Mr. J. P. Cook,		10 00
"	Bibles and Testaments sold by Rev. S. C. Damon, as per his account,		101 88
			$812 05
"	Balance from old account,		$375 25

Note.—The total amount of the collection was $162 75, including ten life memberships.

Audited and found correct—the balance of $375 25 remaining in the Treasurer's hands, for remittance to the parent Society.

SAMUEL. H. CASTLE,
Auditor Hawaiian Bible Society.

Sale and Gratuitous Distribution of Bibles and Testaments.

In connection with the publication of the Treasurer's report of the Hawaiian Bible Society, we would make a few remarks relative to the sphere of the Society's operations, and number of Bibles disposed of during the last two years. No report of this kind was made last year, in consequence of our absence from Honolulu. It is the design of the Society to act as auxiliary to the American Bible Society. This latter Society for many years made most generous grants of Bibles and Testaments in various languages, to be kept on deposit in Honolulu.

Biennial Report.

		On hand June 1, '48.	Received during '49–50.	On hand June 1, '50.	Sold and distributed.
Bibles,					
English	"	322	452	442	332
Danish,	"	12	0	9	3
German,	"	48	50	61	36
French,	"	1	50	36	15
Spanish,	"	32	20	32	29
Welsh,	"	1	0	0	1
Swedish	"	21	0	8	12
Dutch,	"	9	0	7	2
Portuguese,	"	0	388	41	347
Total		445	960	627	778
Testaments.					
English,	"	8	459	281	186
Danish,	"	2	0	1	1
German,	"	27	25	35	17
French,	"	0	25	17	8
Spanish,	"	71	120	28	163
Swedish,	"	15	0	15	0
Portuguese,	"	243	150	310	83
Total		376	779	687	458

Total cost of Bibles and Testaments received from the American Bible Society, during the period specified, $1,120 38

To meet this out-lay, the Hawaiian Bible Society forwarded last year, 436 80

Cash now on hand, 375 25—812 05

Hence there is at present, a deficit of $308 33

By examining the foregoing table, it will appear, that no less than 347 bibles and 83 testaments in the Portuguese language, have been sold and gratuitously distributed; also 29 bibles and 163 testaments in the Spanish language.

The Law of Storms.

The following is a brief summary of the law of Storms, as we find it laid down by Piddington:

I. "The words, Law of Storms, then, signify, first, that it has now been proved by the examination and careful analysis of perhaps more than one thousand logs and of some hundreds of storms, that the wind in hurricanes, and frequently in severe storms in the higher latitudes on both sides of the Equator, has two motions. It turns or blows round a focus or centre in a more or less circular form, and at the same time has a straight or curved motion forward, so that, like a great whirlwind, it is both turning round, and as it were, rolling forward at the same time."

II. Next, it is proved that it turns, on the N. side of the Equator from the E. by the N. towards the W., or contrary to the hands of a watch, and on the other side of the Equatoa, that its motion is with the hands of a watch.

These two laws constitute the rule or *Law of Storms*, so far as the investigations have now been made. We regret that our limits will not allow us to go more fully into this subject, or publish lengthy extracts from the work of Piddington. It is a subject which, we are confident, merits from all classes of navigators, the most careful investigation.—Although a quaint old writer, Thomas Fuller, might say that "the winds are not only wild in a storm, but even stark mad in a hurricane," yet the discoveries of modern science reveal the laws by which the navigator may escape the "fury of the mad winds." It may still be true that "the wind bloweth where it listeth," yet the wind is not quite so *lawless* as was formerly imagined.

Punahou School Examination.

We neglected in our last number to notice the examination of this school, which holds on the even tenor of its course. We congratulate the teachers on bringing the school so successfully to the close of another academical year. The subjoined lines were sung with much animation by the pupils as the closing exercise:

Away over mountain, away over sea,
Vacation has come, from our studies we're free,
Where sisters are calling and brothers are gay,
To the pleasures we sigh for, away, boys, away!

Away o'er the ocean erelong we shall ride,
And our vessel's dull motion impatient we'll chide,
For affection is urging us away o'er the foam,
With the swiftness of tho't to our own "sweet home."

Away from the tasks and the trials of school,
The rising and working and playing by rule—
Away o'er the waves and their white crested foam,
To the endearments of love and the pleasures of home.

And life is a school, but vacation will come
To crown all our hopes in a holier home,
Where parents and brothers and sisters will meet,
To enjoy heavenly union surpassingly sweet.

We have not altogether forgotten the bounding joy with which the inmates of a boarding school hail the "long vacation," and turn their backs upon the abode where

"The rising and working and playing by rule,"

was the fixed and immutable law.

The Currents of the Ocean.

Not long since, I observed in some periodical published in New York, the remarks of some gentleman on the cause of the Florida stream, suggesting, that probably it was occasioned by the waters of the Pacific, passing under the Isthmus of Darien, and debouching themselves near the Tortugas Islands, and the Bay of Mexico; and naming as his reasons for such an opinion, that the waters of the Pacific were some ten feet higher than those of the Atlantic, and that the Gulf Stream, like the Pacific, was blue, while the Atlantic was green. One scarcely knows whether to be most surprised or amused, at the ideas of gentlemen who go so far to seek out causes and principles, which lie within the most common observation. For instance: let one pour water upon a grindstone, and turn it round, he will soon discover that the liquid on the surface will not assume the full motion of the solid; and if the stone is revolving from west to east, the water will have an apparent motion from east to west. One has only to apply this principle to the subtle elements upon the earth's surface, and he has at once the cause of trade winds and equatorial currents. Let him extend his view then a little beyond the Bay of Mexico, and he will find the volume of water he forced against the shores of this western continent from this cause, so great, that he will be at a loss to know how it finds its way out of a channel so narrow and so crooked, as the channel of Florida. Instead of finding it necessary to go into the Pacific for a supply, he will be seeking for a vent from the Atlantic, for the surplus waters which are constantly flowing into it around Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope, and which, according to every navigator's experience, flow northward towards the equator, and very naturally too, as will be demonstrated by the moving of any liquid upon the surface of a revolving body; the liquid always seeking the highest place, or the place of the greatest speed. It is necessary always to settle whether our premises be true, before we place much confidence in our deductions. For instance, we should be slow to admit that the Pacific is higher than the Bay of Mexico, when we have some good reasons to believe that the Bay of Mexico from natural causes must be the highest; or, that the waters of the Atlantic are not of the same color as those of the Pacific, until we have some good evidence of so important a fact. I have seen a great deal of blue water, but I have never been in the Pacific, and I should almost suspect the person who should assert that the Atlantic or even the Mediterranean, did not contain it in any abundance, of being a fresh water sailor.

Great things are learned from little ones; Newton from the falling of an apple evolved the principle of gravitation. Let any one make a miniature globe and miniature continents upon it, and put his globe in proper motion; and if he makes no Bay of Mexico, I am much mistaken if the friction of his liquid will not form one for him. The question will naturally suggest itself, what becomes of all this water, flowing in around the two southern Capes, and passing off through the Gulf Stream, into the north Atlantic?—This is readily answered by asking another question, viz: From whence comes all the snow deposited upon the northern portions of the two continents, and supplying all the great lakes and rivers? It used to be reasoned, that there must be some subterranean passage, to discharge the waters so constantly flowing from the Atlantic, and the great rivers into the Mediterranean; more recently it is learned, that the supply does not more than equal the demand of atmospheric absorption, for the watering supply of Africa, and other countries bordering on the sea; and it is even said that the bay of Carthage, in which large ships used to moor, will now scarcely float a ship's long-boat.

The course of currents and counter-currents, in general, is clear and natural. Little boys may demonstrate them, as I have often done in my youth, by making puddle holes in the sand, and admitting the flowing tide by a narrow strait; and applying to them the only qualifying circumstances which I know of, viz: another current let in through another channel, or a strong wind.—*Sailor's Magazine.*

The Ship is Sinking.

Several years ago I was called to visit a young man who was on his dying bed, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to touch one's feelings. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow. The father, a captain of a whale ship, had died, leaving his widow, a son, and a daughter in very feeble health, utterly destitute. All the hopes of the mother and the daughter were centered in this young man.

He was about eighteen years of age, and embarked as a sailor on a whaling voyage round Cape Horn. The mother and daughter, sustained by hope, endeavored, by means of the needle, during his absence, to obtain an humble subsistence. When about a year out, he was taken sick; but stimulated by the vast responsibilities resting upon him, he persevered in remaining on duty till he was hardly able to lift his hand. He then, with a saddened heart, gave up, still hoping that health would be restored to him. But days and nights came and went, as he lay in his cheerless berth counting the dreary hours, and often weeping in the remembrance of his lost home. All on board the ship were too busy to give the sick man any but the most casual attentions.

Thus several months of weariness and woe passed away. Each week he was growing more wan and wasted, and as the ship rolled upon the billows of the Pacific, he had no strength to shield himself from being violently tossed to and fro in his hard berth. All hopes of recovery seemed now at an end, and the captain meeting a ship which was about to return to the United States, decided to transfer the sick man from his own ship, which was to continue for two years longer, perhaps, its adventurous voyage. It was possible that the young man might survive until he reached home. It was possible that a mother's care might yet restore him. Mute and exhausted under the dreadful discipline of months of despair, he was passively borne to a berth in the home-ward bound ship. A voyage of five months was yet before him.—He was to be tossed upon the tempest, lashed waves of the Cape. The coarse fare of the sailor was all the nutriment which could be furnished for his enfeebled frame, and no nursing could be afforded him, but such as could be offered by the busy hands of a crew collected from all nations.

The months dragged slowly along and life still lingered, to the surprise of all. At last the hills of his native land wore in sight, and the ship dropped anchor in the harbor from which, nearly two years before, buoyant with youth and hope, the young man had departed. He could not raise himself in his berth. Even his sunken and faded eye could not beam with animation, as he heard that his mother and sister stood by his side. He had come home penniless to die. Even the language of affection could find no utterance from his lips, as in mute despair, he turned his eyes to the still more despairing looks of those he loved.

It was two days, I think, after he had been removed to his mother's room, when I was standing by his bedside. It was as bright and beautiful an afternoon as ever smiled upon this lost world. He was lying on his bed as silent and motionless as if he were dead. His mother with her head leaning on her hand, in equal silence, sat by his side. His sister, like a statue, congealed by grief, sat by the window looking out into those clear, blue depths of infinity, into which her agonized spirit doubtless wished to soar and find rest. Not a word was uttered as I entered the room. A gentle pressure of the hand was the only recognition of my expressions of sympathy. As I stood in silence, looking upon the deep lines which grief had traced upon that youthful brow, the young man languidly raised his eyes, and without the movement of a limb, feebly and slowly articulated "The—ship—is—sinking!" and his eye was fixed—and he was dead.

My pen can trace this scene of domestic anguish no farther. "Why," perhaps some one may ask, "do you trace it so far? Why relate so sad a story?" When I have murmured at some little trial; when I have become dejected, and have repined in view of some trifling disappointment, I have often thought of this grief, and felt rebuked. It is well for us to learn a lesson of contentment

and gratitude, by contemplating those sorrows which are desolating our globe, and from which we have been mercifully protected.—Am. Messenger.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 4th instant, by Rev. R. Armstrong, CHARLES R. BISHOP, Esquire, Collector General of Customs, to Miss BERNICE PAUAHI, all of this place.

DIED.

In this town on Sabbath the 2nd instant, Mr. CHARLES TOBEY, aged (about) 33 years, of North Fair Haven, Connecticut Mr. T. was formerly a resident of these Islands, but for the past three or four years has been residing in China and California.

In this town, on the 18th inst., Mr. SAMUEL H. EVERETT, of New York, aged 35 years.

Mr. Everett landed on our shores a few days since, from the bark Wm. H. Shaler, in the last stages of California dysentery, of which disease he died. Mr. E. was a brother of A. P. Everett, of the firm of Everett & Co. of this place and California.

Drowned at sea on the 3d inst., Mr. G. HOME JOHNSTONE, passenger per Eudora from San Francisco to this port, a native of Scotland.

Friends at a distance will please accept of this intimation.

PASSENGERS.

Ship Eliza Warwick, fm Boston, T A Marshall, Samuel Hubbard, W F Allen.

Brig Swan, fm Van Dieman's Land, Henry Hills, Abraham Bolster.

Schooner Roe, fm San Francisco, O Mowrey, J W Maxwell, J W Mercer, G M Robertson.

Ship Huntress, fm San Francisco, J Upton, E Lord, E S Camp, C Tobey, M Desmond.

Schooner Mary Anna, fm Papeiti, Castan, Uncal, Antonia L Maria.

Bark Petrel, fm Hobart Town, M Liveresley.

Bark Jane Dixon, fm San Francisco, Wm Kelley, J E Barnard.

Bark Nahum Keag, fm San Francisco, J H Stearns, J Gardner, B Bean, H Dncher.

Am bg Eagle, fm San Francisco, J Gulick, W Green, E Burgiss, C Weston, Mrs Lovett.

Br sch Sea Gull, fm San Francisco, Mrs Gordon and child, J Hughes, T Jarrett, T R Creswell.

Br shp Harmony, fm New South Wales, John Dorrain, John Goodger, wife and four children, William Thomas Reilly, Catherine Reilly, William Benson, Maria Benson, John Hourigan, wife and two children, James Steward wife and two children, Thomas Keegan, wife and one child, Jeremiah O'Neil wife and four children, Lawrence Nolan wife and four children, William Halley, John Thomas Stoker, John Prosper, Patrick Kelly, William Walsh, John Nail, John McNiccol, Jane McNiccol, and three children, William Thomas Galliott, Alexander Sterling, John Baxter wife and child, William Anderson and wife, George Blakers, William Hunter and wife, Robert Power wife and two children, Mrs Papps wife of the Captain and two children, Pierce Butler, Dennis Hayes, Daniel Sullivan, Garret Donolley, Matthew Colman, James Davis.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 27—Am ship Henry Ware, Nason, 539 tons, 16 day fm San Francisco.
27 Br bark Louisa, Mailler, 306 tone, 16 ds fm do.
27 Am bark Science, Howland, 388 tons, 15 ds fm do.
29 Haw sch Gesine, Haesloop, 120 tons, 53 ds fm Valpairaso.
29 Tahitian sch Mary Anna, Johnston, 41 tons, 32 ds fm Papeta.
29 Am. ship Huntress, Smith, 546 tons, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
30 Am sch Roe, Swasey, 161 tons, 13 ds fm do,
31 Am brig Eagle, Levete, 328 tons, 10 ds fm do.
31 Am ship Eliza Warwick, Whiting, 530 tons, 130 ds fm Boston.
June 1—Am bk Jesuran, Sole, 203 tons, 12 ds fm San Francisco.
1 Br sch Mary's, Talloway, 61 tons, 36 do do
3 Am shp Wm Sprague, Chase, 716 tons, 12 do
3 Br bga Sea Gull. Gordon, 62 tons, 14 ds fm do
5 Haw bg Union, Barnes, fm Lahaina.
6 H B M bg Swift, Oldham, fm Mazatlan.
7 Br bk Augustus, Cooke, 95 ds fm Hobarttown.
7 Belgian sh Oceanic, Radou; 34 days from Auckland.
June 10—Am schr Penelope, Irving, 177 tons, 13 days from San Francisco.
14 Am bk Jennett, Ward, 196 tons, 10 ds fm San Fran'co.
14 Am sch Anglona, Cook, 83 tons, 14 ds " "
14 Br brig Warlock, Laen, 173 tons, 15 ds " "
14 Am bk W. H. Shaller, Gardiner, 243 tons, 11 ds "
June 15—Am sh Hamilton, Peterson, 398 tons, 13 days fm San Francisco.
17 Am sh Cygnet, Holmes, 498 tons, 14 days from San Francisco.
17 Br bk Eudora, Gourlay, 208 tons, 14 days from San Francisco.
17 Br schr Adventure, Webster, 102 tons, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
18 Am schr Carlew, Treadway, 99 tons, 14 days fm San Francisco.
19 Br brg Esperance, Kirkpatrick, 268 tons, 21 ds from Mazatlan.
19 Am brg David Henshaw, Newell, 183 tons, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
21 Am brg Canonicus, Dewing, 215 tons, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
21 Am shp Reindeer, 13 ds fm San Francisco.

Cleared.

May 28 Br bk Louisa, Mailler, Sydney.
28 Am sch Julius Pringle, Buchanan, for Lahaina.
28 Br bk Dutchess of Clarence, Cole, Hobartown.
29 Br bk Fair Tasmanian, Ellis.
29 Am ship Rob't Pulsford, Cook, Hong Kong.
29 Br brig River Chief, Matthews San Francisco.
27 Br bk Petrel Carden, Hobartown.
25 Tahitian schr Will Watch, Salmon, San Francisco.
24 Br. bk Margaret Brock, Micken, Hobartown.
June 1—Am bk Nahumkeag, Champlin, Manilla.
3 Br bg Kewi, M'Lean, New Zealand.
3 Ch bg J. R. S, Schmidt, San Fran.
3 Br bg Swan, Ayres, do
4 Am bk Auckland, Jennings, Petropalovski.
5 Am shp Henry Ware, Nason, Calcutta.
6 Am bk Science, Howland, Shanghae.
June 6—Br ship Harmony, Papps, for San Francisco.
10 Am schr Roe, Swasey, Lahaina.
8 Br bk Jane Dixon, Whitwill, Manilla.
10 Am ship Wm. Sprague Chose, Manilla.
11 Am ship Hampton, Davis, Calcutta.
11 Am brig Eagle, Lovett, Hong Kong.
11 Br brigan Sea Gull, Gordon, Lahaina.
10 Br brig Fanny, Twohey, Auckland.
14 Tah sch Mary Ama, Johnston, for Tahiti.
June 18—Am bk J S Jesuran, Sole, Lahaina,
15 Am shp Charles, Andrews, Hong Kong.
15 Am sch Honolulu, Horton, Lahaina.
20 Am sch Anglona, Cooke, Lahaina
21 Am sh Hamilton, Peterson, Calcutta.
19 Br bg Esperance, Kirkpatrick, Manilla.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

May 18 Am bg Mary Wilden, Cleveland, fm Honolulu.
19 Am bg Meta, Rich, Honolulu.
19 Am sh Japan, Bigelow, 19 ds fm San Fran.
25 Am brgn Eliza Ann, Clough, 20 ds fm do.
26 Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, 15 ds fm do.
May 29—Am bg Brothers, Walden, fm Honolulu.
31 Br bk Pilgrim. left Honolulu for Manilla 30 ds since; put back to the Islands in distress.
31 Am bg J S Jesuran, Soule, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
June 5—Am schr Maria, Hobson, do do
6 Dan sh Creole, Matthieson, do do
6 Br bg Raven, Bell, fm Port Philip, N S W,
6 Am sch Two Brothers, Newcomb, 14 ds fm San F.
June 11—Am sch Emeline, Howard, 13 ds fm San Frrncisco.
14 Am sch Anonyma, Latham, 13 ds fm "
14 Am bg Fawn, Bradbury, 14 " "
15 Am sch Odd Fellow, Reed, 14 " "
16 Br sch Sea Gull, Gordon, fm Honolulu.
16 Am sch Curlew, Treadway, 14 ds fm San Fran.
17 Br sch Josephine, Clinton, fm Honolulu.
17 Am bg Almira, Codd, 12 ds fm San Fran.

Cleared.

May 12 wh sh Caravan, Elman, to cruise.
17 Am sch Honolulu, for Honolulu.
17 Am bg Jane, Pierce, San Francisco.
17 Br wh sh Alex Barclay, Heynes, Honolulu.
17 Am schr S M Fox, Staigg, San Fran.
May 25—Haw schr Caroline, Cole, for Honolulu.
30 Am bk Eliza Ann, Clough, Manilla.
31 Am bg J S Jesuran, Soule, Honolulu,
June 5—Haw bg Union, Havens, San Francisco.
6 Am bg Mary Wilder, Cleaveland, San Francisco.
June 8—Br bg Raven, Bell, for San Fran.
10 Br bk Pilgrim, Francis, for Hong Kong.
14 Dan shp Creole, Matthierson, "
15 Am bg Fortunio, Hasty, for San Fran.
17 Am sch Curiew, Treadway, for Honolulu.

A Card.

In behalf of the "Bethel Choir," I would most gratefully acknowledge the very acceptable donation of one dozen copies of the "National Psalmist," by Lowell Mason and George James Webb. This donation is made by Mr. Daniel G. Mason, of the firm of Tappan, Whittemore & Mason, Boston, through the kindness of Mr. John Ladd.

S. C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain.

Honolulu, June 25, 1850.

New Book.

For sale at the POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
and at the CHAPLAIN'S STUDY.
THE WHALE AND HIS CAPTORS,
By Rev. H. T. Cheever—Price $1 25.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

☞ NOTICE—MONDAY, the twelfth of August next, is the day appointed by the Committee chosen at a preliminary meeting of those interested in the subject, for a general meeting of delegates and others from all parts of the Islands, for the organizing of an Agricultural Association. It is earnestly desired that all the Islands may be represented, and that as many individuals as are in circumstances to do so, bring with them such of the productions of the Islands as they may be able.

S. REYNOLDS,
W. NEWCOMB,
J. F. B. MARSHALL,
R. W. WOOD,
W. L. LEE, Committee.

Honolulu, June 8, 1850. tf 4

The Market House Regulations and Prices, Rarotonga.

No charge for water, except the FEE to the natives the Captain may engage, to fill the casks.

MARKET HOUSE PRICES.

Potatoes	$1 per brl,	Taro	$1 per brl,
Oranges	1 "	Yams	1 1-2 "
Chesnuts	75c "	Pine apples	1 "
Lemons	1 "	Papoa "	75c "
Old cocoa nuts	10 $1	Green cocoa nuts	20 do
Bananas	3 bunches $1	Dried banana	10 bundles $1
Pumpkins	$3 1-2 100	Fowls	4 $1
Turkeys	1 each	Small	75c
Ducks	1 "	Small	75c
Hogs	6c per lb	Fishing net	25c per fathom
Iron wood	$4 per boat	Other wood	$3 per boat
Native cloth	$1 3 fathoms	Yellow do	$1 a piece
Bonnets	$1 each	Hats	25c to $1 each
Mats	50c a fathom	Double width	1 dala a do
Iron poles	10 $1		

REGULATIONS.

I. The appointed SALES MAN is to arrange all trade with the Captain, and the Captain to pay him his fee; in cloth or cash as he may agree on.

II. Should the Captain wish to engage natives to take his supplies to the boat; $1 a day is the charge for each man.

III. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to take off trade to ships, to be sold on board. Boats may be engaged to take off supplies bought on shore. Charge, $5 the first day and $3 each day after.

IV. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to go off to ships when making the land, except the one appointed by the authorities.

V. It is requested that no Captain secretly engage, or take away on board his vessel, any natives from the shore. Any Captain wishing to engage natives for a cruise, are requested to make arrangements, before proper witnesses on shore, with any willing to go. A contrary procedure will be reported to the nearest Consul, of the nation to which the ship belongs.

VI. It is requested, that on the desertion of a man from a vessel, the Captain give immediate information to the Chiefs of the Station, and that the vessel do not leave the Island until the deserter be apprehended. That for every deserter delivered by the natives to the Captain two pieces of cloth to be paid, one to the Chief of the station, and another to the parties who secured his apprehension.

VII. That in case the deserter be not found until after the vessel has left the island, when apprehended, he shall become a prisoner and be employed in public work, until he leave the island.

VIII. That, in any case considered necessary for a Captain to leave a man on shore, the sum of $30 be paid for each individual so left. tf

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum.	10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1850. No. 8

CONTENTS.

OF THE FRIEND, AUGUST 1, 1850.

Visit of French Ship, &c., - - - - - Page 57
Anniversary of A. S. F. Society, - - - - - " 58
Anniversary of A. Temperance Union, - - - - " 59
The Seamen's Bethel at Whampoa, - - - - " 59
The Moravians, - - - - - - - - - - " 60
New Mission in Contemplation, - - - - - " 60
Anniversary of the Restoration, - - - - - " 61
American Arctic Expedition, - - - - - " 61
Look out for the Eclipse, - - - - - - " 61
Historical Sketch of the Moravians, - - - " 62
Deaths, Marriages, &c, - - - - - - - " 64

Visit of the French Sloop-of-war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. VII.

Irrigation—abundant harvests—absence of rats etc—introduction of musketoes, centipeds and scorpions—Hawaiians supposed to be of Malay origin—Japan junks—Malay words in the Hawaiian language—appearance of the Hawaiians—disposition—change in character—amusements—religion—Pele, (god of Oahu) delivers the sun from imprisonment—priests—Kamehameha—arrival of missionaries—not favored by Kamehameha.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands have understood for a long time the art of irrigation. The early navigators admired their ingenious system, and there has been no change in it since. Taro, which constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants, requires at certain intervals and for certain times, to have its roots covered with water, and this operation must be repeated a great number of times before the plant reaches maturity.—Taking advantage of the slope of the land, each landholder forms his own portion into terraces, separated by embankments of earth about two feet high and covered with grass. The water, led from the stream by a canal, is introduced into the upper terrace, and having flowed into that as long as necessary, it passes on to the next, and so of all. Each patch in turn, is designed to sustain a family for a longer or shorter time. Thus the same water irrigates different patches, which are so planned that the taro in one patch is in full maturity when the products of the one immediately above it are exhausted.

Water at the Sandwich Islands however, as in all other countries which produce by irrigation, is the occasion of many quarrels and sometimes of fatal accidents. It is not necessary to state that the lands of the King and of the Chiefs share the streams the most abundantly; but as there is generally a full supply of water, there is enough for each one. The harvest never fails—the cultivator is always sure of receiving the reward of his labor. It is true that a drought of a few months continuance would be sufficient, in many localities, to cause a famine; but there is no account of such a calamity, and the Sandwich Islands are so situated as to banish all fear in this respect. In like manner, the harvests are not exposed to the ravages made by rats, birds, and noxious animals, which are so troublesome in our colonies.—These are presents which civilization has not yet made to this country; although in has already introduced musketoes, centipedes, scorpions, etc. Previous to 1822, musketoes were unknown at the Sandwich Islands—it would seem that they were brought from California. The same is true of centipedes and scorpions, the first of which appeared in 1829. At present these vexatious creatures, especially the musketoes, are exceedingly multiplied, and the Sandwich Islands yield not in this respect, to the countries where they originated.

Different kinds of domestic animals have not yet had time to multiply at these Islands. Perhaps it is but a few centuries since plants began to thrust their roots across the crevices of lava rocks. For a long time the Sandwich Islands may have been only an assemblage of craters vomiting torrents of lava, which cooled in the sea and thus enlarged the base of the volcano. Then, when this land was formed, when it had become habitable and fertile, Nature took care to cause nutritious plants to spring up, to people it with birds, and to send inhabitants. But she was doubtless interrupted before she had completed her task; for Cook found only a few quadrupeds, very few insects, and some birds, (at the present time there are only ten or twelve species.) The population were long under the necessity of subsisting on fruit and fish, as the dog, the only quadruped on the islands, was reserved exclusively for the chiefs, being eaten by them only on great occasions.

Many theories have been advanced as to the manner in which the Sandwich and other islands of the Pacific were peopled, and each theory has been supported by arguments more or less weighty. I make no pretensions to have solved a problem which has baffled perhaps the researches of many who were in a far better situation than myself to discover the truth, yet I have been induced to embrace the opinion of European residents, a class by no means well instructed it is true, but serious observers. They believe that all the islands of the ocean between the tropics, were first people by Malays, who were driven upon these shores by the winds, and they support their opinion by the following facts:

In 1822 or 3, a Japanese junk was cast upon the shores of Maui. There were seventeen men on board, and they had been eleven months at sea and had lost many of their companions.

In 1832, another Japanese junk arrived on the southern side of Oahu. It was navigated by four men, who were dying with hunger, and who had been obliged to take every precaution to sustain life. They stated that it was about ten moons since they left Japan, at which time their ship's company consisted of thirty-six men; that shortly after sailing they experienced a violent gale from the west, which drove them from their course, they knew not where; that at length the cold became very severe, and that they came in sight of land which was covered with snow, at which time many of their companions died with cold; that for a long time the wind drove them along the coast of this inhospitable land; that at length the wind changed and they lost sight of land; and after many moons, the weather having gradually become warmer, they came in sight, though at great distance, of land, towards which the wind was urging them; and that in this way they reached the Sandwich Islands. They stated that for a long time they had nothing to drink but rain water which they caught in their sails, and that when this failed them they drank sea water.

These facts cannot be doubted, as they have been confirmed to me by the testimony of twenty different individuals. But what causes these persons to believe that the Hawaiian people owe their origin to the Malays rather than to the Japanese, is a certain analogy in the physiognomy of the two nations, and especially the great number of Malay words found in the Hawaiian language. Mr. Reynolds, United States consul at Honolulu, assures me that the Hawaiian language contained more than two hundred Malay words. There is then a probability that one or more Malay vessels driven from their course by a strong southwest wind, would have been borne on towards the northwest coast of America; there, meeting with westerly winds, they would have been conducted to a certain longitude, and thence to one of the Pacific islands. What has happened twice in fifteen years, must, or at least may have happened in former years.

The Hawaiians are of a copper complexion; the men are generally large and well formed, with long black hair, which seldom curls. The women are smaller, and far from being so well formed as the men; yet they possess a good degree of gracefulness. As a general thing, the men wear no beard.—Some are seen with naked hair, either colored with lime, as is often the case, or perhaps natural, resulting from a union of races. The chiefs seem to form a distinct class, on account of their size and stature. But this difference can only be attributed, I believe, to the life which they lead. I observed the beauty of their teeth and the smallness of their feet. Almost all the chiefs and old men appeared to me to have conformed to the an-

cient custom which required men and women to knock out one or two of the front teeth on the death of a father, a mother, a friend, or a chief. I saw but very few cases of deformity; this however, has been remarked of all savage nations. Free in their conduct and in their dress, they are not exposed to those accidents which sometimes in civilized nations are followed with such fearful consequences for infants.

In disposition the natives are mild, timid, cheerful, acute, and observing. They are generally much given to laughter. When we were lying at anchor at Kealakeakua, the noise which they made around the ship reminded me of the tumults which I have often heard in the South American forests when all the trees were covered with a host of macaws and parrots; yet they seemed more grave and less loquacious when I visited them on shore.

I remarked that a happy change has been wrought in the character of this people.—Cook represents them as very adroit thieves, and he speaks of the many precautions, almost always useless, which he was obliged to take in order to protect from their covetousness the articles which might be stolen. We were informed, and our own experience confirmed the truth of the information, that no traces of this thievish disposition remain.—Not an article of ours was stolen, and yet the natives had a thousand opportunities of stealing. At the time of our excursion at Kealakeakua, we got wet in landing, and spread our soaked garments upon the sand. When we gathered them up, not an article was missing; yet a hundred natives, men and women, were around us, and there were many things calculated to tempt them. I happened to drop a silver buckle in the sand, without perceiving it, and an Indian who had found it came on a run to bring it to me.

Each family lives in its own house and cultivates its own field of taro; the women share the cares of agriculture with the men, prepare the food of the family, and make cloth for its garments. The men spend the most of their time in fishing and in procuring shells which they dispose of to ships. The people are called out on certain days, to cultivate the lands of the king and chiefs; on those days the canoes are *tabu*, and on the previous evening they are drawn ashore, and the bay is deserted. These employments however, are far from occupying all their time, especially in those islands where civilization has not created new wants. Whenever we went ashore, a crowd of men and women followed us in our excursions, during entire days. The women, as we observed, spend three or four hours a day in playing in the waves. This is almost the only amusement in which I have seen them engage. Formerly the song and the dance caused the hours of leisure to pass pleasantly; but now that these pleasures are forbidden, I know not how this people employ themselves when they have nothing to do I imagine that in a civilized country, one may rigorously abstain from the dance and the song, for visits, conversations, shows, and a thousand subjects of distraction, cause time to pass rapidly; but what would one have these poor savages do, for savages they still are, if those pleasures to which they are habituated are to be prohibited them, before they are put in a condition to invent for themselves others more rational and perhaps less innocent? Besides, the facility with which the missionaries have brought this people to support their influence, although at times a little tyrannical, proves how easy it is to govern them, and how few efforts would be necessary to lead them to the end which they have doubtless proposed.

All the navigators who have visited the Sandwich Islands, have given some account of the religion of the islanders; it would be useless to repeat what they have said. Besides, my object being simply to make known this people such as they are at the present time, and the changes brought about by the contact of civilized nations, I shall content myself by sketching the principal features of their ancient religion. Every thing which inspired them with fear, the islanders imagined to be a god; these were monstrous divinities, to whom they sacrificed human victims on certain occasions, either to render them propitious when commencing a campaign, or when chiefs were sick, to exorcise the god of death. It was often the case also, that numerous victims accompanied the chiefs to the tomb, and these were selected from their most intimate servants.

On Hawaii, Pele, the godess of volcanos, while she constantly threatened the life and property of the natives, received many sacrifices from them. When there was an earthquake, when large pillars of smoke rose above the clouds, when at night columns of flame darting from the sides of the mountain, painted the sky with a blood red color, they then sent victims to Pele, to mitigate her anger; but, alas! the goddess was inexorable. She accomplished by means of her ravages, the work of creation, which a god more powerful than herself had imposed on her. She added a new stratum of lava to those of which this land is formed.

The god of Oahu had also the reputation of being very powerful; he was moreover, a very great eater. The richest offerings of taro and sweet potatos scarcely satisfied him, and always, by means of his priests, his appetite demanded numerous contributions from the harvests of the faithful. This god was also of colossal stature, and much benefit did he derive from it. It once happened that the sun did not appear at Oahu. The men were sad; many of them became fools, and terrible diseases decimated the population. Numerous victims were sacrificed to the god, and during two moons, the whole island lay prostrate before his altars. The king of a great country towards the south, (Tahiti without doubt,) had taken the sun prisoner, thrust him into a very deep cavern, and closed up the entrance with immense blocks of lava. Nor did his precautions end here; he had placed at the entrance as sentinel a bird which uttered a piercing cry whenever he heard the least noise; and at the head of his intrepid warriors he was always ready to rush upon those who should dare attempt the release of the prisoner. But all this did not intimidate the powerful god of Oahu, who had been moved by the groans of his worshipers. He was a very great god. When he went from one island to another, the water reached only to his ankles; and it came up only to his knees, when he went to the country of the south. It was night when he arrived at Tahiti. He advanced so softly that the bird did not hear him, and he strangled him before he could utter a cry; then removing with his powerful hands the blocks which closed up the entrance of the cavern, he seized the sun and hurled him into the air with incredible force. When he was at a certain distance from the shore, he raised a shout, which awoke the king of Tahiti and his warriors; they ran to the cavern, but their astonishment was great when they perceived that the sun had been rescued.—The god of Oahu had hurled him to so great a height that they were never able to take him again. Since that time, the sun has always shone at Oahu.

Each of the gods had his priests, whose wants were abundantly supplied from the altar; their influence was very great, and they often held, it is said, the destinies of chiefs and kings in their hands. Kamehameha took upon himself the whole spiritual authority, being at the same time both conqueror and sovereign pontiff. He well knew the influence which this union of power gave him, and never could the efforts of missionaries, who arrived from the United States a short time before his death, obtain permission from him to aim a single blow at the religious belief of the country. "Your religion," said he, when the subject was introduced, "is perhaps very good for your nation; but the gods of Hawaii are indispensable to the Hawaiian nation. They gave me strength to conquer; they gave me power to reign. I know not your god; why should I forsake mine?" For a savage, Kamehameha was a shrewd politician. He well understood how much influence religion must have over the people which he governed. This power was in his own hands, and he knew that it would pass into the hands of the men who should give to the nation a new god, whose priests they themselves would be; yet he mitigated some of the rigors of the tabu.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

This Institution held its Twenty-second Annual Meeting on Monday evening, May 6, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, P. Perit, Esq, the President, in the Chair.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by J. Spaulding, one of the Secretaries, from which it appears that the receipts of the Society for the year ending the 1st inst, were $23,497; and the expenditures $23,200; exceeding the receipts of the preceding year $4,915, and not including a considerable amount raised by the Secretaries, and expended in the places where raised and for local objects.

The operations of the Society are both foreign and domestic; extending through its Chaplains and Sailor Missionaries, the ministrations of the Gospel to seamen, kind offices to the sick, and the last rites to the dead, in the Islands of the Pacific, China, Brazil, Chile, France, Sweden, and the West Indies; besides acting in concert with numerous auxiliary and local Societies in sustaining Sailors' Homes, Bethels, etc. in this country.

The Society's Home in New York has had within the last year 2,421, and in eight years 27,975 sailor boarders. Some of the results of these labors are seen in the following particulars, viz: that thousands of seamen have signed and kept the temperance pledge; that entire crews go to sea and return home sober men; that intoxicating liquors are not furnished among the stores of the merchant, whaling and fishing vessels as formerly; that comparative order and quiet now prevail in the Sailors' Homes, in the streets, and on the

wharves; that their chests are well replenished; that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been deposited by them in small sums in Savings Banks; that they are manifestly thriving, rising in their profession, and becoming in many instances owners in the craft they navigate, as the mechanic owns his tools; that the discipline of the sea is greatly improved, the men being governed less by brute force and more by moral influence; that numbers of masters, officers, and sailors have been made wise and happy in a hearty reception, and a faithful profession of a spiritual religion; and that having tasted the good word themselves, they are creating and supplying a demand for it on foreign shores.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Trumbull of Valparaiso, Chile, Rev. Walter Colton, and Rev. Messrs. Rogers and Widets.

American Temperance Union.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, was held on Thursday evening, May 8, at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Chancellor Walworth, the President, in the Chair.

The Annual Report, read by Rev. John March, Corresponding Secretary, represented the cause as in a sound and prosperous condition, notwithstanding the apparent defection the last year, in the delusive cholera preventative. The Churches and Ministry have given to it more of their time and influence. The risings and upheavings of society to throw off the burdens and oppressions of a legalized traffic, have been more and more successful.

Maine holds firm to her prohibitory statute and is blessed in it. Vermont has rejected the license system by a popular vote of 20,000 to 12,000. Massachusetts gives no license in any of her counties. Rhode Island none but in four towns. In New York, no legislative action has been had, but a report of a committee of the legislature has been submitted which must ultimately create some definite action. The Sunday traffic is greatly suppressed in New Jersey and Maryland. The Wisconsin law stands firm, and is found to operate to the terror and check of all venders of intoxicating drinks. It is considsidered a model law for all the States.

Father Mathew's visit has been well received, and has awakened some interest in the cause at the South. Temperance organizations are numerous, and in many places effective. The order of the Sons of Temperance are about 300,000. Temperance lecturers are diminishing, but the labors of Messrs. Gough, Kellogg, Jewett, White, and others, have been well appreciated, and very successful. The issues of Journals, Youths' Advocate, Almanacs, Tracts, Books, etc. from the office of the Union, have been somewhat increased. They have been sent to Home and Foreign Missionaries, to California, to the North of Europe, and to many destitute portions of our own country.

The spirit ration is continued in the Navy, but the seamen of merchant ships, whalers, and coasters, are now, as a class, very temperate.

Good progress is making in England. Influential men are more and more impressed with the importance of the cause, as a relief for the poverty and sufferings of the working classes. In Scotland, the three principal religious denominations are earnestly engaged in it. Fifty ministers of the Free church have headed the temperance movement. The King and Queen of Sweden are still patrons of temperance in their kingdom. The Sandwich Islands have suffered from French aggressions and the California excitement, but temperance is there still predominant. Liberia is a perfect temperance Republic. In Canada and Nova Scotia, in several of the West India Islands, at Madras and Bombay, much progress is reported. More united action, more contributions of money, a vastly increased circulation of temperance tracts, is needed to ensure success.

The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Dr. Dowling, W. H. Burleigh, Esq, W. E. Dodge, Esq, T. B. Segur, Esq, and Kahgegagahbowh, or George Copway, of the Ojibway nation. The Indian Family likewise sang several of their songs.

White Jacket: or *The World in a Man-of-War.* By Herman Melville. New York, Harper & Brothers.

In this volume we have *reality* not *romance.* In ninety-three brief chapters, the author paints as many distinct scenes of life on board a man-of-war. There is plenty of incident, but it is made subservient to the very laudable purpose of exhibiting the condition of our navy, its discipline, the treatment of the sailors, etc.

Facts concerning the use of rum and the cat-o'-nine-tails are detailed, which must arrest the attention of the nation. The book should be placed in the hands of every member of Congress. It gives a clearer insight into the abuses prevalent in our navy, and a better conception of the necessary remedies, than any other work within our knowledge. It entitles its author to the warmest thanks of every American interested in the improvement of the condition and elevation of the character of our sailors.—*National Era.*

It appears that Melville, author of Typee and Omoo, has published another work.—That he was not altogether unqualified to speak of "the world in a man-of-war," may may be inferred from the fact that after having taken 'french leave' of several whalers, in the Pacific, he finally shipped as a sailor on board the United States frigate 'United States,' at Honolulu, in 1843, and proceeded to the United States.

Whaling Business.—The town of Provincetown, in Barnstable county, Mass. has now *twenty-five* vessels employed in the whale fisheries, and we have been informed by some of the most enterprising men in that place, that whaling is now considered the most important branch of business there, having outgrown the cod-fishing interests in a great degree. If the business results as successfully hereafter as it has for a few years past, it will add greatly to the wealth of the "City in the Sand."—*Barnstable Patriot.*

Temperance.—The city of Quincy, Illinois, has determined by election, that no license to keep a liquor or beer shop shall be granted in that city. About one-half of the votes were polled—six hundred—of which only forty-five were in favor of the license.

The Seamen's Bethel at Whampoa was dedicated to the public worship of God on the 19th, March, the dedicatory services being attended by about eighty persons, among whom we noticed H. E. Mr. Davis, the American Commissioner, Mr. Forbes the American Vice Consul, and many of the merchants of Canton. The number of ships at Whampoa at the time was very few, and only a portion of them had European crews, which accounts in a measure for the absence of sailors from the audience. The services were opened by reading the scriptures, and singing the following hymn composed by Dr. Bowring for the occasion.

Hear, O Thou benignant Father!
Praise for mercies—prayers for grace!
While with grateful hearts we gather,
Sanctify the gathering place.
Many a thousand leagues divide us
From the lands and homes we love;
But Thy gospel is beside us,
Heaven around, and Thou above.

Humbly here an altar building
To Thy glory—may Thy rays
Beam upon it, gladdening, guilding,
As in Israel's honor'd days.
When their desert path benighted,
Saw the flaming pillar reared:
So may our dark way be lighted,
By Thy Spirit bless'd and cheered!

In the deep we see Thy wonders,
And before these wonders bow;
From the clouds we hear Thy thunders:
Speak, O Lord! in mercy now!
When the darkest storm is low'ring,
When the fiercest whirlwinds rage;
O'er them let the Cross be tow'ring,
Brighter still from age to age.

Father! if Thou deign to bless us,
All our labors will be blest,
Naught shall daunt us—naught distress us;
Thou our righteousness—our rest!
All must yield where Thou presidest;
Thou who rulest sea and land;
All must follow when Thou guidest;
Lord! stretch out Thine helping hand.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. P. Parker, M. D., and the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Legge of Hong Kong. His discourse was based on Mark vi. 34: "And Jesus, when he came out, saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd; and he began to teach them many things." From this text, he deduced the Christian obligation of compassionating the ignorant of our race, and as a consequence the need and propriety of providing means and facilities of instructing them. The services were concluded by Rev. Mr. Cleland giving the benediction.

The floating Bethel which has now been opened for public worship at Whampoa is a commodious structure, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and thirty four feet beam, with a walk four feet wide extending around it. The interior is divided by a cross passage-way six feet wide, into two parts, the chapel and the chaplain's apartments. The former is fifty feet long, and thirteen feet high, lighted by six gothic windows on each side, and has accommodations for seating three hundred auditors. It is a spacious and elegant room. The other and smaller end of the Bethel is divided by a passage lengthwise, and contains six rooms, one of which is a reading-room, soon to be provided with a library and periodicals, a subscription having already been opened for this purpose. The entire expense of the Bethel, including anchors and cable, will not vary far from six thousand dollars, all of which has been collected from foreigners in China, about half of it from the residents, and the residue from the shipping.

The chaplain of the American Seamen's Friend Society, Rev. George Loomis, having drawn up a plan in relation to the Bethel, began to collect subscriptions in December, 1848, and a meeting of subscribers was called in Canton, in May 8th, 1849, at which it was resolved to vest the management of the funds collected for the erection of a Bethel in the hands of trustees.—P. S. Forbes, Esq., was chosen chairman, and John Dent, H. G. Lamson, Joseph Jardine, R. P. Dana, and T. W. L. Macdean, Esqs., with the Seamen's Chaplain, members of the Board of Trustees. W. O. Bokee, Esq. was appointed Secretary to the Board, and N. de St. Croix

Esq. requested to co-operate with Mr. Loomis in carrying out the details. The keel was laid in August 1849, and the vessel floated out of dock February 7th, 1850. We congratulate the foreign community in Canton on the completion of this praise-worthy undertaking, and in noticing it, we cannot close without mentioning the untiring exertions of Mr. Loomis and Captain St. Croix in daily overseeing the thorough execution of the work, and collecting funds from the community and shipping for its completion. —Chinese Repository.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1850.

The Moravians.

Our interest has recently been renewed in regard to this interesting denomination of Christians, from the circumstance of having met one of their clergymen, the Rev. John Augustus Miertsching, of Hernhut, Germany. This gentleman was attached to H. B. M. S. Investigator, bound to the Arctic Ocean, in search after Sir John Franklin.—His appointment was that of "Interpreter." He has for several years been attached to the Moravian Mission, among the Esquimaux Indians on the coast of Labrador. From his knowledge of the Esquimaux language and character, it was reasonably inferred that possibly he might communicate intelligibly with the Indians around Bhering's Straits.—During his brief sojourn among us it was exceedingly pleasant to learn from him, respecting the efforts now making by the Moravians to carry forward their missionary operations in Greenland, South Africa, West Indies, and other parts of the world. The Moravians are the pioneers of modern Protestant missionaries. Their number as a denomination are quite small, but the success of their missionaries has been very great.—The "Church" of the United Brethren numbers only sixty eight congregations, and seventeen thousand communicants, but they are supporting sixty mission stations, where are gathered eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty two communicants, according to the last statistical reports at our disposal.—On a following page will be found an interesting historical sketch of the Moravians.

New Mission in Contemplation.

Late advices from the office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Boston, intimate that the Board contemplate establishing a new mission, at some advantageous position on the Kingsmill, or Caroline group of Islands. Strong's Island is thought by some to be a convenient central position. We have in former volumes of the "Friend" published several communications from visitors at Strong's Island. The last communication was from Captain Jackson. See the February number of our paper for 1849.

The following carefully written paragraphs from a work which has not yet reached this part of the world, may not be uninteresting to our readers. The six previous volumes of the exploring expedition have long been before the public. We are indebted to the politeness of Rev. Mr. Clark for these extracts:

Brief extracts from Mr. Horatio Hale's account of the Micronesians, in volume 7th of the United States Exploring Expedition, on Ethnography and Philology.

"The Micronesians, as a people, do not differ greatly in complexion from their neighbors of Polynesia. Their color varies from a light yellow, in some of the groups, particularly the western, to a reddish brown, which we find more common in the east and south-east. The features are usually high and bold,—the nose straight or aquiline, the cheek-bones projecting, the chin rounded and prominent. The nose is commonly widened at the lower part, as in the Polynesian race, but this is not a universal trait. The hair, which is black, is in some straight, in others curly. The beard is usually scanty, though among the darker tribes it is more abundant, and these have often whiskers and mustachoes. In stature, the natives more often fall below, than exceed the middle height, and they are naturally slender. That which especially characterizes this people is the great elevation of the forehead, and indeed of the whole head, as compared with its breadth. This was general in those whom we saw, and is apparent in nearly all the portraits of natives which have been given by different voyagers."

* * * *

"In character, the Micronesians, at least those of them who belong to the lighter colored tribes, will compare advantageously with any other people, whether savage or civilized. Their most pleasing, and at the same time their most striking trait, is a certain natural kindliness and goodness of heart, to which all their visiters, of every country and character, bear the same testimony.—Wilson at the Pelew Islands, Kotzebue at Rodack, Duperrey and D'Uville, at Ualau, Lutke and Martens at all the western islands, O'Connell and every other visiter at Banabe, Paulding at the Mulgrave group, and our expedition at Makin, have had occasion to remark the sweetness of temper and the absence of any harsh and violent feelings, which characterize the inhabitants. This is especially deserving of note, inasmuch as there is no quality more rare, or about the existence of which skepticism is more justifiable, than that of real benevolence among savages. In this case, however, the strong and decided testimony of so many witnesses can leave no doubt that the natives of the Caroline Islands are, for the most part, a kind, amiable, and gentle race."

* * * *

"There are, however, as before remarked, some exceptions to be made in any general description of this people. The kindness of heart is less apparent in the natives of those small isolated coral islands, where the supply of food is scanty, and where the frequent pressure of actual want sometimes produces in the people a hard and unfeeling disposition. Those tribes, too, among whom a partial intermixture of the Melanesian race shows itself in the features and complexion, will also be found to partake, more or less of the ferocity natural to that race."

* * * *

"They are also, like the Polynesians, a social and enterprising people. A constant communication is kept up among the various groups and islands. They are excellent navigators, governing their courses by the stars with great accuracy."

* * * *

"It will be seen that the character here given is little more than a catalogue of good qualities. Such as it is, however, it is an exact statement of the impressions derived from personal observation, as well as from the accounts of others. There can be no doubt that these natives are a finely endowed race, in whom the moral feelings and the intellect generally predominate over the more violent passions. That there are occasional exceptions, has been before remarked, and some of them will be hereafter noticed."

* * * *

"In treating of the Polynesians, we have had occasion to remark that they had probably attained, before their discovery, to as high a grade of civilization as the circumstances in which they were placed would permit. The same remark may be made concerning the natives of Micronesia, but with this difference, that while the former appear to have arisen from a lower condition to their present state, the latter seem, on the contrary, to have descended from a higher grade, which had been attained in some more favorable situation."

* * * *

"The religion of the Micronesians carries us at once to eastern Asia. It is the worship of the spirits of their ancestors. They are called at the Ladrones, *aniti*, at the Kingsmills, *anti*, at the Mulgraves, *anit* and *annis*, at Banabe, *hani* or *ani*, at Falalou, *hans*, &c. Probably the *yaris*, of Lord North's Island, signifying divinity, is the same word, as the change of *n* to *r* is universal in these dialects. The have neither temples, images, nor sacrifices. Their worship consists only in praying and performing certain ceremonies—among others the offering of a portion of their food to the spirits. It does not appear that a real *tabu* system exists on any of the groups. Voyagers have found words signifying sacred, or forbidden, which they have assimilated with the Polynesian tabu, but they give us no hint of a code of laws and social regulations deriving their validity from a religious sanction. There is certainly nothing of the kind in the Kingsmill group."

Sir John Franklin.—A new brig, named the Lady Franklin, built at Aberdeen, has been purchased by the British government to go in search of Franklin. Mr. Green the aeronaut, has sent nine balloons, with an apparatus for generating gas, and a place for the distribution of slips of printed paper and silk from the balloons while in the air. A trial was made lately, and the balloon drifted first to Chichester, and then turned across the channel, and one of the slips of paper has been sent back from St. Dennis, France. The clairvoyants are still very busy with the case of Franklin, and all report favorably.

Death of the Rev. E. Mudge.

In our list of deaths will be found that of one who was extensively known among American whalemen, sailing out of the port of New Bedford. As a Chaplain he was most indefatigable in his labors for the welfare of seamen, who always referred to him in the most respectful manner as "Father Mudge." For many years he kept for reference, the name of every sailor leaving New Bedford, and carried on an extensive correspondence with their friends, in different parts of the country. It was through age and infirmity that he retired from the chaplaincy, and during the last few years has been residing upon a small farm in Lynn, Mass.

The Sandwich Islands.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, on Sunday evening, May 5th, at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, read an "interesting letter from Rev. E. Bond, a Missionary stationed at Kohala, Island of Hawaii, whose church and all the buildings connected with his mission were blown down by a hurricane not long since." He advocated the collection of a sum sufficient to restore the church.

On Sunday evening, 12th, Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse on the position and importance of the Sandwich Islands as a Missionary station.

☞ Although it may spoil a good story, yet we must correct an error at the close of the article translated from the French, in our present number. It is there asserted that the missionaries from the United States arrived a short time *before* the death of Kamehameha I. The truth is, they arrived a few months *after*, his death. Kamehameha I. died May 8th, 1819. The American missionaries arrived March 30th, 1820.

☞ We would acknowledge our indebtedness to the New York Tribune for the report of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and the American Temperance Union. This paper is among the very best for general and political intelligence, published in the United States. Its foreign correspondence is valuable and extensive.

☞ The Prince Kamehameha, elder brother, and Prince Liholiho, the heir presumptive, Sandwich Islands, attended by Mr. Judd, Plenipotentiary, were presented to Prince Albert at an audience at Buckingham Palace, by Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Princes were afterwards conducted through the Palace, and through the royal stables, by Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Seymour, the Equerry in waiting on Prince Albert.—Late paper.

According to later intelligence, Mr. Judd and the young princes had arrived safely in the U. S. and were visiting in Boston. They may be expected in about two months.

July Thirty-First.—The seventh anniversary of the Restoration of the Hawaiian Flag by Rear Admiral Thomas, took place on the 31st ulto. The day was observed as a National Holiday. The Public offices and stores were closed in Honolulu. In addition to the usual salutes, and other pyrotechnical manifestations of public joy, we understand that M. Paki, a High Chief, gave a sumptuous dinner at his new and beautiful residence, and also that a Levee, in the evening, was given at the Palace; which was quite numerously attended. We regret to learn that His Majesty, was unable to attend through every serious indisposition. The most interesting incident connected with the day we have yet to record, viz: the turning of the King's Spring in Nuuanu, into the new Reservoir.

☞ Dr. Bowring, referred to in the article, "The Seamen's Bethel at Whampoa", as the author of the "Dedication Hymn." is the author also of the oft sung hymn commencing,

"Watchman tell us of the night, &c."

Dr. B. is now H. B. M.'s Consul, at Canton.

Subscription for Professor Webster's Family.—It is stated that the recent calamity that has occurred to this interesting family, has incited their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimonial of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with $500, which has already reached above $20,000.

Look out for the Eclipse.—M. Adams, agent of the French authorities at Tahiti, sent hither to make observations upon the eclipse of August 7th, has addressed a communication to H. H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Relations, from which we make the following quotations:—

"On the 7th of August next, a total Eclipse of the Sun, will be visible, at Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Islands, in general, of which the principal phases, at Honolulu will be:

	H. M. S.	A. M.
Commencing at	8 54 19	"
Total Eclipse,	10 13 8½	"
End of Total Eclipse at	10 19 15½	"
End of the Eclipse,	11 45 52	"

From the commencement, till the total eclipse, the light of the Sun will diminish gradually. At 10 hours, 13 minutes, 8 1-2 seconds, when the last portion of the Solar Disk, will have disappeared, the darkness will become very deep, and will continue for 6 minutes and 7 seconds, after which the Sun's Disk will reappear, and the light will return by degrees, until the end of the Eclipse.

It is difficult to predict what will be the degree of darkness, but every thing conduces to the belief that the darkness will be greater than in a night of full moon. Most probably all the bright stars, will be seen. The planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter, happening to be very close together, during the Eclipse, will be seen to the East of the Sun, towards the horizon.

The total eclipse, spoken of, is one of the strongest of the present age. Generally, in the same place, one is not seen oftener than in a century; and sometimes, even several centuries pass over, before a total eclipse is reproduced.

American Arctic Expedition.—This expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, is reported in the New York Tribune, to have sailed on the 22d day of May. It is composed of the "Advance," 144 tons, and the "Rescue," of 90. Both vessels were put in complete order, principally, by H. Grinnell, Esq., of New York, at an expense of $30,000.

"The staunch vessels and their noble crews leave with the hearty good wishes of all. Lieut. De Haven bears letters to various British officers in the Arctic Seas, among them one from Lady Franklin to her husband. The number of men on the two vessels is 36. The officers are:

Lt. Edwin S. De Haven Commanding.
Passed Midshipman S. P. Griffin, Acting Master.
" " Wm. H. Murdaugh,
" " T. W. Broadhead,
" " R. R. Carter,
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane.
Assistant Surgeon, Benj. Vreeland.
Midshipman, W. S. Lovell.
Boatswain, H. Brooks.

Lieut. De Haven commands on board the Advance, and Passed Midshipman Griffin on the Rescue. Dr. Kane will pay particular attention to matters of Science, Natural History, Temperature, &c., but these investigations are not to interfere in any way with the legitimate purpose of the expedition. Unless they are spoken off the Grand Banks, it is probable that nothing will be heard from them for several months, the only means of communication (by sea) being throush English or Danish whaling ships. Should opportunity offer, letters will be sent overland by traders of the Hudson Bay Co.

Royal Swindling.—King Ferdinand of Naples, with the royal view of replenishing his exhausted Exchequer, issued a proclamation declaring Messina a free port. Those who were simple enough to believe the word of a king, entered the port and stored their commodities; but when they attempted to sell or export them, they were politely informed that his august majesty had changed his royal mind, and would tax every cent's worth of foreign produce in the port. The merchants remonstrated, but in vain; they even asked permission to withdraw ther goods and depart as they had entered, but this was also denied. His majesty would not allow any thing that has entered Messina agreeably to his proclamation to be either withdrawn or sold, without first paying an enormous duty of over one hundred per cent on its value. Among those who have been thus entrapped and swindled, are several merchants of this city, some of whom have paid the duties under protest. We understand that they have represented their case to our Government, and claim its protection against the outrageous proceedings of this royal robber.—*Boston Atlas.*

☞ There is at present residing at Southampton, England, an old man named Wade, the last survivor of Captain Cook's companions in his voyages round the world. He is ninety nine years of age, and is in the possession of all his faculties. He was present at Captain Cook's death, and himself received a spear wound from one of the islanders.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A short chronological statement of some remarkable occurrences and facts, connected ith the History of the Church of the United Brethren, may not be uninteresting to those who are but partially acquainted with the antiquity of its constitution ; the severity of its successful struggles to maintain, amidst the most cruel persecutions, the purity of its faith and worship ; the friendly communication it has maintained for centuries, with the Church of England ; and the countenance given to it by the government of this country, as an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Church of the United Brethren originally descended from the Sclavonian branch of the Greek or Eastern Church, which probably received the gospel through the immediate agency of the Apostles and their cotemporaries. St. Paul mentions his having preached in Illyricum (Romans xv. 19), and that Titus had proceeded for the same purpose into Dalmatia (2 Timothy iv. 10), and both of these were Sclavonian provinces.

The light of truth thus kindled, was not permitted, as in Asiatic Churches, to be quenched in darkness. In the fourth century, Jerome, a native of Strido, an Illyrian city, in order to promote the spread of the christian faith in his native land, translated the Bible into his mother tongue. By the seventh century, the Sclavonian church had increased considerably, and rendered herself remarkable, in the year 680, by refusing to appear at the sixth synod of Constantinople, because her members abjured image worship.

Soon after this period, God was pleased to open the door for the gospel in nearly the whole of the Sclavonian provinces. The Bulgarians were the next who embraced the faith, which, through the Divine blessing on the laborious efforts of Cyrillus and Methodius, two Greek bishops, spread likewise among the neighboring nations. In 861, they entered Moravia, where Suatopluk, the reigning monarch was converted ; and a short time afterwards, Borziwog, Duke of Bohemia, being on a visit to King Suatopluk, heard and received the truth, and was baptized ; and on his return home (accompanied by the pious Bishop Methodius), his Queen, Ludomilla, was won over to the true faith, his people cast away their idol, Korsma, and the gospel spread nearly through the whole of Bohemia. Shortly after his death, a dreadful persecution from the pagan authorities—again brought into power—desolated the infant Bohemian Church. This season of trial, was, however, short, and the gospel light again shone brightly in Bohemia and Moravia. From those countries the beams of sacred truth shone upon Poland, and even upon Muscovy.

But now new trials, much more pregnant with danger, appeared, and lasted for many centuries. The bishops of Rome, jealous of the spreading influence of the Eastern Church, used every means to alienate these nations from the Greek Church, and bring them under their yoke. In 943, the Emperor Otho subdued the Bohemians, and soon after commanded their princes to introduce the Roman liturgy in the Latin tongue.—The Bohemian Church nobly resisted this innovation, and though the princes (from the year 968) adhered to the Roman communion, the clergy resolutely retained the Bible, and performed their church service in the vulgar tongue.

The unwearied efforts of the popish emissaries began, at length, to relax the zeal of the Bohemians for purity of doctrine and worship ; but, in the year 1146, at a most seasonable period, the Waldenses came into Bohemia, and by their fearless testimony, the faithful worshippers were encouraged to reject the tradition of men, and to adhere firmly to the truth which they had received from their godly forefathers. It was not till the year 1361, that the Emperor Charles IV., at the instigation of the Roman Pontiff, commanded the cup of the euchorist to be denied to the laity, and introduced all the corruptions and abuses of the Western Church.—To these innovations however, a large body of the Bohemian christians opposed a resolute resistance, and many upright ministers dispensed the ordinances, according to the will of God, in private dwellings. For these heresies, as they were deemed, they were persecuted without mercy, and almost without intermission ; many were punished with death, more with the spoiling of their goods, and multitudes with imprisonment and exile.

At the end of the fourteenth century, John Huss, professor, and afterwards rector of the university of Prague, began to inveigh boldly against the errors of the Church of Rome. His views of divine truth were enlarged, and his spirit was revived, by the writings of Wickliff, the English Reformer, parts of which he translated into the Bohemian tongue. In 1412, Pope John XXIII. proclaimed pardon of sins to all who would assist him in his wars against the two antipopes and the King of Naples. John Huss strenuously opposed this scandalous measure, and the Bohemians publicly burnt the bulls of the Pontiff and the letters of his prelates.

In consequence of this, Huss was cited, in 1414, to appear before the Council of Constance, by which he was condemned to the flames, as an incorrigible arch heretic. On the road to the stake, he sung psalms and hymns with such cheerfulness, that his enemies confessed that he went to death as if he were going to a wedding feast. Thus this faithful confessor of the gospel finished his course in the flames, July 6th, 1416, and sealed his testimony by martyrdom, in the forty second year of his age. The death of Huss was immediately followed by unparalleled sufferings of his followers ; they were excommunicated, robbed, imprisoned ; many were thrown into the deep shafts of the mines of Kuttenberg ; and many, like their leader, were burnt alive. At length, the oppressed Hussites, in direct opposition to the spirit of the gospel, resolved to defend their faith sword in hand. A bloody war ensued, marked by great cruelties on both sides, but effecting nothing for the cause of truth, as the warlike Hussites at length succombed to the force and cunning of their popish adversaries. The genuine followers of John Huss were confident that God would support His own cause without carnal weapons and about the year 1450, the Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, under its present name, was formed by those who chose rather to suffer as witnesses of the truth, than take up worldly weapons for its defense. By permission of Podiebrad, reigning monarch of Bohemia, they obtained a retreat in the Barony of Lititz, and were joined by many persons of similar religious views from different parts of Bohemia and Moravia.—Here, though pursued by the bitter storm of persecution, often hunted, driven from their dwellings, and cast out into the wilderness, they were anxious to maintain not only the pure doctrines of the gospel but likewise apostolic practice and discipline.

In the year 1660, John Amos Comenius, one of the greatest scholars of the age, considering himself their last bishop, transmitted to Charles II. of England, a History of the Church, with an affecting account of its sufferings, and a dedication (which he called his last will and testament), bequeathing these memorials of his people to the Church of England. This dedication contained the following affectionate appeal :

"We then commend to you, friends, our well-beloved mother, our Church ; take you now the care of her in our room, whatever it shall please God to do unto her, whether to restore her amongst us, or whether she is deceased at home, to raise her to life elsewhere."

The history of this hidden church during the following half century is soon told. The godly remnant left in Bohemia and Moravia carefully sought in secret, to maintain the pure and evangelical doctrine of their Church, and to persevere to read the Bible and many edifying books. These, however, they were obliged to conceal, sometimes even from their nearest relatives. Many are the affecting accounts still extant, of those who were brought out of the house of bondage to the enjoyment of Christian liberty.—They held their assemblies by night, in cellars and hidden places, surrounded by dangers and snares, and thus strengthened each other in the faith of the gospel. Many were the persecutions and tortures they endured, and marvelous were the deliverances they often experienced. Thus it is evident that the Lord always preserved in Bohemia and Moravia a seed of the genuine confessors of the truth. These were a grain of wheat which lay long hidden in the ground apparently dead, but by the restoration of the Brethren's Church, at last sprung up and bore much fruit.

It was in the year 1722, that, fleeing from a renewed persecution in Moravia, a godly remnant of this ancient Church found refuge in the estates of Count Zinzendorf, in Lusatia, where they built an humble village, Herrnhut, which is now the principle settlement of the Brethren's Church. Hither, leaving all earthly possessions behind, they brought the hymns, the ritual, the statutes, the spirit, the blessing, and the promises of their ancient church ; and thus formed, not only in the men who emigrated, but in the sacred deposits they had preserved, the link between the Ancient and the Renewed Brethren's Church. By the continual accession of numbers from their own country and from various parts of the continent, they gradually increased, though not to a large extent, and congregations and societies were afterwards formed in England, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Holland and North America.

Count Zinzendorf, for a time, used all his efforts to induce the Moravian emigrants to unite themselves to the Lutheran Church ; but finding that the Moravian Brethren would rather leave their new asylum than forsake their ancient rule and discipline, he devoted

himself wholly to their service, procured for them the continuation of their episcopal constitution from the only surviving bishops of the Polish branch of the Brethren's Unity, Jablonsky and Sitkovius; and resigning all his worldly honors, was himself consecrated a Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum in 1737.—On this occasion the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Potter) addressed him a letter of congratulation, of which the following is an extract:

"I should be entirely unworthy of that high station in which Divine Providence has placed me, insufficient as I am, were I not to show myself ever ready to use every exertion in my power for the assistance of the universal Church of God, but especially to love and embrace your Church, which is united to us in the closest bonds: inasmuch as, neither intimidated by dangers, nor seduced by the manifold temptations of Satan, you have hitherto, as we have been informed, invariably maintained, together with the pure and primitive faith, the discipline also of the primitive church. I request, in return, the support of your prayers, and that you will salute in my name your brother bishops, as well as the whole christian flock over which God has made you overseer. Farewell."

The genuine possession of the "love of Christ," which had enabled the Brethren to leave all for His sake, was soon manifested in their desire to promote the salvation of the most benighted nations of the heathen world, for which they were ready to undergo the severest privations and hardships, and to sacrifice life itself. When the Moravian refugees at Herrnhut scarcely amounted to six hundred persons—when they had but just found rest from suffering themselves, and were beginning to build a church and habitations, so powerful was this desire to communicate the blessings of the gospel to the heathen, that in eight or nine years they had sent missionaries to Greenland, to the Indians in North and South America, to many of the West India Islands, to Lapland, to Algiers, to Guinea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to Ceylon; and not long after, they commenced missions in Tartary, in the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, in Persia, and in Egypt. Such was their devotedness to the work, that in the first mission they undertook, among the negroes of St. Thomas, one of the West India Islands, upon hearing that no opportunity would be afforded them of intercourse with the slaves, unless their messengers became such themselves, the first missionary determined even to sell himself as a slave, that he might be able to teach the poor Africans the way of deliverance from the captivity of sin and satan. This sacrifice, however, was not eventually required. The success of their labors has been remarkable; the history of their missionary operations is, however, too extensive, if not too well known, to admit of a detailed notice in this sketch.

In 1735, some Brethren visited England on their way to North America, and in the early part of 1738, Peter Bohler formed an intimate acquaintance with several clergymen and students in London and Oxford, to whom his testimony of the free grace of God, in Christ Jesus, was greatly blessed. On the 12th of May, 1738, the first society in connection with the Brethren's Church was established in Fetter Lane, by the advice and under the direction of Bohler, and four years after, those members of the society who felt themselves called to enter into closer fellowship with the Moravian Church, were formed into a regular congregation, by Bishop A. G. Spartenberg. This event took place on the 10th of November 1742, and it was followed by the establishment of similar congregations in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland. The settlement of many families of the Brethren in the British Colonies of North America, soon after their emigration from Moravia, led to several applications to Parliament for protection, and for relief from laws and services contrary to their religious scruples. In 1740, an Act was passed, with the unanimous consent of the Episcopal Bench (22 George II. cap. 30) conceding to the Brethren in England, as well as America, the privileges they sought, and fully acknowledging them as an Ancient Protestant Episcopal Church, which had been countenanced and relieved by the kings of England, his Majesty's predecessors."—The bishop of Worcester, in the debate upon the bill, described them as an "Ancient Episcopal Church which preserved itself from the errors of popery in the most hazardous times, and had on that account undergone great sufferings for the last four centuries." He further observed, "that of all Protestants, they came nearest to the Established Church of this kingdom in their doctrine and constitution; and though the enemy had persecuted them from several quarters, the soundness of their faith, and the purity of their morals, had defended them from any imputation of popery and immorality, neither of which had ever been laid to their charge by their most inveterate persecutors."

Already, in the year 1741, the Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, was founded in London—a distinct feature of the Moravian Church being, that it exists but to serve the Lord, and proclaim his blood bought righteousness and atoning death, wherever He opens a door. And as long as she is faithful to her calling, she will not cease to exist; she may be poor—may be despised—may, like her mother church, be persecuted; but she will not be forsaken or destroyed, but remain a witness church, till the gospel shall have been preached for a witness to all nations, and the Lord shall come again to His church on earth.

In the year 1814, the Christian Guardian gave a concise history of the Moravian Church, in order to excite the sympathies of English Christians towards their missions, then in difficulties through the severe losses sustained in their settlements on the continent of Europe, during the war. In their preface, the editors observe, "We are happy in recording the liberality of a British public, towards those patient servants of Christ, whose work of faith and labor of love, will not be forgotten by their Master."

In the year 1817, an Association was formed by Christians, not in connection with the Moravian Church, for raising funds for helping them to carry on their missionary work, now greatly extended; and ever since that time, its labor of love, showed towards the Lord's name by ministering to his cause, has been increasing; so that for several years, the London Association, in aid of the Brethren's missions, has collected for them from £4000 to £5000 per annum.

To this day the Brethren's Church, widely scattered over the face of the earth, yet closely bound together in unity of spirit, ritual and discipline, is numerically small and inconsiderable. On the continent of Europe she has eighteen congregations; in Great Britain and Ireland, twenty eight; and in North America, twenty two. The number of members, in these sixty eight congregations, is about 17,000.

To this small church is committed a large and (to the Lord be the praise) flourishing missionary work among the Greenlanders, Indians, Esquimaux, Hottentots, and Negroes, occupying, amongst these varied tribes in these different climes, sixty stations, which are served in the gospel by two hundred and sixty missionaries of both sexes, who have sixty one thousand converts under their constant spiritual charge, of whom eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty two are communicants. Thus the number of communicants from among the heathen exceeds the number of the church at home (including even the children of the members.) "This is the Lord's doing, and marvelous in our eyes."

Rats.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his agreeable diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," relates the following capital rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation. We were fitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions; a plank was resting on the sill of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found to our surprise, the one led by the other was blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarters during a three year's cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them on the wharf. How many there are in this world to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

Tunneling the Alps.—The project of digging a railroad tunnel through the Alps, between Chamberry in France and Susa in Sardinia, has been talked of for several years. Now, it would seem, the great undertaking is in a way to be realized. A commissioner of the Piedmontese government has unanimously decided in favor of the project, and an application is about to be made by Parliament for the means of carrying it into execution. The tunnel will be about seven miles in length, nineteen feet high, and twenty-five feet in width—admitting of a double track. The estimated cost is about three millions of dollars. Mount Genevre, which it is thus proposed to penetrate, rises to an elevation of about 10,000 feet. Chevalier Henry Maus, the author or this gigantic scheme, has spent five years of constant study upon the subject.

Seamen's Home in New Orleans.—This truly beneficent undertaking has met with great success. The grounds have been purchased for $8,000; and additional subscriptions of about $12,000 have been made for the erection of the building. The whole amount required is $40,000.

☞ Edward Everett is reported to be engaged on a history of France, for which he has been many years collecting materials.

DONATIONS.

	For Chaplaincy.	For Friend.
Commander of H. B. M. ship Swift,	$6 00	$6 00
Capt. Davis, of the Hampton, -	2 80	
A Friend, - - - - - - -	2 50	
Capt. McKenzie, of the Sutton, -	5 00	
	For Seraphine.	
Mr. Lake, a sovereign, - - - - - - - -		$4 50
Capt. Davis, - - - - - - - - - -		5 00

MARRIED.

In this town, June 26th, by Rev. Lowell Smith, Mr. Henry Guyon, to Miss Angeline T., daughter of Mr. John G. Munn.

In Honolulu, July 1, by the Rev. S C. Damon, Captain Peter L. Lain, of the British brig Warlock, to Miss Maria Kenedy.

In Honolulu, July 31, by Rev. L. Smith, Captain John Meek, to Kaluapapohana.

On board brig Colorado, Feb. 26, off Cape Horn, by Capt. P. J. Baker, Mr. J Henry Gust, of Roxbury, Mass., to Miss Jane Stinsfield, of the same city. The ceremony was performed during a gale of wind; but notwithstanding the unpropitiousness of the elements, it is said to have been a very happy occasion, in which all on board participated.

DIED.

In Honolulu, July 31, Captain Joseph Carter, keeper of the Mansion House, and for many years a resident of the Sandwich Islands.

At sea, on the 13th of February last, on board the ship Memnon, near the Cape of Good Hope, Edward Spring, M. D., aged 42 years, son of Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., of New York. He was on his return passage from California via Canton, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His body was interred at the island of St. Helena

At Lynn, Mass., on the 9th of May, suddenly, Rev. Enoch Mudge, of the Methodist E. Church, the first native Methodist clergyman in New England, and for several years pastor of the Seamen's Church in New Bedford.

In Honolulu, on the 18th of July, Keaka, wife of Mr. John Norton.

On board the ship Cachalot, June 23d, on her voyage from Panama to Honolulu, Mr. Henry Crooks, of Columbus, Ga., aged 45 years. His disease was the Panama fever.

In this town, on the 23d inst., Fanny Maria, infant daughter of Mr. Henry L. Sheldon.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

June 24. Br bk Eliza Archer, Cobb, 338 tons, 17 ds fm San F.
" Br bg Giraffe, Robinson, 260, 20 days do.
" Am sp Akbar, Worth, 642, 15 do.
" H.B.M. bk Enterprise, Collinson, 460, fm Plymouth.
27. Br bg Portenia, Milatovich, 221, 53 ds fm Sydney.
" Am sh Leonore, Chase, 370, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
June 29—Am shp Flavius, Rogers, 296 tons, 65 ds fm Hong K.
29 Fr corv Bayonnaise, Graviere, 24 gs, 57 ds fm Macao, sailed for Tahiti July 4.
July 1—Am shp Canton, Packerd, 415 ts, 15 ds fm Monterey.
1 H B M discovery bark Investigator, McClure, 162 ds fm Plymouth.
1 Am shp Hannibal, Willis, 644 ts, 16 ds fm San Fran.
1 Br sch Marys, Hall, fm off Honolulu.
1 Am shp Samuel Russell, Low, 976 ts 14 ds "
2 Am shp Alkmaar, Barry, 400 ts, 20 ds fm "
2 Am bg Eagle, Davis, 142 to, 16 ds fm "
3 Am sch Roe, Swasey. 161 ts, fm Lahaina
3 H B M sch Cockatrice, - —— fm Mazatlan.
4 Br bk Cacique, McFarlane, 141 ts, 21 ds fm San Fran.
4 Am shp Sutton, Mackenzie, 350 ts, 14 ds fm "
5 Br sch Try Again, ——— fr British Col.
July 5—Br sch Rose, Corwin, 37 tons, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
6 Am bk Croton, Crocker, 311, 14 "
6 Am sch Chile, Homer, 413, 126 ds fm Boston.
8 Ch shp General Friere, Peterson, 250, 54 ds fm Valpso.
8 Am shp Richard Cobden, Barrell, 644, 18 ds fm San F.
9 Am bg Cameo, Stephens, 226, 17 ds fm San Francisco
10 Br sch Marys, Brown, 61, fm sea.
10 Am bk Lydia Ann, Smith, 200, 44 ds fm Valparaiso.
11 Br brg Maid of Julpha, Rich, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
12 Am shp Senator, Coffin, 12 ds fm San Fran.
July 12—Dan sh Woden, Bendicen, 233 tons, 13 ds fm San Fr.
13 Haw sch Mary Ann, Berrill, 139, 17 ds fm San Fran.
16 Br sh Balmoral, Pryde, 356, 13 do
16 Fr sh Cachalot, Le Grand, 369, 41 ds fm Panama.
16 Br sch Chas Wilson, Neal, 54, 42 ds fm Ang.
18 Am sh Aquetnel, Davis, 329, 16 ds fm San Fran.
18 Br bk Josephine, Smith do
18 Br sch Adventure, Webster, 102, fm Kauai.
July 19—Br bk Josephine, Smith, 310 tons, 16 ds fm San Fran.
19 Br sch Lady Leigh, White, 118, 16 "
23 Rus bk Froja, Granberg, 414, 17 ds fr Sitka.
23 Br bk Whitby, Stewart, 437, 30 ds fm San Francisco.
25 Haw sch Starling, Tallibut, 73, 17 "
26 Am bk Nautilus, ——, 15 ds "
26 Dan bga Helene, ——, 58 ds fr Talcahuano, with Flour to order.

Cleared.

June 20. Am sch Anglona, Cook, Lahaina.
21. Am sch Hamilton, Peterson, Calcutta.
22. Am bk Jennett, Ward, Hong Kong.
25. Am bk W. H. Shailer, Gardner, Manilla.
" Am sch Cyguet, Holmes, Hong Kong.
June 26. Am sh Reindeer, Lord, Hong Kong.
28—Am sch Penelope, Irving, San Francisco.
30 H B M bk Enterprise, sailed for Arctic.
July 1—Am shp Canton, Packerd.
2 Am shp Hannibal, Willis, Calcutta.
2 Br bk Brazil Packet, Main, fr N Zealand.
3 Br bg Portena, Milatovick, San Francisco.
3 Am shp Flavius, Rogers, "
4 H B M bk Investigator, sailed for Arctic.
5 Am shp Akbar, Worth, Hong Kong.
5 Am sch Roe, Swasey, San Francisco.
July 5—Am bg Eagle, Davis, Lahaina.
5 Br sch Marys, Hall, San Francisco.
6 Br bk Elizabeth Archer, Cobb, Sydney
8 Am shp Leonore, Chase, Sydney.
11 Am bk Lydia Anne, Smith, San Fran.
12 Am bk Sutton, Mackenzie, Sydney.
July 13—Am sh Richard Cobden, Barrell, for Calcutta.
16 Am sh Samuel Russell, Low, Hong Kong.
16 Am sh Alkmaar, Barry, Batavia.
17 Br bg Cameo, Stevens, Sydney.
July 18—Br shp Balmoral, Pryde, Sydney.
19 Dan sh Wodan, Bendiscen, Hong Kong.
19 Am sch Curlew, Treadway, Lahaina.
20 Fr shp Cachalot, for San Francisco, without clearan.
20 Br bg Maid of Julpha, Robinson, Sydney.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

June 20—Am shp Hopewell, Joyce, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
20 Am sch Mary and Emma, Myrick, 14 ds do
25 Am sch Anglona, Cook, fm Honolulu.
29 Am sch John Allyne, Wilson, 17 ds fm Monterey.
29 Am shp Rose, Coleman, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
July 7—Haw bk Don Quixote, West, fm Honolulu.
14 Am sch Astoria, Chapman, 13 ds fm San Diego.

Cleared.

June 22—Am bg Robert Bruce, Dockendorff, San Francisco.
22 Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, do
24 Br sch Josephine, Clinton, do
27 Am shp Hopewell, Joyce, Sydney.
July 1—Am sch Honolulu, Horton, San Francisco.
1 Am bg Brothers, Walden, do
1 Am sch Arwayma, Latham, do
1 Am bk J A Jesuran, Soule, do
2 Am sch Roe, Swasey. do
3 Am sch Maria, Hobron, do
3 Emeline, Howard, do
July 6—Am sch Two Brothers, Newcomb, San Francisco.
11 Br sch Sea Gull, Gordon, San Fran via Honolulu.
13 Am sch Odd Fellow Reed, do
15 Am sch Mary and Emma, Myrick, San Fran.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Curlew fm San Francisco, W S Holden, M Griffin, S H Roberts, H O Gorham.

Per ship Samuel Russell fm San Francisco, A J Cartwright, W B Rice, G Harris, I C Stein, Mr Corwin, Mrs Corwin, W A Keeler, G Suyton, H Miller, Mrs Miller

Per brig Eagle fm San Francisco, J E Alsop A Seybert.

Per sch Rose fm San Francisco, L J Corwin.

Per ship R Cobden fm San Francisco, Mrs Blossom.

Per Cachelot fm Panama, J B M Crooks, Mrs Crooks, Capt. B Sequine, La. W A Newsom, Ala E C Harris, Ten.

Per Woden fm San Francisco, M Prichet

Per Maid of Julpha fm San Francisco, Frederick J Porter, Frederick Ogden.

Per Marys Mrs Lovlock, J Rider, Samuel Clarkson, Henry Wright, Benjamin Wymack, G Smith, C F Stewart, J Johnson, J Macyat, M Risley, G McRavy, J Stanbury.

Per Balmoral fm San Francisco, Dr F Montague, Mrs Montague, J Henderson.

Per Starling fm San Francisco, Paul Chaffargear, P. Champ, J. Medeaill, A. Harrod, Thomas, an Afrian, Mrs. M. Pommard, M. Schroeder, J. B. De Fiennes.

New Book.

For sale at the POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
and at the CHAPLAIN'S STUDY.
THE WHALE AND HIS CAPTORS,
By Rev. H. T. Cheever—Price $1 25.

To Seamen and Strangers.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

JUST RECEIVED—BINGHAM'S Sandwich Islands—being "a residence of twenty one years in the Sandwich Islands, or the civil, religious, and political history of those Islands."—Third Edition, revised and corrected. Embellished with engravings. Price $2.50 and $3.00. It is a sufficient recommendation of this work that it has passed through three editions of 2000 copies each, since its first publication in 1847.

For sale at the counting room of this paper, and also at the Chaplain's study. jy26-11-3m

The Market House Regulations and Prices, Rarotonga.

No charge for water, except the fee to the natives the Captain may engage, to fill the casks.

Market House Prices.

Potatoes	$1 per brl,	Taro	$1 per brl,
Oranges	1 "	Yams	1 1-2 "
Chesnuts	75c "	Pine apples	1 "
Lemons	1 "	Papoa	" 75c "
Old cocoa nuts	10 $1	Green cocoa nuts	20 do
Bananas	3 bunches $1	Dried banana	10 bundles $1
Pumpkins	$3 1-2 100	Fowls	4 $1
Turkeys	1 each	Small	75c
Ducks	1 "	Small	75c
Hogs 6c per lb		Fishing net	25c per fathom
Iron wood $4 per boat		Other wood	$3 per boat
Native cloth $1	3 fathoms	Yellow do	$1 a piece
Bonnets $1 each		Hats 25c	to $1 each
Mats 50c a fathom		Double width	1 dala a do
Iron poles 10 $1			

Regulations.

I. The appointed Sales Man is to arrange all trade with the Captain, and the Captain to pay him his fee in cloth or cash as he may agree on.

II. Should the Captain wish to engage natives to take his supplies to the boat; $1 a day is the charge for each man.

III. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to take off trade to ships, to be sold on board. Boats may be engaged to take off supplies bought on shore. Charge, $5 the first day and $3 each day after.

IV. No boat or canoe from shore shall be allowed to go off to ships when making the land, except the one appointed by the authorities.

V. It is requested that no Captain secretly engage, or take away on board his vessel, any natives from the shore. Any Captain wishing to engage natives for a cruise, are requested to make arrangements, before proper witnesses on shore, with any willing to go. A contrary procedure will be reported to the nearest Consul, of the nation to which the ship belongs.

VI. It is requested, that on the desertion of a man from a vessel, the Captain give immediate information to the Chiefs of the Station, and that the vessel do not leave the Island until the deserter be apprehended. That for every deserter delivered by the natives to the Captain two pieces of cloth to be paid, one to the Chief of the station, and another to the parties who secured his apprehension.

VII. That in case the deserter be not found until after the vessel has left the island, when apprehended, he shall become a prisoner and be employed in public work, until he leave the island.

VIII. That, in any case considered necessary for a Captain to leave a man on shore, the sum of $30 be paid for each individual so left. tf

The Friend, sent Abroad.

Any person, paying the annual subscription price of the Friend ($2,00) in advance, can have the paper sent to China, Sydney, Tahiti, San Francisco, or over land, via Panama, to the United States or England According to the U. S. Post Office laws, newspapers sent from the office of publication, the postage may be paid by the person to whom the paper is addressed, but otherwise the postage must be pre-paid.

☞ If we have been correctly informed, there is not that irregularity about letters and papers going to the United States, that there is about their conveyance hence. tf

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - -	$2,00
Two copies per annum, - - - - - -	3,00
Five copies per annum, - - - - - -	6,00
Ten copies per annum. - - - - - -	10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1850. No. 9

CONTENTS.

OF THE FRIEND, SEPTEMBER 1, 1850.

Visit of the Bonite,	65
Note by the Editor	66
Cheap vs dear Spirits,	67
An Editor in Trouble,	67
Polynesia,	68
Agricultural Convention	68
Shipwreck,	68
A new Era in India,	69
"Lines to Du Petit Thouar,"	69
Treaty between the U. S. and Hawaiian Islands,	70
Marine News, &c., &c.	72

Visit of the French Sloop-of-war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. VIII.

The tabu—tabu either permanent, or temporary—object of the tabu—declared by the priests—its operation on the people—on the women—penalty of breaking the tabu lessened by Kamehameha—the system abolished in the reign of Rihoriho—arrival of Catholic Missionaries—their success in making proselytes—sent to California—measures taken by the French government to protect Catholic missionaries—Mr. Walch arrives—ordered to depart—refuses to obey—persecution of the Hawaiian Catholics—reply of the King, when spoken to on the subject—spread of the Presbyterian religion over the islands—conversion of the natives declared to be almost entirely nominal—general meeting of the mission—Lahaina—printing offices—newspapers,—Hawaiian books chiefly on religious subjects—reason for not publishing books of history—mistake of the missionaries—the course which should have been pursued.

The *tabu*, which I have often mentioned, was a prohibition, sometimes religious, sometimes civil, of the use of certain things.—They were even forbidden to touch, or look at them. Tabu was either temporary, or permanent. The permanent or sacred tabu was inherent in the thing declared tabu.—Thus, the person of the king and of the priests, the house of the king, the place where he bathed, the temples, the offerings made to the gods, and the royal sepulchres were always tabu. By degrees the priests and chiefs extended the tabu and made a speculation of it. Certain kinds of feathers and of fishes became tabu to the people: only the king and principal chiefs could wear those feathers and eat those fishes. The infraction of the permanent tabu was almost always punished with death: very severe corporal punishment was inflicted upon those who violated the temporal tabu.

The priests sometimes pronounced a general tabu upon the whole country, sometimes on a village, and sometimes, upon a single house. Now one thing was interdicted by the tabu; and then, another. In certain cases, the tabu forbade the lighting of kukui-nut torches, the eating of fish and of cocoa-nuts, fishing, going out of the houses, &c. In other cases, it was a means of appropriating to the exclusive use of the priests and chiefs an article which had become rare. And often, the sole object of it was to exhibit the power of the priests to the minds of the people, by making them experience it, even in their own houses. The tabu then may be considered as a means, employed by the most powerful, to impose their will upon the most feeble. From the chiefs it descended to the other classes; the men had made a thousand things tabu to the women, among which things were cocoa-nuts, certain kinds of fish, and bananas: neither were they permitted to stop in the apartment where the men took their food.

Kamehameha, as I have stated, diminished the severity of the penalty for breaking the tabu; but it was not till the reign of Rihoriho, that the tabu was entirely abolished.—The women especially, and the people experienced the benefits of this religious reform, which must be ascribed to the influence exerted by the American missionaries upon the minds of the chiefs. Yet a cry of horror arose in all the islands, when the high priest proclaimed the tabu abolished: but this people, so mild and so easily governed, very soon forgot their wooden gods; they destroyed the idols to which they had so long sacrificed human victims, and, following the example of the chiefs, they prostrated themselves in crowds before the altars of the new religion. The regent, Kaahumanu, was one of the first to embrace Christianity, and she gave all her influence to the efforts put forth by the missionaries to establish and spread the Christian religion.

A little later, in 1827 I believe, two Catholic missionaries, Messrs. Bachelot and Short, arrived at Honolulu; they established themselves there at first without opposition, and, as all the inhabitants testify, their public and private conduct was always exemplary. Mild, affable, humble, devoting themselves without ambition and without selfishness to their work of regeneration, they soon made a great number of proselytes. Then the Protestant missionaries began to believe that the competition of the Catholic missionaries would become dangerous, and they took measures to arrest it. One day in 1832, the two missionaries were dragged from their residence by order of Kaahumanu, put on board a Hawaiian vessel, and, after a month's voyage during which they suffered the greatest privations, they were landed on the coast of California, forty miles from any habitation, without food, without water, and without arms to defend themselves against the wild beasts.

The French government were never, I think, made acquainted with this affair, which demanded, perhaps, its intervention. These meek and peaceful men were doubtless unwilling to draw the severity of our government upon this country. They might also, without sufficient reason, have believed that after the revolution of July, two poor, persecuted missionaries would not be believed. If such was their belief, they were in an error, and the protection of France would certainly not have been withheld from them, if the matter had come to the knowledge of the government; they will find evidence of this in the measures which will doubtless be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar acts.* The present is not a period of religious persecutions. I have been assured that the order for the embarkation [of the two Catholic priests] and the arrangements which accompanied it were written entirely by the hand of a missionary known at Honolulu. I can hardly believe, notwithstanding, that in the nineteenth century, men belonging to a free and enlightened nation could resolve to give such an example of persecution and intolerance. Messrs. Bachelot and Short are still in California, as I have been informed.

The alarm felt in Honolulu on the arrival of the Bonite was from the fear that she had come to demand satisfaction for this injustice. Mr. Walch, an Irish Catholic missionary had arrived, a few days before and received a verbal order to depart immediately; but, in accordance with the advice of the English consul, he had refused to obey unless he should receive a written order. This order was to be sent him the day that we arrived; but the presence of the Bonite, doubtless, produced a change in the intentions of Kinau. The order was not sent, and sixteen days after, at the time of our departure, Mr. Walch had not only not received it, but there had been nothing more said to him about leaving. As an English sloop-of-war, the Acteon, arrived at Honolulu the day that we sailed, it is not probable that Mr. Walch will experience any further molestation. But the proselytes made by the two Catholic missionaries were cruelly persecuted. All who would not abjure the Catholic faith were cast into prison and sentenced to the basest labors.—Some of them are still groaning in dungeons.

When mention was made to the king of the violence enacted against the Catholic missionaries, he replied that this act had taken place under the regency of Kaahumanu, that he had nothing at all to do with it, and that, consequently, he could not be held responsible. He furthermore added that he was aware of the fact that almost all the wars which had disquieted the states of Europe,

* Since this account was written, the French government have sent a frigate to the Sandwich Islands; the commandant of this ship has taken evidence, upon the spot, of this scandalous abuse of power, and there is every reason to believe that for the future, the character of French and of Catholic will not be a cause of oppression in these islands.

were occasioned by the co-existence of two rival religions. The Presbyterian religion having first been taught on the Sandwich Islands, another religion, he said, could not be admitted; and it was only in this way that he could preserve tranquility among his people: one religion was abundantly sufficient for 100, or 150,000 inhabitants. Kauikeaouli, in speaking thus, gave evidence of great wisdom; and moreover, of a knowledge of history which I should not have suspected. I cordially approve of the principle advocated by the king; but those who taught him so fine a sentiment should have added that in the United States there is a greater variety of religious opinions perhaps than in any other country; that the Catholics are not persecuted there; and that the nation is not, on account of religion, desolated with civil war; that intolerence is the primary cause of disorders; and that in violating the individual liberty of the Catholic missionaries, and in banishing them by an arbitary act, Kaahumanu perpetrated a deed of hateful intolerence.

At the present time, the Presbyterian religion is spread over all the Sandwich Islands, that is, the natives, on the sabbath, attend religious worship in the churches of the Presbyterian missionaries; but unfortunately, with very few exceptions, this conversion is almost always entirely nominal. Indeed, the natives are not yet in a condition to understand their new religion; moreover, it is presented to them under an aspect too severe and mystical. In all places at a distance from the residence of the missionaries, the islanders have preserved, if not the barbarous customs of their old religion, at least their absurd superstitions. The work is then only commenced; but the force of circumstances, in spite of the system pursued by the missionaries, will work out for this people those moral and physical improvements, which a better management would have secured much sooner.

The missionaries of the different Islands assemble every year at Honolulu; a schooner which belongs to the mission goes for them to their different places of residence. This is a sort of annual council where each one reports the results of his labors during the year, and where they concert measures for the future. All the Missionaries of the Sandwich Islands are Americans, as all those of the Society Islands are English. It is by a kind of tacit agreement that the clergy of these two nations have divided the spiritual domination, and I am almost ready to add, the temporal also, of the Islands of the Pacific.

Lahaina on the Island of Maui may be considered as the capital of the mission. It is there that the missionaries have their principal establishment and their high school, a sort of nursery where are trained the monitors who are to assist the missionaries in their labors.

There is a printing office at Lahaina and two at Honolulu, one of which belongs to the mission and the other, to the editor of a newspaper published in English and called *The Sandwich Island Gazette*. The Gazette is a weekly paper, edited by an American, and opposed to the missionaries. The *Ke Kumu* (flambeau, professor) a newspaper published in Hawaiian by the missionaries, contains nothing but the notices of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and extracts from religious works. I observed that among the very great number of books printed in Hawaiian, very few had reference to the progress of industry, or of science: all, with the exception of a few elementary works of arithmetic and geography, were on religious subjects, such as commentaries on the Bible, catechisms for the use of the natives, or hymn books. I do not, by any means, deny the utility of these works, nor their indispensable necessity even; but I can give no reason why the missionaries, always so zealous and persevering in their religious duties, have altogether neglected to impart to the Islanders any notions of industry, of the mechanic arts, of manufactures, and of agriculture; notions, without which, the natives can derive no advantage from civilization. I testified my surprise that I had not found any knowledge of history among the chiefs, and the answer was made that in reading the history of other nations, the natives would only learn too soon to be corrupt and perverse; that it would be better, for civilization to enter the country by a purer medium, and that those who had charge of the mission would know when it would be a suitable time to make known to the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands the history of the nations of the old world, taking care to prune off every thing having a tendency to awaken polluting ideas in the readers. In the mean time, this people coming in daily contact with runaway sailors and with vagrants, and who see, with but very few exceptions, only the refuse of society, are becoming contaminated by this ruinous intercourse without being able to oppose to the evil the natural defence which is found in the occupations of industry and in a more enlarged and liberal education.

The best means of rendering the new religion dear to this people would have been to demonstrate to them that their present condition could only be improved by the change: but they have experienced, even to this day only the privations and the sternness of the religion which has been imposed upon them. It has subjected them to a life to which they were not accustomed; it demands a large part of the time which they are able to devote to labor; it forbids their engaging in the sports and amusements to which they were attached; and as an offset, it offers them nothing but purely metaphysical advantages which they can neither appreciate nor conceive of.

Moreover, this people, which early navigators represented as so happy in their nakedness, seemed to us to be miserable under the rags with which civilization has covered them. What then has been gained by the change? When Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands he found the inhabitants cheerful and happy. Their enjoyment was material, it is true; with mental pleasures they were unacquainted. Living with scarcely the least reference to the future, they were not even conscious of their dignity as men.

They have been deprived of their sensual enjoyments, and mental pleasures have not been furnished for them. I know that civilization always commences in this way, and that it must destroy barbarism in order to create upon its ruins. But has all been done that ought to be done? Has the path, pointed out by reason, humanity, and even by the interests of religion, been pursued?—Surely not; and where it has not, the natives will be found to regret their ancient customs and to undervalue the benefits of civilization. It was not requisite that they should hear the mystic language of the Bible; their minds were not sufficiently mature to comprehend these sublime truths. It was enough for them to learn the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, those simple and pure doctrines which they could easily understand. It was necessary to put forth efforts for the physical well-being of the people, to enjoy speedily the fruits of that civilization which has been brought to them. The missionaries would have been able to use their unlimited influence in order to do away those despotic institutions which give up the fortunes of the natives to the caprice of a chief, and to replace them by wise and liberal laws. How could the citizens of a free people suffer such abuses to exist? Were they afraid of going too far and of compromising their influence? They have, forsooth, managed this people as they pleased. They have taken from them their costume, their habits and religion.—They have seen the high priest himself proclaiming the weakness of the gods and, at their word, applying the torch to those temples and idols by which he governed the people; and they have been afraid to meddle with the absurd laws which were enacted in times of despotism and barbarism; in times, however, when the caprice and cupidity of the chiefs being necessarily limited, those laws were far less oppressive than at present! Verily the system pursued in the Sandwich Islands cannot be too severely condemned, when the consequences are considered.

In fine, although the property of the citizen should be made inviolable; although just bounds should be placed to the despotism of the chiefs, yet, at the same time, the development of commerce, of industry, and of agriculture ought to be patronized in every possible way; and to accomplish this foreigners ought to be invited in and encouraged. To throw obstacle upon obstacle in the way of their establishment in the country, as has been done, was not sound policy.

But, the objection will be made, *it is foreigners that have corrupted the native population.* I admit it, and that was the first effect that the contact of civilization ought to produce. It was an inevitable evil; but the only possible remedy should have been applied, and in the very cause of the evil the remedy was to be found. You should either have left this savage people as you found them and withdrawn from them; or else you should have drawn them away from the pernicious influence of the only European society known to them; and the settlement in the country of industrious foreigners, merchants, agriculturists, &c., could only bring about this result. Is it to be believed that savages can take examples in morals from the sailors of whale ships?

Note by the Editor.—We have heard the remark that "notes and corrections" should have accompanied these translations. It has not escaped our observation that M. Adolph Barrot evinces but a limited knowledge of facts, in many of his statements, but so much having already been written upon the Sandwich Islands, we have preferred to leave our readers to consult the numerous books and publications relating to the points treated upon in these successive articles.

M. Barrot takes occasion to censure the American Missionaries upon one point in this number that we think might as well have been passed over, by one who omits no occasion wherein he may extol the Catholic Missionaries, "mild, affable, humble, devoting "themselves without ambition and without "selfishness to their work of regeneration."

The point we refer to is that of not printing more books in the Hawaiian language, upon "the progress of industry or science," and a less number upon "religious subjects "such as commentaries on the Bible, cate-"chisms for the use of the natives, and "hymn books." Whether the American Missionaries have been particularly censurable in this respect, we leave our readers to infer by perusing the following catalogue of publications issued from the American Mission Press previous to 1845 :

Elementary Lessons.	First Teacher for children.
Decalogue and Lord's Prayer.	Tract on Astronomy.
Scripture Doctrines.	Maps of Sacred Geography.
Thoughts of the Chiefs.	Sixteen Sermons.
Sermon on the Mount.	Tract of Lying.
Hawaiian Hymns.	Attributes of God.
First book for Children.	First book for teaching Eng.
Universal Geography.	Moral Science
New Testament.	Key to Colburn.
Fowle's Child's Arithmetic.	Heavenly Manna.
Animals of the earth.	Hymns for children.
Catechism on Genesis	Hawaiian History.
Geometry for children.	Colburn's Algebra.
Tract on Marriage.	Anatomy.
Sacred Geography.	Scripture lessons.
Geographical questions.	Mathematics. Geometry, Trigonometry. Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation.
Bible class book.	
Colburn's arithmetic.	
History of beasts.	Tract on Intemperance.
Lama Hawaii, newspaper.	Bible class book, vol ii.
Hawaiian almanac.	" " vol iii.
Vocabulary.	Keith's study of the globes.
Compend of Ancient History.	Volume of Sermons.
Union questions.	Sandwich Islands Laws.
Colburn's Sequel.	English and Hawaiian lessons
History of Beasts for children	Keith on the prophecies.
Hawaiian Teacher.	Dying testimony of christians and infidels.
Child's Teacher.	
Daily food	Bailey's Algebra.
Jawaiian Grammar.	Reading book for schools.
First reading book for children.	Messenger, semi-monthly
Tract on the Sabbath.	History of the S I in Eng.
Maps of U. Geography.	Hawaiian Bible.
Scripture chronology & hist.	Child's book on the soul.
Hymns revised and enlarged.	Natural Theology.
Hymns with tunes.	Nonanona, newspaper.
Linear Drawing.	Articles of faith and covenant.
Little Philosopher.	Church History.
Eng and Hawaiian Grammar.	Moral Philosophy.
Tract on Popery	Pilgrim's Progress.

We regret our inability to place beside this catalogue the list of publications issued from the Catholic Press. We have never met with but two or three small publications, printed at that Press, and they were *most strictly confined to the peculiar tenets of the Romish Church.*

We think if the Hawaiians had been left to derive their knowledge of "industry and "science," "history and the world," from the publications of the Catholic Press, it would have been far less than it is at present.

FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

Cheap vs. Dear Spirits.

We occasionally meet with persons, who claim for themselves the most cordial good wishes for public morals and temperance, yet assert that it makes no difference whether spirits are cheap or dear, in regard to the amount of drunkenness. Their argument is, make spirits cheap, and those who drink will not care so much about them, besides when spirits are held at a high price, in consequence of high duties, it holds out a great temptation to smugglers. Our readers are aware of the forcible attempts which were made by the French, one year since, to compel the Hawaiian Government to diminish the duty on French Brandy. Had that attempt been successful, it is our honest belief it would have done immense injury to the numerous seamen visiting this port.

The following extract is taken from a private letter which we have recently received from the Rev. E. E. Adams, American Seamen's Chaplain, at Havre, in France :

"I am safe in saying that a third of the sailors now in port have been intoxicated this week. Wherever I go, I meet men lying on floors, in the streets, in the forecastles, perfectly helpless and senseless ; but brandy is so CHEAP and the temptations are so abundant, that although many make the most solemn resolutions and take pledges, yet they go with the pledge in their pocket to the dram shop. The last month we had four hundred sailors, and they were generally very steady, and my visits among them produced an effect so visible that the captains and consul gave me united testimony of their gratitude and interest. But it is often up-hill work. They swear at me—play cards in the midst of my evening meetings, walk up and down the room with their thumbs at their noses, and saying, 'go preach to the captains.' This does not last long, for I am sure to preach them down, and then they are ashamed and beg my pardon."

If the state of things is any better in Honolulu, I am confident we owe it, in part, at least, to the high price of intoxicating drinks and the heavy penalties imposed upon the publicans unless they keep within the strict letter of the law, which is very explicit, in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors to natives, and the closing of their shops at night. The simple truth is, unless King Alcohol is fettered and handcuffed by stringent police regulations and wholesome laws, there is no peace in the community where His Rebel Majesty exerts an influence. Only contemplate the hubbub that was recently produced in the town of Adelaide, South Australia, because an humble editor presumed to inform his readers that a wealthy person had "unhappily fell into habits of intemperance" and in consequence died.

An Editor in Trouble.

In glancing over a file of the daily "South Australian Register," published at Adelaide, a flourishing town in one of the British colonies of New Holland, our attention has been arrested by notices of a powerful combination of rum sellers, rum drinkers, and other friends of Old Alcohol, to crush the "Register," or make the Editor *mum* as regards the effects of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Stevens, the publisher of the Register, (daily) and Observer, (weekly) appears to have acquired great influence throughout the colony, and his papers to have a very extensive circulation. "The front of his offending" appears to be this—in the month of February last died in Adelaide, a person who had acquired considerable influence, and a large fortune, by his mercantile and mining enterprizes. His funeral was attended by an immense crowd of the people of Adelaide. In preparing an obituary notice, the editor refers in most laudatory language to the superior "mercantile qualifications," "the sound education," and other desirable traits of character possessed by the deceased, rendering him a favorite among the colonists. He was comparatively a young man in the prime of life, but had unquestionably fallen a victim to intemperance. To which failing the editor thus alludes :

"The large and sudden accumulation of property, however, proved a snare, and the deceased unhappily fell into habits of intemperance, which beclouded the latter portion of his life, and undermining a fine natural constitution, "brought down his strength in his journey and shortened his days." It is consolatory, however, to know, that in his last moments he was able to express contrition, and his sorrowing friends have hope in his death."

For writing this paragraph, a portion of the colonists have vowed vengeance. The subject is exciting much interest in parts of the colony away from Adelaide. Public meetings have been called, and "the people" declare that the editor of the Register shall not be crushed, although the venders of strong drink declare that they will no longer advertise in the columns of the Register or Observer. In our humble opinion, the character of Mr. Stephens' papers would be decidedly improved by this withdrawal of "rum notices."

While all due respect should be paid to the feelings of surviving friends, in noticing the deaths of those who have unquestionably shortened their lives in consequence of their intemperate habits, yet we can well conceive that there may be instances where an editor ought not to keep silence, but for the good of the living, for the welfare of the young, the truth should be told. It seems strange, that editors, ministers, physicians, moralists, and every body else, may talk, and write about the causes of death, with this exception, if a person dies through intemperance, *not a word must be said or written !* Kill a man with a knife, shoot him with a gun, strangle him with a hair, hang him with a rope, let him die of hunger, poison, thirst, or cold, let him kill himself, be killed by another, or die a natural death, or fall by any of the nine hundred and ninety nine ills that afflict mankind, it is proper to publish long

and detailed accounts, but if the rum sellers' poisons despatch a fellow mortal, it is highly improper to say a word, or write a sentence. Oh, no, let brandy slay its thousands, and even its tens of thousands, not a word must be uttered, no note of warning be sounded. At such times, the rum-seller and his abettors, are remarkably tender of the feelings of the friends of the deceased drunkard! Pity they were not equally sensitive while pursuing a traffic that has filled the world with lamentation, wrung the widow's heart with grief, and left the orphan a beggar!

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1850.

POLYNESIA.

Strong's Island.—Capt. Calott, commanding "Hobeoricok," 67 days from Strong's Island informs us that he came nearly direct, and that 60 days would be about an average passage form thence to Honolulu. He estimates the population at 1,500 natives, and reports 4 foreigners living there, and thinks a Missionary would be well received and protected by the King. He thinks that the passage hence, to Strong's Island would not exceed 15 days. The Island is fertile and mountanous, and about 60 miles in circumference. The population is now decreasing, through the prevalence of colds, consumption and other diseases.

Ascension Island.—Capt. Hull of the Romulus, visited this Island, last Spring, and reports, that from information that might be relied upon, a Missionary would be well received and protected by the Chiefs. There are about 150 foreigners residing upon the Island. Ships can be well supplied with yams, hogs, and fowls, at low prices. Ascension Island is about 5° to the Eastward of Strong's.

Catherine's Island.—The Pacific News reports "The ship William Melville arrived late, from Lancaster, Van Dieman's Land. On the voyage she touched at Catherine's Island, (one of Patterson's group) the 13th May, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of fresh water, and the natives decoyed the crew to the bush, and murdered two men, passengers, Mr. Francis Lecoy and Daniel McQueeny, of Lancaster. The other four men who were ashore escaped by swimming off to the vessel, as the natives had captured the boat and hauled it ashore. We should not wonder if John Bull will yet give these savages a severe chastisement for this outrage."

Marquesas Islands.—It was lately reported that the French Authorities had abandoned the group, and removed their moveable property to Tahiti. Only an old Padre remaining. According to more recent intelligence, we learn that "the Republic of France has established a Botany Bay for the safe keeping of her criminals. The law fixes the Marquesas Islands as the place of punishment,—providing that the punishment for political offences hitherto punished by death, shall be the detention in a fortified enclosure sufficiently large for agricultural labor, though such as to subject the prisoners still to police regulation."

The Evening Picayune.—This is the sixth daily paper now issued in San Francisco. Like the other dailies published there, it presents a remarkably neat typographical page. It is a most striking fact that in the short space of less than one year six daily papers should be started and sustained in a city, where the streets are, as yet, unpaved, and the side-walks unlaid. The Picayune is published by Guihon & Co., and edited by P. A. Brinsmade, Esq. May success crown the most sanguine expectations of both publishers and editor. We can, at this remote distance, perceive but one drawback upon the enterprise, which is that the publishers propose issuing "The Sunday Morning Review." To edit, publish, sell and distribute a Sunday paper appears to be so flagrant a violation of the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," that we are by no means inclined to wish the publishers and editor success in this part of their enterprise. Before embarking funds in the publication of a Sunday paper, even in a pecuniary point of view, we think it would be well 'to count the cost.' 'Thus saith the Lord, *take heed to yourselves, that ye bear no burden on the Sabbath day.*' If editing and publishing a newspaper on the Sabbath is not *burdensome*, it is vastly different from the same description of labor on a week day.

Agricultural Convention.

We most sincerely regret that the narrow space which our small sheet affords for topics of this nature will not allow us to make a full report of the proceedings of the Convention. The Sessions were held on four successive days, at Maunakilika. On the evening of the first day, a large audience assembled at the Chapel, to listen to the opening address of Judge Lee, which was eloquently delivered, and prepared with care. A copy was requested for the press, and appeared in the Polynesian of August 17th.—No sooner had his tones ceased, amid manifestations of decided applause, than H. H. M. Minister of Foreign Relations, Mr. Wyllie, commenced speaking upon the same general topic, to the manifest delight and instruction of the audience. The speaker exhibited most interesting results of his Antiquarian researches into the annals of the Hawaiian Nation. His address was also requested for the press and has appeared in the Polynesian.

We availed onrselves of the privilege of attending most of the meetings of the Convention. Many of the discussions were able and instructive. It was interesting to hear men speak upon agricultural prospects of the Islands, who were not strangers to daily manual labor. The planters and farmers of the Islands are laboring and practical men. Committees were appointed to report on various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, and kindred topics, at the next annual meeting, in August 1851;—when we believe there will be an exhibition that will do honor to the Islands.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

President, Wm. L. Lee.

Vice President, Benjamin Pitman, G. S Kenway, *Hawaii;* L. L. Torbert, *Maui;* S. G. Dwight, *Molokai;* Stephen Reynolds, *Oahu;* Godfrey Rhodes, *Kauai.*

Treasurer; S. N. Castle.

Corresponding Secretary, E. P. Bond.

Recording Secretary, R. H. Bowlin, Esq.

Executive Committee, R. W. Wood, Chairman; J. F. B. Marshall, Wesley Newcomb, E. O. Hall, G. A. Lathrop.

In a few weeks will be published the 1st Report of the Proceedings of the "Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society."

The first beneficial results of the Convention, we would mention, is an effort about to be made by the planters to introduce laborers from China.

France.—Our Correspondent at Havre, under date of April 29, writes as follows:—

"France is quiet, although, there are forbodings of some serious change. I do not apprehend any thing. The country is committed to Republicanism, and in spite of a strong monarchical feeling on the part of merchants and such like, there is an extreme democratic tendency on the part of most literary men. The worst thing in France is the spirit of persecution. It is difficult to distribute tracts and Bibles, *legally*, without being encountered by some ignorant major or bigotted priest. Yet the cause of true piety advances and there is a large demand for Evangelical preaching, and France is blest with some of the most eloquent protestant preachers of the day. We will hope that she may become as enlightened and free as her position requires and her privileges demand."

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The brig Frolic, of Boston, E. H. Faucon, master, from China, the 16th of June, was totally lost on a reef, about sixty miles above Fort Ross, on the night of the 26th ult. Six of the crew were lost in the vessel. The remainder landed about 5 or 6 miles from the reef, saving nothing but what they stood in. The captain and officers with three men

rqached Fort Ross in one of the boats, on the 31st. The rest of the crew are travelling down by land, as one of the boats proved to be very leaky, and the men perferred the land route. The reef on which the Frolic struck appeared to extend WNW and ESE, some two miles in extent and the eastern end of it a mile or two from the shore, which had the appearance of a light point with rocky islets fronting it. Below the point the land tended to the eastward. The Frolic struck the reef stern on, in eight fathoms water, and filled immediately. At the time the reef was first seen, the Frolic was steering ESE and the reef bore N. The wind very light from N to NNE. The Frolic was immediately hauled to SWW; but although she had steerage way, with the wind on her quarter, which was very light, and the swell setting to the SE, she was swept up by a strong tide, or current. Capt. F. reached this place yesterday. The Frolic was judged to be 50 or 60 miles from the nearest land at the time the reef was discovered. The Frolic was bound to this port with a valuable cargo of Chinese goods. The loss is estimated to be about $150,000.—[Alta California, Aug. 4.

The Case of Professor Webster.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice Shaw delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* John W. Webster, overruling each and every point raised by defendant's counsel, in support of their motion for a writ of error in said case, and deciding that all matters connected with the trial of the prisoner, had been conducted according to the prescribed forms of law, in relation to capital trials.—[Eve. Picayune.

New Caledonia Islands, S. Pacific.—A March No. of the Adelaide Observer, reports as follows:—

"More atrocities have been lately committed by the natives of New Caledonia and the neighbouring islands. At Effoo, a place about two miles distant from Bunkett, the following men belonging to boats employed in collecting sandal-wood were killed, in December last:—Mr. William Jordan, first mate, of Berwick-on-Tweed; John Allen, of Liverpool; Frederick Gardener, of London; John Burrows, of Glasgow; and Edward Ward, of Bristol, seamen.

"All the crew of the *Mary* cutter were killed in and near Balade harbor. On arrival there from Sydney, Captain Robey, of the *Mary*, sent a boat with Robert Hall, an American, and a native of Rotumah, to procure water. On getting up the river they were attacked by natives and killed. After this, two natives came on board the *Mary*, under pretence of selling fish, the cook went down in the hold to bring up some yams to exchange for the fish, and the captain's attention having been drawn to the fish in the canoe belonging to the natives, they split his head with a tomahawk; they then killed the cook as he was coming out of the hold. The only man now left alive on board the *Mary* was a Rotumah man, whom the natives would not eat, because of a disease in his eyes which rendered him almost blind.

"They cooked the bodies of the captain and crew ashore, and ate them; after which they burned the vessel to the water's edge. This is the statement of the Rotumah man, who managed to make his escape from the cannibals to Yengin, and who related the facts to Mr. Miller, who now takes up the narrative in person, and who writes from Mr. Fitzgerald's beche-le-mer establishment at the north end of New Caledonia, the members of which had since been driven away or massacred. The French Mission establishment at Yengin or Balade had shared the same fate.

A new Era in India.—We would acknowledge a file of the Friend of India, and from it are gratified to make the following extract:—

"The Act for the Establishment of Liberty of Conscience, became the law of the land on the 11th of April 1850, a day which will be memorable in the annals of British India as the 5th of December, 1829, when the rite of Suttee was abolished, and, for the first time in twenty centuries "the Ganges flowed unblooded to the sea."—Henceforward every man throughout India will be at liberty to profess whatever creed his conscience may incline him to without being reduced to beggary through the instrumentality of the Courts of justice. The inestimable value of this boon will be at once seen by a reference to the law of the land as it previously stood, and which is thus expounded by Sir William Macnaughten:—"Whatever property the individual, previously to his conversion, was possessed and seised of, will devolve on his nearest of kin who profess the Hindoo religion." It was impossible that so monstrous a violation of the first principles of religious liberty, could continue to be tolerated under the enlightened government of Britain, in the middle of the Nineteenth century; and the wonder is, not that it has been abolished now, but that it was not abolished before. One of the effects of this new law will be to remove all penalties from the profession of Christanity, and it is possible that when the profession of that creed becomes *safe*, it may also become more common."

Whaling Intelligence.—The Evening Picayune reports, whale ship Lafayette, Smith, of New Bedford, was lost on the Island of Albamare, Gallipagos Islands, 35 months out, 600 bbls sperm oil; she went ashore in the night; the captain was running in to come to an anchor when she struck a rock and became a total loss. The whale ship Golconda of New Bedford took the captain and mate with part of the crew; two boats crew had left the ship and nothing was known of them; bark Dryade, Fish, of N. Bedford, from Talcahuana on a cruise, clean; ship Lafayette of Warren, R. I. 400 bbls sperm oil on a cruise; ship Sharon of Fair Haven, 1000 bbls oil, on a cruise; Callao, Susson, of N. Bedford, 200 bbls sperm oil 8 months out; bark John A. Robb, Wimpeny, of Fair Haven, 4 months out, 100 bbls sperm oil, at anchor at Charles Island; Oregon, Wimpeny, of Fair Haven, 12 months out 400 bbls sperm oil. The steamer West Point sailed from San Carlos May 24, for this port via Panama.

DONATIONS.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Gold Dust by a Friend,	$10 00	
Master, officers and crew of the Romulus,		$20 00

POET'S CORNER.

For the Friend.

LINES TO DU PETIT THOUAR.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

All hail, Du Petit Thouar! Thy name
Stands foremost in the host
Of chivalry's bright roll of fame,
Thy country's pride and boast!

True to thy knighthood's stainless vow,
Thou the protector art,—
Oh proud and happy destiny!
Of gentle woman's heart.

Who but the brave Du Petit Thouar—
What land but thine own France,
For Ta'iti's hapless queen would care,
Or break for her a lance?

The meteor flag of colors three,
Waves gaily o'er thy head;
O'er Bruat too, and D'Aubigny,
Who it to glory led.

Mauritius first beheld thy fame,*
Thou pink of chivalry,—
But jealous Britain's merchant ships
Bade thee retreat full speedily.

Tahiti's isle next saw thy might,
And conscious of their doom,
Religion, peace, and truth, and right,
All wept to see thee come.

But what to thee are truth and right,
Or woman's falling tear?
Thy high career, thy glory bright,
From these no check need fear.

The Queen Pomare wept in vain,
Alas! she could no more;
And a new glory gilds the name
Of famed Du Petit Thouar.

The dames of France for this high deed
Their smiles upon thee shower'd,
And, surely in sarcastic mood,
Presented thee a sword!

But rest not here adventurous chief,
Marquesan hills are fair,
And helpless are their feeble tribes;
Haste with thy squadron there.

"I came and conquered"—thus mays't thou†
Thy brief despatches write:
Like his of old thy victories are,
Like his thy glories bright.

But not alone thy glorious name,
Though high above compare;
For Bruat bold, and D'Aubigny
Thy well earned fame must share.

Both dear alike to France and fame
These honor'd names we see,
One laurel twines them with thine own
In bright triumvire.

Haapape, and Harna too‡
Witness'd their fame in war;
And lighting on their dazzling swords,
New glories came from Faaa.

What though victory scorned to crown
Their banners with success;
Heroes before have beaten been,
Nor is their glory less.

Hail! honored three; in earth's wide bounds,
Wher'er fair woman lives,
A halo your bright names surrounds
That deathless glory gives.

---

* At the Mauritius the gallant Admiral, in his high zeal for the honor of France, was riding the high horse till his arrogant pretensions met with a sudden and effectual check in the spirited conduct of some British East Indiamen, and he thought it advisable to quit the harbor to save himself the disgrace being driven out.

† "Veni, vidi, vici," wrote the illustrious Roman.

‡ Haapape, better known as Point Venus Harna or Mahaena, and Faaa; three places where the invincible warriors of France met with a severe repulse from the poor, undisciplined Tahitians. These reverses, however, were more than counterbalanced by the glories of Mogadore. Vide Gov. Bruat's proclamation.

TREATY.

KAMEHAMEHA III., King of the Hawaiian Islands, to all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, that whereas a treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between our Kingdom and the United States of North America, was concluded and signed by our and their Plenipotentiaries, in the city of Washington, on the 20th day of December, 1849, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and His MAJESTY the KING of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, for which purpose they have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, James Jackson Jarves, accredited as His special commissioner to the Government of the United States; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, His heirs and His successors.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.

No duty of customs, or other impost, shall be charged upon any goods, the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands do hereby engage, that the subjects or citizens of any other state shall not enjoy any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also, at the same time, be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other contracting parties gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible, of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE 3. All articles the produce and manufacture of either country which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, and thence coming, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other; and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported or re-exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported or re-exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other; and all goods and articles, of whatever description, not being of the produce or manufacture of the United States, which can be legally imported into the Sandwich Islands, shall, when so imported in vessels of the United States, pay no other or higher duties, imposts or charges, than shall be payable upon the like goods, and articles, when imported in the vessels of the most favored foreign nation other than the nation of which the said goods and articles are the produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE 4. No duties of tonnage, harbor, light houses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands, if laden, or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE 5. It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another situated in the states of either contracting party, such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

ARTICLE 6. Steam vessels of the United States which may be employed by the Government of the said states, in the carrying of their public mails across the Pacific Ocean, or from one port in that ocean to another, shall have free access to the ports of the Sandwich Islands, with the privilege of stopping therein to refit, to refresh, to land passengers and their baggage, and for the transaction of any business pertaining to the public mail service of the United States, and shall be subject in such ports to no duties of tonnage, harbor, light houses, quarantine, or other similar duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination.

ARTICLE 7. The whaleships of the United States shall have access to the ports of Hilo, Kealakekua and Hanalei, in the Sandwich Islands, for the purposes of refitment and refreshment, as well as to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, which only are ports of entry for all merchant vessels, and in all the above named ports, they shall be permitted to trade or barter their supplies or goods, excepting spirituous liquors, to the amount of two hundred dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, without paying any charge for tonnage or harbor dues of any description, or any duties or imposts whatever upon the goods or articles so traded or bartered. They shall also be permitted, with the like exemption from all charges for tonnage and harbor dues, further to trade or barter, with the same exemption as to spirituous liquors, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, for each vessel, paying upon the additional goods, and articles so traded and bartered, no other or higher duties, than are payable on like goods and articles, when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favored foreign nation. They shall also be permitted to pass from port to port of the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of procuring refreshments but they shall not discharge their seamen or land their passengers in the said Islands, except at Lahaina and Honolulu, and, in all the ports named in this article, the whaleships of the United States shall enjoy in all respects whatsoever, all the rights, privileges and immunities, which are enjoyed by, or shall be granted to, the whaleships of the most favored foreign nation. The like privilege of frequenting the three ports of the Sandwich Islands, above named in this article, not being ports of entry for merchant vessels, is also guaranteed to all the public armed vessels of the United States. But nothing in this article shall be construed as authorizing any vessel of the United States, having on board any disease usually regarded as requiring quarantine, to enter, during the continuance of such disease on board, any port of the Sandwich Islands, other than Lahaina or Honolulu.

ARTICLE 8. The contracting parties engage, in regard to the personal privileges that the citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy in the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and the subjects of His said Majesty in the United States of America, that they shall have free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the states of the two high contracting parties, subject to the same precautions of police which are practiced towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations. They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal property of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest hindrance or obstacle; and their heirs or representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato; and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the heirs and representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. The citizens or subjects of the contracting parties shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretence whatever, any taxes or impositions, other or greater than those which, are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations in the respective states of the high contracting parties. They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land or by sea; from forced loans, and from every extraordinary contribution not general and by law established. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for the purposes of commerce or residence, shall

be respected. No arbitrary search of, or visit to their houses, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of the books, papers or accounts of their trade, shall be made; but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal; and each of the two contracting parties engages that the citizens or subjects of the other residing in their respective states, shall enjoy their property and personal security, in as full and ample manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Article 9. The citizens and subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall be free in the states of the other to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor or agent, nor shall the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported into, or to be exported from the states and dominions of the two contracting parties; save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the states and dominions of the contracting parties. But nothing contained in this or any other article of the present treaty shall be construed to authorize the sale of spirituous liquors to the natives of the Sandwich Islands farther than such sale may be allowed by the Hawaiian laws.

Article 10. Each of the two contracting parties may have, in the ports of the other, consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers with those of the most favored nation; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be subject to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are subject in the same place. The said consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall in writing demand the said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessel to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever. The agents, owners or masters of vessels on account of whom the deserters have been apprehended, upon requisition of the local authorities shall be required to take or send away such deserters from the states and dominions of the contracting parties, or give such security for their good conduct as the law may require. But if not sent back nor reclaimed within six months from the day of their arrest, or if all the expenses of such imprisonment are not defrayed by the party causing such arrest and imprisonment, they shall be set at liberty and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserters should be found to have committed any crime or offence, their surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which their case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article 11. It is agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of both the contracting parties, in the countries of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief. But nothing contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with the exclusive right of the Hawaiian Government to regulate for itself the schools which it may establish or support within its jurisdiction.

Article 12. If any ships of war or other vessels be wrecked on the coasts of the states or territories of either of the contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored with the least possible delay to the proprietors, upon being claimed by them, or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the American or Hawaiian consul, or vice consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, vice consul, proprietors or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage and expenses of quarantine which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless entered for consumption; it being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

Article 13. The vessels of either of the two contracting parties which may be forced by stress of weather or other cause into one of the ports of the other, shall be exempt from all duties of port or navigation paid for the benefit of the state, if the motives which led to their seeking refuge be real and evident, and if no cargo be discharged or taken on board, save such as may relate to the subsistence of the crew, or be necessary for the repair of the vessels, and if they do not stay in port beyond the time necessary, keeping in view the cause which led to their seeking refuge.

Article 14. The contracting parties mutually agree to surrender, upon official requisition, to the authorities of each, all persons who, being charged with the crimes of murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall be found within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments, shall have authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Article 15. So soon as steam or other mail packets under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, the contracting parties agree to receive at the post offices of those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post office of either country; charging thereupon the regular postal rates as established by law in the territories of either party receiving said mailable matter, in addition to the original postage of the office whence the mail was sent. Mails for the United States, shall be made up at regular intervals at the Hawaiian post office, and despatched to ports of the United States, the postmasters at which ports shall open the same, and forward the enclosed matter as directed, crediting the Hawaiian Government with their postages as established by law and stamped upon each manuscript or printed sheet.

All mailable matter destined for the Hawaiian Islands shall be received at the several post offices in the United States and forwarded to San Francisco or other ports on the Pacific coast of the United States, whence the postmasters shall despatch it by the regular mail packets to Honolulu, the Hawaiian Government agreeing on their part to receive and collect for and credit the post office department of the United States with the United States rates charged thereupon. It shall be optional to prepay postage on letters in either country, but postage on printed sheets and newspapers shall in all cases be prepaid. The respective post office departments of the contracting parties shall, in their accounts, which are to be adjusted annually, be credited with all dead letters returned.

Article 16. The present treaty shall be in force from the date of the exchange of the ratifications for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the said contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent term.

Any citizen or subject of either party infringing the articles of this treaty shall be

held responsible for the same and the harmony and good correspondence between the two governments shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

Article 17. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, by and with the advice of His Privy Council of State, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Honolulu within eighteen months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same in triplicate, and have thereto affixed their seals. Done at Washington, in the English language, the twentieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

[Seal.] JOHN M. CLAYTON.
[Seal.] JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

And whereas We have carefully examined all the points and articles thereof, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council of State, We have confirmed and ratified the foregoing treaty, and We do confirm and ratify the same, in the most effectual manner, promising on Our faith and word as King, for us and Our successors, to fulfil and observe it, faithfully and scrupulously in all its clauses.

In faith of which We have signed this ratification with Our own hand, and have affixed thereto the geat seal of Our Kingdom.

Given at Our palace of Honolulu, this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the twenty-fifth of Our reign.

[Seal.] KAMEHAMEHA.

Keoni Ana.

By the King and the Premier.

R. C. WYLLIE,
Minister of Foreign Relations.

Exchange of Ratifications.

We, the undersigned, Robert Crichton Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and Charles Bunker, Consul of the United States, for Lahaina, having been authorized by our respective Governments to exchange the Ratifications of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between His Hawaiian Majesty and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine, certify:

That we have, this day, met for that purpose, and after comparing the said Ratifications each with the other, and both with the original of said Treaty, have effected the exchange accordingly.

In witness whereof, we have signed this certificate, at Honolulu, this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty, and have thereunto affixed our respective Seals.

[L. S.] R. C. WYLLIE.
[L. S.] CHARLES BUNKER.

A Fire occurred in Montreal on the 22d June, by which two hundred and seven buildings were destroyed, some of which had been recently erected and were of a superior description. The loss of property is estimated at $1,200,000, of which $95,000 worth was insured. One woman lost her life, and several children were burned.

STANGER'S AID FUND.

By a Friend,	$11 50
" "	10 00
" Lady,	5 00
	$26 50
Expended,	17 50
Balance,	9 00

Note.—The Chaplain will be always ready to exhibit the state of the fund, and mode of expenditure, or to receive suggestions, from donors respecting the manner in which they may wish their donations appropriated.

RECEIPTS FOR SERAPHINE.

The Chaplain would report as follows in regard to the purchase of a new Seraphine for the Chapel.

Cost,		$200 00
Received from sale of the old Seraphine,	$50 00	
Collection at Chapel,	47 88	
Acknowledged in Friend, Aug. 1,	9 50	
H. Sea,	10 00	
R. W Wood,	5 00	
J. Lewis,	2 50	
J. B	2 00	
Dr. Newcomb,	5 00	
Captain Mauche,	2 00	133 88
Amount to be raised,		$66 12

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived,

July 27—Haw schr Caroline, Cole, 105 tons fm San Fran.
27 Br brigan Black Dog, Hill, 141 tons, 15 days do.
30 Am ship C Cooper, Cutts, 677 tons, 11 do.
Aug 1—Br bk Brightman, Cowley, 384 tons, 70 ds fm Sydney.
1 " sch Una, Stuart, 135 tons, 21 ds fm Fort Victoria.
1 " Eclair, Peppercorn, 30 tons, 56 ds fm Auckland.
1 Am bg Saltillo, Smith, 162 tons, 14 ds fm San Fran.
1 Brigan Mary and Ellen, Brown, 188 tons, 11 do.
1 Br schr Ellen Cooney, 39 tons, 14 do.
1 " bk Cowlitz, Weynton, 381 tons, 21 ds Fort Victoria
Aug. 5—Am. bk Philomena, Jewett, 470 tons, 150 days from Portland.
6—Am. ship Hampden, Whiting, 646 tons, 16 days from San Francisco.
9—Nor bg Nicolai Nicolaison, Fjefer, 167, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
Aug. 12.—Am sp Chandler Price, Taber, 441 tons, fm Sea of Anadir, 3500 bbls wh, 220 sp.
13 Am sp Natchez, Duryee, 523 ts, 11 ds fm San Fran.
13 Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, 397 ts, 13 ds do
14 Am sp Tobacco Plant, Browne, fm Fejee Islands.
14 Br sp Amazon, Vincent, 380 tons, 60 ds fm Hong K.
15 Am bk Sea Breeze, Newell, 311 ts, 12 ds fm San Fran
15 Fr sp Albatross, Luco, 360 tons, 16 ds do
15 Am sp Sartelle, Pierce, 416 ts, 17 ds do
15 Am sp Romulus. Hull, 22 mos, 10 bbls sp, 3200 wh, 45000 lbs bone.
15 Am sp Frances Henrietta, Clough, 23 mos, 400 sp, 2900 wh 17,000 lbs bone.
Aug. 17.—Rus brig Baikal, Klinkoffstrom, 190 tons, 24 days from Codjak.
17.—Am. bk Carlo Mauran, Tillinghast, 506 tons, 17 days from San Francisco.
21.—Am. sch Dart, Porter, 147 tons, 42 ds fm Shanghae.
21.—Br. bk Frances, Marr, 216 tons, 22 ds fm San Fran.
21.—Br. bk Auriga, Harries fm San Francisco.
22.—Br. brig Corsair, Hubertson, 42 ds fm Shanghae.
Aug 23—Am shp Sea, Spring, 807 tons, 14 ds fm San Francisco, sailed on the 24th, without clearance.
24—Br bk Swallow, Seagrove, 343 ts, 20 ds fm San Fran.
24—Br bk Glencoe, Sillwell, 214ts, 15 ds fm do
26—Am sch Spartacus, Harris, 92 ts, 14 do do
26—Am sch Pedemonte, Stiles, 163, 14 do do
25—Am shp Hobomock, Calott, fm Strong's Is, 650 bls sp
27—Chi shp Gen Friere, Peterson, 250 ts 6 ds fm sea.
28—Br bk Helen S Page, Church, 271 ts, 13 ds San Fran.
30—Am shp Washington, Cole, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
30—Haw bk Don Quixote, West, fm Lahaina.

Cleared.

July 25—Haw schr Mary Ann Barrell, for San Fran.
25 Am ship Senator, Coffin, for Calcutta.
25 Br schr Adventure, Webster, San Fran.
26 Br ship Aquetnet, Davis, Sydney.
26 Br schr Lady Leigh, White, Hobartown.
30 Br bk Cacique, M'Farlane, Hobartown.
30 Br brig Warlock, Lean, Hong Kong.
Aug. 1 Br bark Whitby, Stuart, Hong Kong
2 Am brig Mary Ellen, Brown, Hong Kong.
Aug 10.—Nor bg Nicolai Nicolaison, Fjefer, Hong Kong.
10 Br sch Ellen, Cooney, Auckland.
10 Am sh Chas Cooper, Cutts, Canton.
14 Br sch Una, Stuart, Fort Victoria.
15 Am bk Nautilus, Foote, Hong Kong.
Aug. 17.—Am brig Juno, Byram, for Lahaina.
19.—Br. bk Brightman, Cowley, San Francisco.
19.—Am. sh Hampden, Whiting, Calcutta.
19.—Am. sh Tobacco Plant, Browne, San Francisco.
20.—Br. bk Josephine, Smith, Sydney.
21.—Am. wh sh Chandler Price, Taber, N. Bedford.
21.—Chi sh Gen. Friere, Peterson, Valparaiso.
Aug 23—Am wh shp Frances Henrietta, Clough, for N Bedford
23—Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, San Francisco.
23—Am bk Carlos Mauran, Tillinghast, China.
26—Am shp Sartelle, Pierce, Calcutta.
26—Am shp Natchez, Duryee, Shanghae.
27—Br bk Glencoe, Sillwell, Auckland.
28—Fr sh Albatros, Luco, without clearance.
29—Dan bg Helene, Mahneke, Valparaiso.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

July 18—Am bk Montgomery, Myers, 20 ds fm Hushine.
23 " sch Curlew, Treadway, fm Honolulu.
25 Haw sch Caroline, Cole 14 ds fm San Fran.
July 27—Br bk Cornwall, Dawson, 12 ds fm San Fran.
29 Am shp Ben Rush, Swan, 8 1-2 mos, 150 bbls sp.
31 Am shp Mariner, Coffin, 12 do 170 do
Aug 9—Romulus, Hull, 22 mos, 10 bbls sp, 3200 wh. 45,000 lbs bone.
9 Am shp Frances Henrietta, Clough, 23 mos, 400 bbls sp, 2900 wh, 17,000 lbs bone.

Cleared.

July 20—Am schr Anglona, Cook San Fran.
20 " " Julius Pringle, Buchannan, do.
23 " " John Allyne, Willson, do.
24 " bk Montgomery, Myers, do.
25 " brig Muta, Rich, do.
26 Haw schr Caroline, Cole, Honolulu.
July 28—Haw sch John, Santos Waspes, San Fran.
Aug. 5—Am bk Philomena, Jewett, for San Francisco.
6—Am brig Saltillo, Smith, Manilla.
6—Br. bk Augustus. Cooke, San Francisco.
Aug 3—Am bg Almira, Codd, do
3 Fawn Bradbury, do
3 Br bk Cornwall, Dawson, Shanghai.
7 Am sch Astoria, Chapman, San Fran.
12 Am bg Eagle, Davis, do
12 Am shp Mariner, Coffin, cruise.
15 Frances Henrietta, Clough, Honolulu and home.
15 Romulus, Hull, do
15 Rose, Coleman, San Fran.

Memoranda.

☞ The Br sch Mary has been sold and registered und the Hawaiian Flag, and name changed to the "Snake."

By the ship Tobacco Plant.—On the 6th of April, 1850, the ship Hercules, of Newbedford, 33 mos out, with 250 bbls sp; and the Br bk favorite, of London, 14 mos, 50 bbls; went on shore in a typhoon at Apolo, Pearl harbor, total wrecks. Also a missionary schooner lay high and dry on the reef. June 17th, spoke the ship Phœnix. of Nantucket, 22 mos out, 350 bbls, in lat 1 50 S, long. 169 43 W.

June 29, lat 16 04 S, long 176 E, spoke the schooner Ebenezer, of Sydney, from California, bound to Sydney.

The following intelligence was furnished by the 2d mate of the lady Howden,: On the morning of the 22d of June, the British brig Lady Howden, of London, Capt. Chalk, from California for Sydney, went on a reef about 12 miles to the southward of Ongea, one of the Fejee Islands, at a quarter past 3 a. m. With great risk the boats were got out and dragged over a coral reef for upwards of a mile, in passing the outer part of which the cutter was capsized and every thing in her lost. The long boat had a narrow escape. The natives plundered the vessel of every thing they could lay their hands on.

Report of Ships in the Ochotsk Sea.

June 20. Indian Chief, Bailey, of New London. 8 Bowheads this season, wanting 2 wh. to fill and carry on deck.

June 20. Gen Williams, Forsyth, New London 2500 bbls.

William C. Nye, Rose, New London. 10 Bowheads this season.

Cabinet, of Stonington, Hathaway. 2300 bbls, 9 wh. this season.

Clematis, Bellows, of New London. Wanting 4 wh. to fill, June 14.

June 20. J. E. Donald, Bennett, of New Bedford. 6 wh. 600 bbls.

Isaac Howland, West, of New Bedford. Boiling all the time. Did not ascertain her oil.

Hellespont, Manwaring, Mystic. 5 wh. In the Japan sea, heard of her in the Ochotsk. Oil not stated.

☞ Vessels heard from by the Romulus, during her cruise in the Arctic and Japan Sea April 25, Isaac Hicks, Rice, of N. London, 1 wh 160 bbls. Benj. Morgan, Chapel, N. London, 1 wh 160 bbls. Flying Childers of Hobarttown, 1 wh this season. Aronaut, Gwynn, of Mystic, 9 mos out, 200 bbls. Gen. Scott, Harris, of N. London, nothing this season.

Arrivals at San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands.—July 31—Bk J A Jesuran, Am bg R Bruce, Dockendorff.
Aug 4—Shp Flavius, Rogers, Br bg Josephine, Clinton, Am sch Roe, Swasey, sch Odd Fellow, Reed fm Lahaina, Am sch Penelope, Irving.
7—Br bg Portenia, Milatovich.
10—Bk Alice Tarlton, Hale, sch Mary & Emma, Myrick, sch Julius Pringle, Buchanan.
11—Br bg Sea Gull, Abbott.
12—Fr shp Cachelot, Le Grand, Am sch Anglona, Cook.

PASSENGERS.

Bark Connecticut, from San Francisco. Mrs. Penhallow and 2 Children, W. Robinson, J. R Mitchell, P. Michel and servant, C. Jackson. P. Jackson, Mr. Macey, W. Campbell.
Ship Sartelle from San Francisco. Chas Bunker, Esq. U. S Consul for Lahania, C. Bunker, Jr, A. Estabrook.

MARRIED.

At Smithfield, N. C, June 5, by the Rev. J. T. Wycher, Rev. David Trumbull, Seamen's Chaplain, Valparaiso, S. A, and Miss Jane W. Fitch of New Haven, Ct.

In New Haven, Ct., June 20, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. Chester S. Lyman and Delia Williams Wood, daughter of Hon. Joseph Wood, all of New Haven.

DIED.

At Makawao on the 6th inst., Mrs. Cooper, wife of Thomas Cooper, an old resident at the Islands. She was a Hawaiian, formerly from Lahaina aged 33 years.

In Honolulu, Aug. 5, M. Simon Cronin, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, but a citizen of the United States, where he had resided 18 years. He arrived in California in June, 1849, and labored as a blacksmith for the U. S. Government, at Benecia, until obliged to leave for the Islands, on account of ill health. [Papers in Mass. and N. Y. please copy.]

In Honolulu, Aug. 10, on board H. B. M. schooner Cockatrice, Thomas Norris, able seaman, 22 years of age.

On board whaleship Hobomok, on her passage from Strong's Island, about the 28th of July, James Berry, aged 23, seaman, belonging to Boston. He had formerly been attached to the U. S. brig Boxer, on the coast of Africa.

On board Hobomock, Captain Jones, master of the vessel, in the early part of June, while the ship was cruising. He belonged to Falmouth, Mass.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1850. No. 10

CONTENTS.

OF THE FRIEND, OCTOBER 1, 1850.

Visit of French ship Bonite, &c, - - - 73
Death of President Taylor, - - - - - 75
Two living Facts, - - - - - - - 76
Remarks on a communication, - - - - 76
A Sailor's Thought, - - - - - - 76
Whale Ships returning, - - - - - - 77
An Hawaiian Ordination, - - - - - 77
Japanese Junk, - - - - - - - - 77
Who will aid the Friend? - - - - - - 77
New Book, - - - - - - - - - 78
Shipping News, Deaths &c, - - - - 80

Visit of the French Sloop-of-war Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. IX.

What the Missionaries have done for the Hawaiians—depopulation of the Islands—causes of depopulation—proper means to arrest its progress—Government—Kamehameha makes himself absolute sovereign af the group—attaches foreigners to his service—dies—Rihorihio ascends the throne—puts down an insurrection on Kauai—abolishes the ancient worship and the tabu—dies in England—Kaahumanu regent—her zeal for the new religion—dies, and is succeeded in the regency by Kinau—the King dependant upon Kinau, even after he became of age—plan of removing him to Maui—project for the conquest of New Hebrides—terminating disastrously—Missionaries rule in Kinau's name—absolute power of the King modified in only a very slight degree by missionary influence—governors—taxes—laws—penalty—criminals escape punishment by paying a sum of money—judges—taxation—commerce—commercial houses at Honolulu—amount of consumption at the Islands—articles imported—articles furnished in exchange—commercial prospects—whale ships—sandal wood—resources of the Islands yet to be developed—advantageous situation—effect on their prosperity if a canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

The missionaries found this people without a character, with vices, which were only superficial, with simple and artless manners, and with astonishing readiness to receive new impressions. And what have they done for them? They believe they have corrected their morals; but demoralization is at its height, demoralization by calculation, much more hateful than that over which they claim the merit to have triumphed. They believe they have made Christians, but they have made hypocrites only. They believe they have ameliorated the physical condition of the people; but they have made them acquainted with misery which they did not know.

Still it is an incontrovertable truth, that the missionaries have done much for the tribes of the ocean; but they have imposed far too narrow limits upon their mission, they are far from having done all the good which they might have done. To what ought this to be ascribed? Perhaps to an excess of zeal; perhaps also to the education not sufficiently liberal which they have received. Imbued with a religious sternness so remarkable in certain sects, they have lost sight of the temporal good of this people in their effort to make them participate in those spiritual treasures which they esteem above all things. They have abolished barbarous and revolting practises for the sake of humanity, and they have given the natives some ideas of civilized society; but having reached the point when reform would produce useful results, they stopped short. It might be said that they have been constantly under the influence of interested considerations. Thus they have established schools, but they have proscribed the study of the English language. What could have been their object in this? They evidently feared, as I have already stated, that the influence of the European residents would counterbalance their own. But this was not the greatest obstacle to the progress of civilization: and is there not evidently an anomaly between the end proposed and the means employed? Have the missionaries wished, by rendering the intercourse between the natives and foreigners more difficult to arrest the contagion of vice? But all the world knows, and at the Sandwich Islands the fact is more evident than elsewhere, that vice needs no language in order to have intercourse; example alone, has been sufficient to corrupt this people, so artless and susceptable.

Since the discovery of these islands their population have decreased in a fearful manner. It is already reduced to one fourth, at least, of what it was at the time of Cook's first voyage. This diminution is ascribed to different causes. Strong drink has been here, as among all savage nations, a poison brought by Europeans. Diseases unknown in former times have infected the nation. Licentiousness has been followed with consequences so much the more terrible in this country, as the contagion spread everywhere without the least resistance, for it was an unknown evil. One cause of depopulation as potent, at least, as licentiousness, still exists in a disease mentioned by many European physicians, who have been established for a long time at Honolulu. This disease, which was introduced about ten years ago, attacks women in childbed, and proves fatal in three cases out of five. At first white pimples appear on the lips, and these extend by degrees to the throat, the stomach, the bowels. It generally commences eight or ten days before confinement, and ends almost always in the death of both mother and child. But whatever may be the causes which are decimating the population of the Sandwich Islands, is it not lamentable and surprising that wherever civilization has come in contact with the savage state, this contact has been fatal to the people it ought to regenerate? The effects are everywhere the same, though the causes may be different. Fanatical and sanguinary in Mexico and Peru, encroaching in the United States, religious and mystical in the Sandwich Islands; into whatever country civilization has penetrated, there have the aborigines disappeared before it. What have become of the people that once covered the valleys of Spanish America? Civilization has destroyed them. At the present time you will scarcely find any vestiges of them in the lowest classes of society. What remains in the valleys of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi, of the numerous tribes that once roamed through the forests? The vicinity of the whites has caused them to disappear, and soon the inquiry will be made if these nations even existed. The population will melt away before civilized man, either by this terrible mortality which is consuming it, or because it will mingle and lose itself in the migrations from Europe and America. And this intermingling should be encouraged by all possible means; and to this end wise laws should be enacted, industry should be called in, agriculture encouraged, and commerce patronized. These are the means by which these wretched people can be saved from a state of decay which is paralyzing its vital principles. Unless haste is made, there will be none left at the Sandwich Islands to civilize, unless it be the civilizers themselves.

The government of the Sandwich Islands is monarchical and absolute; but it has undergone important modifications since the discovery of the Islands. Formerly each island of the group was governed by a chief who was independent of his neighbours. These sovereigns were engaged in war the most part of the time. At length Kamehameha, heir to the sovereignty of the island of Hawaii, began that series of conquests that rendered him absolute king of all the islands.

Kamehameha possessed superior talents for observation, and his perseverance was remarkable. He quickly perceived what powerful assistance he might derive from Europeans, who at that time began to visit these islands, and his first care was to attach a large number of them to his service. At his death, which took place in 1819, his son Rihoriho ascended the throne. Some manifestations of insurrection appeared on Kauai, but they were immediately suppressed by Rihoriho who with a single devoted companion crossed the sea to find his rival. He, filled with admiration for such a noble manifestation of confidence acknowledged him as

his sovereign. It was Rihoriho who abolished the ancient worship which Kamehameha, either from conviction or political considerations, wished to remain unimpaired. Rihoriho likewise abolished the Tabu. At this period the influence of the missionaries began to be in the ascendant. This ascendancy became unbounded on the death of Rihoriho, who in 1824 went to die in England. Kaahumanu, widow of Kamehameha, and regent during the minority of Kauikeaouli, displayed a zeal which approached even to fanaticism in the practise of her new religion, and she gave herself up entirely to the guidance of the missionaries.

On the death of Kaahumanu, Kinau, her daughter succeeded her in the regency, ruled by the same ascendancy, blindly adopted all the measures which were dictated to her by the mission, and the authority of the missionaries gave law to the country. To this system no change was made, as I have already stated, when Kauikeaouli became of age. Accustomed to yield to the will of his sister he has not to this day performed an act of authority. Yet his well known aversion to innovation, and some supposed tendency in him to independence, gave rise to a plan among the chiefs of the regent's party, of removing him to Maui, which was the most devoted of all the islands of the group, to the new system. Kauikeaouli was made acquainted with this project by the almost simultaneous departure of all his seryants. In this crisis he applied to the foreign residents of Honolulu, who promised to stand by him; and their firmness, well known to the opposite party, caused the the failure of the project. Kauikeaouli can find out whenever he pleases, and shall know how to employ it, how great are the elements of power in the support which foreigners will lend him. This occurred in 1832. At this time there appeared two documents or proclamations, one from Kinau, and the other from Kauikeaouli, who then attained to his majority. These two documents, published in Hawaiian, professed to set forth their respective rights, but on the part of the king it was a vain form, and he soon fell again under the yoke of his sister.

Soon after the idea was suggested to the king, by whom, is not known, of undertaking the conquest of the New Hebrides. It was his design, if successful, to abandon the Sandwich Islands with all his court, and to found a new kingdom in the conquered country. Two brigs were employed in this expedition, and the command devolved upon Boki,* one of the generals of Kamehameha, and Governor of Oahu; but never did enterprize terminate more unfortunately. The brig, on board of which Boki embarked, was driven off by a southerly gale, and was never heard of after. The crew of the other brig, Harrietta, to the number of more than a hundred men, all perished of an epidemic before reaching their destination. It was necessary to send a new crew from Honolulu, to take back the brig from Viti, or Feejee, where it had been abandoned.

At the present time affairs are almost in the same condition as in 1832, Kauikeaouli evidently seeks to shut his eyes to the state of dependence in which his sister holds him; and while he delivers himself up to the dissipation of a life entirely sensual, Kinau governs or rather the missionaries in her name.

But the machinery of the government is very simple. The king issues his orders and the subjects obey. There is no necessity that the laws of the sovereign be accompanied by commentaries. At present this absolute power is modified in only a very slight degree by the influence of the missionaries, who are more interested in the propagation of their religion than in the temporal welfare of the people. The regulations introduced by them are exclusively religious; yet they have constantly opposed every measure, which by giving security to foreigners, could induce them to form any considerable commercial and agricultural establishments in this country.

Under the king, governors administer the affairs of the different islands. They are high and powerful lords, subject in name only to the authority of the sovereign, on whose account they collect the poll-tax; but only a small proportion of the value received ever finds its way to Honolulu. It would be difficult perhaps to obtain correct returns. Kuakini for example, is as potent throughout the island of Hawaii as Kauikeaouli himself; yet the royal authority is everywhere recognized. Forty years ago the powerful Kamehameha put down all ideas of independence that could threaten the security of his crown; and now, the union of the missionaries, and their co-operation in all the measures necessary to perpetuate this unity of power, tend to the same result. There is little probability then, that any revolution will soon take place to change the form of government, It is however easy to foresee the result of the struggle now in progress between the missionaries and the European residents. Whatever efforts the former may make to put off the time, the day will come, I doubt not, when the number of foreigners increasing as the resources of the country increase, will paralyse all the measures of the missionaries and open these islands to a more enlarged and productive system of administration.

I will add a few words concerning the laws of the Sandwich Islands, and the administration of justice. The Hawaiian code contains ten articles, It is a sort of commentary on the decalogue; or rather the law of nature, amplified and disfigured by civilization. Every crime is punished by imprisonment for a shorter or longer time, or by involuntary labour; but there is no one who cannot be bought off by a sum of money. Premeditated murder is the only crime that does not admit of an equivalent in money, and is punished with death; yet the premeditation can be so easily set aside that the law becomes a nullity. It demands two hundred dollars for the life of a man, and every man who can command fifty dollars may commit a rape. Hence it appears that morality is not fixed at a very high rate. In fine, the part of the code with which civilization had to do, is not the most moral.

There are three judges in Honolulu, and one judge in each district. They live on the perquisites of their office, and this is not a meager sum; for the fourth, and sometimes the third of all the fines paid go to the judge. For example, if a married man commit adultery with a married woman, each must pay a fine of fifteen dollars. The man pays fifteen dollars, five to the judge, and ten to the husband of the woman. The woman pays fifteen dollars more, five to the judge, and ten to the wife of her accomplice. It is the same in civil actions. The judge receives one fourth of the value concerning which he decides.

When a foreigner commits a crime he is tried by a jury composed of an equal number of foreigners and natives. The judges have then only to enforce the law; but when a civil action comes before them, they decide according to their own judgment, and from their decision there is no appeal. It is understood that foreigners never appeal to this tribunal. All difficulties that arise among them are settled by arbitrators.

At the Sandwich Islands the people have no charter; nothing which limits the authority of the king or of the chiefs. The king is absolute master of the soil, and of every thing that it produces. It is only by his permission that the inhabitants live upon the land, and use the fruits of the land. Hence he has the right to dispose of everything that pertains to them. Yet, for want of written stipulations, there are certain established customs, and it is seldom that there is any departure from these. Thus, although upon the death of an occupant of a land, that land by right reverts to the king, yet he almost always permits the son of the deceased to inherit the hut and field of his father; but, I repeat it, this is only a concession, and not a right.

There is not at the Sandwich Islands a well established system of taxation; but it is expected that among the natives, each man pays to the king a tax of one dollar, and that each woman and each child that has attained to the heighth of four feet, pay half a dollar. Children whose heigth is less than four feet are not subject to taxation. Besides this the king receives one-half of proceeds of sales made by the natives: for example if a fowl be sold for fifty cents, one half of it, or twenty-five cents must be paid to the king. Then two days in each week are devoted to the cultivation of the lands belonging to the king, or to the chiefs. Thus can the king call everything among this people into requisition that suits his convenience.

See what civilization has done for this people. The first care of the civilizers should have been to modify such barbarous laws.

The commerce of the Sandwich Islands is not yet of much importance. The productions of the country being of but trifling value, as a matter of course the demand for foreign goods must be unimportant. Commerce is carried on almost exclusively by American or English ships, which come directly to Honolulu, or which touch at this port either on their passage from the republics of the South Sea to China, or in going to the north-west coast of America and California. Some of these vessels dispose of their entire cargoes at Honolulu to furnish supplies for the wants for the country; or they only store them, and wait for high prices in the markets of California in order to transport them there.

A number of American Houses have been established some years in Honolulu. There are four or five of them, and their business is not extensive. There is only one English house, the business transactions of which are

*Boki's expedition consisting of the brigs Kamehameha and Becket, sailed December 2nd, 1829, and not in 1832, as stated above. It was *Boki's* expedition, *not* the king's; the object was to procure sandal wood, not to found a new kingdom. The king objected to Boki's going in person, even after he had gone on board to sail. See Bingham's Sandwich Islands p.361, and Jarves' History, p. 288 of the first edition, p. 144 of the third.—Ed.

of little importance. French commerce has appeared at the Sandwich Islands, but at long intervals. Chance only gave it this direction, and no direct operation has been undertaken in France with this country since that which was entered upon in 1825, by a house at Bordeaux, at the instigation of Rives, Kamehameha's physician, who accompanied Rihoriho to England.

Consumption at the Sandwich Islands does not amount to more than $100,000, the sum total of importations, whether for consumption or storage, scarcely amounts to $200,000.

The consumption consists of bleached and unbleached calicoes, prints, hardware, lumber, sugar, coffee, spirituous liquors, &c. The importation of articles of luxury is limited to the consumption of five or six hundred Europeans or Americans living on the different Islands, and who are generally poor. The Americans bring to the islands white and unbleached cottons, soap, ready-made clothing, flour, rum, wines, and other French articles, &c. The English imports are composed principally of calicoes, white cottons, cordage, canvass, hardware, supplies for ships, &c. Lumber is brought from New Zealand, and sugar from the Society Islands, or from Peru.

The Sandwich Islands furnish in exchange for these articles, provisions, sandal wood, a small quantity of tuui-nut oil, which is of an excellent quality for burning, perfectly clear and without smell, and money which they receive of the ships that touch at the islands for refreshment. But as soon as agricultural industry shall have developed the resources of the islands, they will produce all colonial commodities; and their commerce at present so limited, will increase in proportion to the increased productions of the islands. The most important commercial resource of the islands at this time is the whale ships, which touch at Honolulu twice a year to repair damage and procure supplies, which are cheap and very good. Fifty or sixty American whale ships enter the port of Honolulu annually, and twenty or twenty-five English whale ships. It is calculated that the expense of each whale ship for supplies, is not less than $500 dollars each time; thus making a sum total of 35 or $40,000.

Sandal wood has become exceedingly scarce, so that in order to find any it is necessary to go where the country is almost impassable. During the first years of cutting sandal wood, the forests were cut down without any precaution. It was a treasure the value of which was unknown to the chiefs and abused by them when discovered. It is now almost impossible to procure a full cargo of this precious wood. If some order should be observed in cutting the trees, it might in a few years become a valuable article of export; but this cannot be hoped for. The poverty of the chiefs, joined to the passions which have been awakened in them, will prevent this, moreover they are aware that the resource is about to fail them, and they make haste to exhaust it in every possible manner.

But the greatest riches of these islands, as I have already stated, is concealed in the earth, and only the industry of Europeans and Americans can draw it forth for commerce; for the population is far from possessing the perseverance and energy which are necessary to carry on large agricultural establishments with success. If the lands remain exclusively in the hands of the natives, ages will pass before they acquire the talent or the courage to turn them to account. A people habituated to live from hand to mouth, and almost without labour, cannot be rendered industrious at once. Up to the present time agriculture has not advanced a step, and these fertile lands are awaiting the industry which must make them productive. Each native lives in his hut, cultivates the quantity of taro which he needs, and contents himself with raising some fowls and hogs, which he sell to the ships which visit the islands; with the proceeds of these sales he pays his tax to the king, and procures for himself cloth and ardent spirits. But this resource belongs only to the aristocracy, which has already become somewhat industrious. Beneath this class is the great majority of the people, who still live as they lived before the discovery of the islands, yet with much more wretchedness, and with much higher rent to pay the chiefs.

It pertains then to the future to develope the territorial and commercial resources of the Sandwich Islands. Situated in the centre of the great north Pacific ocean, they are a sort of resting place in the midst of this vast sea, which separates India and China from America. They will acquire importance in proportion as the relation between the two continents shall be developed. Should the isthmus of Panama be opened the Sandwich Islands would of necessity become one of the most interesting places on the globe, since besides the resources which I have pointed out, they would possess the advantage of being situated on the great route between Europe and India; they would become the natural entrepot, the station-point that commerce will make for itself on this new route; to this point will centre all the commerce of China, the Philippines, Chinese India, the north-west coast of America and California. Add to this advantageous situation, a fertile soil and salubrious climate, and there will be no occasion to doubt that the Sandwich Islands are destined to become a most important commercial station.

This future cannot be so far distant, as one might at first be disposed to believe. The idea of opening a canal across the isthmus of Panama is not new, and the possibility of accomplishing the project has been demonstrated more than once, whatever knowing geologists may have said about it; the supposed elevation of the Pacific above the Atlantic, which would endanger the coasts of the other continent, is a chimera; and if this fear were well founded, the difficulty of restraining the water by means of dykes, could not be compared with the obstacles to be overcome in opening the canal. Two years ago, the project of a canal proposed to the government of New Granada, a project well conceived, but unfortunately impracticable for many reasons connected with one of the contracting parties, was accepted by that government. Immense advantages accrued to the contractor. I doubt not that it would very cheerfully accede to a proposition of the same kind, if it could only be assured of the execution of the project, by the morality and ability of the company that should undertake the magnificent enterprise. It is not long since an American company proposed to construct a railroad from Chagres to Panama; but the project of the canal came athwart this enterprise, and I know not what has become of it. But although the opening of a canal seems to me far more advantageous than the construction of a railroad, yet this latter means of conveyance would not be without an immense influence upon the condition of the Sandwich Islands; for lines of packets would doubtless be established forthwith, to ply between Panama and the various ports of the Pacific.

Death of President Taylor.

Late papers from the United States furnish full particulars of the last sickness and death of the President of the United States. This melancholy event, causing a nation to mourn, occurred July 9, at half-past 10 o'clock, p. m., after a severe sickness of only five days. On July 4th he was present at the National monument, and listened to an oration by senator Foote, but that evening was attacked with disease, which assumed the form of cholera morbus, which the united wisdom of eminent physicians was not able to remove. During his illness he was surrounded by his family whose sorrow was great.

The Vice President, Millard Fillmore, officially announced the President's death to the Senate on Wednesday morning, July 10th.

"Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:—I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you, that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States who deceased last evening at the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in the midst of his family, and surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly, and in full possession of all his faculties. Among his last words were these, which he uttered with emphatic distinctness: "I have always done my duty. I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

Having announced to you, Fellow citizens, this most affecting bereavement, and assuring you that it has penetrated no heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say, that I propose this day at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both houses of Congress, to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution, to enable me to enter on the execution of the office which this event has devolved upon me. Millard Fillmore.

MR. WEBSTER'S EULOGY.

On the morning of the 11th, the Hon. Daniel Webster pronounced the following eulogy upon the late President.

Mr. Secretary; At the time when the great mass of our fellow citizens enjoy remarkable health and happiness throughout the whole country, it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the two houses of Congress, and especially this House, with repeated occasions for mourning and lamentation. Since the commencement of the session we have followed two of our members to their last home, and we are now called upon, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislature, and in full sympathy with the deep tone of affliction which I am sure is felt throughout all the

(*Continued on page 78.*)

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1850.

Two Living Facts.

The world rings with praises upon the recent achievement of English and American Diplomatists, in negotiating the treaty securing the existing free navigation laws, between the two great commercial nations. Great good will no doubt, thereby result to commerce, and numerous merchants become princely rich; but it is a sad pity, that common justice cannot be meted out to the foreign seamen sailing under the respective flags of the two countries. Cannot British ministers, and American statesmen frame some law, or negotiate some treaty, for the protection of those seamen of other countries, who are induced to ship on board English and American vessels. Not, however, to deal in generalities, for, according to the old Saxon proverb, one fact is worth a thousand arguments, and, of course, two will be worth twice that number.

The First. This day, September 6th, two crippled sailors have visited our *sanctum*, on errands similar to that, which near eighteen hundred years ago, brought a certain cripple to the gate of Solomon's temple, "which is called Beautiful, to ask alms of them that entered into the temple." Now for a brief history of these two crippled sons of Neptune. One is a Portuguese, native of the Western Islands. He was taken from his home in the Atlantic, and brought into the Pacific, on condition of receiving about the "200th lay," on board an American whale ship. Ere long sick and lame, the captain puts him ashore in Honolulu, hiring an irresponsible man for $30 to take care of him until he recovered! But why does he not go to the U. S. Hospital, with Yankee seamen? Oh, he is a foreigner without an American protection! Months pass away, he does not recover, but he does suffer from hunger, and want of medical care. Erelong a few friends subscribe and pay his board, while recovering from the amputation of his leg, which the surgeon *cuts off gratis*. He has no trade, and must live upon charity, but would rejoice to return to his native shores.

No United States officer, commodore or consul has power to send him home, or to a port in the United States, or *even* to pay a penny for his support. This is wrong! It is unjust! It is inhuman! American vessels ought not to be allowed to induce foreign seamen to ship under the United States flag, unless the law protect and provide for them when sick and disabled.

The *other living fact* is in the shape of a Lascar *minus* his two legs. These were lost while in the employ of an English shipowner. Being no longer useful on board, and unable to go "aloft" he must go ashore: but where? To "Little Greenwich," no, he is not an Englishman, but a foreigner. He may work for the Englishman, but if sick and crippled, he must hobble and beg, like his Portuguese brother. This too, is wrong! It is unjust! it is inhuman! English vessels should not be allowed to ship foreign seamen under the British flag, unless the law protect and provide for those seamen when sick and crippled. Reader, if you chance to meet in the streets of Honolulu the poor Portuguese, hobbling on *three* legs, or the poor Lascar hobbling on *four*, give him a shilling, or a sovereign, which is more than the American or British Consular Representatives are *allowed to do in their official capacity*. We hope to witness still greater improvements in the Navigation Laws of the two countries.

Cases similar to these now referred to are constantly occurring in this, and every port visited by English and American shipping. It is a subject demanding speedy, humane, and just legislative action, at the hands of English and American law-makers.

☞We have received a long communication of twenty foolscap pages, from Captain Smalley, master of the Minerva, giving his thoughts most freely upon a series of articles published in the columns of the "Friend" in 1847, and entitled "Wants of Seamen." These articles, but especially No. 2, "Seamen need better Government," and No. 3, "Seamen need better Fare," have given great offence to many masters of whale-ships in the Pacific. Having conversed with scores of masters in regard to the articles, having published a Review of them by a master of a whale-ship, (see Friend, December 1848), and now having this long communication before us, it is our desire to see justice done to all parties. If the remarks of the author of those articles, in regard to the government of seamen, their treatment and fare be taken as referring to all masters, and all ships, indiscriminately, a decidedly wrong impression would be given. The sins of a few should not be visited upon the many. There are several hundred American shipmasters in the Pacific, and not a few of them would be justly indignant at being classed with the *supposed tyrant* described in No 2, Captain Smalley is one of them, and hence has taken up his pen in good earnest to repel the insinuation or imputation; and well he may, being able to record respecting himself, "having during fourteen successive years of experience, passed through the necessary grades, necessary to qualify me to take command of a ship, namely, boat-steerer, third, second, and first officer's berth, and during that period having sailed in many different ships, and many with different men, *I never was ill-treated, cursed or ill used; never saw the time there was not enough to eat on board, and that which was good and nutritious (so long as the ship could obtain it), nor have I ever been punished, nor have I ever seen any one punished without just cause.*"

We have met with many more, who, although unable to write in so full and confident language what Captain S. has written, yet have felt injured that their characters should be brought under suspicion, and their motives misrepresented in consequence of the base and ill-tempered conduct of some drunken master who took delight in abusing his men, and through meanness put them upon short allowance of poor provisions. The general remark of shipmasters upon this subject is, "If there are such masters, *mean, cruel*, and *tyrannical*, publish their names, let us know who they are, and not reproach the whole profession." They argue, let us be treated as landsmen are treated. This we have, and shall still aim to do.

We should publish the communication just received *entire*, had we not already published a long "Review" of the same articles and were not our columns so crowded, as they are, at present. It is gratifying to see the dexterity with which our seafaring correspondents wield a pen as well as handle a harpoon.

A Sailor's Thought.

We have received a communication from a seaman on board the "Minerva," entitled "Thoughts concerning treatment of Sailors." The article contains some excellent thoughts. He seems to be of the opinion that sailors are not quite so much abused at sea as they are represented to be. This is quite remarkable for one before the mast. "It is very easy," he remarks, "for man to see wrong where he is not concerned; and in positions where he is concerned he is apt to consider himself very near right. Most men are very willing to represent the sufferings of sailors as very great, but little do they think of making him happy on shore. I think the *crosses* I experience at sea would be overlooked very easily by me were I to meet a kind reception while on shore." Take a hint reader, and not give the sailor a "cold shoulder," and then be heard to bewail poor Jack's misfortunes and hardships when he is off soundings.

DONATIONS.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Cap. Newell, of the Sea Breeze,	$5 00	$5 00
do Smalley, Minerva,		5 00
do Nickerson, Logan,	8 00	
Friend in Kohala, Hawaii,	5 00	5 00
A sailor of the Minerva,		1 00

STRANGER'S AID FUND.

On September 1st,	$9 00
Contributed by Rev. Mr. Gulick,	10 00
dy Mr. J. Gulick,	10 00
	$29 00
Expended,	11 00
On hand,	18 00

Whale Ships returning.—Although comparatively few of the large whaling fleet about Bherings' Straits, have arrived, yet the most favorable reports are brought respecting the success of nearly all the vessels wh ch have been cruising in that region.—Those vessels which have arrived took most of their oil this season in the Anadir Sea, among "the tumbling mountains of ice."—Whalemen report that they never saw whales more tame and easily taken. This might be inferred from the fact that as yet we have not heard of a single death, or accident, occasioned by the upsetting of boats, and other mishaps which so frequently occur, when the whales are timid and wild. One ship reports, that at one time more than twenty ships were seen "boiling out;" another, that for many days they had ice around them and actually in contact with the vessel, yet experienced no essential inconvenience; another that, one day thirty ships were seen entering Bherings' Straits. We are not aware, that up to this date (Sep. 30) there is the arrival of a vessel, which has cruised *within* the Straits. They may be expected this month.

No reports, as yet, respecting exploring vessels, in search of Franklin.

For the Friend.

An Hawiian Ordination.

Mr. Editor:—On the 25th inst, the Rev. Stephen Waimalu was ordained pastor over the church and people of Waianae. He has been preaching to them as a licentiate for two or three years past; and they recently gave him a call to settle among them as their pastor, and have pledged themselves to raise annually for his support, the sum of 150 dollars. Mr. Waimalu is the third native, who has been ordained to preach the gospel at these Islands within the last ten months.

The following Clergymen, each accompanied by a delegate, were present, and took part in the exercises on that interesting occasion. Rev. A. Bishop, from the church at Ewa; Rev. E. W. Clark, from the 1st church in Honolulu; Rev. L. Smith, from the 2d church in Honolulu; Rev. P. J. Gulick, from Waialua; and Rev. James Kekela, from the church at Kahuku.

Sermon by Mr. Clark, from I Cor. 4, 5.
Consecrating prayer, by Mr. Gulick.
Charge to the Pastor, by Mr. Smith.
Right hand of fellowship by Mr. Kekela.
Charge to the church by Mr. Bishop.
Concluding prayer, by Mr. Waimalu.

Yours respectfully,

Honolulu, Sept. 30, 1850. L. SMITH.

Japanese Junk.—The Am. whale ship Splendid, in April last, fell in with a Japanese Junk drifting at sea, rudderless and without any person on board. On visiting the wreck they found rice and beans. Of the latter, they took away between 20 and 30 bushels. They also obtained various written documents, books, clothing and a quantity of excellent cordage; the hawsers were well made and are now in use on board the Splendid.

Capt. Pearson has kindly given us a small quantity of the Japanese beans, and should any gardner or planter upon the islands desire to obtain any of them for seed, let him apply at the Chaplain's study.

Who among Seamen will aid in support of the Friend?

In former years during the Fall shipping season, seamen have been invited to contribute a small amount to support the Friend. We are under necessity of again calling for aid; but in asking seamen to lend a helping hand, we have adopted a plan that in several instances has been well received. *We propose paying back in bound volumes of the Friend the full amount of a sailor's subscription.* We have back volumes on hand for 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Any person subscribing $1 50 receives a volume for one year; and $3 two volumes, and so on. Last week we supplied the "Splendid" with bound volumes amounting to $35,00, and the "Logan" to $19,00 worth. In this way we hope during the season to raise an amount sufficient to pay our current expenses, printer's bill, binder's bill, &c., &c. At present, however, there is a debt of at least $300 upon the Friend. As we have never made an appeal to our sea-faring readers, when we did not meet with a generous response, we hope not to be disappointed in the present instance, in in as much as every contributor, is entitled to the value of his subscription in bound volumes. We would respectfully invite masters (with full ships), to co-operate with us in carrying out this plan. We had of late some warm assurances from our sea-faring readers that the Friend was ever a welcome visitor on ship board.

☞Donations and Subscriptions received for the support of the Friend by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, at Lahaina, and Rev. Mr. Coan, at Hilo.

Surveying cruise of the "Massachusetts" The U.S. Steam Propeller "Massachusetts," sailed from this port on the 6th of April last, having on board a joint commission of army and navy officers, sent out by the Government to examine the coast of the United States lying upon the Pacific Ocean. During her absence she has visited the coast lying between San Francisco and the straits of Juan de Fuca and Puget's sound. From thence she proceeded to Beaver harbor, on the north coast of Vancouver's Island, where she supplied herself with coals from the mines in the vicinity, and on her return touched at Cape Flattery, or Neat harbor, and Columbia River. She sailed from thence on the 1st of August, examining in her course downward the coast and rivers. On the 5th of August, at noon, she hove to off the Umqua River, Saw a schooner at anchor inside, and shortly was boarded by a whale-boat from the river, in which was Dr. Fisk, Messrs. Brinesmaid, Farrell, Eugenbroop and others, who reported that the schooner inside was the Samuel Roberts, from San Francisco, with a party under the auspices of Messrs. Winchester and Payne. A Mr. Scott from Columbia River was also one of the party in the boat. The above gentlemen informed Captain Knox that they had found 12 feet on the bar at low water, and 20 at high water. They were surveying the river, intending to proceed up the river as far as they could get in the schooner. The S. R. had been into Rogue's River some time previous, and had lost two seamen by the overturning of a boat on the bar. The latitude of the mouth of the river is 43, 41, 15N., longitude 124, 04 W. Captain Knox subsequently made a river just north, and close to Cape Gregory. It appeared to have a wide entrance, and well sheltered from south and south-west winds—open to the N and W. From appearances Captain K would think there was good water on the bar. About eight miles NW by W, by compass, from the rock off Cape Mendocino, there is a sunken ledge on which the water breaks occasionally. Vessels passing the Cape should give it a berth of about nine miles, although a vessel may pass inside of it, and near the Cape, but the ground is very broken.—*Alta California.*

The Medal of Col. Fremont. — The National Intelligencer publishes the correspondence between Hon. Abbot Lawrence, U.S. Minister at London, and Col. Fremont, in which the former officially announces the honour conferred upon the latter in the bestowment of a medal by the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, in testimony of their sense of his eminent services in promoting the cause of geographical science. Mr. Lawrence says in his letter:

"I can assure you that I felt a proud satisfaction in having the opportunity of being present at the annual meeting of the society, and receiving this complimentary testimonial of merit to a citizen of the United States, who has done so much not only in the cause of science, but in every department of duty to which he has been called to promote the honour of his country. It is my fervent hope that your life may be long spared to enjoy your well earned fame in science, and that your success in your new and high position may be commensurate with the name and fame acquired by arduous labour, in your brief but brilliant career."

"There is sorrow on the sea"—Jeremiah lxix. 23.

A funeral sermon, with the above words for a text, we learn was preached September 15th at Lahaina, at the Bethel, by the Rev Mr. Taylor. The occasion was the death of two young men, who were drowned August 30th, about one week before their ship "Good Return," reached Lahaina; their names were John Briggs, aged 23, Dartmouth, Mass., and John Brason, aged 20, belonging to Monroe, Monroe co., Michigan. There was a full attendance of seamen in port.

country, to take part in the solemnities of the funeral of the late President of the United States. Truly, sir, was it said in the communication read to us, that a great man has fallen amongst us. The late President of the United States, originally a soldier by profession, having gone through a long and splendid career of military service, had at the close of the late war with Mexico become so much endeared to the people of the United States, and had inspired them with so much, and with so high a degree of regard and confidence, that without solicitation or application, without pursuing any devious paths of policy, or turning a hair's breadth to the right or left from the path of duty, a great and powerful and generous people saw fit, by popular vote and voice to confer upon him the highest civil authority in the nation. We cannot forget that as in other instances, so in this, the public feeling was carried away in a degree, by the eclat of military renown. So it has been always and so it will always be, because high respect for noble feats in arms has been, and always will be outpoured from the hearts of the members of a popular government; but it will be a great mistake to suppose that the late President of the United States owed his advancement to the civil trust, or his great acceptability with the people, to military talent or ability alone.

I believe, sir, that associated with the highest admiration for those qualities possessed by him, there was spread throughout the country a high degree of confidence and faith in his integrity and uprightness as a man. I believe he was especially regarded both as a firm and mild man, in the exercise of authority and I have observed more than once in this and other popular governments, that the prevalent motive with the masses of mankind for conferring high power upon individuals, is a confidence in their mildness, in their parental protection, which are regarded as of a sure and a safe character. The people naturally feel safe when under the control and protection of sober counsel—men of impartial minds and a general parental superintendence. I suppose, sir, no case ever happened in the very first days of the Roman Republic, where any man found himself clothed with the highest authority in the state, under circumstances more repelling all suspicion of personal application, all suspicion of pursuing any crooked paths in politics, or of all suspicion of having been actuated by sinister views and purposes, than in the case of the worthy, and eminent, and distinguished and good man whose death we now deplore. He has now left to the people of his country a legacy in this; he has left them a bright example which addresses itself with peculiar force to the young and rising generation; for it tells them that there is a path to the highest renown, straight, onward, without change or deviation.

Mr. Secretary—My friend from Louisiana, Mr. Downs, has detailed shortly the events in the military career of Gen. Taylor. His services through his life were mostly on the frontier, and always a hard service, often in company with the tribes of Indians, all along the frontiers for so many thousands of miles.

It has been justly remarked by one of the most eloquent men whose voice was ever heard in these houses, that it is not in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated; but it is there that they are formed. The hard service, the stern discipline, devolving upon those who have a great extent of frontier to defend with irregular troop; being called suddenly into contact with savages, and to study the habits of savage life and savage war, in order to forsee and overcome their strategems. All these things tend to make hardly military character for a very short period.

Sir, I had a connection with the Executive Government of this country, and all that time very perilous and embarassing circumstances existed between the United States and the Indians on our borders, and the war was actually raging between the United States and the Florida Tribes; and I very well remember that those who took counsel together on that occasion officially, and who were desirous of placing the military command in the safest hands, came to the conclusion that there was no man in the service more fully uniting the qualities of military ability and great personal prudence than Zachary Taylor; and he was of course appointed to the command.

Unfortunately his career at the head of this government was short. For my part, in all I have seen of him, I have found much to respect and nothing to condemn. The circumstances under which he conducted the government for the few months he was at the head of it, have been such as not to give him a very favourable, certainly not a long opportunity of developing his principles and his policy, and to carry them out. I believe he has left on the mind of the country a strong impression, first of his absolute honesty and integrity of character, and of his good sense; and lastly, of the mildness, kindness, and friendliness of his temper towards all his countrymen. But he is gone, he is ours no more, except in the force of his example.

Sir, I heard with infinite delight the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs) who has just resumed his seat, when he prayed that this event might be used to soften the animosities, to allay party criminations, and restore fellowship and good feeling among the various sections of the Union. Mr. Secretary, great as is our loss to day, if these inestimable and inappreciable blessings shall have been secured to us even by the death of Zachary Taylor, they have not been purchased at too high a price, and if his spirit from the region to which it has ascended could see these results—could see that he has entwined a soldier's laurel around a martyr's crown, he would say exultingly—"Happy am I that by my death I have done more for that country which I have loved and served, than I did or could do by all the devotion and all the efforts that I could make in her behalf during the short space of my earthly existence."

Mr. Secretary, great as this calamity is, we mourn, but not as those without hope. We have seen one eminent man and another eminent man, and at last a man in the most eminent station, fall away from the midst of us, but I doubt not there is a power above us, exercising over us that parental care that has marked our progress for so many years. I have confidence still that the place of the departed will be supplied, that the kind beneficial favor of Almighty God will still be with us, and that we shall be borne along, upward and onward, on the wings of sustaining providence.

May God grant that in the time there is before us, there may not be wanting to us wise men, as good men for counsellers as he whose funeral obsequies we now propose to celebrate.

New Book.

DECK AND PORT: *or incidents of a Cruise in the U. S. Frigate Congress, to California. With sketches of Rio Janerio, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu, and San Francisco. By Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N., Author of "Ship and Shore," &c. New York*, 1850.

The title of this book resembles an honest man's face, being a true index of the contents within. The reader must not expect to be surprized by startling assertions or wonderful discoveries, but he will not be disappointed if his wishes are bounded by the circle of agreeable and entertaining reading.—He will find himself sailing along at about seven knot per hour. Although a long voyage may be tedious and monotonous, yet our author has succeeded most remarkably in not transferring the dull monotony of the voyage to the pages of his book. He does not task the mental powers of his readers, neither allow them an excuse for dozing, although swinging in a Mexican hammock, after dinner, with the thermometer at 100°. Some may imagine it an easy matter to write a *diary* at sea, yet, the writer must possess some rare qualities to compose a diary worthy of being printed, and read. Mr. Colton however has succeeded in this difficult, but imagined easy style of writing. Many a reader of Addison's Spectator has imagined that he could write in Addisonian style, because the sentences were so perfect, the periods so smoothly rounded and the writer's style so transparent, yet the imitator has soon shown that it is one thing to admire the great English essayist, but another to write as Addison wrote. Hundreds of scribblers may fancy it an easy matter to write the diary of a Cape Horn voyage, but not one in a thousand will do what the Chaplain of the "Congress" has done, write a diary that will delight a landsman.

In glancing over the pages of "Deck and Port" we have been delighted to observe how numerous were the topics that may be gracefully touched upon by the pen of a "ready writer" during a long voyage without descending to the scandal and gossip of shipboard. If disposed we might point out some few paragraphs which, in our poor judgment, might as well have remained in manuscript, closely shut in the Chaplain's portfolio; of this he seems aware and prepares the reader's mind by the following remark in the preface, "It undoubtedly contains passages which may seem light and irrelevant; but a diary has privileges in this respect, which are not extended to compositions of a graver character."

It will be recollected by some of our readers, that on board the "Congress," the U.

S. Commissioner, Mr. Ten Eyck, and U. S. Consul, Mr. Turrill with their families came as passengers to the Sandwich Islands.

To afford our readers an opportunity to judge of the character of the work, we shall, (opening the book almost at random,) copy the author's diary for one week, during the passage from Norfolk to Rio:

Thursday, Dec. 11. A delicate question of discipline occurred to-day. The master's mate of the gun-deck, finding the captain of the main-top behind the rest in lashing and stowing his hammock, ordered him to clean the bell,—a menial service, and intended as a punishment. The captain of the main-top, knowing the order to be illegal and derogatory to his position, declined compliance.—He was reported to the officer of the deck and confined. All this had taken place without the knowledge of the first lieutenant or the commander. When known to them, the facts were promptly inquired into. I felt some interest in seeing how Captain Du Pont would dispose of the question.

The illegality of an order, though it may mitigate the offence, cannot for a moment justify disobedience. Such a doctrine would make every man a judge in his own case, and overthrow discipline. He must obey the order, and seek redress at its proper source.—The offender saw his error, as exhibited to him by Captain Du Pont, and said he should submit to any punishment which the government of the ship required. That was enough; he was one of our best men, this his first offence, and Captain Du Pont very properly at once restored him to duty. Now what would have been the moral effect of inflicting chastisement on that man, as some, in a spirit of haste, might have done. It might have broken his ambition. It would certainly have reduced him to a lash-level with the hardened culprit. It would have relieved punishment of some portion of the shame which attaches to it. The bad always exult when they see any portion of their disgrace transferred to the good; therefore never punish a good faithful sailor for the first offence into which he may be betrayed, if there is any way of getting round it. Let his virtues

"Plead for him like angels, trumpet-tongued."

Friday, Dec. 12. We have had, for three days, the regular trade-wind from the south-east, and have been running under royals and studding-sails, from seven to ten knots the hour. The thermometer has ranged at 75, the air has been balmy, and the sky free of clouds. What a contrast to the weather of the line,—where a cloud gathered before you could turn your eye, and where showers fell like water from some vast reservoir, with the bottom suddenly knocked out!

A flying-fish, hard pressed by a dolphin, took refuge on the deck of our ship. He might as well have remained in the sea, for he was instantly secured by one of our sailors, and presented by him to a lady passenger, who, with too little feeling, fried and ate him. It is true he had the satisfaction of being eaten by a lady, which was perhaps preferable to being swallowed by a dolphin.—How many frantic lovers there are who would like to be eaten up by their mistress! Besides, it is in much better taste to dispose of one's self in this way, than making a plunge into the sea to feed a hungry shark. Still, for one, I should not like to see a woman coming at me with a frying-pan.

Our batteries, in their black paint, look solid and uncompromising. Their threatening strength reminds one of the terrific lines of Campbell, in the Battle of the Baltic:—

"When each gun,
From its adamantine lips,
Spread a death-shade round the ships
Like the hurricane's eclipse
Of the sun."

Saturday, Dec. 13. A booby was seen last evening, at sunset, circling around our masts. He was looking where he should light when it should become sufficiently dark. He lives on what he can find in the sea, but prefers a spar to a wave on which to roost. He has sense enough to know that when asleep, the fish may avenge upon him some of the wrongs which he inflicts. But he is, after all, a very stupid fellow. He secures his prey often at the expense of his life, and that, too, when there is no necessity for it. If a little billow casts a dead fish on a rock, he poises over it for a moment to be sure of his mark, and plunging down, head first, dashes his own brains out; very much like a politician who rushes so hard upon an office that he destroys himself in its attainment.—The senate is, in this case, the rock on which his little craft [illegible].

We are now approaching the region of dolphins, porpoises, sharks, and small whales. Our sailors are rigging their hooks and harpoons. It will be difficult for any thing that comes near us to escape their glittering steel. Their hostility falls mostly on the shark.—They regard him as a grave robber. He can expect no mercy. The loudest note of exultation I ever heard on board a man-of-war, was when one of these fellows was brought on board. "There," said a rough salt, "you have been prowling about here to get a nab at us, and have got nabbed yourself—you old blood-sucker!" There are three beings that can expect no mercy in misfortune,—a rat, a tyrant, and a shark.—Of the three I would soonest spare the rat; I always associated something respectable with his long tail. But let that pass.

Sunday, Dec. 14. We have had the awning spread, and have held divine service.—All joined in, and sung Old Hundred to the hymn commencing with the lines—

"God of the seas, thine awful voice
Bids all the roaring waves rejoice."

The impressiveness of a service at sea is owing, in part, to the isolation of those on board. There is nothing around to distract the attention, or win a diverted thought.—Around rolls or rests the melancholy main—above stretches the blue heaven, and over all reigns that Supreme Intelligence, at whose fiat resplendent worlds rolled from chaotic night. All is vast and awful, like that state of being into which we are ushered at death. It is this that makes the sailor religious, and inspires him with respect for all the great truths which throw their light through the night of the grave.

The errors and vices of the sailor seldom result from skepticism. I never met with one who denied or doubted the existence of a God, the wickedness of the human heart, or the realities of a future state. They seem to think a man's impulses may be wrong, while in the main he is good. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. They have a law in their members warring against the law of their mind, and bringing them into captivity to Satan; and yet they are free to denounce that captivity, and brand it as the source of all their degradation and misery. Their loathing spirits, touched with a diviner life, often exclaim, "Who shall deliver us from this body of sin and death.

Monday, Dec. 15. We were to-day, at 12 o'clock, in lat. 15° 45' long. 36° 48' w. We have run within the last five days a thousand miles, and are now within six hundred and sixty miles of Rio. Three or four days more, and we shall probably be at rest in one of the most magnificent bays in the world. Our ship is in prime condition for displaying her symmetry and strength. She is indebted for this to the experience and activity of our captain and first lieutenant.—They are thorough in the details of ship duty, and are sustained by efficient officers. To keep a man-of-war trig, taxes the profoundest patience and energy. It requires an eye that sees every thing, and a fidelity that neglects nothing.

I saw this morning, at daybreak, an old tar standing alone on the forecastle. His stalwart form rose in bold relief on the brightening sky. His dark locks flowed out from under his tarpaulin upon the wind. His large deep eye was fastened on the sun as it came whirling up in splendor out of the sea. His large sinewy arms were extended, as if to welcome some being that inspired reverence and love; when Milton's sublime apostrophe to light rolled in solemn emphasis from his lips:—

"Hail, holy Light! offspring of Heaven, first born
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam!
May I express thee unblamed? since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light,
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright affluence of bright essence increate."

Tuesday, Dec. 16. This is beautiful sailing; a soft, balmy atmosphere, a smooth sea, and a breeze that carries us seven and eight knots the hour. We have not taken in our studding-sails for several days; while our royals seemed to have entered into an agreement with our broad pennant to stand or come down together. The day is not darkened by clouds, and the night is filled with the soft light of the moon. The stars come out from the blue vault of heaven, and blaze with a distinctness and force that makes each one seem some central source of exhaustless and unquenchable splendor. Of this high host Jupiter leads the way; to him the eye of the sailor turns as that of the Moslem to the crescent that glows on the minaret of his prophet.

An officer to-day, after reprimanding a sailor for some alleged neglect of duty, told him to go forward; that he was such a perfect nondescript that he did not know what to do with him. So forward Jack went, muttering to himself *nondescript*—what does that mean? "Here, Wilkins," said he, "can you tell me what nondescript means? the officer of the deck called me a nondescript, and I want to know what it means—something bad, I suppose, for he was mighty angry." "No," said Wilkins, "I don't know what it means; call Tim Shades, he can tell you." Now this latter person was a sort of ship's dictionary, and though perhaps as ignorant as any on board, had a meaning for every thing, and a reason for it besides. So Tim Shades came. "What does nondescript mean?" inquired the aggrieved sailor. Our

lexicographer seemed at first a little puzzeled; but soon settling his features into oracular solemnity, replied:—"Nondescript means one who gets into heaven without being regularly entered on the books." "Is that all it means?" ejaculated the offended sailor; "well, well, I shall be glad to get there any way, poor sinner as I am." Were there more of the spirit of this sailor among sectarians, there would be less altercation about the right road, and quite as much speed.

Wednesday, Dec. 17. Another hundred miles of the distance that separated us from Rio has been left behind. Four hundred miles more remain to be traversed. The breeze is extremely light, directly aft, and our studding-sails on both sides, below and aloft, are out. We are under a cloud of canvas, which hangs over our frigate like the brooding wings of the cherubim over the sanctuary of the ark. But here I fear the parallel must stop. We have the sacred tables, it is true, and the commandments inscribed on them, but where is the soul-absorbing reverence they should inspire?

All hands are at work getting our ship ready for port. She is being scoured from stem to stern, outside and in. Every soil on her paint is obliged to yield to soap and clean water; and every weatherstain on her rigging is removed. She will look neat as a bride approaching the nuptial altar. What is there more beautiful on earth than a young and guileless being thus timidly intrusting her destiny to the hands of another,—leaving her home, her father, mother, brothers and sisters, for a hearth which another love has lighted, and where other hopes are to bud and bloom? He who can betray the confidence thus reposed in him, and break the heart that has treasured its last trust in his, is callous alike to crime and shame. But this is digression.

Oil.—The import of oil into the United States for the week ending July 1st, was, of Sperm, 2,160 bbls; of whale, 3,000; and of bone, 12,000 lbs. Total, from January 1st to July 1st, of Sperm, 59,925; of whale, 172,730; and of bone, 2,782,500 lbs.

New Bedford Oil Market.—July 1, 1850. Sperm continues in active demand for export and speculation, and sales to the extent of 5950 bbls have been made since our last. The transactions here embrace two cargoes of about 1700 bbls each at 119 cts per gallon; 200 bbls at the same price, and a cargo of 250 bbls on private terms. In Nantucket sales have been made of 2100 bbls at 118 cts cts. In manufactured we notice sales of 4000 gals unbleached Winter at 117cts; 4000 gals do Spring at 112 cts; 1000 gals do do at 113; and 5000 gals bleached do, at 117 cts per gallon.

Whale—We have no change to notice in the market which remains very dull.—The only transaction which has come to our knowledge is a parcel of 1000 bbls handsome N W Coast reported at 52 3-4 cts per gallon.

Whalebone.—Sales of 10,000 lbs Polar at 36 cts; and 24,000 lbs do, understood to be at the same price.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived,

Sept 2—Am bk Auckland, Jennings, 294 ts, 34 ds fm Petropaulovski.
4—Am sch Betty Bliss, Rollins, 172 tons, 10 ds fm San Francisco.
5—Brg sch Athen, Heeren, 115 ts, 15 ds fm San Fran'co.
Sept. 6—Am sch Anonyma, Latham, 75 tons, 16 days fm San Francisco.
9—Am brig Noble, Robertson, 207 tons, 13 ds fm S F.
10—Dan brigan Ann Catharine, Matzen, 97 tons, 48 days fm Talcahuano.
12—Am wh ship Splendid, Pierson, 478 tons, fm Arctic Ocean, 23 mos out, 3300 whale, 70 sperm.
12—Am wh ship Zephyr, Sherman, 360 tons, fm Lahaina, 34 mos out, 200 whale, 600 sperm.
Sept 14—Am bg Fortunio, Hasty, 203 tons, 14 ds fm San Fran
16—Am shp Flavius, Rogers, 296 ts, 15 do do
16—Br sch Enigma, Stavers, 101 ts, 63 ds fm Hong Kong.
16—Br wh bk Ranger, Deberry, 23 mos, 730 bbls sp.
17—Am shp Wisconsin, Mumford, 942 tons, 14 ds fm S F.
17—Am wh shp Superior, Sloan, 27 mos, 2600 wh, 70 sp.
17—Am wh shp Logan, Nickerson, 34 mos, 900 wh 100 sp
18—Am wh shp Fabius. Wing, 15 mos, 2750 wh, 50 sp.
18—Am wh shp Neva, Case, 36 mos, 2900 wh 50 sp.
18—Am wh shp Levant, Lowen, 35 mos, 3200 wh.
19—Am shp J Q Adams, Nickels, 661 ts, 16 ds fm San F.
20—Am sch Penelope, Sherman, 15 ds fm San Francisco, consigned to W A Aldrich.
Sept 21—Mex bg Don Carlos, Guerrero, 132 ts, 60 ds fm Canton
25—Am bga Sarah M'farland, Talbot, 147 ts, 17 ds from San Francisco.
26—Am sch Maria, Hobron, 93 ts, fm Lahaina.
56—Am wh shp D Webster, Meader, fm Talcahuano ;27 mos out, 1000 wh, 350 sp.
27—Am wh shp Minerva, Smalley, full, bound home.
30—Am wh shp Columbia, Sweeny, 9 whales, nearly full.

Cleared.

Aug 30—Am sch Pedemonte, Stiles, for Manilla.
31—Br bk Helen S. Page, Church, Auckland; NZ
Sept 2—Am wh sh Romulus, Hull, Mystic.
3—Am sh Washington, Cole, Calcutta.
Sept 5—Am Sch Betty Bliss, Rollins, for Tahiti.
6—Am sch Dart, Porter, Fort Victoria.
6—Rus bg Baikal Klinkofstrom, Sitka.
9—Br bk Frances, Mu[illegible]obarttown.
Sept 11—Br bg Corsair, Neal, Tahiti.
16—Am sch Spartacus, Harris, Lahaina.
18—Am bg Fortunio, Hasty, Niihau.
Sept 20—Br bk Auriga, Harries, Hong Kong.
21—Am shp J Q Adams, Mickles, Calcutta.
21—Am shp Wisconsin, Mumford, Hong Kong.
24—Am shp Huntress, Crocker, Valparaiso.
25—Haw sch Starling, Bourgoise, San Francisco.
25—Am bk Sea Breeze, Newell, Hong Kong.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug 22—Am bg Juno, Byram, fm Honolulu.
23—Am sch Monticello, Chatfield, 17 ds fm San Fran.
24—Am bk Shepherdess, Benjamin, 24 mos out, 2300 bbls whale, 2700 lbs bone, bound home.
24—Am sh Wm C Nye, Rose, 25 mos out, 2980 bbls wh, 90 bbls sp, bound home.
25—Am sh Zephyr, Sherman, 36 mos out, 150 bbls wha,
31—Am sch Golden Rule, Van Name, 13 ds fm San Fran.
Sept 1—Am sch Emeline, Howard, fm San Francisco.
3—Am schr Laura Bevan, Pierce, 13 ds fm San Francis.
Sept 6—Am shp Clematus, Bellows, 23 mos out, 90 sp 2300 w 18000 lbs bone, bound home.
7—Am shp South Boston, Soule, 24 mos out, 800 sp 2600 w 10,000 lbs bone, bound home.
8—Good Return, Cook, 33 mos out, 550 sp 2750 w 10,000 lbs bone, bound home.
8—Am bk Caroline, Dexter, 23 mos out, 255 sp 2500 w 15,000 lbs bone, bound home.
9—Am shp Montezuma, Benjamin, 24 mos out, 300 sp 3000 w 13,000 lbs bone, cruise home.
9—Am shp New England, Wilcox, 25 mos out, 3200 w 3200 lbs bone, bound home
Sept 11—Am sch Jas L Day, Hempstead, 16 ds fm San Fran.
11—Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, 18 do do
11—Am shp Severn, Gardner, 14 do do
14—Am sch Moria, Hobron, 15 do do
Sept 18—Am shp Indian Chief, Bailey, 34 mos, 60 bbls sp, 3200 wh, 18000 lbs bone.
19—Am shp Gen Scott, G C Harris, 26 mos, 2700 whale, 20,000 lbs bone.
19—Am sch Spartacus, T A Harris, last fm Oahu.
19—Am shp Dartmouth, Pierce, 27 mos out, 3000 whale 24,000 lbs bone.
19—Am shp Maria Theresa, Almy, 34 mos, 120 sp, 2775 wh, 17,000 lbs bone.
19—Am sch Angiona, Baris, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
19—Am shp Minerva, Smalley, 291 ts, 26 mos out, 900 sp, 1600 wh, 10,000 lbs bone, cruise home
19—Am bk Columbia, Sweney, 280 ts, 23 mos, full, home.

Cleared.

Aug 22—Am ship B Rush, Swan, cruise.
Sept 4—Am bk Shepherdess, Benjamin, home.
6—Am shp W C Nye, Rose, Home.
9—Am shp Japan, Bigelow, San Francisco.
10—Am schr Moticello, Chatfield, do
Sept 11—Am shp Zephyr, Sherman, Cruise.
13—Am bg Juno, Byram, San Francisco
17—Am sch Curlew, Griffin, do
17—Am shp Good Return, Cook, U S A.
18—Am shp Severn, Gardner, Calcutta
18—South Boston, Soule, U S A.
Sept 19—Am shp Montezuma, Benjamin, home.
19—Am shp New England, Wilcox, home.
19—Am sch Laura Bevan, Pierce, San Francisco.
Wh shp Clematis, Bellows, home.
Sch Emeline Howard, San Francisco.
Bk Cavalier, Dexter, Home.
Shp Minerva, Smalley, cruise home.
Sch Maria, Hobron, San Francisco.

PORT OF HILO.

Sept 7—Am wh shp Minerva, Smalley, 1600 wh, 900 sp.
11—Am wh shp James Allen, Smith, 3000 wh, 130 sp
17—Am wh shp Abigail, Young, no oil this season.

Memoranda.

Ships reported by Captain Pearson, of the Splendid: 18th July, James Allen, full, bound to Hilo; Levant, full, bound to Honolulu; Parachute, wanting 500 bbls, taken 2000; Columbia, wanting 1 wh; Huntsville, 1300; Massachusetts 2200, bound through Bhering's Straits, to the Arctic; Euphrates, wanting 500 bbls, having taken 2500 this season. All these were spoken about the same date.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brg sch Athen, fm California, J Vienberg, W Mersburgh.
Per Am sch Anonyma, fm San Francisco, L E Maynard, E L Pond.
Per Am bg Fortunio, fm San Francisco, C W Cahoon, C F Robinson, H Manilla.
Per Am shp Flavius, fm San Francisco, S Peck, J Makee.
Per Br sch Enigma, fm Hong Kong, S C Horseley.
Per Am shp J Q Adams, E A H Dale, S V Marshall
Per Mex bg Don Carlos, fm Canton, F Derkhiem, Aquat, F Melchers.
Per Sarsh M'Farlane, fm San Francisco, J Bayne, E H Townsend, F Walerstim, Lucasson.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Sept. 26, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. T. Blake, to Miss Hana Kalaau.

DIED.

At Cincinnati, O, on the 1st July, 1850, at an advanced age, Jesse B. Bowlin, father of R H. Bowlin, Esq. of this place.

At St. Louis, Mo. of cholera, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, formerly a resident at these Islands.

On board ship J. Q. Adams, on her passage from San Francisco, Mr. Anthon, from China, late supercargo of the brig Frolic, which was lost on her passage from China to California, as formerly reported.

In the city of New York, Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., of San Francisco, formerly American Consul in California. Mr. Larkin was well known here, and was an enterprising man, and President of the San Francisco and Panama Steamship Co.

In England, in June, the world-renowned Siamese twins. Upon a post mortem examination it was found that a vital connection existed between them through the connecting integument, as the result of the unique death proved.

On board ship Splendid, on her passage from Guam to the north, April 20, John, and 24, Joe, Sandwich Islanders. They shipped at Honolulu, one year ago.

On board ship Splendid, Joseph Castro, a native of Guam.

At sea, March 15, of dysentery, on board ship Mazeppa, on her passage from Honolulu, to Valparaiso, George E. Webster, a native of Salem, Mass, aged 22 years.

At Charles' Island, one of the Gallipagos group, on the 3d of August, Capt. Thos. Wilson, master of the English whale ship Ranger.

At Pittston, Me, April 19, 1850, Mr Gershon Cox, aged 84 years. He was the father of five sons, who are well known as ship masters in the Pacific. One of the sons, Wm. H. Cox, died December 14, 1849, at San Francisco. Mr. Cox was for about half a century a leading member of the Methodist denomination in the vicinity where he resided, and was highly esteemed in the community.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT HILO.

The following books may be obtained at the Rev. Mr. Coan's: Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands, price $1 00. The Whale and his Captors, price $1 00. Numerous volumes published by the Am. Tract Soc. The Friend, bound and unbound.

BIBLES in various languages.

☞ Seamen will be supplied with numerous volumes gratis, or at reduced prices. tf

New Book.

For sale at the POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
and at the CHAPLAIN'S STUDY.
THE WHALE AND HIS CAPTORS,
By Rev. H. T. Cheever—Price $1 00.

To Seamen and Strangers.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at [illegible]1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum	10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 15, 1850. No. 11

CONTENTS.

OF THE FRIEND, OCTOBER 15, 1850.

Sabbath Whaling	page 81
Loss of the 'Franklin'	81
Editorial Remarks	82
Bible 230 years old	82
A Polar Whale's Appeal	83
Another Junk	83
N. Y. Correspondence	83
Dr. Webster's Case decided	83
Important Trial	84
Ship News, &c.	84

For the Friend.

A Ship-Master's Opinion respecting Sabbath Whaling.

Mr. Editor:—When last at the Sandwich Islands I purchased two bound volumes, containing the Friend for the years of 1847, '48 and '49 up to the date of my leaving. In looking over the volumes I found a great deal of interesting matter. Amongst other things, I noticed several articles written by different persons (but one in particular by Rev. T. D. Hunt) upon the great sin committed by whalemen in taking oil on the Sabbath. After giving it a serious consideration I wish to make a few remarks upon the subject. I went my first voyage at sea, a boy, in 1832 and have been at sea most of the time ever since, and have always made a practice of taking all the oil we could, on the Sabbath as well as other days, and have never thought that we were committing any great sin in so doing.

There are some few pious captains ("and to their credit be it said," so says the Friend) who will not take a whale upon the Sabbath. But as far as I can learn, whenever they are fortunate enough to have blubber on board, will try it out on the Sabbath, and call it "a case of necessity," as the blubber is wasting. And thus it is that their consciences are quieted. For my part I cannot say that it is to any man's credit to profess any thing that he does not act out to the very letter.

I have heard of one of those pious Captains who, when on the coast of Kamtchatka three or four years since, on a Sabbath morning, with fine weather and plenty of whales about the ship, when asked by the mate if they might lower the boat in pursuit of them, as himself the other officers and crew were very anxious to go, told them they might go if they wished, but *he* should have nothing to do with it. They lowered the boats and succeeded in killing two noble whales, and took them to the ship and commenced cutting, the same as if it was any other day in the week. No doubt it was very consoling to that master to think that he had nothing to do with it.—All I shall say is, if there is any one so *verdant* at the Sandwich Islands as to believe that that master objected to receiving his share of those two whales upon his arrival at home, I am not.

Rev. T. D. Hunt in his "Wants of Seamen," No. 6, published in the Friend for August 1847, says "the ill gotten gains of Sabbath whaling should be as much abandoned as the price of blood as they are the price of Souls." Again he says, "he may sail his ship, or prepare for the approaching tempest, but whale on the Sabbath—never. Compel him to any thing beyond the sailing or the safety of his ship and you break his sabbath."

Now I would ask the Rev. Mr. Hunt the difference in sin committed, between sailing a ship and whaling upon the Sabbath, for in my poor estimation it amounts to one and the same thing, i. e., to make as speedy termination of a voyage as possible. In all ships that I have been in when sailing the ship, the crew were liable to be called upon at any moment, to trim the yards, make, and take in sail, &c., with one man constantly at the helm, and in the course of the 24 hours, 12 different men would be there, and I should think that these men would peril their souls just as much as the same number of men would in taking a whale, for all the necessity that I can see for sailing upon the Sabbath, is to shorten the voyage as much as possible and thereby make it profitable.

In "taking in sail" and "lying by" on the Sabbath would not make any great difference in quite a long passage. Whereas in a whaling voyage it might make a year or more difference in the voyage and then in all probability be obliged to return home with not much more than half a cargo. For it will sometimes happen in a six months' cruise that almost every opportunity that we have of taking oil, is upon the Sabbath. Therefore I think it right to improve all opportunities. I take it it is for this reason only that Mr. Hunt makes a difference between Sabbath *whaling* and *sailing*; i. e. as he is not interested in the profits of any whale voyage, but has made a passage in vessels at several different times, that he is as anxious to reach port as other people, without regard to the poor sailors, who are obliged to peril their souls in consequence. As he remarks in his correspondence with the editor of the Friend, in the Jan. No. of 1849, "the confusion attendant upon getting under weigh and approaching our port obliged us to dispense with our usual Sabbath services."

I should have thought that one who thinks it so great a sin to take a whale on the Sabbath, would have endeavoured to persuade the master of the vessel, on board which he sailed to California to have remained where they were until next day, and have held their "usual services" on board, for I do not doubt but the port that they were so anxious to reach would have remained in the same place! Whereas a sperm whale which all hands on ship-board had been anxiously looking for a month or more, seen on a Sunday if not taken, would be very apt to change his quarters before Monday!

After thinking well upon the subject, I have come to the conclusion, that, when I think it a sin to whale on the Sabbath, I shall not sail a ship on that day, but on Saturday night take in all sail, lash the helm, and not make sail again until Monday morning, whether making a passage or cruising for whale.

And when I hear of a vessel after a long and unpleasant passage arriving in sight of their destined port late of a Saturday night, with the Rev. T. D. Hunt as passenger, and hear of his endeavors to persuade the master to remain where they are until Monday, then I shall think, and not before, that it is not for self interest that he makes a difference between Sabbath *sailing* and *whaling*.

Yours respectfully,

Alexander R. Barker,

Master ship "Abraham Barker."

Bay of Islands, N. Zealand, Feb. 1850.

From Pernambuco—Loss of a Sag Harbor Whaler.—Captain Knox, of brig Romp, arrived at this port this forenoon, from Pernambuco, which place he left 16th ult., gives information of the loss of the whaling ship Franklin, Captain Cooper, of Sag Harbor. She went ashore during the night of June 7th, about seventy miles North of Pernambuco, and it was expected she would prove a total loss. Capt. Cooper arrived at Pernambuco in his boat, and on the 10th returned to the wreck with assistance, in order to save the cargo, which consisted of 3300 barrels of whale oil. Hopes were entertained that he would succeed. The Franklin was bound home from the Pacific Ocean

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 15, 1850.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—During the last two years having had many warm discussions with ship-masters, upon the merits of the articles "Wants of Seamen," we have not unfrequently said to them, "If you are not pleased with the views expressed by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, let us have yours. Review those articles and you shall be heard!" We now place before our readers a communication by a ship-master, in which he gives his views upon one point discussed by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, namely, "Sabbath Whaling." Let his subject be discussed freely, calmly, and courteously. Let the arguments pro and con be adduced, and placed in their strongest light. Good and not evil will be the result. Let no one fear for the truth in the field of fair and honorable discusssion.

In regard to the publication of the Rev. Mr. Hunt's articles, some have taken occasion freely to censure the Editor of the Friend, while others have approved. Some have also censured us for publishing what they styled "Fore-castle literature," while others have said that the Editor of the Friend was too much of a "Captain's Man," and would not allow Jack to publish his wrongs. The idea of pleasing all classes of our readers is out of the question, but there is an idea that we have ever aimed to keep *these eight years* before us, to publish a paper that should afford useful, instructive and entertaining reading, to the many thousands of seamen in the broad Pacific, including masters, officers, and seamen on board the various classes of Naval, whaling, and merchant, vessels. In carrying out this idea, the Friend has been sustained from year to year. Assurances have of late been freely pouring in upon us, that the paper as it has been conducted, was essentially useful among seamen, and must be sustained. This is encouraging, and if our readers continue their pecuniary support, we shall endeavour on our part to support the character of the Friend, and do all in our power to render it a welcome visitor in the Cabin and the Forecastle, or wherever else its circulation may be extended.

In passing judgment upon the character, and opinions advanced in our columns, let our readers exercise their good sense, and observe whether articles are *communicated by correspondents*, or *appear editorially*.

Bible 250 Years old.

Dr. King recently presented us with an interesting relic of olden times in the form of an English Bible, printed in 1599, several years previous to the celebrated translation under the authority of King James, and twenty years previous to the landing of the Pilgrims.

The following is a *verbatim et literatim* reprint of the New Testament title page, that of the Old Testament having been lost.

THE
NEW TESTA-
ment of our Lord IESVS
CHRIST, Tranflated out of
Greeke by *Theod: Beza:*
With brief Summaries and expofitions vpon the
hard places by the faid Authour *Ioac: Camer*
and *P. Lofeler Villerius,*
Englished by L. TOMSON.
Together with the Annotations of Fr: Iunius vpon
the Reuelation of S. IOHN.

¶ IMPRINTED AT LONDON
by the Deputies of Chriftopher Barker.
Printers to the Queenes most
Excellent Maieftie.
1599.

This would appear to be a translation from the Latin translation, made by Beza, who died 1605, aged eighty-six, hence the copy before us was printed seven years before his death. In comparing it with our English version, we are surprized to observe the great similarity.

The following is a reprint of the xv. psalm.

¶ *A Pfalme of Dauid.*

LOrd, who shall dwell in thy Tabernacle? who shall reft in thy holy Mountaine?

2 He that walketh vprightly and worketh righteoufneffe, and fpeaketh the trueth in his heart.

3 He that flandereth not with his tongue, nor doeth euill to his neighbour, nor receiueth a falfe report againft his neighbour.

4 In whofe eyes a vile perfon is contemned, but he *honoureth* them that feare the Lord: hee that fweareth to his *ovvn* hinderance and changeth not.

5 He that glueth not his money vnto vfury, nor taketh reward against the innocent: he that doeth thefe things, fhall neuer be mooued.

TWO WHALE SHIPS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST. Capt. Roys reports, that on the 1st of Sept. while his ship was lying in a Bay upon the W. Coast of Bhering's Straits, an Indian chief came on board, and by signs made known that two whale ships went ashore, and all hands were lost. As near as he could understand the fatal spot must have been, N. W. from Cape East, on the Asiatic Coast. For four or five days previous there had been a heavy gale from the N. E. It was impossible to learn the names of the vessels lost.

A COPY OF THE FRIEND WORTH $100!—We recently heard the master of a whaleship remark, that one time during the late cruise if he could have obtained a certain No. of the Friend he would have given $100. Now we would suggest that shipmasters do not fail to supply themselves with bound volumes; and we also hope that many may be inclined to subscribe for the paper to be sent overland to the United States.

☞All attempts to discover the means by which this communication reached our office will doubtless be vain. Should it become known, it might lead to serious consequences! We are somewhat surprised that a member of the whale-family should condescend to make his appeal through our columns, inasmuch as we have ever aimed to direct whalemen to the best cruising grounds. We feel honored by the compliment and shall feel bound, on no consideration to betray the confidence thus reposed in us:—

A Polar Whale's Appeal.

Anadir Sea, North Pacific,
The second Year of Trouble.

MR. EDITOR,—In behalf of my species, allow an inhabitant of this sea, to make an appeal through your columns to the friends of the whale in general. A few of the knowing old inhabitants of this sea have recently held a meeting to consult respecting our safety, and in some way or other, if possible, to avert the doom that seems to await all of the whale *Genus* throughout the world, including the Sperm, Right, and Polar whales. Although our situation, and that of our neighbors in the Arctic, is remote from our enemy's country, yet we have been knowing to the progress of affairs in the Japan and Ochotsk seas, the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and all the other "whaling grounds." We have imagined that we were safe in these cold regions; but no; within these last two years a furious attack has been made upon us, an attack more deadly and bloody, than any of our race ever experienced in any part of the world. I scorn to speak of the cruelty that has been practised by our blood-thirsty enemies, armed with harpoon and lance; no age or sex has been spared. Multitudes of our species (the Polar), have been murdered in "cold" blood. Our enemies have wondered at our mild and inoffensive conduct; we have heard them cry, "there she blows," and our hearts have quailed as we saw their glittering steel reflecting the sum beams, and realized that in a few moments our life-blood oozing out, would discolor the briny deep in which we have gambolled for scores of years. We have never been trained to contend with a race of warriors, who sail in large three-masted vessels, on the sterns of which we have read "New Bedford," "Sag Harbor," "New London." Our battles have hitherto been with simple Indians in their skin canoes. We have heard of the desperate encounters between these whale-killing monsters and our brethren the Right whales on the North-west coast. Some from that quarter have taken shelter in the quiet bays of our sea, others of the spermaciti species from Japan, have also visited us and reported their battles and disasters; they have told us it is no use to contend with the Nortons, the Tabers, the Cof-

fins, the Coxs, the Smiths, the Halseys, and the other families of whale-killers. We Polar whales are a quiet inoffensive race, desirous of life and peace, but, alas, we fear our doom is sealed; we have heard the threat that in one season more we shall all be "cut up," and "tried out." Is there no redress? I write in behalf of my butchered and dying species. I appeal to the friends of the whole race of whales. Must we all be murdered in cold blood? Must our race become extinct? Will no friends and allies arise and revenge our wrongs? Will our foes be allowed to prey upon us another year? We have heard of the power of the "Press;" pray give these few lines a place in your columns, and let them go forth to the world. I am known among our enemies as the "Bow-head," but I belong to the Old Greenland family.

Yours till death,

POLAR WHALE.

P, S. I send this by the——— of———. Do'nt publish the name of the vessel. P. W.

Another Junk.—On the 22nd of April, in lat. 45 N, lon. 155 E, the "Henry Kneeland," Clark, master, fell in with a Japanese junk, having thirteen persons on board. The vessel left Yeddo for Kuno, three or four days sail, but was driven to sea, and had been sixty-six days drifting at the mercy of winds and waves, dismasted and rudderless. For forty days their water had been out, and they had subsisted on snow-water. Their food consisted most of the time of refuse fish. The junk had no cargo on board. Captain Clark took the crew on board the Henry Kneeland. The commander and two of the crew of the junk came passengers to Honolulu on board the H. K. Two of the crew are on board the Maringo; six were taken to Petropaulaski, and were taken charge of by the Russian authorities, and two came passengers by the Nimrod.

A Whaler supposed to have foundered. A French whaleship, lately arrived, reports that during the gale about the middle of September, a ship was seen to go down; name of ship unknown.

The Friend Semi-Monthly.—During the remainder of the year, thd Friend will be issued Semi-monthly, for the convenience of our numerous readers in the Whaling Fleet.

☞Masters of whaleships should report their vessels as early as possible after arriving in port.

DONATIONS.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Capt. Hubertson,		$25 00
Capt. Loven, of the Levant,	$5 00	5 00
Capt. Case, of the Neva,		5 00

Notice to Seamen.

☞ The Chaplain, will be found by Seamen, at his Study between 12 and 3 o'clock every day, during the present shipping season.

New York Correspondence.

The following communication, intended for our columns, was accidently mislaid, or it would have appeared in our last number. The fresh and condensed summary of news, occasionally furnished by our correspondent, "J. S." is always acceptable. We should rejoice to receive a monthly dispatch from the same pen, for the perusal of the readers of the Friend.

New York, May 22nd, 1850.

Dear Friend.—The tide of population from the Old World continues to flow into the United States with no signs of ebbing, at the rate of 1000 per day, or 365,000 in a year; and we say *let them come.* We have bread enough to feed them, and christianity enough, rightly improved, to save them. *Let them come* and breathe our free air, and above all stand erect in the enjoyment of that liberty wherewith Christ makes his people free. What if most of them are papists! I never saw a bank of fog which a good breeze would not roll off; nor a bank of snow which a warm sun would not melt.

The Pope has at length returned to Rome, but Rome has not returned to the Pope, and never will. The day is passed when any fallible mortal can comfortably assume the office of God's Vicegerent, and lord it over minds in matters where God has made them *free.* He is in Rome, as we have known an ambitious whale steer into an inlet at high tide, and found himself uncomfortably anchored at the ebb, and annoyingly saluted with the harpoon. Well, let him flounce, and learn lessons of humility, to respect the principles and practice of truth wherever found, and to love whom God loves.

Within a few days there has been no small stir here about a rumoured invasion of Cuba from our coast. The force is said to be considerable, has been fitted out ostensibly for California, and is headed by a Spaniard. The design is said to be to land on some unprotected part of the island, and sweep from it every vestige of Spanish domination. President Taylor has ordered several of our armed vessels to Cuba to protect our national neutrality and honor. Cuba, some think, will make two or three good, democratic, states; and Canada, on the north, as many more! California will come into the Union shortly, and doubtless, as she desires; free from the blot and curse of slavery.

The benevolent Societies, the *glory* of our land, have just celebrated their anniversaries. A good time we have had. Most of them, both in their receipts and apparent usefulness, are in advance of the preceding year.

The various industrial pursuits are in a prosperous condition; money is plenty; confidence inspires trade with life; the General Government is so administered, as to satisfy the reasonable, and all but the totally depraved; thank God for this goodly heritage.

As ever, Yours, J. S.

Dr. Webster's Case Decided.

All efforts to obtain the Governor's Pardon have failed, and the 30th of August is the day appointed for his execution. As many of our sea-faring readers have heard nothing of this melancholy affair, we publish the following admirably condensed account, extracted from Governor Briggs' address before the Honorable Council.

"It is undisputed, that on the 23d day of November, 1849, John White Webster, a professor in Harvard University, and in the Medical College in Boston, did, at mid-day, in that college, within a few feet of the place where he daily stood and delivered scientific lectures to a large class of young men, with unlawful violence, take the life of Dr. George Parkman, a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come to that room at the repeated requests of the prisoner.

That after taking his life, he eviscerated, and in a manner most shocking to humanity, mutilated the body of his victim, burning parts of it in a furnace, and depositing other parts of it in different places in the building, where they were found by persons who were seeking after Dr. Parkman.

That after killing him, he robbed his lifeless creditor, by taking from him two notes of hand, signed by himself, to which he had no right, and committed still another crime by making false marks upon those notes, and that a jury of his country, empanelled according to law, under the direction of four of the five eminent Judges constituting the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a long, patient, and impartial trial, and after hearing in his defence the arguments of learned and eloquent counsel, upon their oaths, found him guilty of murder.

Upon that verdict, the Court pronounced the awful sentence of death. In such a case there should be obvious and conclusive reasons to authorize the pardoning power to interpose and arrest the sword of justice. I do not see these reasons.

The combined circumstances of the case force me to the conclusion, that the safety of the community, the inviolability of the law, and the principles of impartial justice, demand the execution of the sentence.

I hope it is not necessary for me to say that it would have given me unspeakable pleasure to have come to a different result, and that I would do anything on earth in my power, short of violating duty, to alleviate the sufferings of a crushed and broken-hearted family. GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Council Chamber, 10th July, 1850.

The Late President.

We give, from such materials as we have before us, the following leading facts in the life of the deceased President.

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, Nov. 2d, 1784. Till the age of twenty-one he resided with his father, and is said to have worked on his farm. In early youth he gave evidence of uncommon energy and force of character, and of a taste for military life. In 1808, at the age of 24, he was appointed a lieutenant in the army. In 1810, he married Miss Margaret Smith, of Maryland, who survives him. He was promoted, in 1812, to the rank of Captain; and after the declaration of war with Great Britain, he was promoted Major by President Madison, after his memorable and gallant battle of Fort Harrison, with a handful of men against a large body of savages. At the end of that war he resigned his commission, and returned to his farm. In 1816 he was re-appointed Major, and commanded two years at Green Bay; after which he served

at the South, and again in the Northwest, being seldom absent from active duty. In 1832 he was made Colonel, and served in the Black Hawk war. From 1836 to 1840 he was in Florida, being specially selected for the irksome and difficult service of subduing the Seminoles. In that service he fought the battle of Okechobee, memorable in the annals of Indian warfare. In 1845 he took the command of the Army of Observation in anticipation of hostilities with Mexico; since which his history is too well known to require that we should write it here.—[N.Y. Observer.

Important Trial.

We copy from the last Polynesian the following report of an important trial, relating to the British Schooner "Enigma."

Wahine, *et al*, vs. Apear.—This was an action by the plantiffs, natives of these islands, against the owner of the British schooner Enigma for damages for privations endured by them on board said schooner in consequence of an insufficiency of food and water and a want of shelter. It appeared upon evidence that the schooner sailed from Hong-Kong in China, about the middle of July—that after the vessel was loaded and ready for sea, the agent at Hong-Kong sent on board seventeen Hawaiians, at the same time sending rice and water for their use sufficient, as he said, for forty-five days consumption, which he considered a sufficient time to make the passage. The Captain, whose bearing and appearance on the stand were exceedingly creditable, immediately protested against taking them, alleging that he had no room for them; but the agent for the vessel required him to put them into and under the long-boat; whilst, as the vessel was chartered to be laded FULL, four casks of their water were put on deck, by which means they lost two casks by having them stove, the second day out, so that they were then put on five pints allowance. The Captain, finding that his water would be insufficient, deviated from his course, in order to get this necessary of life from several islands laid down on his chart; but as he went from one to another, he found them barren rocks. Soon after they found their rice to be bad, and upon broaching two of the casks of water, it was discovered that being put into beer barrels, the water had become putrid, and then their allowance was reduced to four pints. During this time, some who had come on board ill becoming yet more sick and others falling sick, the Captain, although sick himself and sharing the same short allowance of water, divided with his passengers his private stores, put on board at his own expense. The sick were likewise put below, but the stores of one man made but sorry rations for himself and seventeen others, whilst instead of forty-five days, their passage was prolonged to sixty-three; and it was proved by two of our most experienced ship masters that the ordinary passage was not less than sixty days. It was further in evidence that the death of some of the four passengers, who died during the voyage, was accelerated at least, by the want of proper food and water, for towards the end of the passage, they were compelled by their necessities to mix the bad water with the good, in order to make up the quantity necessary for subsistence, and indeed had it not been for the rains, which fell during the latter part of the passage, it was the opinion of the witnesses that many more must have died.—The advocates for the plaintiffs contended that this was in contravention of the implied contract to supply them with all reasonable comforts and provision, as well as directly contrary to the British passenger act, which requires that room beneath deck, and the usual allowance of provisions for British seamen shall be given to each passenger, irrespective of any supply of provisions of their own. This act was passed to prevent the ignorant emigrants of the British Islands from being imposed upon by the avarice of passenger brokers, and it was contended that the act applied with much greater force to the subjects of a friendly power, who to ignorance in general, added ignorance of the English language. The same act provides that sufficient water shall be stowed *under deck* to give to each passenger three quarts per day, and it was contended that the contract to carry these passengers was made under and subject to this law.—Upon these facts the Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiffs of $2000.

Asher B. Bates, Chas. C. Harris, for plaintiffs.
John Montgomery, for def't.

DIED.

On board ship Albion, May 30th, of consumption, Thomas B. Tripp, of Dartmouth, Mass., aged 18 years.

On board bark Philip, September 15th, Francisco Penavia, an Italian, had a wife living in Monte Vedio.

In Honolulu, Oct. 3d, Mr. George W. Cleaveland, late from California. There was found in his possession papers showing that he was regularly discharged from the U. S. Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, at Fort Vancouver, Oregon, July 8th, 1850. He was born in Broome Co., State of N. Y., and was a cooper by trade. Among his papers was found a letter from a sister residing in Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. [papers in N. Y please copy]

At U. S. Hospital, in Honolulu, Oct. 9, John A. Clinton, belonging to Newport, R. I. He came passenger on board the "Sarah Abigail" from California, and died the same day he was landed.

On board "Pioneer," in July, Samuel Stick, a native of King's Mills Group. And in Sept. Jackson, a native of the Hervey Islands.

On board ship "Dartmouth," Feb. 27, 1849, Jose P. Machado, aged 24 years, native of Pico, Western Islands.

Drowned, 22d of April, 1849, Richard Waden, belonging to ship Darthmouth. He is supposed to be a native of Ireland, but a resident in the American British Provinces.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.---Fall Season, 1850.

12—Am shp Zephyr, Sherman, 360 ts, fm Lahaina, 34 mos 200 wh, eight hundred sp.
Aug 12—Am shp Chandler Price, Taber, 441 ts, fm Sea of Anadir, 3500 bbls wh, 220 sp, sailed for New Bedford Aug. 21.
15—Am shp Romulus, Hull, 22 mos, 10 bbls sp, 3200 wh, 45,000 lbs bone.
15—Am shp Frances, Henrietta, Clough, 23 mos, 400 sp, 2900 wh, 17,000 lbs bone.
Sept 15—Am shp Splendid, Pierson, 478 ts, fm Arctic Ocean, 23 mos, 3300 wh, 70 sp.
16—Br bk Daberry, 24 mos, seven hundred thirty sp.
17—Am shp Superior, Sloan, 27 mos, twenty six hundred wh, seventy sp.
17—Am shp Logan, Nickerson, 34 mos, nine hundred wh, one hundred sp.
18—Am shp Neva, Case, 36 mos, twenty nine hundred wh, fifty sp.
18—Am shp Levant, Lowen, 35 mos, thirty two hundred wh.
18—Am shp Fabius, Wing, 15 mos, twenty seven hundred and fifty wh, fifty sp.
Sept 26—Am shp Hobomock, Calett, fm Strong's Is, 650 bls sp This vessel discharged all hands and shipped a new crew—and left to cruise, Oct 8. Expects to visit Strong's Island.
26—Am shp D Webster, Meader, fm Talcahuano, 27 mos, one thousand wh, three hundred and fifty sp.
27—Am shp Minerva, Smalley, full bound home.
30—Am shp Columbia, Sweeny, 9 whales, nearly full.
Oct.—7 Am wh sh Milo, Sowle, 37 mos fm Arctic, 2800 wh, 100 sp.
8 do Vesper, Fournier, 13 mos, fm do, 2700 wh, 330 sp.
8 do Robin Hood, Baker, 15 mos, do, 3400 wh.
8 do Jefferson, Skinner, 14 mos, do. 2500 wh, 160 sp
8 Am bk N America, Pendleton, 15 mos, do, 2700 wh, sp, 23,000 bone.
8 Am sh Nimrod, Sherman, 24 mos, do 2600 wh, 40 sp, 30,000 bone.
" 8 do Navy, Norton, 26 mos, do, 2800 wh, 230 sp, 25,000 bone
" 9 do Nile, Case, 25 mos, do 3 00 wh, 20,000 bone.
" 9 do Huntsville, Smith, 11 mos, do, 3500, 50,000 bone
" 9 do Geo Marston, 15 mos, do, 2400 wh. 25,000 do.
" 9 do Cortes, Cromwell, 14 mos, do, 2500 wh, 100 sp. 40,000 bone.
" 9 do Albion, Hathaway, 37 mos, do. 1900 wh, 300 sp, 18,000 bone.
" 9 Venice, Harris, 13 mos 2100 wh 40,000 bone.
" 10 Wm Tell, Taber, 25 mos, 2720 wh, 80 sp, 20,000 do.
" 10 Phillip I, Woodruff, 25 mos. 2200 w, 120 sp, 20,000 do
" 10 Lancaster, Almy, 23 mos, Ochotsk Sea, 2300 wh, 400 sp, 25,000 do.
" 10 Euphrates, Crosby, 14 mos Arctic Ocean, 2900 wh, 40,000 do.
" 10 do Uncas, Edwards, 14 mos do 3250 wh, 30 sp 45,000
" 10 Fr sh Gustave, Hardoy, do 1950 wh 20,000 bone.
" 11 Am bk Marcus, Babcock, 38 mos, Japan Sea, 400 sp.
" 11 do California, Adams, 14 mos, Arctic, 2800 wh 50 sp 40,000 bone.
14—Am shp Sheffield, Roys, fm A O, 14 mos out, 2,000 wh 45,000 lbs bone.
Am shp Luminary, Norton, Arctic Oc 24 mos out, 100 sp 2500 wh,
Am shp Mechanic, Potter, Ar. O, 17 mos out, 150 sp 650 wh. 7,000 lbs bone.
Am bk Newton, Watson, fm Ar O, 15 1-2 mos out, 2,000 bls, 30,000 lbs bone.
15—Am shp Benj Tucker, Wood, fm Anadir Sea, 14 1-2 mos out 100 sp 2,500 wh, 30000 lbs bone.
Am shp Henry Kneeland, Clark, fm Ar O, 26 mos out, 2500 wh, 25000 lbs bone.
Am shp Tuscany, Halsey, fm A O, 37 mos out, 2800 wh, 2500 lbs bone.
Am shp Montezuma, Tower, fm A O, 38 mos out 200sp 4800 wh 50000 lbs bone.
Am shp Liverpool 2d, West. A O, 36 mos out 5000, wh, this season 2200.
Am shp Wm Rotch, Kempton, A O, 37 mos out, 750 sp, 600 wh.
Am shp Coriolanus, McGimley, fm A O. 12 mos out, 85 sp, 1700 wh.
Am shp Ohio, Norton, A O, 23 mos out, 200 sp, 3200 wh, 1500 this season.
Am shp Triton 2d, Sands, A O, 10 1-2 mos out. 100 sp 1500 wh.
Am shp India, Swift, Ochotsk Sea, 27 mos out, 3200 wh, 1600 lbs bone.
Am shp Janus, Cornell, A O, 25 1-2 mos out, 28 sp 1900 wh, 25 000 lbs bone.
Am bk Awashonks, Smith, fm A O, 23 1-2 mos out, 150 sp, 1050 wh, 11,000 lbs bone.
German bk Joseph Heyden, Goosman, 13 mos out 150 sp, 2400 wh, 30000.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Oct 5—Am. Brig Mary Wilder, Cleveland, from Sah Francisco, 20 days.
7 Hanoverian brigan. Rena, Manners, 160 tons, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
" 8 Am bk Trueman, Doane, 250 tons 142 ds fm Boston.
" 8 Am bk Sarah Hooper, 220 tons 17 days from San Francisco.
" 8 Br brigan Timbo, Hill, 123 tons, 22 ds fm do.
" 8 Am do Susan Abigail, Barker, 159 tons, 15 ds fm do.
" 8 Br schr Terror, Dunning, 95 tons, 15 ds fm do.
" 9 Chi brigan L'Italia, Pezzo, 88 tons, 15 do.
" 10 Am sh E Warwick, Whiting, 530 tons, 17 do.
" 10 Br brigan Henrietta, Waugh, 104 tons, 18 do.
" 10 bk Philomela Jewett, 470 tons, 25 do.
" 10 Am sh Geo Hallett, Howes. 420, 162 ds fm Boston.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.---Fall Season, 1850.

Not reported in the Honolulu List.
July 29—Am shp Ben Rush, Swan. 8 1-2 mos, 150 bbls sp.
31—am shp Mariner, Coffin, 12 mos, 170 bbls sp.
Aug 24—Am bk Shepherdess, Benjamin, 24 mos out, 2300 bbls wh, 2700 lbs bone, bound home.
24—Am shp W C Nye, Rose, 26 mos, 2980 bbls wh, 90 bbls sp, bd home.
Sept 6—Am shp Clematus, Bellows, 23 mos, 90 sp, 2300 wh 18,000 lbs bone, bound home.
7—Am shp South Boston, Soule, 24 mos, 300 sp, 2000 wh, 10,000 lbs bone, bound home.
8—Good Return, Cook, 33 mos, 550 sp, 2700 wh, 10,000 lbs bone, bound home.
8—Am bk Caroline, Dexter, 23 mos, 255 sp, 2500 wh, 15,000 lbs bone, bound home.
9—Am shp Montezuma, Benjamin, 24 mos, 300 sp, 3000 wh 13,000 lbs bone, cruise, home.
9—Am shp New England, Wilcox, 25 mos, 3200 wh, 3200 lbs bone, bound home.
18—Am shp Indian Chief, Bailey, 34 mos, 600 bbls sp, 3200 w, 18000 lbs bone.
19—Am shp Gen Scott, G C Harris, 26 mos, 2700 w, 20000 bone.
19—Am shp Dartmouth, Pierce, 27 mos, 3000 w, 24000 lbs bone
19—Am shp Maria Theresa, Almy, 34 mos, 120 sp, 2775 w, 17000 lbs bone.
19—Am shp Minerva, Smalley, 26 mos, 900 sp, 1600 w, 10000 lbs bone, cruise home.
Sept 25 Shp Sarah, Farrington, 21 mos out, 250 sp, 2500 whl, 15,000 bone, bound home.
30 Shp James Allen, Smith, 21 mos out, 150 sp, 3,100 whl 37,000 bone, bound home.
Oct 1 Sch Odd Fellow, Chapman, 22 days fm San Francisco
2 Br Mary Wilder, Cleaveland, 20 days fm San Francisco
4 Sch Mary W, Holmes, 18 ds fm San Fran.
5 Bg Sarah McFarland, Fuller, fm Honolulu.
5 Bk Croton, Watson, fm do.
7 Bg Almyra, Codd, fm San Fran.
7 Ship Betsey Williams, Hancox, 15 1-2 mos, 325 sp, 2250 wh, 33,000 bone.
7 Chilian sch Elizabeth, Angnitil, 23 ds fm San Fran.
7 Sh A H Howland, Fisher, 26 mos, 120 sp, 3320 wh, 35,000 bone.
8 Sh Alexander, Ryan, 26 mos, 2600 wh, 20,000 bone.
8 Sh L C Richmond, Morton, 27 mos, 800 sp, 1850 wh, 20,000 bone.
8 Sh Hanibal, Grey, 13 mos, 25 sp, 3500 wh. 50,000 bone.
8 Sh Chas Drew, Carey, 10 mos 1500 wh 10,000 bone.
8 Sh Benj Tucker, Wood 15 mos. 100 sp 2500 w. 30,000 do.
8 Sh Dover, Jeffery, 27 mos, 120 sp, 3150 w, 27,000 bone.
8 Sh Republic, Austin, 22 mos, 70 sp, 4200 w, 60,000 bone,
8 Bk Condace, Walker, 14 mos, 25 sp, 2100 w, 21,000 do.
9 Sh Cambria, Harding, 45 mos, 1100 sp 1900 w, 14 000 do
9 Sh Lydia, Worth, 26 mos, 800 sp, 1100 w, 14,000 do.
9 Sh N P Talmadge, Mulford, 24 mos 2700 w, 20,000 do.
9 Sh Parachute, Fisher, 29 mos. 2700 w, 22,000 bone.
9 Br Oriental, Pullot, 13 ds fm San Fran.
10 Sh Mogul, Huntly, 40 mos, 100 sp, 4000 w, 18,000 bone.
14—Am wh ships Armata, Holt, 13 mos. 2700, Meteor, Keeney, full; Columbus, Crowell 2700; Cherokee, Cleaveland, 2000; Cincinnati, Williams, 2500; Newark Dickens, 1600.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs Skinner, on board the Jefferson; Mrs. Smith—Sheffield; Mrs. Sherman—Nimrod; Mrs. Tower—Moctezuma—Mrs. Edwards—Uncas. All passengers from Arctic Ocean! Mrs. Young, on board the Abigail, from the Japan Ground.

Ships reported by Captain Swift of the India.
Aug 23—French ship Angelina, Crosnier, 2200 bls of oil.
26—bk J E Donnell, Bennett, of N Bed, 14 mos out 2300 bls.
27—Am shp Bramin, Butts, of N Bedford, 1150 wh, 150 sp.
27—Am shp Heroine, Wall, of Fairhaven, want one wh to fill.
27—bk Wolga, Luce, of Fair-Haven.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1850. No. 12

CONTENTS.

OF THE FRIEND, NOVEBER 1, 1850.

New York Correspondence	page 85
Miscellaneous Items	85
An Hour with the Japanese	86
Wreck of the Charles Drew	86
A word to the wise	87
Melancholly	87
Proper Season for Whaling	87
Foreign and Domestic News, &c.	87
New Bedford Oil Market	88
Ship News, &c.	88

New York Correspondence,

Or an epistle general to the American Sailor in the Pacific, from one of the Secretaries of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1850.

It would afford me much pleasure to tell each reader of this page what of all things on earth he might most desire to know—about his country, his friends, how to make a fortune, or how to be happy.

As to country, let me say to that seaman then, that your country is not where you left it when you sailed for the Pacific. It has removed several degrees; one half of it by railroad, and the other half of it by steamboat. The railroad part has continued to pay its entire expenses by enhancing the value of the land passed through, while the other has realized more in the rise of city stocks and real estate. So the move in a pecuniary view is a good one; your country is growing rich. Still better, education, the education not of a few of the most wealthy, but of the entire people, and a practical education too, is becoming a favorite and settled principle of action. Better still, things bearing on the social and moral condition of the people are receiving a growing attention. England is debating the matter of stopping all the mails, and shutting all the Post offices on the Lord's day, while the Board of Admiralty are meditating the removal of the curse of grog from the British Navy. Sweeden and the nations farther north are much engrossed on the subject of religious toleration. Germany is profoundly considering the savage custom of war. France is just where Paul's ship ran aground—where two seas meet—and is making ready the planks to get safe to land. In Italy, the Pope is back at the wheel, but with all his cardinals to help, he can't steer the ship; his good sense may yet determine him, and if not that a dire necessity, to let civil matters alone, and attend to those which appropriately belong to the church. The United States, as represented in Congress, is now on the matter of extending the territory of freedom, diminishing that of slavery, adopting postal regulations so as to tax very lightly, yet sufficiently for a healthy existence, the knowledge passing through the mail.

As to friends—the old homestead, with some exceptions which you will in due time learn, is cheered by the same familiar faces you left. The old gate, settled an inch or two, still swings before the door. That shell on the mantlepiece lies just as you left it, and the favorite cat purs in the same corner. Your father is really growing older, and you will mark the change should you live to see him again; while your mother—God bless the sailor's mother! age, and anxiety about you have knit another seam on her brow. Your brothers, your sisters, not essentially changed. Your wife! She does not forget you, and long before she has any good reason to expect you, she will trim her lamp till a late hour and watch for your return. Your little ones! they are now on tip-toe to run and meet you.

A fortune! Yes, I will tell you how to make that. The ship has just returned to New Bedford with the richest harvest of oil ever gathered by one ship from the Pacific grounds. It made the reapers glad. But you can do even better: Pursue a merchandise better than oil, and declared in the scriptures to be better than silver, and your fortune is made! Prosecute that—gain that, and you are richer than you could be in possession of all the the gold of the California mines. And such a treasure would make you happy. Gold can't do it. Silver can't do it. Friends can't do it. A cheerful fireside to welcome your return can't do it. All these are desirable, but they are not the one thing needful. The mind the immortal mind pants for something higher, purer, more permanent, more satisfying than these. And that one thing is Christ formed in the soul, the hope of glory. It is the better part chosen by Mary of Bethany. It is the pearl of great price bought by the merchant. Seek then that, and your country is better than the one you left for the sea—it is a heavenly one. Your friends better, for their friendship and society will be forever. Your treasures boundless as your bliss, and lasting as eternal life.

His blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow therewith be with you.

J. S.

☞ We copy the following from a San Francisco paper. The remarks of the Editor were made in referring to a late Act of the Hawaiian Government, respecting foreigners holding land in fee-simple :—

POLICY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.—It is somewhat singular, that at the very time our municipal authorities are discussing ordinances preventing foreigners from engaging in certain industrial occupations in this city, intelligence should have reached us that a policy quite the reverse had received the sanction of the Legislature and King of the Sandwich Islands. We blush to record the fact, which we commend to the special attention of our city Solons.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator published, a few days ago, his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following results:—One third of an acre in corn usually produces thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, beside some refuge. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he had sold at one dollar per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus from one third of an acre and an onion bed he obtained his bread stuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use; potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c, ; with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the cow. Then he has also a flower garden, raspberries, currents and goosberries, in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and quince trees. If a family can be supported from one acre of ground in Maine, why not at the Sandwich Islands?

The friends of Temperance, says the Albany Evening Journal, have reason, without any reference to politics, to morn the death of General and President Zachary Taylor. He was a strict tetotaller for more than 20 years; and for several years previous to his brilliant career in Mexico, he not only caused Temperance societies to be formed among the soldiers, at the garison under his command west of the Mississippi, but also caused scores of temperance papers to be distributed among them.

WHALE SHOOTING.—Capt. Robert Brown, of the ship North Star, of New London, is about sailing on a whaling voyage, and intends to use his whaling guns in the business. Harpoons, with lines attached, are fired from these guns, and so far as they have been tested they have proved entirely successful. In a voyage of the ship Electra, Capt. Brown took eleven right whales, nine of which were taken with the guns. In taking polar whales the guns were not required, as they were very tame and easily captured. The guns, harpoons and lances that Capt Brown is going to use on the North Star, are patented and are an improvement upon those used in the Electra.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MASON.—We learn with regret, that a telegraph despatch was received yesterday by Genl. Jesup, announcing the death of that distinguished officer and excellent man, Brigadier General (by brevet) Richard B. Mason of the United States army, who had returned from California. He breathed his last in St. Louis on the night of the 25th, a victim to the Cholera.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

AN HOUR WITH THE JAPANESE.—Several ship-wrecked Japanese being in Honolulu, we requested one of them who has acquired an excellent knowledge of our language to make us a visit, accompanied by one of his countrymen, lately brought hither. We shall first introduce our readers, to the interpreter, John Mung. This person, with four others, was taken ten years ago from a desolate and uninhabited island, where they had been cast and where they had lived for 180 days, on sea fowls. They were brought to Honolulu by Capt. W. H. Whitfield, of Fair Haven, who then commanded a whale ship in the Pacific. Four of the number remained here, one having died. John Mung was taken by Capt. W. to the United States, where he learned the cooper's trade, and enjoyed a good opportunity for going to school. His education is highly respectable. He has been one whaling voyage and then with the multitude went to California. There not succeeding to his expectations, he came to the islands, indulging the long cherished hope that he might obtain a passage to his native shores. It is his ambition to command a Junk, and navigate her, with compass and quadrant, and shew his Japanese countrymen, that the "out-side barbarians," understand navigation; which science he has acquired sufficient for all practicable purposes. Would that his fond wish might be gratified!

On Mr. Mung's arrival in Honolulu, he learned that that there was a fresh arrival of his shipwrecked countrymen, and for whom he is prepared to act as interpreter. By his aid we learned the following facts respecting the Japanese taken from a junk, by Capt. Clark, of the Henry Kneeland, on the 22d of April, in 45° N. L., and 155° E. L.

Teenzumolly, was the name of the junk, commanded by Capt. Kusky, with Mr Kekuzero, for mate. There were thirteen, all told on board the junk. We may as well state that, KeKuzero, the mate has furnished us as minutes from his "Log," and we have no doubt he has noted down the facts in true Japanese nautical style! But to proceed, Mr Mung, acting as interpreter, and M KeKuzero dictating to him. The Teenzumolly was owned by a soldier or nobleman, in a town situated in the S. E. side, of a small island, S. W. from Niphon. The name of the island, our ear was too dull to catch the sound, although a part of the name we aver, was Nipung—. The town is twice the size of Honolulu—the people are farmers and fishermen—only two junks were owned there, but a plenty of fishing boats—rice is the principal product besides all kinds of vegetable products. Both junks were owned by the Honorable Mr Soumung. The Teenzumolly, had taken a cargo of rice to Yeddo, discharged the same, received payment, partly in silver and partly in paper money, (we have seen specimens of both, as for the paper money it appears as well as any we ever saw,) and started on her homeward passage, ordinarily of only three days, but was overtaken by adverse winds. Their supply of water was exhausted at the end of sixteen days, and their rice at the end of twenty-six. They were then reduced to some refuse fish scales and occasional showers, but by the merciful care of Divine Providence all were preserved until at the end of sixty-six days, their junk rudder-less and dismasted, fell in with the H. Kneeland, Capt. Clark, who took them all on board his vessel and supplied their wants. They cherish the most grateful feelings towards Capt. Clark and his ship's company. Subsequently Capt. Clark delivered six of them to the Russian authorities at Petropaulaski, under the promise that they should be returned to Japan. Two were taken by Capt. Sherman, of the Nimrod, and two by Capt Divoll of the Maringo.

There is an impression abroad, that Japanese, if taken back to their country will be put to death. We are positively assured by Mr Kekuzro, through the interpreter Mr. Mung, that this is not the fact. He asserts that should any vessel take them back to their native village, the inhabitants would rejoice to hail the vessel and would put on board a supply of fresh recruits, without charge. We hope soon to learn that some man-of-war, merchant vessel, or whale ship is bound thither, on the benevolent errand of restoring these unfortunate persons to their country and home. Referring to their home, leads to the remark, that seven of these are married and their families reside in the village where their junk was owned.

Our Yankee propensity of asking questions was wonderfully excited in our interview with Mr. Kekuzero, for we found that he could furnish much valuable information respecting the Japanese islands, and the customs of the people. The following facts we record, respecting his native village, containing sixty idol temples, which according to his account are full of gods. Every temple is presided over by a priest, who acts ex-officio as school teacher. The children o all both rich and poor, attend school together, and nearly all the inhabitants can read and write. The people are all taxed for the support of the temples. Every farmer paying about five bushels of rice, per acre. We asked, "how do the laws punish the thief?" Our informant replies, "For the first and second offence the thief is imprisoned, but for the third, his head is cut straight off."

"How do they punish the murderer?" "His head is cut off direct," (were the words of the interpreter.)

As for marriage, a man is allowed but one wife, but if she does not please her husband, he can send her back to her father's house, with the consent of the old people, otherwise the husband must support her.

Touching their ideas of a future state, we learned that the bad people are believed to go to a bad place after death, and the good to a good place. When a person dies a record is made of his name and it is hung up in the house of his friends, and the household have stated periods for praying to the spirit of the departed. In Japan there are six principal sacred days, including New-year, which occurs in January.

Our limits will not allow us to enter more fully into details, in recording a sketch of our interview with Mr Kekuzro, and Mr Mung his interpreter. At some future time we may make some additional remarks relating to the Japanese and the policy of that government.

WRECK OF THE CHARLES DREW.—This vessel 11 months out, having 1400 barrels of oil on board, was wrecked in the evening of the 23d ult, a few rods west of the entrance of Pearl River, on the South side of Oahu. She has bilged in both sides and will prove a total wreck. Near 500 barrels of oil have been obtained from the wreck, and rafted on board the Connecticut, Capt. Penhallow, which vessel proceeded to anchor at the nearest safe position. The bone, 19,000 lbs. was shipped to the United States from Maui. The Master, Capt. Cary, was on shore at the time of the disaster. The wind blowing quite fresh, the officer in command, through an error in judgment, supposed the vessel was standing on shore to the weather of Honolulu, whereas she had been blown to leeward, and hence run in so far as to strike the reef. We learn the vessel was partially insured, although there was no insurance upon the cargo. In recording this disaster, we cannot refain from referring to the general sympathy manifested by all who are acquainted with the master of the unfortunate vessel. Capt. Cary has been a ship master for thirty years, and even visited these islands in that capacity twenty-seven years ago. He was a large owner in the vessel, and must sustain a heavy loss. He is by no means disposed to blame his officers, but speaks in the highest terms of their good conduct and watchfulness.

LONGEST VOYAGE ON RECORD.—The Barckly, of New Bedford, on her last voyage was absent 65 months! and took 1500 barre

John 43—17. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

There are several ways for learning a becoming acquaintance with God's character. The character of God may be discovered in the works of creation, in the study of the heavenly bodies and the structure of the earth: it may be discovered in the Bible, the word of revelation which he has made to mankind, finally it may be learned from Christ who came to our world for the purpose of making a more full and complete revalation of character, than had hitherto been communicated. In the works of creation, the wisdom and power of God are revealed: in the Old Testament Scriptures, his providence and knowledge of human affairs; but in sending his Son to our world his mercy and love stands forth with marked preeminence. Christ declares, that God *so* loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. "If now there was one lesson, more than another that Christ would teach mankind and impress upon the mind, it was that of humanity, hence, it is manifest that God had this point in view, when he sent his Son into the world. So long as the human soul is destitute of true humanity or is filled with pride so long is it wanting the main essential of happiness. My text asserts, *if ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.* The things referred to in this passage, relate to humanity.

Melancholly.—A few day since a young man discharged from the whale ship William Tell, shipped on board the merchant ship Iowa. When going on board the latter vessel lying in the outer harbor, he lost his hat overboard, and immediately plunged after it, but was seized by a shark which took off, first his head and next his left arm. Subsequently nothing was seen of the body. We learn that his name was James Kinney, of Irish descent, and furthermore, that he shipped on board the Wm. Tell at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. We have a distinct recollection of the unfortunate young man, only a few hours before his untimely end, he left our study with a bundle of books and papers which he had procured for his reading during the passage.

☞A Polar whale yields upon an average about one hundred and twenty barrels of oil. We have collected facts showing that eight ships, that visited the Anadir Sea, and Arctic Ocean, took one hundred and fifty-two whales, yielding nineteen thousand, one hundred barrels of oil, or one whale, one hundred and nineteen barrels.

☞By a late arrival from Valparaiso, papers were brought to September 12th, not containing any news of importance.

The proper time for whaling in the Anadir Sea and Artic Ocean.

	First whale.	Last whale.
The Jefferson,	June 1	August 24
N. America	,, 17	,, 23
Robinhood	May 7	,, 25
Nimrod,	,, 27	,, 24
George	,, 23	,, 24
Navy	,, 17	,, 26
Wm. Tell	,, 9	,, 26
Pioneer	,, 23	,, 23
Liverpool	2d, June 5	,, 25
Cortes	May 27	Sept. 1
Luminary	June 6	,, 1
H. Kneeland	May 18	,, 6

☞The wreck of the Charles Drew as she lies upon the reef, was sold on the 30th ultimo, to Messrs. Coady & Co. for $1,350.

Items of Foreign News.

Death of Sir Robert Peel, in England and the election of his son to Parliament.—Bloody battle between the Danes and Germans.—American Minister has demanded his "papers" and left tbe court of Portugal, in consequence of that court not complying with certain demands. The Bill for the admission of California as a State, has passed the "Senate," but not the "House," at last accounts. The new President of the United States, Mr. Filmore, with his new cabinet, Daniel Webster at his head, have entered successfully upon their duties.

Items of Domestic News.

During the past month more whalers have visited Honolulu, (having a greater amount of oil on board,) than ever before during one season. Remarkable health among seamen generally,—only one death in port during the month of October.

From the money-vault of the H. B. Co.'s premises $37,000 have disappeared.

The merchants in Honolulu have established a Chamber of Commerce. Business was never more brisk, and all kinds of mechanical labor in great demand.

☞ The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. Brig "Dolphin." The Dolphin sailed from Hong Kong on the 23d of July for Manila, thence to the Bonin Islands, sailing from thence on the 17th of Sept.; bound home by way of California:

Lieut. Commanding, Tho's S. Page; Acting Lieut's, G. V. Fox, (Ex officer); G. P. Welch, C. H. Wells; Asst'g Surgeon, Owen Jones Wistar, Mid'n, J Cornwall, Cha's L. O. Hammond; M. Mate, R. J. Robinson.

Jas. S. Hudson, Capt's Clerk, died of dysentery on board the Dolphin, the 26th of August, universally regretted by all who knew him.

The U. S. Flag-ship "Portsmouth," and sloop of war "Marion" were at Hong Kong on the 22d of July. The former vessel to sail for home. The whale ship Aeronant was at Peel's Island with 900 bbls of whale oil.

GOD IN GREAT AND SMALL.

"The hand that made the floweret gay,
To glitter in the dawn;
The hand that fixed the lamp of day
The blazing comet launched away—
Painted the velvet lawn"

THE PLEASURES OF EARTH.

"Yes, fair as the syren, but false as her song,
Are the world's painted shadows, that lure us along,
Like the mist on the mountain, the foam on the deep,
Or the voices of friends that we greet in our sleep,
Are *the pleasures of earth.*"

LOOKING OUT UPON THE WORLD.

"'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends thro' all her gates,
At a safe distance, when the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the uninjur'd ear."

WORDS.

"But words are things; and a small drop of ink,
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions think."

Territory of the United Stares.—Some curious person at the North has been calculating the area of the United States not yet organized into States, and finds that we have domain enough for forty-six and a half States as large as Pensylvania. Of these, thirty-five will lie north of 36° 30', and be free States, if that line of compromise was adopted.

The Bee.—That within so small a body should be contained apparatus for converting the "virtuous sweets" which it collects into one kind of nourishment for itself, another for the common brood, a third for the royal glue for its carpentry, wax for its cells, poison for its enemies, honey for its master, with a proboscis almost as long as the body itself, microscopic in its several parts, telescopic in its mode of action, and with a sting so sharp that, were it magnified by the same glass which makes a needle's point seem quarter of an inch, it would yet itself be invisible, and this, too, a hollow tube—that all these varied operations and contrivances should be enclosed within half an inch in length, and two grains of matter, while in the same "small room" the large heart of at least thirty distinct insects is contained—is surely enough to crush all thoughts of atheism and materialism.

Short Allowance.—It is said that the celebrated Whitfield, when advanced in life, finding his physical powers failing him, undertook to put himself upon what he called "short allowance." He preached once only on every day of the week, and three times on the Sabbath.

Hic, Hæc, Hoc.—When the Rev. Dr. Patton was in England, he dined with several gentlemen who used a great variety of arguments to make him give up his cold water principles. "Now here," said one, "here, doctor, is some good old hock; surely you can't decline this?" "Can't," replied the doctor; "why, sir, I learned to decline it when a boy. Hic, hæc, hoc." the table was in a roar, and the doctor came off triumphant. Let all boys when they are young decline hoc; if they do, they will never know the drunkard's hic.

Good Remedies.—For drunkenness, drink cold water; for health, rise early; to be happy be honest; to please all, mind your business.

☞ We have received the "Whalemen's Shipping List," to August 6th, from which we make the following extracts.

Oil and bone imported into the United States, from Jan. 1st, to Aug. 5th: Sperm, 67,223 bbls; whale, 180,324; bone, 2,723,400 lbs.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, August 5, 1850. —SPERM—The demand is very moderate, but the market continues firm and full prices are realized. We notice sales since our last of 300 bbls at 120 cts per gallon.

WHALE—Continues dull and depressed, and we have no transactions to report. The last sales were at 49a53 cts, as to quality.

WHALEBONE—We have heard of no transactions in this market. In New York sales were made at 35 cts for South Sea, and N W Coast, and 37 cts for Polar.

☞ A letter from Capt. Lakeman, of bark Alto, of this port, dated at Mauritius, May 18, reports the abandonment of the bark Geo. Porter, Ellis, of this port, on the 1st April, 1850, but gives no particulars, except that Capt. Ellis, his officers, and a part of the crew, with the cargo of the bark, consisting of 750 bbls sp oil, were on board ship Phenix, of New London, which vessel would cruise one or two months, and return home. The cooper of the Geo Porter was on board the Alto. The letter also reports, March 25, no lat &c., bark Bart. Gosnold, Taber, New Bedford, with 1150 sp, 450 humpback oil. The Alto had 1100 bbls sp oil, or upward.

☞ The U. S. sloop of war Falmouth arrived at Hilo Oct. 26—from San Francisco.

DONATIONS.

	For Chaplaincy.	For Friend.
Capt. Smith, of James Allen,	$5,00	$5,00
" Sweeny, Columbia,	3,00	3,00
" Pendleton, N. America,	5,00	
Ship North America,		10,00
Master, officers and crew, H Kneeland,	25,50	17,50
Wm. Cottle, Navy,		2,00
Ship Euphrates,		5,00
Capt Crosby,		5,00
Officers and crew, Pioneer,	9,50	5,00
Capt. Weynton, H. B. Co. bk Cowlitz,	10,00	5,00
Mr Cummings, mechanic,	1,00	1,00
Sailor,	1,00	1,00
Capt. Cromwell, Cortez,	5,00	5,00
Capt. Austin, Republic,	5,00	
Ship Jefferson,		10,00
Master and two officers, Jos. Heyden,	7,50	7,50

☞ The "FRIEND" for several years, bound in one volumn, a few copies remain unsold at the Chaplain's study.

PASSENGERS.

Bk Sarah Hooper, from San Francisco—James W. Brimelow, C. H. Noyes, James Dean. L'Italiano, from San Francisco—Bernard Louis, Joseph Raymond, Antonio Pajnat, Henry Brien, James Dillon, Josef Alejo. George Hallet, from Boston—Benj. S. Hardy. Bk Philomela, from San Francisco—Capt. Gray and servant, W. W. Smith. Bk Antelop, from San Francisco—James Heron, Rastrup. Bk Connecticut, from San Francisco—J. A. Griswold, Chas. A. Mooney, E. Hackford, Joseph Halstead, M. E. Cornell, John J. Ellis, A. F. Amelung, William Thorpe, Joe, Harry, William. Peter, John, Limo, Kaapuiki, Kaiuopu. Sh p Iona, from San Francisco—George C. Hay, William Webster. Brig Brothers, from San Francisco—Ahpo, Ahse, Ungha, Aki, Ahing, Ahcon, Peter O'Regan. Ship Hugh Walker, from San Francisco—Hector R. Duff, Sreaves. Sch Sierra Nevada, from San Francisco—Samuel W. Jones, Allen S. Crocker.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.---Fall Season, 1850.

Oct.15—Am shp Hellespont, Manwaring, 25 mos ous, 2300 wh 25000 bone
Am shp Hannibal, Grey, 25 mos out; 2300 wh, 25000 bone
16—Br bk Flying Childers. Lucas, 8 mos. 1700 wh 21000 bone
Amshp Triton 2d, Sands, A O, 10 1-2 mos out 100 sp 1200 wh.
Am sch Rotch, Kempton, fm Arctic, 37 mos, 750 sp 600 wh. 10000 bone
15—Fr sh Orion, Hach, fm] Arctic. 14 mos, 2500 wh 30000 bone
16—Fr sch Nile, Saillard, fm Arctic, 25 mos, 60 sp, 2100 wh, 30000 bone
17—Am bk Cherokee, Cleveland, fm Arctic, 14 mos, 50 sp, 1940 wh 25000 bone
17—Am bk Covington, Devoll, 15 mos, 2100 wh, 30000 obne
17—Am sch Tuscarora, Leek. fm Arctic, 25 mos, 2100 wh 2000 bone
17—Am sch M. Scott, Luce, fm Arctic, 35 mos, 75 sp,
17—Am bk Washington, Corwin, 27 mos, 15 sp, 1750 wh, 18000 bone
Oct 18—Fr bk Asia, Maison, 15 mos out, 2500 wh, 35000 bone
Am shp John, Anderson, 24 mos out, 200 sp, 1200 wh, 14000 bone
19—Am shp Tyler, Barber, 12 mos, 130 sp, 1800 wh, 22000 bone.
Am shp Waverly, Neal, 15 mos, 100 sp, 2300 wh, 33000 bone.
Am bk Mt Wallaston, Barker, 12 mos, 700 wh, 14,000 bone.
Am shp Caroline, Plaskett, 14 mos, 150 sp, 2200 wh. 23000 bone.
Fr bk Salamander, Guedon, 36 mos. 1800 wh, 14,000 bone.
Fr shp Cosmopolite, Cambriere, 14 mos. 1400 wh, 12,000 bone.
21—Am shp Julian, Taber, 42 mos, 100 sp, 2700 wh. 30000 bone.
Am shp L C. Richmond, Norton, 27 mos, 800 sp, 1850 wh, 2000 bone.
Am shp Clement, Lane, 17 mos, 100 sp, 2100 wh, 3200 bone.
Am shp Rajah, West, 36 mos, 175 sp, 1600 wh, 16000 bone.
22—Am shp Newark, Dickens, 14 mos, 40 sp, 1600 wh, 22000 bone.
Am bk Alice, Smith, 12 mos, 230 sp, 2800 wh, 40000 bone.
23—Bre shp Republic, Austin, 4200 wh, 26000 bone.
Am shp Charles Drew, wrecked on the reef.
Am shp Copia, Taber, 27 mos, 100 sp, 3700 wh.
25—Am bk J E Donnell, Bennett, 16 mos, 405 sp, 2650 wh, 42000 bone.
26—Sh Isaac Hicks, Rice, 19 mos, 4000 wh, 18000 bone.
28—Sh Lydia, Worth, 26 mos, 900 sp, 1100 wh, 18000 do
Saml Robertson, Washman, 14 mos. 100 sp, 2900 wh, 30.000 bone.
Sh Orozimbo, Bartlett, 22 mos, 130 sp, 4300 wh, 33000 bone.
Sh Saratoga, Hardinge, 13 mos, 85 sp, 2900 wh.
Sh Armata, Holt, 12 mos, 200 sp, 2350 wh, 35000 do.
Sh Angeline, Lecrosnier. 14 mos, 2700 wh, 45000 do.
Sh Warren, Evans, 34 mos, 45 sp, 2800 wh, 31000 do
Sh Brunswick, Johnson, 23 mos, 200 sp, 2200 wh, 2200 wh, 22.000 bone.

In our last, ship Milo, was reported 37 mos, should have been 13 mos.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

11—Chil sch Elizabeth, Auquetil, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
12—Swed bk Antelope, Lubeck, 14 do do
13—Am sch Spartacus, Harris. fm Lahaina.
15—Per sch Iowa, Washburn, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
17—H. B. M. shp Herald, Keller, C. B. fm Port Clarence.
17—Am sch Sierra Nevada, 10 ds fm San Francisco.
21—Am bg Brothers, Walden, 14 ds from San Francisco.
22—Br bk Eleanor Lancaster, Lodge, 52 ds fm Sydney.
By shp H. Walker. Campbell, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
23—Am bk Connecticut, Penhallow, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
U. S brig Dolphin. Lt Page.
24—Am shp Geo Davis, Cutler, 178 ds fm Baltimore.
Fr brigan J Lucie, Hache, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
25—Am brigan Mary Stuart, Macdonald, fm Lahaina.
Br shp Harriett Rockwell, Thomas, 13 ds fm San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct 11—Shp Cincinnati, Williams, 13 mos out, 160 sp 2340 wh, 35.000 lbs bone.
Shp Gen Scott, Fisher, 39 mos out, 650 sp, 1450 wh, 20,000 lbs bone.
Shp Traveller, Willistun, 21 days fm San Francisco
Shp Armata, Holt, no report.
Shp Nancy, Walch, 11 mos out, 2000 wh, 23,000 lbs bone.
Shp America, Tucker, 32 mos out, 250 sp, 900 wh, 7,000 lbs bone.
11—Brig Almira, Wilbur, 21 d's fm Samoan Islands.
Shp Majestic, Hall, 23 mos out, 600 sp, 2700 wh, 20,000 lbs bone.
Shp Benj Morgan, Chapel, 27 mos out, 200 sp, 2200 wh 8000 lbs bone.
Shp Newark, Dickens, 11 mos out, 400 sp, 1600 wh, 22,000 lbs bone.
Shp Columbia, Cowell, 11 mos out, 700 sp, 2700 wh. 30,000 lbs bone.
Shp Cherokee, Cleveland, 14 mos out, 600 sp, 1940 wh 25,000 lbs bone.
14—Sch Penelope, Sherman, fm Honolulu.
Shp Meteor, Keeny, 25 mos out, 600 sp, 2150 wh, 20,000 lbs bone.
15—Sch John Allyne, Osborne, 12 d's fm S Francisco.
Shp America, Adams, 24 mos out, 400 sp, 3500 wh, 45000 lbs bone.
16—Brig Fawn, Bradbury, 13 d's fm San Francisco.
Ship Tiger. Brewster, 28 mos 30 sp, 2600 wh, 22000 bone.
17—Ship Saratoga, Harding, 13 mos, 80 sp, 2000 wh, 2300 bone.
Brig Rena, Manners, from Hobertown.
Brig Susan Abigal, Baker, do
20—Ship Columbia. Chester, 14 ds fm San Fran.
Bg Mary Stuart, Bates, 60 ds fm Panama.
21—Sh Warren, Evans, 33 mos, 47 sp, 2 00 wh, 31000 bone
Sh Saml Robertson Washburn, 14 mos, 100 sp. 2900 wh, 30,000 bone.
22—Sh Orozimbo, Bartlett, 22 1-2 mos, 100 sp, 4100 wh, 30.000 bone.
23—Sh Herald, Macomber, 35 mos, 100 sp, 2400 wh, 10000 bone.
24—Bg Wilhelme, Moltano, 14 ds fm San Fran.
Bk George, Pendleton, 12 mos, 70 sp, 1700 wh, 22000 bone.
25—Sh Italy, Weld, 16 mos, 50 sp, 2350 wh, 35000 bone,

MARRIED.

In Lahaina, Oct. 19, By Rev T E Tayler, Mr Albion Burnham, of Boston, to Mrs Mary E Fenner, of Mystic, Ct. U S A.

DIED.

Mr James Y. Hudson, Capt.'s Clerk, departed this life at sea, Aug. 21, 1850, aged 23 years, of dysentery, son of Commander Hudson, U. S. N.—[Com.

Fell overboard, June 4th, Edmund Elliot, seaman, on board the Isaac Hicks. He was a native of South Shields, Eng., aged 23 years.

On board the ship Henry Astor, August 12, 1850, lat 07 03 north, long 97 4 west, Capt Tustean P Swain, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 49 years.

On board Helespont, 30th of Sept. Stephen Clifton, aged 20, col'd, seaman, Newark, N J. He came out in the vessel.

Lost overboad from H. B. M. ship Herald, Sept. 25, Charles Kennedy, belonging to Chatham, Eng. while the vessel was on her passage from Bhering Straits to Honolulu.

Lost overboard Oct 17, 1849, off Trustine Islands, lat. 37 28 S, long 10 17 W, A. Hegie, carpenter of Am whale ship Euphrates. He shipped under the name of Jonathan D. Frarie, and is supposed to belong to New York city. Also on the 26th of March, in Japan Seas, James Trennor, seaman: of the cholera, two days after leaving New Bedford, George Baker, steward.

On board the ship Pioneer, Sept. 24, Geo. Vincent, a boatsteerer. The vessel was on her passage from Arctic Ocean to Honolulu.

On board the Am whale ship Washington, Oct. 2d, John Reed, a seaman, belonging to New York city.

The following persons are reported having died on board the Am wh ship Rajah, Sept 4, Mr ———, coopet, belonging to Fall River, Mass, Oct 19, Manuel Francis, boatsteerer, native of the Western Islands: Oct 20, Antone a native of Cape de Verd Islands: May 26, Bill, July 15, John, Sept. 17, Joe, natives of the Sandwich Islands: Sept 17, Sam, a navive of Rotaina.

On board the wh ship Benj. Morgan, Oct. 2d, Manuel Gasper, a Portuguese.

On board the General Scott, about the middle of Sept. Capt Smith. Also John Lewis, colored —[Com.

I the harbor of Lahaina, Oct. 10, Joseph W Edmunds, of dysentery, a passenger from California, he belonged to Charlestown Mass—[Com.

Sept. 22, in Lahaina, of Consumption, Thos W Hopping. Mr Hopping was from Syracuse, N Y; he had been upon the island about one year; he came here with the seed of disease planted deep in his system; he came a stranger, but his kind and gentlemanly deportment on all occasions, secured for him the love and esteem of all who knew him; when near his end he remarked it was not so hard to die in a foreign land, because he was surrounded by so many friends—[Com.

CARD—Capt. Cary, lately master of the Charles Drew, desires to return his greatful acknowledgments to the 1st Lieut Mr. M'Quire and seamen of H. B. M's ship Herald; to Mr. Fox and seamen of the U. S brig Dolphin; and to numerous masters and men belonging to the various whale ships in port, for their cheerful, efficient and prompt aid, rendered in attempting to save the vessel and cargo.

Information Wanted,

Respecting Jacob Prior Marseilles, who shipped Oct. 5, 1847, on board the Am. whaling bk. Dromo, Capt. Steel, of New London. He shipped under the name of Jacob Mead; the Dromo has returned to the U. S., but if the person here mentioned, is now in the Pacific, he is requested to report himself either to his friends or the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

Honolulu, 28th Oct, 1850.

BOOKS,

For sale, at the Chaplain's Study,

Bingham's Sandwich Islands,	$2 50
Jarves' " "	1 00
Wylie's Notes, "	1 00
D Aubigne's history of the Reformation,	2 50
The Whale and his Captors,	1 00
Illustrated Almanac for 1850,	25

Various religious books; also, Bibles in various languages and various styles of binding.

List of Letters at Chaplain's Study.

Joseph F G Mooers, Gideon Hoxey, James Jack, Jacob Henry Fosby, Edmund Blundell, 2, Wm Hustwayti, Capt. Jas Parker, Samuel Rawson, Peter Roys, M Cummisky, Capt. Manter, Benj C Burrows, James G Arnold, Chas P Heustes, Chas Galasha, Wm E Smith, Allen M Newman, Capt Alexander Whelden, J A Leavell, 2. Capt W H Payne, David Hillon, Nelson Stewart, Edward Carson, H M Stone, J Stokes Milne, Amaso H Hoyt, Jeremiah Varney, Francis L Ripley, W W Clement, Thomas Manchester, Christopher Lewers, John A Smith.

THE FRIEND;

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum,	6,00
Ten copies per annum	10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 15, 1850. No. 13

CONTENTS.

OF THE FRIEND, NOVEBER 15, 1850.

Visit of the Bonite,	89, 90
Editorial,	91
Seamen's Chaplaincy at San Francisco,	91
California admitted,	91
Items of Foreign News,	91
Important to Navigators,	91
Poetry, Price of Oil, &c,	92
Shipping News,	92

Visit of the French Sloop-of-war to the Sandwich Islands in 1836.

Translated for the Friend, from the French of Adolphe Barrot.

NO. X., AND LAST.

Commerce of France—Sandwich Islands have engaged the attention of the Prussians—Importance of the Islands to England and Prussia in case of a war—American influence, and American commerce at the Islands—Political relations of the Islands—with England—with the United States—Establishments of foreigners—Foreigners not permitted to own Real Estate—Consequences—The Peacock at Honolulu — Why she came—Efforts of Com. K. to have certain Articles inserted in the Treaty, defeated—the only way to secure the welfare and preservation of the Hawaiians—the Missionaries have done good and evil; but in relation to their motives, the writer does not undertake to decide.

Other circumstances may attach a high degree of importance to the Sandwich islands and render them of great consequence, as a place of refreshment to our commerce. Our commerce is banished, so to speak, from the markets of India, and Indo-China, by the difficulty of procuring return cargoes for our own ships. The consumption of tea and indigo is limited in France, and a certain number of cargoes of these articles supplies our market for a long time. Besides, the profits arising from the shipping of goods to India and China cannot be sufficient to compensate our ship owners for the loss occasioned by the ships returning from so long a voyage without a cargo. Moreover, the competition of manufacturing has become so great, that the nations who are sure of return cargoes to their ships, oppose to us a rivalry which we cannot withstand. We are under the necessity, then, of proportioning the number of ships fitted out for the East Indies to the consumption in France of tea, indigo, and other articles brought from that part of the world. It is true that Bourbon, and what we call *our possessions in India*, afford a limited amount of sugar for return cargoes, but this resource is very inadequate, and besides, we have a direct commerce with Bourbon which answers for the exportation of the products of the country, and in all cases, the freight of those of our vessels which are bound for China, might find there, is liable to so many risks that no dependence can be placed upon it.

It is evident then, that could we be assured of return freight from India and China, we could send out a much larger number of ships; and could increase to a considerable extent, in those countries, the consumption of those articles which are in general requisition there. Here a question is presented which has been often agitated, and to which I shall return, as it is of vital importance to our commerce in the East; and because, in my opinion, the interests of our manufactures have not been appreciated to this day. I will first speak of the admission of sugar from Manilla, and Cochin China, with duties proportioned to those which our colonial sugar pays. When in 1817 the duties upon sugar from the East Indies were diminished, our commerce seeing markets opened which it had ardently desired for a long time, it engaged with ardor in the India trade, and as many as fifteen or twenty French ships were seen in the bay of Manilla. But this season of commercial prosperity did not continue long. The interests of our commerce, of our navigation, and of our manufactures, were sacrificed, in my opinion, to interests far less important.

Often have I asked myself why France, with all her territorial resources, with the good wages of her operators, compared with the wages of operators in England, and with a thousand other causes of success, should be behind other commercial nations. Why, in time we are always the last on the ground; the gleaners, when others have gathered the harvest. When I examine with my own eyes, I am always convinced, that in order to compete successfully with England, and the United States, France only needs a firm determination to succeede, and a rational deviation from the system which has hitherto been followed. We do not sufficiently comprehend the importance, perhaps, of a great commercial prosperity, nothwithstanding our eyes have been opened for some years, and we have manifested a solicitude, which has too much respected, perhaps, those old prejudices, the pernicious influence of which seems apparent at the present time.

The English consul had the kindness to give me a list of the arrival of merchant vessels at Honolulu, the only port of the Sandwich Islands that is habitually frequented by foreign ships. This list embraces the years 1830, to 1835, and gives a very good idea of the relations of the country; but I repeat it, it would not be right to judge concerning the commercial importance which the Sandwich Islands may acquire from what they are at present. The circumstances which I have enumerated, and others besides will rapidly develope their resources, and make them, if not a considerable market, at least, an important entrepot for European merchandise.

Attention is called to the Sandwich Islands from another point of view; on account of their geographical position; opposite to the Russian possessions of Kamstchatka, although at a great distance, they have for a long time attracted the attention of the Russian government. Of the eighteen vessels of war which have arrived in Honolulu since 1825, four were Russian. In case of a war between England and Russia, both these powers would, without doubt, seek to take possession of the Sandwich Islands for a military station, and as a place of refuge for their ships of war, and privateers.

It is true that the American influence is now dominant at the Sandwich Islands, this influence being exerted by the Missionaries, all of whom came from the United States; the commerce, in like manner, is American. Yet I never could believe that England, so quick to appreciate the different military positions of the globe, and to take possession of them when they can be useful to her, has not perceived the importance of the Sandwich Islands in the event of a war between her and Russia. I never could believe that she would sleep a moment; even should this danger become imminent; nor would she consent to abandon her rights to other nations, when by making sure of them in time she could preserve an appearance of acting according to the law of nations. For a long time she has been in favorable circumstances to form an estimate of the port of Honolulu, the narrow and difficult entrance to which can be so easily defended, and which, in the hands of a hostile nation, would be the occasion of alarm to the English, for their commerce in the East. I can easily imagine that England, who regards the Sandwich Islands as having been committed to her guardianship in consequence of the cession made to Vancouver by Kamehameha, an act without validity, if you please, but which will not the less serve for a pretext, whenever England shall deem it expedient to take possession; I can easily imagine, I say, that England has not, to this day, judged it necessary to establish a garrison at Honolulu, as it would cost much money, and would be entirely useless in present circumstances; but I am fully persuaded that she has her eyes constantly on the Sandwich Islands, and that she perfectly appreciates the importance of their position in case of war.

The political relations of the Sandwich Islands, with the governments of civilized nations, are limited to two acts; the first is that, by which, on the 25th of February, 1794, Kamehameha acknowledged himself and his people as subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

The second political act is the Treaty of Commerce, signed on the 23rd of December, 1826, between Kauikeaouli and the government of the United States. This Treaty grants no exclusive advantages to Americans:

it only secures to the citizens, and to the property of the citizens of the United States, the protection of the Hawaiian government, *against all enemies* in case of war; *it sanctions the admission of American vessels into the ports of the Sandwich Islands, and gives them permission to trade with the inhabitants of the islands.* The following Articles establish certain rules for the saving of American ships that may suffer shipwreck on the coast of the Hawaiian Islands, and for the arrest of deserters. The Treaty ends with the usual clause that "American commerce shall enjoy all the advantages that may be allowed to the most favored nation;" stipulating on this point, full reciprocity for the commerce of the Sandwich Islands with the United States.

The English have not wanted to make a Treaty with a country, of which they regard themselves as the lords paramount; for by a Treaty they would relinquish their rights in lawsuits. They have therefore abstained from every political act with the Hawaiian government. The Americans on the contrary foreseeing that the English will one day be able to make good that acquired right to the Sandwich Islands, desire to secure by a Treaty the advantages which they now enjoy, and of which they might be deprived by another government taking possession. This Treaty, therefore, should be their security. In this the Americans have been guided by a wise foresight; they have perceived all the commercial importance which the Hawaiian Islands will acquire, and they have taken measures to secure their commerce in case of a revolution in the government.

Should we not profit by their example, and by a Treaty, secure to ourselves the advantages which the geographical position of the islands may offer to our commerce? It is true that at present, a Treaty of Commerce with the governments of the islands in the Pacific, would but slightly benefit our commercial navigation; but it would by a document, laid away in our archives until there should be occasion to use it.

The Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands is incomplete, and the American Agent wholly occupied with the commercial relations of his countrymen, has not fully appreciated the circumstances of the country with which he treats. He has not given attention to the establishments already formed at the Sandwich Islands by Americans, nor to those which an increase of commerce will cause to spring up. The existing establishments have been founded without precaution, each occupying a lot of land ceded by the government, say the proprietors, but without any ostensible act. Now the government trusting to the ancient laws of the country, claims to be the exclusive proprietary of all the lands, and this claim includes those where foreigners have formed their establishments, permitting them to occupy the lots during life, but on the condition that the lots and the buildings shall revert to the crown whenever the resident shall die, or leave the country. The government has declared, moreover, that no foreigner can own lands at the Sandwich Islands, a measure which has been dictated to it, and the pernicious influence of which has not been calculated.

This declaration of the government has arrested every effort which agricultural industry might put forth at the Islands, and produced a want of confidence in commerce, which only tends to paralyze their progress. Foreigners who would be glad to engage in agricultural labors, requiring a great outlay of capital, are prevented by the certainty that if any malady, or any motive whatever, should induce them to leave the country, they would lose at once the fruit of their labors; that their death, moreover, would take it away from their children. Those who establish themselves in these Islands, having always to take into consideration a forced abandonment at length, proportion their investments to the chances of success which an inconsiderable establishment can offer. Consequently, agriculture has made no progress, and instead of immense establishments which a more enlarged policy would have caused to spring up, no other cultivation is seen on the fertile plains of the Sandwich Islands than that of the taro. The system pursued by the government occasions distrust; it shows that jealousy of foreigners already exists, and it bodes ill for the future.

Yet it is undoubtedly true that this country can no longer be satisfied with its ancient standing; the people have entered upon a new life; their wants are increased, and industry alone can furnish means to satisfy them. To paralyze the resources of the country, would be to expose it to complete demoralization, the consequences of which are already begining to show themselves in a fearful manner.

On the other hand, it would be unjust to demand liberty for each one to build and plant upon government lands without having previously purchased them. But what is the tendency of the system now in vogue, a system which keeps at a distance, and discourages foreign industry? Is it not to render the land almost entirely unproductive? Oahu contains a population of 20,000, (I mention this island because its population is the most dense), and taking into consideration plains, hills and mountains, it contains an area of 600 square leagues, (530 square miles). A thousandth part of this, perhaps, is cultivated. Can this still savage people draw forth from this land the treasures which it contains? Will these men become the enterprising proprietors, who will be able to obtain skilful planters from India and America, or from Europe, and direct them? Besides, will not this people, which has for forty years been diminishing in a fearful progression, continue to diminish from the same causes? Must it not expect the fate of all those savage tribes which the contact of civilization has smitten with death, and which have disappeared from the face of the earth before the work of regeneration was accomplished?

When we arrived at Honolulu we found there the American sloop of war, Peacock, Commodore Kennedy. Mr. Edwards had been sent by the government of the United States to arrange divers commercial matters with certain powers of India, and to place the commercial establishments at the Sandwich Islands on a firm basis. But Mr. Edwards died in India, before the arrival of the Peacock at Honolulu, and Commodore Kennedy carried out the instructions received by Mr. Edwards. The principal object of the mission was the construction to be given to the Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. The Hawaiians and the Americans put different constructions upon this Treaty; the Americans pretended that the land upon which they had erected houses had become their own property; the government of the Sandwich Islands declared, as I have just said, that the Americans, and other foreigners, having built upon lands which did not belong to them, had no right to the property; that it was an act of great condescension to permit them to occupy it during their residence in the country, and that when they should leave, the State ought to resume the possession of a property, all the rights to which it had preserved. Commodore K. put forth all his efforts in order to secure, by adding other Articles to the Treaty, the principle contended for, by his countrymen; but obstacles were thrown in his way. At the first conference there was agreement upon every particular, and the additional Articles were to be signed the next day. The next day, the government not only refused to accede to the demands of Commodore K. but it formally declared that it was decided not to permit foreigners to become landholders at the Sandwich Islands by any title whatever. Commodore K. having no specific instructions to guide him in the matter, set sail much dissatisfied, and threatening the government, it is said, with the efficacious intervention of the United States.

This refusal of the government is ascribed to the missionaries, who in my opinion have sustained, or have persuaded the government to sustain a principle, the justice of which cannot be denied. The claim to be an owner of a land, simply because an individual has built a house upon it, was not defensible even by the law of nature; but to shut the door to all accommodation in this question, was altogether impolitic. It was prejudicial to the interests of the country and the people, whose welfare, and preservation even, depended on the intermingling of the nation with foreigners; for it is only in this way that these unnumbered abuses, and this terrible arbitrariness, under which the islanders groan, can be done away; an arbitrariness and oppression become a thousand times more insupportable at present than formerly.

The Hawaiian government did wrong in my opinion, in taking such arbitrary measures. It is certain that the erection of a house cannot give a legal claim to the land upon which the house has been built; but regard should be had to the circumstances in which the establishment was formed, to the condition of the country at the time, and then preference should be given to the actual holders. In certain cases also prescription should give to the holders the right of property, or it should have an influence upon the duration of the leases which the government might grant. As to the uncultivated lands,—and this I believe was one of the principal objects with Commodore K.—was there no legal means by which it might be brought about, that foreigners might cultivate these lands with security, and without the fear of being dispossessed, when on the point of reaping the fruits of their labors? Could not the government be induced to yield, in consideration of a certain price, and for a number of years the ownership of lands which for want of laborers must remain unproductive? Could it not, while offering to purchasers every needed security, reserve to

itself a pledge of sovereignty, and absolute ownership, if ever it should wish to refuse to foreigners, the right to become proprietors; if in short, it should wish to persevere in a system which I regard as unsustainable at the Sandwich Islands.

In conclusion: the missionaries have doubtless done good at the Sandwich Islands, but they have also done much evil in not doing all the good which it was given them to accomplish. Ought their intentions to be accused? Should credit be given to the charge of interested motives, which is made against them? or should the fault be set aside on the principles in which they have been educated, the coudition attached to humanity, that no work coming from the hand of man is perfect? This question I shall not undertake to decide. My stay at the islands was not long enough to satisfy my own mind on this point, and whatever my judgment might be I should be afraid of being unjust towards the missionaries, or towards their accusers.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 15, 1850.

☞ A correspondent asks, "When will the Translations end?" We reply, with this number. Some of our readers may not have been particularly interested in these translations from a French author, but with others it has been far otherwise.

We would not wish to be understood as coinciding with all the views and opinions expressed in these articles of M. Adolphus Barrot, still, taking into consideration the fact that the writer was a Frenchman, a Catholic, a transient visitor, (remaining only a few days on our shores), and furthermore, unacquainted with the native language, we are much surprized at the general correctness of his statements. He must certainly have been a good observer; and capable of winnowing wheat from chaff. Much chaff may remain, but if he had enjoyed a longer opportunity for observation, he might have cleared it away. We would merely add, that he was bound to Manilla, there to act as French Consul, but has since returned to France. This article originally appeared in a publication entitled "A Review of the two Worlds," and a copy was brought to the islands by the Rev. Mr. Richards, on his return from Europe, in 1845. We would express our obligation to the Rev. Mr. Dole for his perseverance, in thus gratuitously translating so many pages for our columns.

Melancholy.—While firing a salute on board the J. E. Donnel, in the harbor of Honolulu, on the 13th instant, the fourth officer, and two others were severely wounded by the accidental discharge of the gun. It is hoped that all may recover, although their escape was most providential. There are serious fears that the eye-sight of one or two may be injured.

Seamen's Chaplaincy at San Francisco.

A correspondent at San Francisco, under date of October 16th thus writes us;—

"Sixteen months ago, the first Church edifice was dedicated. Five others have since been built and dedicated. Two others will soon be. And recently a Bethel has been fitted up, and a Baptist brother, the Rev. Preveaux, is to be the Chaplain, under the auspices, I believe, of the San Francisco Port Society.

Brother Preveaux is a fine man, a graduate recently of Newton Seminary. He came out under the Baptist Board of Home Missions. You may gladly welcome him into the fraternity of Chaplains. Extend to him the hand of fellowship. The room fitted up for him, is the upper story of a store in Sansome Street, near Clark's Point, a good location. It will seat about 300 persons."

T. D. H.

California Admitted.

The vote has passed both houses of Congress admitting California as a State. Many other important bills have also been passed. Late California papers announce great preparations making to celebrate the admission of California, as the first Pacific State of the great North American confederacy, or the glorious Union.

We regret that our small sheet does not allow us more space, wherein to publish the current news of this busy, bustling, stirring, driving, hurrying, sailing, steaming, flying, experimenting, thinking, reading, speaking, printing, and revolutionizing age.

Items of Foreign News.

Of late, every mail from the United States and Europe brings intelligence of the death of some distinguished person. We have now to announce that of Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French. He died in England, in the latter part of August.

We have also to announce the death of the venerable, and oldest American Foreign Missionary, the Rev. Dr. Judson, of Burmah. He sailed for the East Indies, we believe in 1812, and there has labored until the present time, with the exception of a short visit to the United States. The Old and New Testaments were translated by him into the Burmese language. He died at sea on 12th of April.

☞ We would acknowledge the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet, with the following title page :—

Death of President Taylor. A Sermon Preached in the First Congregational Church, in San Francisco, on Sabbath Evening, September 8th, 1850. By the Pastor, Rev. T. Dwight Hunt. San Francisco: Published by Still, Conner & Co. 1850.

Important to Navigators in the Pacific.

A very interesting discovery of a large island, entirely unknown, we believe, to navigators, was made in November last by Capt. M'Michael, of the ship Montauk, on his voyage from Sydney, New South Wales, to Shanghai, China. It lies between the Loo Choo Islands snd Japan, and occupies the positions embraced by what are represented in the ordinary Admiralty charts as three distinct, and small islets, termed respectively Harbor, Bungalow, and Crown islands; of which the two first named have very nearly the same meridian—about 130 deg. 6 min. E. from Greenwich; while Bungalow is in 28 deg. 20 min.; and Harbor island in 28 deg. 20 min. N. lat.: Crown island being placed more at the South and West. It was of course the eastern end of the island that was seen by Capt. M'Michael; and so far as he was able to observe, it extended from 27. 35. to nearly 28. 40. N. lat.; and from 129. 05. to 130 18 E. lon.; throughout which limits he coasted it, approaching some times within ten or fifteen miles of the shore. It is high in the middle and at the north end; where the appearance is of a coast of cliffs, with a number of small islands close along shore; the south end being low with a reef all round it. In this southern portion there is the appearance of an opening—as of the fancied channel between the parts mistaken for Crown and Bungalow islands, but no such channel exists. Smoke was seen in several places; and at night many lights, as from fishing boats. A ship bound to the north and west of Loo Choo, according to Capt. M'M. should not run to the north of 27 deg. 37 min. N. lat.; which parallel will take her clear of all; or, otherwise he should get to the north of the island, which does not extend, probably, beyond 28 deg. 45 min.

Naval.—The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. sloop of war Falmouth.

Commander, Thomas Petigru.
Lieutenants, Henry Moor, George M. White, George W. Harrison, Charles S. Mc Donough.
Surgeon, David Harlan.
Purser, John W. Mason.
Lt. of Marines, John S. Delvin.
Master, Henry S. Newcomb.
Ass't Surgeon, Francis M. Gunnell.
Pass'd Mid'n, P. Wager, Wm. K. Bridge.
Midshipmen, Ed. T. Spedden, Wm. Mc N. Armstrong, David B. Harmony, Jno. N. Quackenbush.
Capt's Clerk, Charles J. Porcher.
Boatswain, Charles Johnston.
Gunner, A. F. Thompson.
Carpenter, Lewis Holmes.
Sailmaker, Lewis Rogers.

Icebergs at Sea.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, writing from on board the steamer Pacific in St. George's Channel, speaks of meeting large icebergs off the coast of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland:—

"One of these was supposed to be from 600 to 800 feet high, with a surface of 150 to 200 acres. Supposing the altitude above the level of the water to be 700 feet, it would be forty-nine hundred feet thick under water according to the usual estimate, or 5600 feet thick in all. In the neighborhood of this I counted 24 others of various dimensions. The mercury in the thermometer here fell to 40°, but gradually rose as we approached the middle of the Atlantic."

THE MEETING OF SHIPS.

When o'er the silent seas alone,
For days and nights we've cheerless gone,
Oh! they who've felt it, know how sweet,
Some sunny morn a sail to meet.
"Ship ahoy!" our joyful cry,
Sparkling, at once, is every eye,
While, answering back, the sounds we hear,
"Ship ahoy! what cheer, what cheer?"

Then sails are back'd, we nearer come;
Kind words are said of friends and home;
And soon, too soon, we part with pain,
To sail o'er silent seas again.

THE PARTING BRUTHERS.

Come cheer my fading spirit, brother, I feel that I must die;
Ah, why that downcast eye, brother, from whence that heavy sigh?
I go the way of all the earth; say, would'st thou stay my flight?
For I shall live above, dear brother, though hidden from thy sight.

By our childhood's happy hours brother, I pray thee think of me;
And live as thou wouldst die, brother, to meet eternity.
Live as a pilgrim on the earth, look upwards to the skies,
And think that at the judgment-day, we all must thither rise.

Ah, why dost thou despond, dear brother, and hang thine aching head?
Let not thy heart in sorrow mourn when I am cold and dead
I know that my Redeemer lives, and at the latter day,
He'll clothe, in heavenly raiment, my senseless clod of clay.

Adieu to all the world! Brother, farewell to friends and thee!
My dying gaze doth faintly view a glimpse of eternity.
Hark, now the angels joyful shout doth meet my ravished ear!
In thee, O God, I put my trust, now I have nought to fear.

Dr. Webster was executed in Boston on the 30th of August. Late papers contain full particulars of the melancholy affair. The day of his execution was kept from the knowledge of his family.

☞ We learn that the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, of San Francisco, has gone to the Atlantic States, but to return in March, 1851.

AUCTION SALE of whale ship Marcus, of Sag Harbor, condemned, sold, with spars standing, yesterday, for $200. A. B. Howe, Auctioneer.

From New Bedford we learn the following state of the oil market.

Total receipts from January 1st to September 9th, 73,873 bbls. sperm, 191,874 bbls. whale; 2,740,400 lbs. bone.

[For the week ending September 9, 1850.]

SPERM.—There is a good demand, but the transactions continue rather light, large holders being indisposed to operate at present prices. We notice sales of 550 bbls, in parcels, at 120 cts. per gallon, cash, and 400 bbls on private terms. In Manufactured, sales have been made of 500 galls. unbleached Winter Sperm at 120, and 500 do bleached Spring, at 117 cts.

WHALE.—The transactions the past week have been larger than for some time past, and include 320 bbls. NW Coast at 52 cts; 50 bbls. do at 54 cts., cash, and 3000 bbls. do the terms of which we did not learn—the market is closing with a good demand.

WHALEBONE —A sale of 7000 lbs. South Sea was made at 35 cts. per lb.

CANDLES.—Sale of 200 boxes sperm at 40 cts. per lb., 4 mos.

KYANIZED HEMP—JUST WHAT IS WANTED.—Yesterday, our old friend, Mr. Carpenter, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., came into our office with three large coils of hemp rope—a new article.

It is well known that in shipping, a Manilla cord is well used up in one trip. The kind Mr. C. is agent for, is composed of *unrotted* hemp, and through the agency of chemistry, is completely impervious to the weather. It is a desirable article for all uses. The boats on the Mississippi and the shipping on the sea coast are all adopting it. It is superior to any imported. The weight of the 2 1-2 inch Manilla rope and that of the 1 1-7 inch Kyanized rope is exactly the same—each piece weighing 1 lb. 7 oz. Although weighing the same, the Manilla line measuring *three-eights* of an inch larger than the Kyanized, yet the latter sustained 600 lbs. greater weight. In the same proportion, a Kyanized flat boat line, of the same weight with Manilla, would bear about one ton greater strain.—[Det. Tribune.

MR. WHITFIELD. — When Mr. George Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity, Lord Clare, who knew that his influence was considerable, applied to him by letter, requesting his influence at Bristol, at the ensuing general election. To this request Mr. Whitfield replied, that in *general elections* he never interfered; but he would earnestly exhort his lordship to use diligence to make his *particular calling and election sure.*

SOMETHING LEARNED BY EXPERIENCE.—Wesley says, "When I was young I was sure of everything; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half so sure of most things as I was before: at present, I am hardly sure of anything but what God has revealed to man."

THE STRAIT GATE.—The strait gate of the gospel is wide enough to admit any sinner, but too narrow for the admission of any sins.

MARRIED,

At Pepeita, Tahiti, on the 17th of October, EMILY, the beautiful daughter of Capt David Dring, to Monsieur Bovis, of the French navy

DIED.

In this City, on the morning of the 13th instant, Abraham H. Fayerweather, formerly of New York, but long a resident at these islands, aged 38 years.

Of consumption, on board the Samuel Robertson, Mr. Giles Allen, on the 18th of March, belonging to New Bedford.

On board the Samuel Robertson, on the 4th of February, Manuel Francis

Drowned, November, 1849, Eli J. Robinson, off the River La Platte, belonging to the whaleship Buyard. He belonged in Maidson Co., N. Y

Fell overboard and drowned, June, 1850, John Garty, native of Canada, and seaman on board the Tybee, the vessel at the time off Chili.

Died on board Memkar, September 23rd, Richard Lester, a boat-steerer. He was 32 years of age, and left a wife and child to mourn his death, which occurred just as the vessel was leaving the Arctic Ocean. He came from the U. S. in the Awasnack, of Falmouth.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.---Fall Season, 1850.

Oct 26—Am sch Penelope, Sherman, fm Lahaina.
29—Br sch Adventure, Webster, 13 ds fm San Francisco
30—Br sh Harmony, Papps 17 ds fm San Francisco.
31—Hanov sch Gesine, Haesloop, 42 ds fm Valparaiso.
Br bk Augustus, M'farlane, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
Nov 1—Br brig Regia, Johnson, fm San Francisco.
Nov 2—Br bga Sherrett, Bocke, 92 ts. 16 ds fm San Fran.
2—Br bga Packet, Thompson, 182 ts, 16 ds do
4—Am sch Mary and Emma, Hale, 51 ts, do
4—Br sch Josephine, Clinton, 25 ts fm do
5—Ch bga L'Italiano, Pozzo, 88 ts, fm Lahaina.
6—Fr shp Pondicherry, Prudhomme, 323 ts, 13 ds fm San Francisco
8—Tah sch Fairy, Hunter, fm Tahiti.
8—Sp shp Hernan Cortes. Canmas, fm Manilla.
7—Am shp Columbus, Chester, fm San Fran, takes oil to U S
9—Br bg Tagus, Gibson, fm Liverpool, via Valparaiso.
1.—Br Loreha St Andrews, Saunders, fm San Fran.
12—Am bk Oriental. Dale, fm San Fran.
12—Am bg A Hayfield, Shott, fm San Fran.
14—Hanoverian, bga Rend, Winners, fm Lahaina.
10—U S ship of war Falmouth, fm San Fran via Hilo.

WHALERS.

Nov 2—Am shp Heroine, Wall, 35 mos, 2250 wh, 2,000 bone
4—Isaac Howland, West, 28 mos, 200 sp, 3,500 wh, 18,000 bone.
6—Brookline, Jeffery, 27 mos, 3200 wh, 24,000 bone.
6—Fr shp Palace, Chandeleur, 24 mos, 18 sp, 200 wh, 25,000 bone.
6—Am wh shp Cowper, Cole, 21 mos, 150 sp, 4000 wh, 25,000 bone.
9—Am wh shp Menkar, Norton, 25 mos, 2050 wh, 25,000 bone.
11—Am wh bk Bayard, Graham, 14 mos, 30 sp 1,000 wh, 12,000 bone.
12—Am wh shp Wolga, Luce, 43 mos; 15 sp, 500 wh, 15,000 bone.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Nov 1—Am wh shp Falcon, Smith, 1600 wh, half the crew are ill with scurvy.

MEMORANDUM.—The whale ship Menkar, on the night of the 23d of Sept, in the Arctic Ocean, caught fire Both try pots were on fire, the wind blowing a gale. The ship was put before the wind. After the most strenuous efforts the fire was mastered. About 20 barrels of blubber, cutting tubs, and various other articles were thrown overboard. No lives lost, although several of the men were severely burnt. The vessel passed the straits on the 25th, supposed to be the last vessel.

PASSENGERS.

Bk Sarah Hooper, from San Francisco—James W. Brimelow, C. H. Noyes, James Dean. L'Italiano, from San Francisco—Bernard Louis, Joseph Raymond, Antonio Pajnat, Henry Brien, James Dillon, Josef Alejo George Hallet, from Boston—Benj S Hardy. Bk Philomela from San Francisco—Capt Gray and servant, W. W. Smith. Bk Antelop, from San Francisco—James Heron, Rastrup Bk Connecticut, from San Francisco—J. A. Griswold. Chas. A Mooney, E. Hackford, Joseph Halstead, M. E. Cornell, John J. Ellis, A. F. Amelung, William Thorpe, Joe Harry, William, Peter, John, Limo, Kaapuiki. Kainopn Shp Iona, from San Francisco—George C. Hay, William Webster. Brig Brothers, from San Francisco—Ahpo, Ahse, Ungha, Aki, Ahing, Ahcon, Peter O'Regan. Ship Hugh Walker, from San Francisco—Hector R. Duff. Sreaves Sch Sierra Nevada, from San Francisco—Samuel W Jones, Allen S Crocker

Per 'Packet' fm San Francisco, Thos Price, Wm Cradock.

Per Regia, fm San Francisco, Geo Emmos' F R Crussell, W Russell. J Henderson, G C Sinbuck.

Per Oriental, Wm Ladd, Esq, and Mr. Wildman

A CARD—I am requested to state that through the generosity of Capt. Luce, of the M. Scott, and numerous others, the sum of $124 00 has been collected for the future benefit of Mr. Wm. Jones, shipkeeper of the M. Scott, who unfortunately fell and broke both of his legs below the knees. The money is now deposited in my hands.

Honolulu, 12th Nov. 1850. JOHN LADD.

BOOKS,

For sale, at the Chaplain's Study,

Bingham's Sandwich Islands,	$2 50
Jarves' " "	1 00
Wylie's Notes, "	1 00
D Aubigne's history of the Reformation,	2 50
The Whale and his Captors,	1 00
Illustrated Almanac for 1850,	25

Various religious books; also, Bibles in various languages and various styles of binding.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum.	3,00
Five copies per annum	6,00
Ten copies per annum,	10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 8. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 5, 1850. No. 14

CONTENTS

OF THE FRIEND, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

Poetry, Adversity's Child, 93
Lights and Shadows of Missionary Life, 93
News from the United States, 94
End of Volume VIII, 94
Agricultural Premiums, 94
Judge Lynch in London, 95
Deaths, Donations, Marine List, &c, 95
Marine Intelligence, 96
Index to Volume VIII. 96

ADVERSITY'S CHILD.

Written on board the U. S. ship Falmouth.

BY JACK SEADRIFT.

Envelop'd in clouds, rode the chaste queen of night,
And Autumn's keen blast whistled rude o'er the plain;
When to gaze on his home, once the scene of delight,
Life's tempest tos'd Child of Adversity came.

His time furrowed cheek and his storm beaten brow
Told the heart's desolation deep festering there.
Hope had fled from his breast, and alas, even now
In his lone bosom writh'd the dark serpent of care.

On his daisy deck'd plain, now with brambles grown wild,
Half phrensy'd he gazed on the home of his youth.
"Oh, where are those friends," cried Adversity's Child,
"That pillowed my head 'neath yon moss cover'd roof.

And where the fond fair one, whose confiding heart
Throb'd true and responsive, to welcome me home—
Whose angelic soul never failed to impart
Some charm from the sorrows and joys of our own.

My dear little cherubs that skip'd with delight,
As I came from the fields at the close of the day,
When toil worn and weary, my cares put to flight,
With their innocent sallies, alas, where are the?

Gone where curs'd oppression can ravage no more,
Nor dvarice plunder Adversity's Child.
Their passports are signed, and their sorrows are o'er.
The home of their youth now with brambles grown wild.

'Neath yon forest crown'd hill, fraught with scenes ever dear;
Their moss covered tombs meet the wayfarer's eye,
While the hoarse raven pours forth her symphony drear,
From the dark waving pines, where my dear cherubs lie.

And this thy work, O vain glorious man.
In haste from thy presence well may the brutes flee.
Thou hast ravaged my cottage and plundered my clan
'Till the last tie is sever'd that bound me to thee.

Farewell, blighted mansion, once proudly my own,
Where the days of my childhood stole swiftly away.
Thy groves are now silent, thy songsters have flown,
Thy radiance gone, with thy charms to decay.

Farewell, I now leave thee, forever farewell,
A home and a country remain not for me.
May the blight of the mildew on thee ever dwell,
The wolf and the raven are welcome to thee.

O Child of Adversity, nursling of woe,
Thy wrongs and thy injuries, deeply I feel
Taught early the heart of a stranger to know,
To weep o'er the wounds I've not power to heal."

Lights and Shadows of Missionary Life, at Tahiti.

Temperance—New Governor—Attempt to promote Industry and Education—The Bible—Native Pastors—Bethel Chapel, &c.

We have received an interesting letter from one of the English Missionaries at Tahiti, from which we take the liberty to make the following extracts. For the reader to appreciate the writer's remarks, in regard to the introduction of wines and spirits among the native population, it must be borne in mind, that the native authorities entirely prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors among the islanders. One of the French Governors insisted that the law should be strictly inforced. This law it appears has been abrogated by the French authorities, and the sale of intoxicating liquors is allowed, although, remarks our correspondent, "the law which permits their use, is guarded with as much care as possible, to prevent the abuse of them." It surely is to be deplored that the French authorities, could not have been persuaded to let the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors remain, certainly so far as the native population was concerned.

PAPEETE, Oct. 24, 1850.

We are just now recovering from a severe shock, which the introduction of wines and spirits has given to the people generally, during the last six months. The law which permits the use is guarded with as much care as possible, to prevent the abuse of them, especially to the natives; but these have been of comparative little use, as those who are inclined to have them, find many modes of accomplishing their desire. Many of the church members have fallen, but very many more have successfully withstood the trial, and have stood firm. Many too, who were carried away at the commencement of the affair, are now returning, and seeking readmission into the various churches. It is gratifying to be able to state, that, notwithstanding the number who have fallen by the above temptation, the number of church members is very much greater than it was at any previous period of the mission, prior to the drinking fit. I conceive too that the churches never were in a purer state, taken as a whole, than they are now. Motives of a temporal nature which might formerly operate upon some, and lead them to make a profession, have now no more existence, so that those who come forward to join the churches, can have no traceable cause of doing so, but the conviction that it is a duty. This is a matter of thanksgiving to the head of the church, as it makes our course the plainer.

The new Governor is doing all in his power to excite the people to habits of industry. He has induced them to make a large public fence in every district, and to plant them with the sweet potatoe, yam, &c, with which to supply the shipping that may put in here to refresh. One third of the proceeds goes to the proprietor of the land, one third to the constable of the district, and one third is laid up, as a fund out of which to give prizes to those who keep their own lands in the best condition, as well, also, for rearing the best cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry. He has also announced his intention of giving prizes to the best writers, and arithmeticians in the schools, and to reward the teachers of such schools as excel in these departments.

The Bible has been purchased up by the people with great avidity; we have not more than 500 copies of the edition of 5000, which the John Williams brought from England on her last trip out. This is to us most gratifying, and a source of much thankfulness to the Giver of all good. In it we see that our labor has not been in vain in the Lord, but that he has crowned it by his blessing in giving to the people to delight in his Holy word. While the Bible is so extensively in their hands there is little fear that any pernicious error will work its way among them.

We have an institute for training native pastors, with ten students. Two have been already located, and we have every reason to be satisfied with them; and a third who spent some little time in the institution, is the best native teacher on the island, the former as well as the present Governor, have noticed the superior state of his school, and have made presents to him to encourage him.

Our press is at present employed in working off a Tahitian and English dictionary, which we hope will be completed in about three months time.

We have a small Bethel Chapel in the bay, in which we have our service every Lord's day, and a prayer meeting in connection with it, in the evening. Four months ago, we formed a small church in the Bethel, consisting of seven members, in fact it is a little evangelical alliance. It is composed of one Wesleyan, one Baptist, one Lutheran, one Episcopalian, and three congregationalists; but I believe we all feel that we are one in Christ, and we can therefore afford to lay by, for the time being, our denominational differences, until we may have occasion for them again, in some more civilized portion of the world.

The press, the institution, and a large district in which are three churches, consisting of 664 members, are in my charge, as well as the Bethel Chapel, so that you will perceive I have not much time for letter writing. Yours, truly, W. H.

HAWAIIAN THANKSGIVING.—By the appointment of His Majesty, the 31st of the current month will be observed as a day of public thanksgiving.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

Late News from the United States.

By a late arrival, we have received regular files of the Tribune, Herald, Observer and Shipping List.

The most prominent topic in all the papers is the wonderful eclât which attends the progress of Jenny Lind, the Sweedish Nightengale. Having sung at several concerts in New York city, to crowded houses, she passed on to Boston, where the excitement was still greater to listen to her wonderful vocal powers. Over $600 was paid for one ticket of admission. She had distributed $10,000 among various benevolent societies in New York. Mr. Barnum the gentlemen who has engaged her services while in the United States, has intimated to the good people of Portland, Maine, that Miss Lind might sing there one night for $8000 !

The following synopsis of votes in Congress, upon several important bills, will be interesting to Americans abroad.

The Texas Boundary Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 20. The New Mexico Territorial Bill passed the Senate without a count. These two bills combined passed the House by yeas 108, nays 97, the Senate concurring with the House on the united bill, by 39 to 10.

The bill for the Admission of California received in the Senate 34 votes to 18, and in the House, 150 to 56.

The Utah Territorial Bill, in the Senate, stood yeas 32, nays 18 ; in the House, 79 to 86.

The Fugitive Slave Bill, Senate, yeas 27, nays 12 ; House, yeas 109, nays 75.

The Slave Trade Bill, (in D. C.,) Senate 32 to 19 ; House 124 to 47.—N. Y. Observer.

New Bedford Oil Market.—For the week ending September 23, 1850. Sperm—With a good demand and moderate receipts, continue to advance. We notice sales since our last of 1250 bbls in Westport 121 cts; 350 bbls here, refilled at 124 cts, and 500 bbls head matter at 133 cts per gallon.

Whale—Continues firm with a steady fair demand, and prices tend upward. We notice sales of 400 bbls NWCoast at 52 cts; 900 bbls do at 53 cts; 200 bbls do at 53½ cts; and 230 bbls do at 54 cts, cash.

Whalebone.—There is more inquiry, and sales have been made of 1200 lbs NWCoast at 34 cts; 4000 lbs do at 35 cts, 15,000 lbs superior do at 35½ cts; 3800 lbs Polar at 36 cts, and 10,000 lbs superior do at 37¾ cts.

End of Volume VIII.

This number closes the 8th volume of the Friend. On the last page will be found a general index to this volume. We regret that any of our Honolulu subscribers should have had so much occasion to complain of the irregularity which has attended the delivery of their papers. We shall try to obviate the evil in time to come, and will furnish a bound volume *gratuitously* to any subscriber who makes this complaint ! That our efforts, to furnish a monthly sheet for seamen, are appreciated, we infer from the increased demand for back volumes, and a large additional number of subscribers for the United States. Divine Providence permitting, No. I. Vol. IX, will appear on the first of January, 1851.

Notice to our Subscribers and Readers.—All persons knowing themselves indebted for the past year's subscription to the Friend, will confer a great favor upon the publisher by making immediate payment. It is not our practice to ask for subscription money, in advance, only for papers forwarded overland. Honolulu subscribers enjoy the reading of our paper for "a 12 month," before they are presented with their bills. In commencing a new volume, on the first of January, it will be highly gratifying to receive a large accession to our subscription list.

A News Room and Library.—The prospects are quite encouraging that a news room and library will be started in Honolulu, under the most favorable auspices. More than one hundred annual subscribers at $10 each, have already become enrolled.

☞ Weather permitting, a meeting will be held this Thursday evening, Dec. 5th, at Mauna Kilika, for the choice of officers, to hear report of committees &c. It is highly desirable that there should be a full attendance of subscribers.

Generous.—"The Pope has ordered a universal jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration. It is to last fifteen days, and to carry plenary indulgence of one hundred years to those who observe it."

Agricultural Premiums.—The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, desirous of improving the character, and the amount of the production of the Islands, and of stimulating the producers to greater zeal in their vocation, will at their Annual Meeting in August next, award Premiums upon the following productions, viz:—

The most productive acre of Sugar Cane, 1st and 2nd premium.

The most productive half acre of Coffee, 1st and 2nd premium.

The most productive half acre of Wheat, 1st and 2nd premium.

The most productive half acre of Indian Corn, 1st and 2nd premium.

The most productive half acre of Oats, 1st and 2nd premium.

The most productive quarter acre of Irish Potatoes, 1st and 2nd premium.

The most productive quarter acre of Sweet Potatoes, 1st and 2nd premium.

(As it will be impracticable for a committee to visit the several Islands, to ascertain the relative productiveness of different fields, decisions upon the above subjects, will be made from the statements rendered by the producers, each amount attested by a disinterested witness.)

The best Cwt. of Sugar, 1st and 2nd premium.

The best 20 galls. Syrup, 1st and 2nd premium.

The best cwt. of Coffee, (in parchment), 1st and 2nd premium.

The best cwt. ditto, (cleaned), 1st and 2nd premium.

The best 20 heads of Upland Kalo, 1st and 2nd premium.

The best 20 heads of Lowland ditto, 1st and 2nd premium.

The best bushel of Wheat, 1st premium.

The best bushel of Indian Corn, 1st ditto.

The best bushel of Oats, 1st ditto.

The best bushel of Irish Potatoes, 1st ditto.

The best bushel of Sweet ditto, 1st ditto.

The best cwt. of Onions, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best 25 lbs. Table Salt, 1st ditto.

The best 25lbs. of coarse Salt, 1st and 2d ditto.

The best 20lbs. Arrow-root, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best 10lbs. of Butter, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best Cheese, weighing not less than 10lb. 1st and 2nd premium.

The best specimen of Leather, 1st premium.

The best 100 Mat Bags, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best 20 yds. Woven Cloth, 1st ditto.

The best Native Mats, 1st ditto.

The best Saddle, 1st ditto.

The best Floral Ornament, 1st ditto,

The best two bunches of Bananas, 1st ditto.

The best six Pine Apples, 1st ditto.

The best fifty Oranges, 1st ditto.

STOCK.

The best Stallion, 1st premium.

The best Breeding Mare, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best Gelding, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best Mule, 1st ditto.

The best pair of Working Cattle, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best Bull, 1st ditto.

The best Cow and Calf, 1st and 2nd ditto.

The best Beef for slaughter, 1st ditto.

The best Ram, 1st ditto.

The best Ewe, 1st ditto.

The best Cock and Hen, 1st ditto.

The best pair of Turkeys, 1st ditto.

The best pair of Geese, 1st ditto.

The best pair of Ducks, 1st ditto.

The best Hive of Bees, 1st ditto.

All the above should be Native productions, and must be presented at the Annual Meeting, at which time Committees upon the various subjects will examine and decide upon their merits.

The Premiums will consist of Silver Cups and Goblets, Books, Silver Medals, and Diplomas. Besides those above named, the Committees will award discretionary premiums upon such articles as may be presented and deemed worthy, such as Specimens of Mechanical Skill, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, etc.

They will also award premiums to those who shall introduce new and valuable varieties of Plants, Animals, and Labor-saving Implements.

A premium is likewise offered for an effectual method of preventing the ravages of the Cutworm.

It is desired that as many, both Natives and Foreigners as feel any interest in the subject, should become competitors for the premiums, that we may have at our next Annual Meeting an exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural productions, Domestic Manufactures and Stock, as shall be highly creditable to the country.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
EDWARD P. BOND,
RICHARD ARMSTRONG,
Honolulu, Nov. 20th, 1850. Committee.

☞ The Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce have fixed upon the following rates of Commission on foreign business:—

On the sale of merchandise,	5	per ct.
On the sale or purchase of estates,	5	do
On the sale or purchase of specie,	1	no
On the purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on the aggregate amount of cost and charges,	2½	do
Ditto, without funds in hand, with liberty to draw,	5	do
On drawing and endorsing bills, in all cases,	2½	do
On selling or purchasing vessels,	5	do
On procuring freight,	5	do

On collecting freight, on general average,	5	do
On outfits or disbursements, with funds in hand,	2½	do
On effecting Insurance,	½	do
On collecting rents;	5	do
On collecting delayed or litigated accounts,	5	do
On adjusting and collecting Insurance losses,	5	do
On receiving and paying monies from which no other commission is derived,	2	do
On remittances on account of sales, in all cases,	2½	do
On landing and re-shipping goods from vessels in distress, *on the value*,	2½	do
On responsibilities incurred by receiving and forwarding goods entered at the Custom House,	5	do

The above commissions to be exclusive of the guarantee of debt for sales on credit, storage, brokerage, and every other charge actually incurred. The risk of loss by fire, unless insurance be ordered, and of robbery, theft, and other unavoidable occurrences, if the usual care be taken to secure the property, is in all cases to be borne by the proprietor of the goods.

When bills are remitted for collection, and are returned under protest for non-acceptance, or non-payment, the same commission to be charged as though they were duly honored.

On consignment of merchandize withdrawn or reshipped, full commission to be charged, to the extent of advance or responsibilities incurred, and half commission on the residue of the value.

Guarantee of sales,	2½	per ct.
Storage on goods consigned for sale, (say silk piece-goods, jewelry, or treasure), on gross sales,	1	do
All other descriptions,	2	do
For entering and clearing vessels when the consignment does not exceed $1,000 in value,		$15
On all cash advanced, per month,	1	per ct.

No interest allowed on money on deposit.

For surveying stowage or the hatches of a ship, each survey,	$8
Surveying a ship for repairs, for each survey,	$16
Surveying damaged goods where the whole amount of damage does not exceed ten packages, to be embodied in one report,	$5
For every additional ten packages,	$5
For surveying ship after repairs, and giving certificate of sea-worthiness,	$16
Giving certificate for sea-worthiness for Insurance,	$16

JUDGE LYNCH IN LONDON.—Yesterday and to-day, Sept 8th, everybody is in high glee at the very opportune visit of the illustrious western Judge of London. Everybody knows that one of the towns in London is Barclay & Co.'s enormous brewery. This town is composed of enormous buidings, resting upon enormous substructures: beneath are millions of porter barrels; above are tuns as big as the dome of St. Paul's. Elephantine horses fill ranges of stables, and hundreds of porter-swollen brewers and porters, and clerks and managers without end, from the teeming population. Everybody goes to see the lions kept here, foreigners especially; and Americans, who are not foreigners, go to wonder and to guess, and write tales of tubs. On the afternoon of the 4th, there was a party of foreigners visited the place, and according to custom, the chief of them wrote his name in the visitor's book. He wrote HAYNAU! As if by electric communication, it became known throughout the establishment that the woman-flogging Austrian, the slaughterer of the Hungarians, was within the walls. Judge Lynch, whose presence was unknown and unexpected, was suddenly developed, assumed the judicial functions, and pronounced with his customary promptitude. In a word, Haynau, on emerging from viewing the great vat, was very roughly handled: grains and brewers' refuse were freely bestowed, and the lusty porters and draymen flourished besoms about his beard, and shouted, Down with the Austrian Butcher! This within a court of the brewery. Leaving it, the gallant Marshal was literally hunted by a crowd of rough and ready coalheavers and others, the denizens of Bankside, Southwark. He took refuge in a public house, with a whole skin, but with tattered garments and a damaged moustache. Thence he was rescued by a body of police, put into a police galley, and rowed towards the opposite shores, near Somerset House, in the Strand. Wending his way towards the civilized regions of the west end of London, the butcherly Marshal would doubtless be comforted, and hear the inhospitable barbarities of the mob denounced in emphatic and silken lispings.—Independent.

THE CHOLERA IN CALIFORNIA.—Late intelligence from California confirms previous reports that the cholera in its ravages, has reached that part of the world. It is quite impossible to determine the extent of the decease, and the number of deaths daily, but there are quite enough to create alarm. The disease appears to have assumed the most fatal form at Sacramento city. The total number of deaths, in one week, was 158, and of these 130 were cases of cholera. Deaths by cholera have also occurred at Stockton, Marysville, and in various parts of the mines. At San Francisco the disease does not appear so fatal as elsewhere.

DIED.

On board ship Milton, Oct 12, N. L 35° W 17° 5', Mr. Job Winslow, cooper. He was a native of New Bedford, and aged 35 years.

On board Wm. Rotch, July 18, William Dixen, ship keeper, belonging to Baltimore.

In Honolulu, Nov. 30, Capt. Hays, belonging to Adalaide, N S. W. He commanded a vessel to California, and there left her on account of sickness. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death.

In Honolulu, Dec. 1, Mr. Osgood, belonging to Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y where his father. Mr Elihu Osgood now lives. He has a brother in San Francisco

In Hospital at Lahaina. Manuel Crispin, Spainard, from Guame. Left a whale ship here, about 6 weeks since.

DONATIONS.

	For Chaplaincy.	*For Friend.*
Capt ship Helespont,		$5.00
" West, ship Liverpool,	$5,00	5,00
" Smith, ship Alice,	5,00	5,00
Master ship Milton.	5.00	
Capt Leek, ship Tuscarora,	5,00	
Seamen U. S. S. Falmouth,	9,50	9,25
Owners ship Mechanic,	2,50	2,50
Mr. Drew,		5,00
Mr. Heustis,		2,00
Mrs Penhallow,	10,00	

P. S.—Donations for the "Chaplaincy" are very acceptable at this time, to aid in defraying the expenses of repairs upon the buildings of the Chaplaincy. Donations for the "Friend," are always acceptable to enable the publisher to meet the monthly expense of between 60 and $70.

Hilo Chaplaincy.

HILO, Nov. 15, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Please report in the Friend the following donations for Seamen's Chapel at Hilo

May 11, 1850.—Capt. Timond, ship Caravan	-	$4 50
Sept. 16.—Capt Smalley, Minerva	-	5 00
29.—Capt. Smith, Jas. Allen	-	5 00
Oct. 16.—Capt. Harding, Saratoga	-	3 00
Capt. Plaskett Caroline	-	3 00
17.—L. G. McDonald, Esq., San Francisco	-	3 00
18.—Capt. Evans, Warren	-	5 00
21.—Capt. Coffin, Almira	-	4 00
Capt. Swift, Enterprise	-	3 00
24.—Capt. Whilden, Jas. Murray	-	3 00
Nov. 1.—Capt. Jeffrey, Brookline	-	5 00
" " " for Chaplaincy	-	5 00
" Graham. Bayard	-	3 00
" Doval, Marengo	-	5 00
" Nickerson, Mass., for Chaplaincy	-	10 00

Also, by B. Pitman, Esq., for Library—
"Buck's Theo. Dictionary."
"Dick's Works"
"Revelations, &c., by Davis the Clairvoyant."
"Rollins' Ancient History." 8 volumes.

Our Seamen's Library now numbers 133 volumes, besides numerous periodicals, paintings, &c.

In the name of all our sea-faring friends, allow me to express unfeigned thanks to all who have so generously, and without solicitation, aided our little Bethel Enterprise at Hilo.

We have had 16 whale ships this season, up to the present date; but as most or all of them visit your port, they report themselves there Yours truly, T. COAN.

P. S. The Richard Mitchell, now here, lost a boat and 6 men during the past season, supposed to have been taken down by a whale—disappeared marvellously—no trace left of the boat or crew.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 1—Am shp Irondinack, Gellespie, from San Francisco, bound to Sydney. The vessel has been undergoing repairs.
Haw sch Eclair, Peppercorn, coastwise.
Am sch Dart, Porter, 24 ds fm Fort Victoria.
Am brigan Sarah M'Farland, Tallot, fm Lahaina.
Am sch Laura Bevan, Pierce, fm San Francisco.
do Emperor, Wheeler, 14 ds fm do
18—Br bg Portenia, Cresswell, 223 ts, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
Am shp Rose Standish, Pearson, 940 ts, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
Am sch Avon, Hallet, 84 ts, 16 ds fm San Francisco
Am bg Eagle, Davis, 142 ts, sold, registered under Haw colors.
Br sch Lightning, Nance, 169 ts, fm San F.
21—Br bg Corsair, Neal, 133 ts, fm Tahiti.

WHALERS.

Nov. 12—Am shp Marengo, Devol, 26 mos, 140 sp. 4100 wh.
21—Brem shp Alex Barclay, Hein, 11 mos, 1200 wh, 13.0 bone.
Fr shp Ville de Rennes, Bellot, 15 mos, 500 wh 97 undles bone.
Nov. 22—Br sch. Post Boy, Nation, 19 ds fm San Francisco, sold to a Hawaiian
27—Br sch Harriet Atwood, 18 ds fm "
25—Am bk Bramin, Butts, 16 mos, 180 sp, 1220 wh, 18000 bone.

Cleared.

Nov. 16—Am wh sh Marengo, Devol, N Bedford.
Fr wh sh Cosmopolite, Cambrire, cruise.
do Gustave, Hardoy, Havre.
Am wh sh Hellespont, Manwaring, Mystic.
Br shp Harmony Papps, Sydney.
Hano brigan Rena, Minners, San Francisco.
Haw sch Eclair, Peppercorn, Tahiti.
Am sch Sarah M'Farlane, Tallot, San Francisco.
18—Am wh sh Waverly, Neal, N Bedford.
19—Am shp Rose Standish, Pearson, Hong Kong.
20—Am wh sh Washington, Corwin, cruise and home.
do Covington, Devoll, cruise.
do Warren, Evans. Warren.
21—Am sch Laura Bevan, Pierce, Lahaina.
US sloop of war Falmouth, Petigru, sailed for Pacific.
Br sch Lightning, Nance, for Tahiti.
22—Am wh sh, Isaac Howland, West, N Bedford.
Am bk Oriental, Dale, Shanghae.
Nov. 23—Am sch Dart, Porter, Hong Kong.
Br bg Portenia, Cresswell, Lahaina.
Am sch Avon, Hallett, Kelalakeakua.
Am wh sh I Hicks, Rice, N Bedford.
25—Am wh sh Mechanic, Potter, Newport.

List of Vessels in Port, Dec. 5, 1850.

Am sh Canada, Beauvais.
Brig Copiapo, Gordon.
Br sch Enigma, Rossum.
Am bg Fortunio, Hasty.
Am shp E. Warwick, Whiting.
Br brigan Henrietta, Waugh.
Bk Philomela, Jewett.
Am bg Brothers
Am bk Connecticut, Thorpe.
Am shp Gov Davis, Cutter.
Han sch Gesine, Haesloop.
Sp shp Hernan Cortes, Canmas.
Am bg Fortunio, Hasty.
Br bg Tagus, Gibson.
Am bg A Hayford, Short.
Am sch Laura Bevan.
Am sch Emperor, Wheeler.

WHALERS.

Am bk Marcus, Babcock, condemned.
Am shp Luminary, Norton.
Do India, Swift.
Am shp Tyler, Barber.
Am shp Julian, Taber.
Am shp Copia,
Shp I Hicks, Rice.
Shp Lydia, Worth.
S Robertson, Washburn.
Shp Saratoga, Hardinge.
Shp Armata, Holt.
Shp Angeline, Lecrosnier.
Shp Brunswick, Johnson.
Am shp Heroine, Wall.
Wh shp Brookline, Jeffery
Fr shp Pallas, Chandeleur.
Am ship Columbus, Chester

Am ship Menkar, Norton.
Am bk Bayard, Graham.
Am bk Wolga, Luce.
Brem shp Alex Barclay, Hein.
Fr shp Ville de Rennes, Bellot.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 15—Am schr. Frances Hellen, Henderson, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
16—Am shp Falcon, Smith, 13 mos out, 25 s, 1600 wh, 20000 bone.
Am sch E L Frost, Rogers, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
Am brig Eliza Taylor, Eldridge, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
Am shp Black Warrior, Babcock, 13 mos out, 1750 wh, 17000 bone.

Cleared.

Nov. 15—Am shp Gen'l Williams, Forsyth, home.
Fr shp Nancy, Walch, cruise.
Am brig Sarah McFarland, Talbot, San Francisco via Honolulu.
Am sch Traveller, Willistun, San Francisco.
16—Am sch John Allyne, Osborne, do
do E L Frost, Rogers, China.
18—Am shp Herald, Macomber, USA.
do Milton Smith, cruise.
19—Am brig Fawn, Bradbury, San Francisco.
Am ship Massachusetts, Nickerson, USA.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Bark J. E. Donnell, Honolulu Harbor, Nov. 18, 1850.

Mr. Damon:—It may not be generally known that our charts are not altogether correct in regard to the Japanese Islands especially that part which delineates the small islands off the mouth of the bay of Jeddo and the coast of Niphon immediately to eastward of the Cape Soukaki as far as Cape King. Broughton's Rock's are laid down on the charts in the latitude of 33° 30' while at noon May 6, 1850, in the latitude of 34° 04' they were distinctly visible from our vessel's deck. The highest of these rocks (six in number) is not higher than the hull of a common sized ship, and could not be discerned from a ship's deck more than twelve miles. It may be safely concluded that they are twenty miles farther north than the charts place them. The same may be said of Vulcan's and Princes' Islands. Cape King is not only out of the way in latitude, but in longitude also. At 3 o'clock P. M., May 7, last, our latitude was 34° 55' and longitude by two good chronometers confirmed by three sets of lunar observations was 140° 42' 45". This would place us directly to eastward of Cape Awa thirty miles. By our course we passed within ten miles of the place assigned to that Cape, yet no lands could be seen less than forty miles distant. The conclusion therefore is that all these islands are laid down too far to eastward by twenty five or thirty miles, and to southward at least twenty miles. Our Chronometers a few days subsequent to this, were proven by comparison with Cape Vires, east end of Itouroup or Staten Island, when we found them correct.

I cannot close this without speaking more fully of Broughton's Rocks. The cluster extends in an E. S. E. and W. N. W, line. There are six of them, and are not over one mile and a half from one extremity to the other. We first saw them at four o'clock in the morning. The lookout first saw them, or rather only two of them and supposed they were dead whales; he showed them to one of the boat steerers who reported them to me as Chinese Junks, but they were rolling about terribly; they were then off the lee beam, with the sea washing over them. I saw they were rocks and ran forward to see if there were any more ahead. I saw two off the lee bow about four points, not over a quarter of a mile distant. Stopping a moment to see the drift of the ship and that the sails were full, for we were steering E. by N. with the wind N. by E., I ran and called the Captain. By the time he came on deck we had a full sense of the danger we had just passed through. There were two more rocks off our weather quarter making six in all. We had drifted in an east course through a passage not over a half mile in width, between two rocks bearing E. S. E. and W. N. W. from each other. While we were yet in doubt how the ship would get out of her troubles, a sudden shift of wind struck the sails aback. This with a heavy shower of rain rendering it impossible to distinguish any object more than three ship's length distant, gave us great anxiety until day light came and cleared away, when we found ourselves clear of all danger. While we were enveloped in the fog and the ship going ahead some three or four knots, one of the sailors said it would not do for the old ship to run a foul of one of them rocks for it would not stow well in the fore peak. These rocks are laid down thirty miles too far to eastward and twenty too far to southward. therefore they may be placed in latitude 34° 50' N. and longitude 139° 20' E. They are small and low. The longest is not over three ship's length in extent; they are dangerous for they may be approached in a light wind of a night without being able to hear the breakers for the strong current continually setting to E. N. E. forms a noisy tide rip near them. We could scarcely wear after being aware of their proximity. Yours respectfully, W. E.

INDEX—Volume VIII.

Page.

Visit of the Bonite, 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 57, 65, 73, 89,

Whale Ships Wrecked and Lost.

Loss of four Greenland Whalers, 13
Wreck of Chas Drew, 86

Foreign Intelligence.

News from Arctic Ocean, 12
Oregon, 13, 36
California, 13, 29, 36, 91
New York, 28, 36, 44, 83, 85

Domestic Intelligence.

Agricultural Meetings, 37
Fruit, 37
Ministerial Reports 37
Agricultural Associations, 45
Eclypse, 53
Agricultural Convention, 68
Hawaiian Ordination, 77

Miscellany.

The Island Queen, 1
John Bunyan, 3
History of Eng. Newspapers in the Pacific, 4
Sir John Franklin, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 24, 39, 43, 60
Bell's Weekly Messenger, 9
Death of Poet Tappan, 11
Mr Fuller's School, 12
Facts for Scoffers, 14
Plymouth, 1627, 19
Death of Arch Deacon Teffrigs, 27
Daniel Webster's Farm, 30
Washington's Farm, 30
Preaching in Congress, 39
Washington's Farewell Address, 39
Aaron Burr's Plea, 42
Dr. Dick, 46
Long Low Black Schooner, 46
Dr. Webster's Trial, 52
Punahou School, 55
The Moravains, 60, 62
New Mission in Pacific, 61
Editor in Trouble, 67
Treaty, 70
Death of President Taylor. 75
Bible 250 year old, 82

Temperance Articles.

Sound Legislation, 4
Proposed Museum, 20
Grog Ration, 20
Temperence Men Overboard, 23
Guide to Glendaleugh, 38
Spontaneous Combustion, 53
Am. Temperance Union, 58
Cheap, vs. Dear Spirits, 67

Poetry.

The Hour Glass, 33
Childhood 33
Sea Boy's Farewell, 53
Lines to "Du Petit Thouar," 69
Meeting of Ships, 92
Brothers Parting, 92

Sandwich Islands.

Annexation, 3
Hawaiian Thanksgiving, 5
Commercial Statistics, 14
New Books, 44

Seamen's Friend.

Sailors Running away from Ships, 4
Scenes in the Forcastle, 6
Hints to Pursers, 12
Prayers at Sea, 21
Chaplain's Report, 21
The Sabbath Weeks, 22
Wine and Beer Drinkers, 27
Sabbath Whaling, 35, 81
The Whale and His Captors, 49
Am. Sea. F. Society, 57
Bethel at Whampoa, 59
Two Living Facts, 76
A Sailor's Thought, 76
"Deck and Port," 78
Important Trial, 84

Melancholly Events.

James Y. Rogers, jumped overboard, 5
Suffering at Sea, 18
Mutiny in the Pacific, 45
Man Eaten by Shark, 87

Polynesia.

Samoan Islands, 7
Japanese, 83, 86
Polynesian Islands, 68, 69

Marine Intelligence.

Am. Brig Brothers, 28
British Bk. Caroline, 32
Typhoons, 53
Navigation Laws, 54
The Law of Storms, 15
Currents of the Ocean, 45
Surveying, Cruise, 77
New Islands, 95

BOOKS,

For sale, at the Chaplain's Study,
Bingham's Sandwich Islands, $2 50
Jarves' " " 1 00
Wyllie's Notes, " 1 00
D Aubigne's history of the Reformation, 2 50
Illustrated Almanac for 1850, 25
Various religious books; also, Bibles in various languages and various styles of binding.

To Seamen and Strangers.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - $2,00
Two copies per annum, - - - - - - 3,00
Five copies per annum - - - - - - 6,00
Ten copies per annum, - - - - - - 10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 9. HONOLULU, JANUARY 9, 1851. No. 1

CONTENTS

OF THE FRIEND, JANUARY 8, 1851.

Vancouver' Visit, 1792,	1
The London Times and Pacific affairs,	2
A New England Thanksgiving,	3
Exdepition to Japan and various editorials,	4
Supremacy of the Seas, &c,	5
What have the Missionaries done for this people,	6
An Old Sailor's yarn,	7
Marine Intelligence, &c,	8

POET'S CORNER.

THE SAILOR'S APPEAL.

From the Sailor's Magazine.

Ho! dwellers on the stable land,
Of dangers what know ye,
Like us, who brave the thundering blast,
Upon the boisterous sea?

The green trees shade you from the sun,
You see the harvest grow,
And breath the fragrance of the gale,
Where the first roses blow.

You slumber long on beds of down,
In custained chambers warm,
Lulled only to a deeper dream
By the descending storm

While high amid the slippery shroud
We find our midnight path,
Where'er the strongest mast is bowed
Before the tempest's wrath.

There is deadly peril in our path,
Beyond the wrecking blast,
A peril that may reach the soul
When life's short voyage is past.

Send us your Bibles when we go
To dare the whelming wave,
Your men of prayer to teach us how
To meet a watery grave.

L. H. S.

OLD VOYAGERS.

Visit of Vancouver, 1792.

Having perused with much interest certain old books of voyages to this group of Islands, during the close of the last century and the commencement of the present. We propose publishing extracts, in several successive numbers of the Friend. Some may think that we ought, of course, to commence with the narrative of Cook, their discoverer, the prince of modern navigators, but as his narrative is so voluminous and has moreover been so frequently published, we shall commence with Vancouver, and follow with extracts from the narratives of succeeding voyagers, so far as we are able to obtain copies of their works.

The following extracts we make from the first edition of Vancouver's voyages, published in London, 1798. The title page of the work, will be a good index of its character and the contents of the volumes:

A voyage of discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the world; in which the coast of North West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed—Undertaken by His Majasty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Discovery sloop of war, and armed tender Chatham, under the command of Captain George Vancouver, in three volumes—vol. I. London; printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row; and S. Edwards, Pall-Mall—1798.

At noon on Saturday, March 3d, with very pleasant weather and light breezes, generally from off the land Karakakooa bore about five miles distant.

The steep precipice which forms the north side of Karakakooa bay, renders it too remarkable to be easily mistaken, especially as the interior country rises thence more abruptly from the coast to the north or south of the bay; which, although presenting both wood-land and cultivated country above the barren rocky shores where the habitations of the natives are chiefly situated, is, nevertheless, in a great degree destitute of that diversity of prospect which might have been expected here, and which is also the general character of all this side of the island.

Several canoes having stood to sea after us in the morning, we now brought to, for the purpose of trading with them; and were soon honored with a visit from Tianna, the person mentioned in Mr. Mear's voyage. He was received in a manner agreeable to the distinguished character he had been represented to support, and which, from his grateful inquiries after his patron, he appeared to deserve. This complimentary conversation he seemed desirous of speedily putting an end to, being very anxious to acquaint us, that since his return from China, he had resided on this island, where many severe conflicts had taken place; in which he had taken part with Tam-ma-ha-ma-ha, against Teamawaheere, who, it seemed, had, since the death of Terecoboo, shared the goverement with Tamahamaha. In one of these battles Tianna having shot Teamawheere, a complete victory was gained, and these two chiefs agreed to divide the island between them. Tamamahamaha became the sovereign over the three northern, and Tianna of the three southern districts.

Understanding that I proposed going directly to the leeward islands, Tianna requested he might be permitted to accompany us, and, with his wives and retinue, to sleep on board, with which request I thought proper to comply.

Tianna viewed every transaction on board with attentive admiration, whilst our numbers seemed to create in his mind a degree of surprise he was unable to subdue. In the course of the evening he held frequent conversation with Towereroo, and during the night he was several times on deck, endeavoing to ascertain the number of men on duty in the different parts of the ship.

The retinue of Tianna on the present occasion was to consist of a considerable number; part were to attend him on board the Discovery, and the remainder was to procced in the Chatham. His residence was a little to the north of Karakakooa; and as it was proposed his suit should be taken on board the next afternoon, we kept off that station.

As Tianna had several goats, I did not present him with any of these animals, but made him very happy by giving him some vine and orange plants, some almonds, and an assortment of garden seeds, to all of which he promised the most particular care and attention. After receiving some acceptable valuables in return for ten small hogs, he took his leave of us with Towereroo about five in the afternoon; and though he affected to be pretty well satisfied with his reception, and flattered with being saluted with four guns on his departure, yet it was very evident he was extremely disappointed and chagrined in not having been able to procure any fire arms or ammunition; which were anxiously solicited, not only by himself but by all his countrymen, and by us as uniformly refused.

As we stood along shore with a light breeze, we were in the evening greatly surprised on being hailed, from a large canoe which was meeting us, in broken English; demanding, who we were, and to what country we belonged, and very civilly requesting to be admitted on board. This being granted, the speaker proved to be a young man named Tarehooa, a native of Attowai, who had accompanied a Mr. John Ingram commanding an American ship laden with furs, from North West America, bound to Boston in New England by the way of China. Tarehooa had been with Mr. Ingram in North America about seven months, and had returned in a brig with him some months before.

A light breeze, chiefly from the south, advanced us slowly towards the northern point of Owhyhee, until the trade wind at E.N.E. no longer intercepted by the high mountains which compose the island, met us: when we directed our course towards Woahoo. Early in the morning of the 6th, being well in with the island of Tahoorowa, the Chatham's signal was made to denote our situation in bearing up along the south side of that island; but as neither this nor some previous signals had been acknowledged, I concluded the Chatham had remained becalmed under the high land of Owhyhee; whilst we had benefited by a very fine gale, owing to our being a little further advanced; and Woahoo being our next appointed rendezvous, a long separation could not be apprehended.

During the afternoon we proceeded to the north along the west side of Ranai; and to-

wards sun set again met the trade wind, which about midnight brought us in sight of Woahoo, bearing by compass west 6 or 7 miles distant.

Continuing our course, about nine we hauled round the reef which lies about a quarter of a mile from that point, and had soundings from 22 to 10 fathoms; in which latter depth of water we anchored about ten o'clock, the bottom sand and pieces of small coral, This promontory, which is the south point of the island, has also on its top the appearance of a crater, formed by volcanic eruptions.

As our quarter deck required caulking, the carpenters were immediately employed on this business. Some few of the natives visited us from the shore, who brought in their canoes a very sparing supply of refreshments, amongst which, the musk and water melons made no inconsiderable part, and were very excellent of their kinds. The situation occupied by us in this bay, which the natives call Whyteete, seemed nearly as eligible as most of the anchoring places these islands are generally found to afford. The inhabitants were excessively orderly and docile, although there was not a chief or any person of distinction amongst them to enforce their good behavior; neither man nor woman attempted to come on board, without first obtaining permission; and when this was refused, they remained perfectly quiet in their canoes alongside.

The information obtained at Owhyhee, that Titeere and Taia, with most of the principal chiefs and warriors of this island, and those to leeward, were on a hostile expedition at Morotoi and Mowee, was here confirmed; but differed as to the immediate cause of their absence, which was now represented to be for the purpose of repelling an invasion likely to take place from Owhyhee, by Tammahamaha, Kahowmotoo, and Tianna. This, in a great measure, seemed to account for the small number of inhabitants who visited us, the wretched condition of their conors, and the scanty supply of their country's produce which they brought to market. On the shores, the villages appeared numerous, large and in good repair; and the surrounding country pleasingly interspersed with deep, though not extensive valleys; which, with the plains near the sea side, presented a high degree of cultivation and fertility. The apparent docility of these people, who have been represented by former visitors as the most daring and unmanageable of any who belong to the Sandwich Islands, might, probably, be attributed in a great measure to the absence of their fighting men, and to our manifest superiority in numbers, regularity in point of order, and military government, which seemed to make a wonderful impression on all who were permitted to come on board, and who, to a man appeared very much afraid of fire arms. This was evinced, on our mounting guard to post the sentinels round the ship. On this occasion they all hastily paddled towards the shore, and it was not without much persuasion that they were induced to return.

In this excursion we found the land in a high state of cultivation, mostly under immediate crops of taro; and abounding with a variety of wild fowl, chiefly of the duck kind, some of which our sportsmen shot, and they were fine eating. The sides of the hills which were at some distance, seemed rocky and barren; the intermediate valleys, which were all inhabited, produced some large trees, and made a pleasing appearance. The plains, however, if we may judge from the labor bestowed on their cultivation, seem to afford the principal proportion of the different vegetable productions on which the inhabitants depend for their subsistence. The soil though tolerably rich, and producing rather a luxuriant abundance, differs very materially from that of Matavia, or the other parts of Otaheite. At Woahoo, nature seems only to have acted a common part in her dispensations of vegetable food for the service of man; and to have almost confined them to the taro plant, the raising of which is attended with much care, ingenuity, and manual labor. In the several parts of its culture, the inhabitants, whether planting, weeding, or gathering, must, during the whole of these operations, be up to their middle in mud, and exposed to the rays of a vertical sun; whereas,on the plains of Otaheite, the surface seems, as it were, spontaneously with the most abundant produce of esculent vegetables, without the help of industry to sow, plant, or rear them or the assistance of the aqueducts which these people construct with great labor and ingenuity to insure them a crop. There the continued groves of the lofty and umbrageous bread fruit, apple, palm and other trees, afford a delightful cool retreat to those savored islanders; here, the inhabitants know not the luxury of such retirement. Nor did it appear in the vegetable kingdom alone that nature here had been more favorable; the human species, though without doubt originally of the same nation, differ excessively; and it would seem the comparative benevolence of the Otaheiteans and these people was about equal to the natural fertility of the soil on which they respectively lived. It may however appear rather uncharitable to form any decided opinion on so short an acquaintance; yet first impressions will ever have their influence on visiting different countries under circumstances similar, or nearly so. On such occasions it is scarcely possible to avoid comparisons, in which one must necessarily suffer. On our landing at Otaheite, the effusion of friendship and hospitality were evident in the countenances of every one he met. Each endeavored to anticipate our wants or our wishes by the most fascinating attention, and by sedulously striving to be first in performing any little service we required; inviting us to take refreshments at every house we approached, and manifesting a degree of kindness that would justly be extolled amongst the most polished nations. At Woahoo we were regarded with an unwelcome austerity, and our wants treated by the generality with a negligent indifference. In the course of our walk they exhibited no assiduity to please, nor did they appear apprehensive lest offence should be given; no refreshments were offered, nor had we any invitation to their houses. Their general behavior was distantly civil, apparently directed by a desire to establish a peaceable intercourse with strangers, from whom there was a prospect of deriving many valuable acquisitions, which would be unattainable by any other mode of conduct; as they must have been convinced immediately on our landing, that we were too powerful to be conquered, and too much upon our guard to suffer the least indignity by surprise. I must, however, do justice to the hospitality of our two guides, who on our reaching the shore took upon them the office of constables; and who had also caused a hog and a quantity of vegetable to be prepared for our entertainment.

Whyteete bay is formed, by the land falling a little back round the south point of Woahoo; and although open above half the compass in the southern quarter, it is unquestionably the most eligible anchoring place in the island.

At eight in the evening, the west point of Woahoo bore N. ½ E. 3 leages distant. The Chatham being under the land becalmed, we soon lost sight of her. We continued our course under all sail, and to our great surprise came with sight of Attowai, by half past four the next morning.

At day break, we bore away along the south side of Attowai for Whymea bay, where about nine o'clock we anchored, and moored a cable each way.

The London Times and Pacific Affairs.

The people of Europe have been long indifferent to affairs in this part of the world, but the following extract from the Times, of September last, would indicate that editors, at least, were beginuing to open their eyes to the real magnitude of that vast westward tendency of the American population. The writer, after making some general remarks about the mines of California, closes with the following significent paragraph:—

"The momenteous fact, which nothing can now do away with, is, that 300,000 or 400,000 Anglo Saxons are settling themselves on the shores of the Pacific. A new world is before them. They look across to China, Japan, and all the riches of the Indian Seas, and the use they will make of their opportunities may be best inferred from what they have already accomplished, and from the known aspirations which the people of the United States have so long directed towards that region. Already the presence of a large number of Chinese is a distinctive feature of the population of San Francisco, and already the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and Southern and Central America have been called into a new life from the traffic that has been established. The prophecy of Humboldt, that the activity of commerce would be carried progressively from east to west, is rapidly in process of fulfilment. At present, however, there are few signs that even this fact is appreciated in Europe, and the thing to be apprehended is, that when, in the course of a few years, the successes arising from it shall have led to excitement, our people, who are regardless of it now, will then rush furiously to overdo what should have been done moderately and deliberately from the first. It is to prevent foolish extremes of this sort, that every endeavor should be made to familiarize the public with the contemplation of the change that is coming on, and to induce the spirit of enterprise to adjust itself to the new order of things, while it can rationally and profitably do so, instead of waiting to regain, by a sudden and desperate rush, the opportunities that have been lost through inattention."

MISCELLANY.

A New England Thanksgiving.

Some of our readers may be surprised that we should think it necessary to spread before the public, even a few paragraphs, touching upon the history and observance, of a New England Thanksgiving. Many of our readers have been brought up under institutions vastly different from those of the Puritans of New England, and in as much as a 'Thanksgiving Day" seems likely to be enrolled among the festivals of the Hawaiian calendar, we have thought a few remarks upon this subject would not be ill-timed.

The original observance of a Thanksgiving Festival, dates with the very first settlement of New England. In "Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims" we find a deeply interesting letter of "Edward Winslow" who was one of the first settlers of Plymouth, addressed to a "Loving and old Friend" in England and written December 11, 1621. At this time the settlement was but of one year's standing, yet in this letter we find the following paragraphs; undoubtedly referring to the "First New England Thanksgiving."

"Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor [Bradford] sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. At which time, amongst other recreations we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest, their great King, Massasoyt, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted; and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation, and bestowed on our Governor, and upon the Captain and others. And although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."

Very soon, it became the standing custom for the Governor of the Colony, at the end of harvest to appoint a day for public Thanksgiving. With very few interruptions, the day has not failed to be observed down to the present time.

The following sketch of the mode of observing the day in modern times, was written by the author of "New England, and her Institutions," who styles himself "One of Her Sons."

THANKSGIVING.—A custom has been transmitted to us from our Puritan fathers, of setting apart a day at the close of the harvest for thanksgiving and praise. It was originally intended as a purely religious festival, and as such it was most solemnly observed. In modern times, it has lost a little of the solemnity with which it was regarded by our ancestors, and has assumed a more social, and we fear a gayer and more thoughtless aspect. Still the day is generally observed with much external propriety.

Late in autumn, when all the fruits of the field have been gathered in, the governor of the state, with the advice of his council, issues a proclamation, recommending to the inhabitants the observance of a stated day for thanksgiving and praise to God for the blessings of the season. The day appointed is generally about the middle of November. The week before its arrival, all the families of the state begin to collect the various good things at their command, in preparation for the thanksgiving feast. The art of cookery is tasked to its utmost. The oven groans with puddings and pies, and there is universal rejoicing, save in the poultry-yard.

It is customary upon these occasions for those who are in comfortable circumstances to remember the poor. Those who are unable to provide a thanksgiving feast for themselves, receive supplies from the benevolence of their neighbors. We well remember the feelings of delight and gratified pride which swelled our young bosoms, while carrying to the poor and solitary widow, or to the unfortunate and needy family in our neignborhood, the basket filled by our mother's kindness with all the dainties appropriated to that joyious season.

At length the happy morning is ushered in. It will not do to mar the appetite for the dinner, by indulging in a bountiful breakfast. The morning repast is frugal, and yet the appetite is excited by some little foretaste of what is to come. The shops are all closed, and the general appearance of the city and of the village is nearly that of the Sabbath. In the distant fields, not a few are found who desecrated the day by entire devotion to amusements. The bowling alley is thronged by dissolute loungers. The idle and dissipated congregate for field sports and shooting matches, and pass the day in deeds of cruelty and sin. But the more orderly and reputable part of the community remain at their homes, endeavoring to improve the hours in sincere and heartfelt thanksgiving to their Maker.

At eleven o'clock the bell rings for public worship. The people then, in accordance with the recommendation of the governor and his council, assemble in their churches. By much previous exercise the choir are generally prepared with the best music they are able to furnish. The officiating clergyman commonly takes this opportunity to present some topic of a national character, and to enforce upon his congregation attention to their political duties. Those subjects which he would hardly feel at liberty to discuss in the pulpit on the Sabbath, he avails himself of this opportunity to present.

About one o'clock, the congregation are seen leaving the churches and repairing to their homes, to meet around the festal board. There they all meet; for the absent members of every family, on this day of rejoicing come back again, if possible, under the paternal roof. The son who is absent at school or at college, the apprentice and the clerk, come home to pass thanksgiving with their parents. The daughter who is married, and has removed from her native town, returns with her husband and her little ones, to sit down once more at her father's table. Relatives and friends endeavor on that day to meet and renew past friendship, and tell their tales of weal or woe. The silent tear is not unfrequently seen in the eye, as memory points to one who a year before was seated at the table and enjoying the precious interview, but who now is among the dead. It is a kind of record-day, in which the past is revived, and in which the heart is refreshed by new tokens of friendship. Assembled at the table and partaking of its bountiful provisions, the heart of the worldly man is elated with pleasure, and that of the Christian glows with gratitude The one sits down at the table and rises from it without any expression of gratitude to his Maker; the other offers to God the incense of a grateful heart.

At the close of the dinner, the formal religionist, who thinks he has done his duty by attending church, goes out for amusement, by riding or walking. The Christian, mindful that it is a day for thanksgiving to God, assembled in the parlor the circle of domestics and of friends for devotion. The thanksgiving hymn is read, and the voices of the family are heard in the sweet cadences of the hymn, as they melt away in the consecrated dwelling. As the sun goes down the evening prayer is offered, and grateful hearts beat happily, in anticipation of an eternal scene of thanksgiving, in the heavenly world. The evening is passed by the old members of the family in conversation, and by the children in those animating sports which diffuse such joy around the evening fireside. Such is a New England thanksgiving; perverted by many, but a blessing and a comfort to not a few.

THE WAVES OF THE ATLANTIC.—At the late meeting of the British Association an important paper was read by Rev. Dr. Scoresby, on the subject of the magnitude of Atlantic waves, their velocity and phenomena. In this paper Dr. Scoresby, who is a veteran sailor as well as a sound divine, gave a vivid description of a storm which he had witnessed on the Atlantic, and stated that the result of his observations on that occasion was, that he had discovered that the height of the waves from the trough to the crest was 43 feet, and that their average velocity was 32 and a fraction miles per hour. This, it was stated, confirmed the observations made on the velocity of waves reported to the Association in 1845, by Mr. Scott Russell, who set down their velocity at from 30 to 31 miles an hour.

JENNY-FLEXIONS.—The In-jenny-ous editors of the New-York Organ got off the following puff of Jenny Lind:

New stores and saloons and hotels are christened "Jenny Lind;" steamboats, locomotives, stages, and all vehicles are "Jennys;" on 'Change they sell "Jenny"-see wheat; the spinning "Jenny" is eclipsed by the singing "Jenny," at least for this "Jenny"-ration, people delight in tracing their "Jenny"-alogy back into Sweeden; all men seem to be studying verbs in the "Jenny"-tive case; "Jenny"-rosity is a virtue no longer neglected; even our only militia Major-"Jenny"-ral has surrendered to the queen; fond mothers call their babies, sportsmen their dogs and horses, farmers their cows and pigs, "Jennys;" in short, Jenny is the "Jenny"-ric term for all these things, and for how many more, "*Jenny*" *sais quoi*.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 9, 1851.

Expedition to Japan.

Japan seems to be the terra incognita that now the busy world desires to know more about, and any thing relating to that country is interesting. Shipwrecked Japanese have, from time to time, found their way to the Sandwich Islands. A few weeks since the whale ship Copia took several to China; but some remained at Honolulu. Three of these have since sailed in the Sarah Boyd, bound to Shanghai, China. Captain Whitmore promised that, on his route, to Shanghai, he would pass near the Loochoo Islands, and there leave these three Japanese, whose neams are, John Mung, Denzo and Goeman. According to a statement made by Mung, before the United States Consul, they have been about ten years from their native land. Their statement was to this effect. We left the S. E. part of the island of Niphon, in a fishing vessel, and were wrecked. After remaining on an uninhabited island for about six months we were taken off by Capt. Whitfield master of the ship "John Howland," and brought to the Sandwich Islands. Denzo and Geoman remained here. Mung went to the United States and was there taken care of and educated by Capt. Whitfield. After being absent several years, Mung returned to the Islands and here found his former companions.

On learning that Captain Whitmore would land them at the Loochoo Islands, Mung with the assistance of a few friends, purchased a good whale boat, oars and sails. Having learned the science of navigation, sufficient for all practical purposes, he supplied himself with quadrant, compass, charts, &c. It is not expected that the Sarah Boyd will come to anchor, at the Loochoo, but launch the whale boat off the islands, and leave the three Japaneese to make the best of their way to land. Although when at the Loochoo, they may be far from their native shores, yet, Mung, (whom we shall now call Capt. Mung,) thinks that he knows enough of the relative situation of the Loochoo and Japansee Islands to find his way across. He says that annually a large Japanese Junk, visits the Loochoo Islands, for the purpose of receiving tribute money, and that the junk leaves Japan in February and returns in June. He supposed that they might get passage in her; at any rate they would make the trial!

We shall anxiously wait to learn the success of Capt. Mung's expedition. He is a smart and intelligent young man, and has made good use of his opportunities, being able to speak and write the English language with tolerable accuracy. Should he succeed in reaching his native land, in safety, his services may be of importance in opening an intercourse between his own and other countries. He would make an excellent interpreter between the Japanese and the English or Americans.

Success to Capt. John Mung, commanding the whale boat "Adventurer!"

The Homestead and Household Property Exempt.

We are glad to learn from the New York Tribune and other leading papers that public sentiment, in the United States, is rapidly becoming settled upon the principle that the homestead and household property, to a certain reasonable amount, shall be exempt from the Sheriff's attachment. In some States laws to this effect have already been passed, and in others public sentiment calls for their enactment. This principle seems so purely founded upon right, justice and the Bible, that we wonder it has not become universal in all lands professedly christian; this law being unquestionably in harmony with our Saviour's golden rule. "Therefore all all things whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them." The law exempting the homestead and household property, seems to be one of those salutary, and alas necessary checks, upon men in the transactions of life. Most strenously would we advocate the principle that men should pay their honest debts, for the existence of well regulated society depends upon doing right between man and man, but it is wrong to make the wife and children suffer for debts which they have had no share or responsibility in constructing.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have noticed in a late number of the Tribune, that a law has passed the Legislature of Maine, exempting the homestead, valued at $500 or under, and the various provisions of the Act show a leaning towards the family of the debtor. The tendency of legislation in the United States inclines to favor the debtor's family, in case the father has been unfortunate in business. Common sense aud common justice approve of this course.

Anti-Swearing in France.

A petition is being signed at Marseilles, praying the national assembly to pass a law against cursing and swearing. It has already received uwards of three hundred signatures. "You have protected animals from ill treatment," says the petition, "and can you permit the name of the Lord to be outraged with impunity in France?

☞ We should be glad to see a petition of this description circulated at the Islands.

Fugitive Slave Law in the United States.

By a late arrival we have received our files of American papers, including the New York Herald, Tribune, Observer, Bible Record, National Era, and Boston Journal.

No topic during the month of October was so fully discussed in the American papers, as that of the Fugitive Slave Law. As some of our readers may not be informed in regard to said law, we would briefly remark, that at the last session of Congress a law was passed allowing the arrest of fugitive slaves who were living in the Northern States, and after a summary trial, they could be remanded back to slavery. No sooner does the law go into operation than commence scenes of the most turbulent excitement. In some instances slaves have been taken South, in others, the officers refuse to execute the law, declaring it unconstitutional. Public meetings had been called in all the principal cities, at which the law was denounced. The law was passed, in hopes, that it would quiet the slavery question throughout the country, but it appears to have had just the contrary effect. It would seem, as if, persons acquainted with the state of feeling in the free states might have known, that it would be utterly imposible to carry this law into effect, as well might the people of old England be expected to submit to such a law, as those of New England.

It is well known that Mr. D. Webster was a strenous advocate for the law. The following item of gossip will show that if color'd gentlemen may not vote against the Honorable Senator, at Washington, they can decline serving him in Marshfield.

"Good Grit.—Hon. Daniel Webster, expecting some distinguished visitors at his house in Marshfield, sent to Mr. J. B. Smith, a colored gentleman of Boston, who makes a business of assisting entertainers on such occasions, and desired to engage Mr. Smith's professional services. Mr. Smith having a decided opinion of his own respecting the Fugitive Slave Law and some other acts that Mr. Webster has had a hand in, sent word to Mr W. that he would not go to his house for $100 per day, and that there was not a colored man in Boston mean enough to enter the service for one day of the enemy of the human race. Mr. Webster tried to get other colored men, but failed. So says the Boston Free Soiler. So it would seem that that the North has hardships to bear in the African line as well as the South. Mustn't there be a new section added to the Fugitive Slave Law?"—Tribune.

The Friend Bound.

At the Study of the Chaplain will be found the Friend bound, in single volumes, or the whole series of VIII volumes, in one, and for sale at reasonable terms.

☞ There will always be made a deduction to seamen from the subscription price.

Warning to Young Ladies in the U. S. and Elsewhere.

If any midshipman, or acting midshipman, shall be married previous to his final examination, such marriage shall be considered equivalent to resignation, and his name shall be dropped from the Navy list.

No more Flogging in the Merchant Service of the U. S.

According to the first report that reached us, we did not imagine that the law abolishing flogging, extended only to the Naval service, but more recent news makes it appear that "vessels of commerce" (not of course except whale ships,) are also included. The following is the clause in the Naval Appropriation bill which abolishes flogging in the naval aud merchant service of the United States ;

Provided, That flogging in the navy and on board vessels of commerce be and the same is hereby abolished from and after the passage of this act.

Honolulu Subscribers.

To avoid complaints, in future, that our subscribers are not supplied with papers, we shall employ for the current year a foreigner as carrier, Mr. Bolster. He will be directed to leave the Friend at the stores and dwellings of our old subscribers, and this number at the residence of all strangers who have become located in Honolulu during the past year. Our terms remain the same, as follows.

One copy per annum,	$2 00
Two " " "	3 00
Five " " "	6 00
Ten " " "	10 00

We hope to add many to our Honolulu subscription list.

Honolulu Athenæum.

There is a reasonable prospect that a Reading Room and Libary will be established in Honolulu. Every reading and intelligent person must wish the Athenæum success, and be ready to lend a helping hand.

The President of the Association, His Excellency, R. C. Wyllie, delivered an opening address, at the Seamen's Chapel, on New Year's evening. The audience was highly respectable, and embraced the elite of Honolulu society. The address was peculiary characterstic of the the known versatility of the speaker's mind, showing that His Majesty's Foreign Secretary might be burdened with ihe affairs of state, yet he could find time for the study of history and science, and was inclined to harmonize the discoveries of science with the truths of revelation. The speaker's theme, expressed in his own language was, "MAN, in his wanderings from Paradise to Honolulu !"

The idea has been suggested, and we hope will be carried out, of a monthly lecture before the Athenæum Association.

☞ The Rev. Addison Searle, Chaplain of the U. S. frigate Cumberland, died on the passage to Alexandria, and was buried at sea. Mr. Searle was formerly stationed at this port.—Boston paper.

Hawaiian Thanksgiving.

In accordance with His Majesty's proclamation, the last day of the year 1850, was observed as a day of public Thanksgiving. Religious rervices were held in the native churches, and also at the Seamen's Chapel. The audience at the latter was much larger than was anticipated, and the singing uncommonly good. The choir, observed the New England practice of singing rather "extra" on Thanksgiving day. The day was generally observed by the community—most of the stores were closed and mechanics suspended their work.

Anti-Alcohol in Connecticut.

The friends of Total Abstinence and adversaries of drunkenness, tippling and the moderate use of poisonous beverages in Connecticut, recently held a state Convention. They united upon twelve propositions, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Our limits will not allow us to copy them entire, but some of them are so undeniable and sound that we gladly place them before our readers, as the basis upon which we advocate the temperance reform.

TEMPERANCE PLATFORM.

PROPOSITION 1. The People of the State of Connecticut have a perfect right to protect themselves, and are in duty bound to secure prosterity by law, form the evils of intemperance.

PROP 2. The common evils of Intemperance are not merely the incidental results of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, when improperly conducted, but they are the legitimate fruits of the business itself, and are so inherent in it, that they cannot be prevented by the best intentions of the venders, while they continue in that business.

PROP, 3. Asthe result of the sale of intoxicating drinks. as such, are uniformly, only intensely vicious, it must be morrally wrong to sell such drinks with a license, or without one, and morally wrong for any person to be licensed to sell such drink.

PROP. 4. To give a license to sell intoxicating drinks, is an attempt to make that legally right which is morally wrong, and is therefore an immoral act, though permitted in the imperfect legislation of our State.

PROP. 9. As all past experience sufficiently demonstrates that no regulating and partially restraining legislation will be sufficient to extirpate the evile of intemperance, or to prevent their swift return if partially removed, it is manifest that the entire prohibition and suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks is an essential feature of that protection from those evils which the free people of this State have a right to demand from their public servants.

PROP. 11. Those men, who, for pecuniary gain or political preferment for themselves or friends. will use their influence to let loose upon society the evils of intemperance, or refuse to exert that influence for the suppression of the evils are unworthy to be entrusted with the exercise ol power.

The Supremacy of the Sea—Collins and Cunard.

From the London Daily News, Oct 11.

Racing is the great passion of the Englishman. Horse-racing, boat-racing, foot-racing, donky-racing—no kind of racing comes amiss to him Wherever the Englishman goes he must have his races. There are regular boar-races at the Cook's strait settlement, in New Zealaed, and there in a race course at Sierr Leone.

A race is even now "coming off" on which England has a stake of terrible magnitude. We allude to that race of an indifinite number of heats, now running on the Atlantic, Canard's and Collins's ocean steamers. It is neither more nor less than the ascendency on the seas. We use the word not in a silly and obsolete sense of those who used to dream of any one nation asserting by force of arms, a master in maritime affairs over all oteer nations.

Even on the assumption that the victory is still doubtful, the result cannot be very gratifying to our national pride. Cunard's company have had ten years' practice ; the first experiment in Atlantic steam navigation, on the part of the Americans was made last year by the New York and Bremen steamers. The Pacific and Atlantic are the first steamers launched by the Collin's Company. Yet one of these trial ships, if it have not beaten, has equaled the matured production of Cunard's Company. Is there any thing in the history of our steam navigation that can account for this ?

Following the example of the Euglish government, the United States granted in 1848 to a New York Company a contract for carrying the mail to Liverpool ; and their two first vessels, the Atlantic and Pacific, made their appearance this year, to be followed next spring by the Arctic and the Baltic. The Cunard Company, thus put to their mettle, constructed the Asia and the Africa. which were also placed on the station this year.

"We are ten years before you in ship building," said a Yankee skipper, the other day; "and ten years behind you in machinery; in five years more we will be ahead of you in both." To prove Jonathan wrong we we shall have to get up some competition at home, and not wait to be taught the old lesson that there is no such thing in nature as an improved monopoly.

The Ameriean steamers are of larger tonnage and less power than the Asia and Africa, but of exquisite model. They are "ten years ahead" of the Asia and Africa, as far as hulls are concerned, and as far behind in the engines. They slip down the Mersey with scarce a ripple at the bow, dividing the water like a Gravesend steamer. In accommodation, ventilation and general arrangement, the American vessels are far superior to any thing that has been before seen in this country.

It will doubtless be said that we attach too mnch importance to the success of our trans-Atlantic cousins. We shall be told that "one swallow does not make a summer, one extraordinary passage is not a fair criterion." We shall be advised to wait for a twelvemonth before we give an opinion. In spite, however, of these and other wise saws that may be poured out, we confess that to us the voyages of the Atlantic and Pacific look like the "handwriting on the wall" to our rulers, which it behooves them to lay to heart.

Something New in Honolulu.

We rejoice that on the opening of a new year, there is something new in Honolulu. We have a new Market, new Reseroir and Acqueduct, new Town Clock, new Stores, new houses, new wharfs, new fences, new names to our streets, new people, and new Athenæum ; before the year 1851 shall close we hope to be able to report that many other new and desirable improvements and changes have been made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

What have the Missionaries done for this People.

This is one of the inquiries proposed by M. Barrot, and one which he undertakes to discuss and answer. But sincere inquirers after truth will derive little satisfaction from his discussion of the subject; for his language is often vague and his statements contradictory. Whenever he speaks of missionary influence, truth and falsehood are strangely mingled. This resulted naturally from the source of his information. While at the islands, he heard much said about the missionaries and their doings, but the information that he thus collected remained a confused mass in his mind. He lacked the discrimination necessary to sift his evidence, to compare one statement with another, to reject the false, and to bring order out of confusion. This, it seems, must have been evident to every attentive reader of his statements as they appeared in the successive numbers of the Friend for 1850. To do away the force of his unfounded assertions we propose to place a few of his statements in juxta-position, and to make a few strictures on them.

In reply to the question, "What have the missionaries done for this people?" We glean the following sentences from M. Barrot's article:

"It is an incontrovertible fact that the missionaries have done much for the tribes of the ocean."

"They have abolished barbarous and revolting practices for the sake of humanity, and they have given the natives some idea of civilized society."

"The natives formerly extracted a very strong liquor from the root of the ki, but at present the missionaries have prohibited the distillation of it, under severe penalties."

"The importation of intoxicating liquors is prohibited."

"More than 200 canoes were around the Bonite, yet we had not seen a single woman. This surprised us: for the accounts of divers voyagers had informed us that a vessel no sooner arrived than it was surrounded by a crowd of women, veritable water nymphs, who dove and swam around, pointing to the land and making known to the sailors, by their lascivious postures, the pleasures to be enjoyed there; but the pilot soon explained the mystery: "Ships," said he, "are *tabu* to women. It is a law of the missionaries." "They caused a law to be enacted by which every person, man or woman, convicted of adultery, should pay a fine of $15, or in case of non payment, should labor four months on the roads."

"I remarked that a happy change has been wrought in the character of this people. Cook represents them as very adroit thieves, and he speaks of the many precautions, almost always useless, which he was obliged to take in order to protect articles from their depredations. We were informed, and our own experience confirmed the truth of the information, that no traces of this thievish disposition remain."

Mr. Barrot, it is true, does not directly ascribe this *happy change* to missionary influence; yet, it is probable that in his mind, the change was associated with that influence, especially as it would be difficult to account for it in any other manner. Now look at the other side of M. Barrot's picture:

"Demoralization is at its height."

"They [the missionaries] have made hypocrites only."

"They have made the people acquainted with misery, which was before unknown to them."

Here are palpable contradictions,—contradictions that cannot be reconciled. If demoralization is at its height, then it follows that the missionaries have not ameliorated the physical condition of the people. If they have made only hypocrits, it follows that they have not benefitted them spiritually. If they have done them no good either physically or spiritually, and have made them acquainted with misery before unknown to them, it is evident they have done them positive harm,—harm counterbalanced by no good.

Now, a writer, who perpetrates such glaring contradictions, very much diminishes, if he does not entirely destroy, the credibility of his statements on these points concerning which the contradictions are found. Considering, therefore how short a time M. Barrot spent upon these islands, the contradictory character of his statements about what the missionaries have done, and his malicious insinuations about the civilizers of the Hawaiians, we feel ourselves justified in pronouncing his representations of the good and evil accomplisaed by the missionaries, taken as a whole, as utterly unworthy of confidence. Were we not restricted to such narrow limits, we should feel inclined to examine his reasoning and statements, and show how much the false and fallacious preponderate over the true and logical. But this is not necessary, neither do the readers of the Friend desire to see its columns occupied with such discussions. If they hear it said that M. Barrot has made statements derogatory to the missionaries, it is enough for them to say that *M. Barrot has contradicted himself*, or to ask, *how could he know that the great body of the Hawaiian church members were hypocrits? How could he tell whether the preaching of the missionaries was, or was not, adapted to the capacity of their hearers?*

Nor is M. Barrot free from contradictions when he speaks of the conditions of the natives, and of the influence of the missionaries on the government. Look at the following: "This people, which early navigators represented as so happy in their nakedness, seemed to us to be miserable, under the rags with which civilization had covered them."

"Cook found them cheerful and happy."

"In disposition, the natives are mild, timid, cheerful, acute and observing. They are generally much given to laughter. When we were lying at anchor at Kealakeakua, the noise which they made around the ship reminded me of the hubbub which I have often heard in the South American forests when all the trees were covered with Macaws and Parrots; yet they seemed more grave and less cognacious when I visited then on shore."

Does Cook represent them as more cheerful than M. Barrot does, in the above paragraph? But this people were found by early navigators "so happy in their *nakedness*," that it is not strange that M. Barrot should complain of the missionaries, for having "taken from them their costume, their habits, and their religion."

At one time, M. B. would have his readers believe that the missionaries are the rulers of this people; and at another, that they have little influence on the government. He says that,

"Their ascendency became unbounded on the death of Rihoriho. Kaahumanu, regent during the minority of Kakeaouli, displayed a zeal which approached even to fanaticism in the practice of her new religion, and she gave herself up entirely to the guidance of the missionaries. On the death of Kaahumana, Kinau, her daughter succeeded her in the regency, ruled by the same ascendency, blindly adopted all the measures which were dictated to her by the mission, and the authority of the missionaries gave law to the land. To this system no change was made when Kakeaouli became of age."

"At present, this absolute power [the power of the King,] is modified in only a very small degree by the influence of the missionaries, who are more interested in the temporal welfare of the people. The regulations introduced by them are exclusively religious."

Such are some of the contradictions found on the pages of M. Barrot. Let the reader, who feels interested on the subject of missionary influence, which M. Barrot makes so prominent, carefully compare his statements, one with another, and also with other statements, and then let him give them that degree of credit which they deserve. L. E.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

AN OLD TAR'S YARN.—Some years ago, half a dozen friends and myself visited Greenwich Hospital. Our conductor was a weather-beaten middle-aged tar, whose larboard glim had been douced since boyhood with the small pox, and his starboard fin was carried away by a chain shot. By the gold lace which he sported on his chapeau, the sleeves of his coat, &c., he appeared to hold the rank of boatswain in the college. He was a communicative old boy; and we felt indebted to his civilities. He, however, spurned the idea of being rewarded with money. "No, blow it!" he exclaimed, "not a tissey, not a single brown—but a drop of grog, gemmen, if you please." So saying, he led the way to a neighboring tavern, and entrenched himself in a corner of the parlor, with which he seemed intimately familiar. I placed myself at his elbow, with the intention of drawing from him some favorite yarn. During the first glass he spoke only of the Hospital; during the second, he advanced to actions and bombardments; but, as he finished the third, as if to induce us to call for a fourth, he said, "But it's no use talking about battles and them sort of things; gemmen, by your leave, I'll tell you a bit of a story—it's a story that has made many a brave fellow waste his salt water; and, by the way, I may say it's about a countryman of your own, too, for Tom Beaumont was born in Newcastle, and he was boy, man, mate, and master of a Shields' collier, many a long day. During our last scuffle with the Yankees, I was master gunner of as handsome a gun-brig as ever did credit to a dockyard, or dipped a keel in the water. Love ye, it would have done your eyes good to have seen her skimming before the wind, and breasting the billows as gently as a boy's first kiss, which only touches the cheek, and that's all. Then we carried fourteen as pretty guns as ever drove a bullet through a Frenchman's timbers. Old Tom Beaumont, (God bless him!) was our commander, and a better soul never cracked a biscuit. He was a hardy seaman to the backbone, an upright and down-straight fear-nothing, but the kindest-hearted fellow in the world, for all that. Well, gemmen, as I'am saying—Tom (we always called him Tom because we loved him) married young, and, for two years, he was the happiest dog alive. He had a wife as pretty as an angel, and as good as himself; and a little rogue their son—the very picture of his own face in a button, who was beginning to climb upon his knees and pull his whiskers. Man alive couldn't desire any more—the very scene might make a Dutchman dance, or a Russian happy. After two years fair wind and weather, however, in all mortal reckoning it was reasonable to expect squalls. Beaumont had not then joined the navy in a regular way; and at that period he found it necessary to proceed to America, where he had entered into extensive mercantile speculations. Finding that he should be compelled to remain there much longer than he dreamed of, he sent for his wife and child. They sailed—but it proved a last voyage to a new world. However, gemmen, it's a voyage we must all take, from the admiral down to cabin boy—that's one comfort! and may we, by the aid of a good chart, steer clear of the enemy's leeshore. Poor Tom's enquiries were fruitless; no one ever heard of the vessel, and no one ever doubted that all hands were as low as Davy Jones. It was like a shot between wind and water to Beaumont;—buf he bore up after a way, though it had shivered his mainsheet. Well, as I was saying, it was during our last scuffle with the Yankees, more than twenty years after Tom had lost his wife and child—we were returning with the little brig from the West Indies, when I was roused in my hammock by a bustle on deck, and the cry of 'a Yankee!' I sprung up at the glorious news, and through the clear moonlight perceived an impudent-looking lubber bearing upon us full sail, and displaying American colours. 'Haul too, my lads,' cried old Beaumont, 'let them smell powder for breakfast.' Small time was lost in obeying the order, for we were always in readiness for welcome company. Twice they attempted to board us, but were driven back for their kindliness with some score of broken heads, and the loss of some hundred American fingers. After two hours' hard peppering, Beaumont, seizing a lucky moment ordered us to throw in a broadside. Every shot told; the Yankee began to stagger, and in a few minutes gave evidence that her swimming days were ended. ''Vast firing,' cried Beaucamp, 'let us save a brave enemy.' He repeated the word enemy; and I heard him mutter, 'flesh of our flesh.' The vessel was riddled like the lid of a pepper-box, and sank so rapidly that we were able to save only thirty of her crew. Their captain was among the number, and a gallant looking youth he was; but in their last attempt to board us, Beaumont had wounded him on the shoulder with his cutlass. The blood ran down his arm, and poured from his fingers; yet the brave soul never whispered it, nor made a wry face upon the matter, but stood aud saw his countrymen attended to. Nature, howeve, gave way, and he fell upon the deck. Beaumont eagerly raised him in his arms, and conveyed him to his own bed. On examining his wound, the surgeon took the portrait of a beautiful lady from his breast, and handed it to the commander. Poor old Tom gazed upon it for a moment—he started—he uttered a sudden scream—I thought he had gone mad. 'Do you remember that face?' he exclaimed. How conld I forget it!—to have seen it once was to remember it a hundred years—it was his wife's! I won't tire you with a long story, (continued the narrator,) for its all true, and no yarn. For several days the gallant young American lay delirious as the doctor called it. But I can't describe it to you, gemmen—had you seen poor old Tom during all the time! No, hang me, I can't describe it! The youth also wore upon his finger a diamond ring, upon which were inscribed the names of Beaumont and his long-lost Eleanor. Flesh and btood could not stand the sight. There was the old man keeping watch by the bed-side, night and day, weeping like a child, pacing the cabin floor, beating his breast—and sometimes snatching the hand of the poor sufferer to his lips, and calling him his murdered son, and himself the murderer. Then, he would doubt again, and doubt made him worse. At length the doctor declared the invalid out of danger, and said the commander might put to him any question he pleased. I wish I could tell you this scene; but I can't. However, there sat the full, bursting-hearted old boy, the big eors pouring down his cheeks, with the hand of the young American in his, and, sobbing like a child, he enquired, 'Were you born an American? The youth trembled—his heart filled, and he wept just like old Tom. 'Alas!' said he, 'I know not; I have been educated an American. I only know that I was saved by the good old man who adopted me as his son, and who found me almost lifeless in the arms of a dying woman, on the raft of a deserted wreck which the winds had driven on shore. My unfortunate mother could only recommend me to his care, and died.' The very heart and soul of the old tar wept. 'And this portrait, and this ring?' he exclaimed, breathless, and shaking, like a yacht in a hurricane. 'This portrait,' replied the youth, 'was a part of what my mother had saved from the wreck, and I was told by my foster-father, is a likeness of herself. The ring was taken from her finger, and from the engraving upon it, I have borne the name of Beaumont.' My son!—my own Tom!—child of my Eleanor!' cried the happy old father, hugging him to his breast. Gemmen, you can imagine the rest, (said our one-armed companion, and raising the fourth glass to his lips, he added,) and by your permission here's a health to old Tom Beaumont, and his son, Heaven bless them."

Flagellation, not Grog Ration, Abolished in the United States Navy.

According to late intelligence from Washington, a bill had passed both Houses of Congress, abolishing flogging in the Navy, and it only remained for the President to affix his signature, when the same would become the law of the land. If the President thinks of his popularity among men-of-war's men, he will not long delay to sign his name. So it seems the old boatswain's shrill whistle is no more to pipe "all hands" to witness punishment. We guess Jack will man the yards and give "three times three" cheers, (if allowed) when the law goes into force, while the friends of humanity will join in full chorus.

Ah, but how happens it, that the bottom is not knocked out of the grog-tub? What, attempt to do away with flogging, yet allow the grog ration to remain! O, flagrant inconsistency! O, ye Senators and Representatives, had you but pitched the grog-tub overboard, the law about flogging would have been virtually a dead letter. Only abolish the grog-ration and flagellation would have immediately died away. At the next session of Congress we hope the good work of reform will so far progress, that Uncle Sam will see the glaring inconsistency in saying to his roving sons on the ocean, (some of whom are rather wild, by the way) "Now, my boys, do what you will, you need not fear the 'cats,' but lest you should not be sufficiently tempted to evil and inclined to go astray, stealing wine from the cabin, and brandy from the ward-room, and committing other equally heinous offenses for which round 'dozens' have been hitheto counted off

to you, I am going still to allow you a glass of whiskey or New England rum, once, or twice a day, you must be good boys, and I will not allow my officers to flog you, although some other terrible punishment will be inflicted on you, is very certain, if you get drunk, or steal the Commodore's small stores."

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF STRANGERS'S AID FUND.—About six months since the subscriber announced that he would be happy to receive donations for the benefit of sick and destitute strangers who might be in needy circumstances. From July, to December 31st, he received the sum of $113.00. and expended, during the same period the sum of $112 63, leaving a balance in his hands of 37 cents Persons who have received aid are ten in number, belonging to England, the United States, Western Islands, California, and India. Should the contributors desire more particular information respecting the disposition of the fuuds, they have only to apply to the subscriber, who would merely add, that two persons are now receiving aid, and for their board and medical attedance he is responsible S. C. DAMON.

N. B. Received, Jan. 1, 1851, from the Rev. Mr. Gulick, $5, to aid the stranger S. C. D.

Incidental Expenses attending the Support of the Seamen's Chapel during 1850.

January 1, 1850, debt for painting,	$135 75
Connecticut Clock,	7 00
Wick and Lamp trimmings,	3 00
Lumber and work on foot boards	12 00
Twelve gallons Sperm oil,	18 00
Cleaning Chapel	5 00
Native Sexton,	66 00
Foreign Sexton, part of the year,	32 00
Lime,	12 00
Door handle,	1 50
One dozen lamp chimnies,	7 75
Brush, wick, &c,	3 00
	303 00
Received from Hawaiian Government for bell ringing, in evening.	50 00
From residents and Seamen, as acknowledged in the Friend,	89 25
	139 25
January 1, 1851, debt,	164 75

The Chaplain in times has heard various complaints that the sexton did not do his duty, in keeping the Chapel clean, and in attending to the bell. The limited amount of funds in his hands, has compelled him to employ a native Sexton. but of late a foreigner has been employed; and, for the current year, the same person, Mr Bolster, will be employed as Sexton; hence it is presumed that all comdlaints will cease. It is to be hoped, that the foreign community worshipping at the Chapel, will bear in mind, that the increased expense is on their account!

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 6th ult., Manoa, wife of Mr. J M. Stone.

At sea on board the British brig George Shattuck,' on the 21st Nov 1850, Amelia Henrietta, wife of E. B Johns.

Dec. 21, at the U. S Hospital, William Strong, a colored seaman. discharged from the whale ship Cherokee.

In Honolulu, Dec 17, at the U S Hospital, Mr Andrew G. Jackson, belonging to Murray Co., Tennessee, 3 miles from Columbia, where he reported that his father, John Jackson, now resides. He came from California, and had resided in Honolulu about two months.

In Honolulu, Dec. 17, Mr. Siddons, belonging to Liverpool, Eng. He was a watchmaker, had resided at Lahaina, but recently came from California

---

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. Am sch Excel, Corwin, 89 ts, 16 ds fm San Fran.
30—Br ship Balmoral, Pryde 356 ts 40 ds fm Sydney.
——Br bg Pauline, Cain, 170 ts, 20 ds fm San Fran.
——Am bk Croton, Watson, fm Lahaina
2—Am sch Golden Rule, Van Name, 148 ts, fm San Fran.
3—Am ship Georgia, Talbot, 488 ts, 19 ds fm San Fran.
3—Am wh ship Timor, Baker, 12 mos out, 11 sp, 1200 wh. 12,000 bone.
——Am wh ship Caravan, Diman 13 mos, 2100 wh,
6—Sch Starling, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
7—Am schr Maria, Hobron, fm San. Fran. via Lahaina.
8 Am bk Sarah Boyd, 343 tons. 21 ds fm San Fran.
9 Br schr John Bull, Hurst, 24 ds do.
10 Br brig Tepic, Luce, 175 tons, 16 do.
10 Br bk Jane Remorino, Remorino, 320 tons, 13 do.
11 Am bk Almida, Thayer, 11 do.
12 Br sh Imaum of Muscat, Riches, 456 tons, 20 do.
Dec 13—Fr Corvette Serieuse, Cosnier, 24 guns, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
14—Am sh Lady Arbella, Glover, 398 tons, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
16—Am sch Sarah Lavinia, Sweet, 114 tons, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
Br brigan Petrel, Bloomfield, 69 tons, 69 ds fm Sydney
Br sch Vulcan, Saunders, 47 tons, 25 ds fm San Fran
16—Haw brig Chameleon, Gordon, coastwise
28—Russian brig Baikal, St Cousman, fm Kamtschatka.
26—Br bk Duchess of Clarence, Cole, 279 tons, fm Hobartown
28—Am bk Elizabeth, Dodge, 22 ds fm San Francisco.
31—Br brigan Sam & Ben, Wilson, 132 tons, 25 ds fm San Francisco.
Haw sch Catharine, LeRoy, 110 tons, 23 ds fm San Francisco.
Jan 1—Am bg Independence, Piper, 260 tons, 24 ds fm San Francisco
Br bk Petrel, Carder, 195 tons, 24 ds fm San Francisco.
2—Am bk Hero, Putnam, 26 ds fm "
3—Am sch Joseph Butler, Gardner, fm Lahaina
Am and British brigantine and a Hanovarian brig not reported
4—Am bk Lydia Ann, Bullions, 198 tons, 24 ds fm San Francisco.
Br sch Enigma, Rossum, 101 tons, sea.
6—Am bk Gold Hunter, Jackson, 280 tons, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
Am bg Baltimore, Studley, 269 tons, fm New Bedford, via Marquesas.
Br bg Gazelle, Wood, 235 tons, 32 ds fm Mazatlan
Br bga Una, Strrart, 135 tons, 32 ds fm Ft Victoria.
Br bga Mary Dare, Monat, 149 tons. 34 ds fm Col. river.
Am shp Marathon, Waterman, 383 tons, 29 ds fm San Francisco.

Cleared.

Nov 22—Am bk Croton, Watson, N Bedford.
Am shp Rodman, Allyne, "
25—Am shp Timor, Baker, cruise.
26—Am shp Rich'd Mitchel, McClave. N Zealand.
27—Am bg Mary Suart, McDonald, San Francisco.
28—Am sch Monticillo, Chatfield, "
29—Am bg Susan Abigail, Baker, "
Am shp James Loper, Whiffey, U S A.
30—Am sch Golden Rule, Van Name, Honolulu.
Am shp Mt. Vernon, Willis, N Zealand.
Am shp Caravan, Diman, Honolulu.
Dec 2—Am shp Black Warrior, Babcock, U S A.
Am sch Curlew, Griffin, Honolulu.
4—Haw bg Juno, King, San Francisco.
5—Haw bg Wilhelmina, Metcalf, San Francisco.
7—Am bk Magnolia, Merrows, Hong Kong.
Am shp Falcon, Smith, cruise.
Am sch Maria, Hobron, Honolulu.
Am shp Edward, Russel, N Bedford
9—Am bk Russell, Myrick, San Francisco.
Am sch A R Harris, Bush, "
6—Am bk Philonela, Jewett, for Panama.
6—Am sh Adrzondack, Gillespie, Sydney.
7—Am wh sh Saml. Robertson, Washburn, HongKong
7—Am wh sh Copia, Taber, to cruise
7—Fr wh sh Angeline, Lecrosnier, for Havre.
7—Am bk Croton, Watson, New Bedford.
9—Fr wh sh Pallas, Chandeleur, for Havre.
9—Am schr Golden Rule, Van Name, for Lahaina.
9—Am ship Telassar, Wood. Hong Kong.
9—Am wh sh Saratoga, Hardige, to cruise
10—Am sh George, Talbot, Hong Kong.
11—Br bk Jane Remorino, Remorino, Manilla.
11—Am bk Almida, Thayer, for Lahaina
13—Bre wh sh Alex Barclay, Bein, cruise.
12—Br sch John Bull, Hunt Hobartown.
13—Br shp Belmoral, Pryde, San Francisco.
14—Am bg Fortunio, Hasty, Sydney.
Fr shp Ville de Rennes, Bellot, cruise.
16—Br bg Geo Shattuck, Boggis, Hobartown.
17—Am sch Maria, Hobron, Lahaina.
Am bk Sarah Boyd, Whittemore, Shanghae.
19—Br bg Pauline, Cain, Tahiti.
17—Am shp Lady Arabella Glover, Calcutta.
17—Haw brig Chameleon, Gordon, for San Francisco.
19 Br brig Pauline, Cain, Tahiti.
23 Br ship Imaum of Muscat, Riches, Singapore.
24 Br brig Enigma, Rossum, Manilla.
26 Am sch Excel, Corwin, San Francisco.
27 Am sch Sarah Lavinia, Sweet, Lahaina.
30—Br bg Corsair, Neal, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Bark Elizabeth, from San Francisco, A. K. Dodge, Master. Capt. F. A. Newell, Mrs. Newell, D. B Newell, A. W. Newell, Wm. Hillebrand, Wm. Terry, R A. Davidson, James Weld, Joseph Boney, Wm Lyman, Wm. Manning, Joseph Job, Lyman Mallery, Edward Lonze, J. Desotele, R. Petch, Baron de Thierry, Charles de Thierry, William de Thierry, Frederick Hodgson, Joseph Kidder, Henry Turton, Daniel Crawley, Wm. S. Peabody, Joseph Rowe, Mrs Eliza Rowe, David Long, Mrs. S. Long, Wm. Long, Walter Howard, Edward Emma, Henry Ellsler, Isadore Bonnefoog, Raphael Gamboo, Antonia Rodngaz, A Melville, Thomas Goodwin, L. Hammond, Parish Badger, Henry Dornton, C Millen, J. Clark, E Debec, – Polland, Geo. H. Higging, Calorin Edes, Edward Austin, William H. Fuller, Joseph S. Root.

Brig Independence, A. D. Piper, Master, from San Francisco. John Dunn

Bark Petrel, Wm Carder, Master, from San Francisco, Nicholas Clayton, Levi Solomons, Moses Solomons.

Schooner Catherine, A Le Roi, Master, from San Francisco. Marc Armandtizon.

Ship Duchess of Clarence, Henry G. Cole, Master, from Hobart Town and Tahiti. Mrs Farmer, and 2 children, Messrs. Grant, Rose, Dixon, Downward.

Sch. Harriet Atwood—John L. Blasdell, Mrs Blasdell and child, Samuel Mils, James Wood, John Russel, Isaac George Jeremiah Hatcher, Thos. H Paris, George Johnson William Guin.

Brig George Shattuck—William Patterson, Henry Christian Alex. Sumstale.

Sch. Curlew—J. S. Holden, Wm. J. Readshaw, Thomas S Kirby.

Sch. Pauline—Geo. Reuben, Thomas Peak, John Larnders, Mrs. Larnders and three children, Hugh Mackey

Ship Balmoral—Mr, Folk, Mr Longfelds, Miss Wilmington M Cameron, J. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Catherine Jones, Alicca Jones, Louisa Jones, John Jones, Wm. Jones, Henry Jones, Jas. Doherty, Mrs. Williamson, David Gillus Mr. Gillus, Mrs Lawrence.

Sch. Golden Rule—Wm. Snigdam, Philip S. Gage, Lawrence Riley, John Sloan, A. G Boley, Isaac Drake.

Sch. Excel—Hubert Burgess.

Per schr Starling, fm San Francisco, M M. Rogers, J. Phair, L Francoise.

Per Bark Sarah Boyd, fm San Francisco, Hugh M'Intyre. wife and 3 children, Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Dunning, Wm. Ford, Moses Wells.

Per Jane Remorino, fm San Francisco, Fredk Gerstnecker.

Per Br ship Imaum of Muscat, Jos. T Brown, Jos H Levien, Hiram Clark, Thos. Whittle, Henry W Bigler, James Keeler, Thos. Morris, Hiram H. Blackwell, James Hawkins, John Dixon, William Farrer, George Cannon, Wm. W. Patten, John Brown.

Per Br brig Tepic, fm San Francisco, E. H. Boardman, Mr. Edwards, Mrs Stevens and 3 children, Mrs G H. Luce and 3 children, Ah, Ahluck, Ahsin, Kale, Bill.

BOOKS,

For sale, at the Chaplain's Study,

Bingham's Sandwich Islands,	$2 50
Jarves' " "	1 00
Wylie's Notes, "	1 00
D Aubigne's history of the Reformation,	2 50

Various religious books; also, Bibles in various languages and various styles of binding.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Room the 3d Monday evening in each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other rending matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m. and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies per annum,	3,00
Five copies per annum	6,00
Ten copies per annum,	10,00

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 9. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 20, 1851. No. 2.

THE FRIEND.

Visit of the Am. Bark Merlin, to the Loo Choo Islands.

In the month of August, 1850, the Merlin, commanded by Capt. Geo. E. Welch, visited the Loo Choo Islands, for the purpose of making necessary repairs to enable the vessel to proceed on her passage from China to California. Most of our readers are aware that this group of Islands has been seldom visited by American or European vessels, but the time is doubtless approaching, when the visits of merchant and naval vessels will become quite frequent, hence any information respecting the situation of affairs there will be of interest. The Islands are under a government, considered a dependency of the Empire of Japan. The rigid principles of non-intercourse with "barbarous" nations maintained by the Japanese, are partially, in operation, at the Loo Choo Islands, although very much modified. At Napa Roads, Loo Choo Islands, there now resides an English missionary, the Rev. B. J. Bethelheim, M. D. He has been there several years, and is, we believe, under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society. His position appears to be one of most striking peculiarity. The government of the islands seems most deadly opposed to his operations, and prohibits the common people from yielding themselves to his influence. Still the government (gratuitously) supplies this same missionary with many of the necessaries of life. We do not feel authorized to make additional remarks in regard to the missionary operations of the Rev. Mr. Bethelheim, but we must add, that we do wish that the English or American missionaries in China would furnish an impartial report in regard to the Loo Choo mission. We do not hesitate to state, however, that the most singular reports have reached our ears, from various quarters, respecting the manner in which that mission is now conducted.

During the late visit of the Merlin at Honolulu, we had repeated interviews with Capt. Welch, in which, we learned many interesting facts respecting the Loo Chooans. and his treatment while there. It appears that Capt. W. soon after his arrival, secured the confidence of the authorities, from whom he recived numberless acts of substantial kindness, being able, for example, to repair his vessel for less than ten dollars, which would have cost him elsewhere more than a thousand. He was also feasted and conveyed over the country in a Sedan chair, being privileged to visit the capital, and examine public buildings and temples. He was, in fact, allowed to roam, to and fro, with more freedom than any other "barbarian," who has ever visited the Loo Choo Islands.

On leaving, Capt. W. addressed the authorities the following communication, a copy of which he kindly placed in our hands. This communication speaks for itself, showing that the Yankee shipmaster, could address the Orientals in language corresponding to their own style of Diplomatic correspondence :

To the Regent, and the other High and Illustrious Mandarins of Loo Choo.

In regard to the edict by which I am ordered by you to take the fire-ship under my command and sail away from the shores of Loo Choo, I beg leave to state, that I came to your Island, because on the 27th of the present moon I fell in with a strong and mighty typhoon, which disabled my ship and caused it to leak so badly as to come near sinking in the depth of the Japan Sea. I passed many Islands because the inhabitants of them were not much known by Christians, but as your Island has been famed far and wide for the wisdom and kindness of its people, I sought the shelter of its shores, with confidence that I would be allowed to repair my damages unmolested. I did not leave my anchorage in accordance with your edict because I considered it a mere form and believed that you had too much good will and generosity to carry out its requirements, and even if you had chosen to do so I had on board of my ship fire guns both big and small and many sailors with hearts and hands to use them, in order to repel aggression. Since your quiet and tacit consent to my remaining to complete my repairs I feel obliged to return my sincere thanks for your extreme kindness and consideration to myself and those under my command.

The presents you have sent me are very acceptable, and I trust that those I send in return, may be equally so to yourselves. I wish you to understand, however, that I shall not accept any more unless you consent to receive pay for them, because you might on my leaving, stigmatize us as coming from a nation of beggars. Neither the American or English, as nations, are considered beggars; on the contrary, their mightly power is felt all over the world, and when you taunt the christian missionary by telling him that they are beggars, you do rank injustice to friendly nations, and also to your own character for shrewdness and foresight. After taking my diminsions the other day some of you were pleased to flatter me by saying I must be in battle a mighty warrior; in my country are many warriors, with a fame and glory so high that mine could not be seen in the glare of a noonday sun. How terrible then would be the vengeance that aggression would bring down on the heads of those who offend such rulers. Some of you have said that any favor I may ask, in your power to grant, shall be conceded to me. I have only to remark (hoping that what I say may receive attention) that the English government has placed on your Island a christian missionary, he complains that you misuse him, bamboo him in the street, and starve him, his wife and little ones, he is a learned and wise man, and also a medical chief, understands and teaches almost all the languages of the earth, and administers to the diseases both of body and mind, and altho' as a christian minister, he is not allowed to fight like a Tartar, still his words are always heavy, and will go father and weigh more, in some cases, even than the warrior with his ship and fire guns. Any injury or insult you may do him will surely be repaid tenfold. Even now the English fire ships, with their big guns, are prowling about your coast—the smallest of which, in one hour could destroy your populous city and make the beautiful burial place of your fathers a disgusting and sightless wilderness. If as you seem to think, his doctrines are wrong and absurd, surely the superior wisdom the Japanese lay claim to, will prevent their having an undue influence, if right, as I trust you will soon find them, you will have great cause to regret having injured one who has been working long and faithfully for your good. I have offered to take him from your Island, but he declines, he would sooner die than to leave his post without orders, surely the courage of such a man should com-

mand respect and reverence, instead of wrong and injury. He also complains that the food which you furnish him with makes him sick, and that you allow snakes to hiss and quarter in the sleeping places of his children, and in endeavoring to destroy them you deter him from so doing. If you continue to treat him in this manner I shall consider it my duty to report it to his government, and they will not fail to find a reason for the different manner in which you treat them who come in fire ships, and him who extends a peace offering. I shall not fail to report to my own government the kind and generous treatment I have received at your hands. I beg leave to repeat to your Excellencies my thanks for your kindness, and wishing you numberless moons of happiness and prosperity, I subscribe myself,

Your ob't servant.

(Signed,) GEO. E. WELCH.
Master bark Merlin.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 20, 1851.

Editor's Valedictory.

Our contemplated visit to the United States, will leave the Editorial Chair of the Friend vacant, and occasion the suspension of the paper, inasmuch as no one can be found to incur the trouble and pecuniary risk of its publication. On this occasion a few remarks will not be deemed inappropriate. It was upon the 18th of January, 1843, that the first number of the Friend appeared, and at that period not another English newspaper or periodical was published in any part of the Pacific or upon the Western Coast of America, from Cape Horn to Bherings' Straits. Only eight years have elapsed and probably not less than thirty daily and weekly papers are now published within the limits referred to, showing that Americo-Anglo-Saxon energy, skill and mind are abroad throughout those vast regions hitherto the abode of intellectual and moral night. The word has gone forth, "let there be light," and darkness flies apace. Our readers who have recently crossed the Isthmus or doubled the Cape, can with difficulty realize the quiet and monotonous state of affairs, in this quarter of the world, or upon the coast, when perchance, some New Bedford or Nantucket whaler, leisurely cruising under easy sail, brought the President's Message, six or eight months after date, while our California neighbors, waited for the latest American and European news, via the Sandwich Islands. If we would appreciate the advance already made, and correctly view the future, it is well occasionally to refresh our minds with reminiscences of the past.

In reviewing our editorial labors we discover much which might have been more judiciously executed. Our aim, however, has ever been to furnish a useful and entertaining sheet for the many thousands of seamen afloat in the Pacific, multitudes of whom are almost entirely cut off from communication with the other parts of the world. This was especially true when the Friend was started. Encouraging and cordial assurances from the tenants of the cabin and forecastle, as well as from readers upon land, have led us to feel that the Friend was a most welcome visitor.

To all, who have, by their communications, subscriptions, and donations, or in any other way, contributed their influence to the maintenance of the Friend, we now return our most grateful acknowledgements. Among these persons we would not forget to mention the Foremen and Printers in the Mission and Polynesian Offices; and especially we would acknowledge our indebtedness to the Secular Agents of the American Mission, who have furnished printing paper at cost price. It has only been through the practice of the most rigid economy that the paper has not involved us in debt. This will appear when, we state, the amount received and expended for the support of the paper, as it stands upon our books :—

Received, during 8 years, or from 1843, to 1851, $7,396,62. Expended, during that period, 7,123,82. Balance 272,80.

No allowance whatever is here made for editorial labor, office-rent, or numerous other expenditures which would be charged to the account of the enterprize, if viewed in in a strictly pecuniary light. No one, but the editor, knows the trouble and labor attending the collection of marine intelligence in the early years of the Friend, and the trouble attending the preservation and binding of back volumes, so that our sea-faring friends might be supplied with a year or more, in a convenient form. It may be said that the sale of bound volumes, and donations have been our principal sources of income, and in regard to "donations" we will merely intimate, that some hundreds of dollars have been devoted to this enterprise, which we are confident were intended for our personal benefit. We make these remarks, in justice, to ourself, and we hope they will be a satisfactory reply to the taunting question of of a certain ship-master. "I wonder what friend Damon does with all the donations which he acknowledges in his paper?" We rejoice that we have seldom met with *such* a man among the hundreds and thousands of our sea-faring acquaintances, during the last eight years. We have ever held forth the idea that pecuniary emolument was not the motive that urged us forward; and because our books now show a balance in our favor of $272 80, yet we conscientiously believe, that amount would not cover the actual outlay on our part.

If this has been the experience of our editorial brethren, in other parts of the world, they have our cordial sympathy. It is only the belief that our labors were useful to seamen, and the community at large, which has cheered and sustained us in our arduous duties.

It is the design of the Seamen's Chaplain to leave for the United States, with his family by the earliest opportunity, via San Francisco, and to be absent from nine to twelve months. During his absence it is confidently expected that the Chaplaincy will be supplied, in a manner altogether satisfactory to the sea-faring and resident community. It may be proper to state that the American Seamen's Friend Society, under whose patronage he has labored, does not incur his expenses, they being borne by the liberality of private friends. In retiring, for a season, from this chaplaincy, a thousand recollections of the past crowd upon the mind. First of all, God's kind providence should be acknowledged; and next, the chaplain would acknowledge the many acts of kindness shown to him and his family, by the foreign residents during his more than eight years sojourn among them: the remembrance of these acts of kindness will be cherished among the choicest recollections of the past, they have essentially contributed to render home pleasant and life desirable, having proved a most agreeable substitute for the loss one experiences when quitting family-friends and kindred.

The Chaplain feels, under special obligations to not a few of his numerous sea-faring acquaintance and friends, many of whom he hopes to visit at their homes in his native land. ADIEU.

Lecture on the Fine Arts.

Mr. Sawkins delivered an interesting and instructive lecture upon the Fine Arts, before the Atheneum, on Monday evening December 9. It was written in a neat and forcible style, and if the lecturer had spoken in a more elevated tone, its beauties would have been better appreciated by the audience generally. We do sincerely hope, the committee of the Atheneum will succeed in obtaining at least a lecture once a month. The foreign community embraces gentlemen well qualified as public lecturers, and we are confident their talents could not be more advantageously employed, than in delivering, occasionally, popular lectures upon topics of public interest and literary subjects.

The Royal School.

It was Lord Brougham, we believe who coined the remark, "the school master is abroad." In the intellectual and moral world, he is affecting as great revolutions, as steam is in the commercial. The school master has converted the Hawaiians into a nation of readers, who had not thirty years ago a written language. The idea that we must have good schools, has taken firm hold of the public mind. Herewith we publish the programme of a late exhibition of the Royal School, patronized by the Chiefs, and those foreign residents desirous that their children should enjoy the best advantages the Islands afford for schools. The late examination and exhibition of the Royal school resemble those of former occasions. The audience, in attendance in the evening was quite large, and at the close, appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Bates, the Attorney General, Judge Lee and Mr. Severance, the United States Commissioner.

We cannot refrain from dwelling, for a moment, upon one or two features of the school, which deserve consideration on the part of parents and the public. In addition to the ordinary branches taught in a good Academy, the teacher appears to have been quite successful in developing the talent, of some of his pupils in the science of music and drawing. At the examination, it was a source of most agreeable surprise to witness the skill displayed upon numerous maps and drawings, which were tastefully arranged upon the walls of the school room, and were executed by the scholars, out of the usual hours devoted to study.

PROGRAMME—Part First—1 Music, Sweet Beaming Hope.
2. Declamation, Crescentius, Robt. W. Andrews.
3. Declamation, The Polish Exile, Saml. C. Armstrong.
4. " Power of Eloquence, Jas. Kali.
5. Music, Hail Smiling Morn.
6. Original Composition, Miss Caroline A. Hall;
Miss Caroline French.
Miss Elizabeth Kaniau.
7. Declamation, Warren's Address, John H. Paty.
8. " Sleeping Ship Boy, James W. Smith.
9. " Columbia's Flag, Wm. W. Hall.
10. Music, Song of May.
11. Original Composition, A. Francis Judd.
Dudley C. Bates.
Geo. M. Bates.
12. Music, How bright the unfading Evergreen.
13. Declamation, Constantine, A. Francis Judd.
14. " Thermopylæ, Wm. Henry Dimond.
15. " Character of Washington, W. F. Snow.
16. Music, Holiday Song.
17. Original Compositions, Miss Laura F. Judd,
Miss Mary C. Dimon,
Miss Sophia Hall.
18 Music, Now haste ye, Friends, while Hope is dawning.
19. Declamation, Death of Wm. Rufus, D. C. Bates.
20. " Nature of True Elequence, Chas. H. Judd.
21. Original Composition, Robt W. Andrews.
22. Dialogue.
23. Music, Peaceful Slumbering on the Ocean.
24. Original Dialogue, Miss Helen S. Judd.
Miss Laura F. Judd.
25. Original Dialogue, Miss Mary C. Dimond,
Miss Sophia E. Hall.
26. Declamation, Universal Peace, Geo. M Bates.
27. Music, Haste, haste away; why linger here.
28. Addresses.
29. Farewell, Auld Lang Syne at School.

Imports and Exports, at the Sandwich Islands.

The last report of the Collector General of Customs, shows a large increase of foreign imports and exports, at the Sandwich Islands, over any former years :

Gross value of imports for 1849,	$729,739.44
" " " " 1850,	$1,053,058.70
Increase, in 1850,	323,319.26
Gross value of exports and supplies for 1850,	$536,522.63

The following remarks by the editor of the Polynesian, will show how the excess of imports over exports has been paid :—

"Of this excess, a considerable amount has been in sugar mills, and agricultural implements for the cultivation of the soil, admitted duty free, by government. Another portion was introduced by Consuls and Missions, for consumption, and not for sale. How has the balance, (say $500,000,) been paid for ? In part by the direct introduction of capital invested in plantations, &c. In part by profits derived from shipments abroad, on island account ; and in a great degree by money put in circulation by strangers, returned Hawaiians, captains, officers and crews of ships, which do not come into the calculation of 'supplies.' There may be a small debt against the islands, on account of imports; but we doubt if it exceeds the amount of goods still remaining unsold in the hands of importers."

Report upon the Funds of the Seamen's Chaplaincy

During the last eight years, the Seamen's Chaplain, has collected funds, and received donations for the support of the Chaplaincy, as follows :—

Total amount of receipts, $7,054,94

During the same period he expended, for repairs, and alterations upon the Chapel, Sexton's services, &c, $7,192,74

Showing that, this day Feb'y 17, there is a debt upon the "Chaplaincy" of $137,80

☞ As the debt on the "Chaplaincy" (of 137,80,) has not been incurred for the Chaplain's private benefit, he would respectfully refer the subject to those, who are willing to aid the cause of benevolence. In conclusion the Chaplain would remark that he is not aware of any other funds which have been placed in his hands, and for which he is accountable to the public.

N. B.—The following donations have been received since the publication of the January No. of the Friend, but are included in the above statement.

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

A. S. C.	$10,00
Capt. Jackson, 'Gold Hunter.'	5,00
Rev. Mr. Brenchley,	20,00
Mr. J. H. Smith,	5,00

FOR STRANGER'S AID FUND.

A. S. C.	$5,00
Mr. Beardmord,	2,50
A Friend,	5,00

To our Foreign Subscribers.

We regret that the change in our plans, does not allow us, to fulfill our engagements with subscribers abroad, who have paid their subscription money in advance. We have however, made an arrangement with the conductor of the "Polynesian" to forward, monthly, a number of that paper, which may be even more acceptable to our subscribers, than the "Friend."

English School.

We would call the attention of parents and the public, to the school recently opened by Mr. Daly, in Smith street. See Mr. Daly's advertisement in the Polynesian. He comes with the best of credentials as a faithful and competent teacher.

The Friend, Bound.

A few copies only of the early volumes of the Friend remain unsold at the Chaplain's Study. The entire series of VIII volumes, bound in one, can be obtained, if applied for soon.

Report upon Stranger's Aid Fund.

Amount expended, by the Seamen's Chaplain, to aid sick and destitute strangers, from July '50 to the present time,	$168,26
Amount received from various sources for this purpose for that period,	130,50
Feb. 17th, overdrawn	$37,76

UNITED STATES SHIP YORKTOWN.—The following extract of a letter from Lieut. Frailey, gives a more particular account than yet published of the loss of this vessel:—

United States Ship Dale,
PORT PRAYA, Sept. 30, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I have to communicate the melancholy intelligence of the entire loss of the United States ship Yorktown, on the morning of the 6th instant, while endeavoring to pass between the island of Mayo and Buena Vista, the ship striking upon a ledge of rocks, extending from the northern point of the former island, thirty miles distant from this place, and becoming an entire wreck in less than an hour after first striking. After bilging and filling the hold with water, orders were given to save whatever articles could be got at, and which were speedily removed to the quarter deck and poop; but in a few moments after, and before they could be removed to the boats, the ship fell over on her side, and everything was swept into the sea. So sudden was her going over, that two of her men, who were below at the time, were saved with difficulty, and only by cutting a hole in the deck, the water having cut off their egress by the hatches. It however, affords me great pleasure to add, that though our loss is great, our thanks are due to an all-merciful Providence, for vouchsafing his protection to us in time of our danger.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECK.—The wreck of the Nisida Stewart was sold on the 8th inst., by A. B. Howe & Co., for $1,930. This vessel was sold as she lay upon the reef, with lower masts, bowsprit, windlass, &c. &c. Her sails, running rigging, spars, stores, &c. had been previously removed.

NOTICE.—Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., late U. S. Commissioner, will deliver an Address upon the CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON, Saturday evening, *Washington's birth day*, at the Seamen's Chapel, by request of the Committee of the Honolulu Atheneum. The members of the Association and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ Services to commence at half past 7.

Feb. 19, '51. Per order.

☞ We learn that the volcano Kilauea, the great crater of Mauna Kea, has recently had a great eruption and is still unusually active.

'Amin Bey, in order to correct a misstatement, informs the world that he has only one wife.

MARRIED.

Married, in Honolulu, at the Seamen's Chapel, Sabbath evening, Feb. 9, by the Rev. S. C. DAMON, J. FULLER, Esq. late principal of the Royal School, to Miss M. A. MILLS.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., at the French Hotel in this city, DANIEL COPARN, aged, about 40 years: the deceased was an Englishman. We are informed that the wife of Mr C. resides in San Francisco. ☞ California papers please copy.

In this city, on the 7th inst. JOHN W. MILLETT, aged 41 years, a native of Somersetshire, England. Mr. M. leaves a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his death ☞ Sydney papers please copy.

In Panama, Dec. 19, Mr. MANUEL QUESADA, public interpreter, aged 46.

On Friday, Jan. 24th, at half past one P. M., the infant child of Henry and Eliza Macfarlane, aged seven months and twelve days.

At Punalei, Dec. 19, Mary, infant daughter of Doctor D. and Mrs. McDougall, aged three days.

At Macao, on the 11th September, at the residence of Robt Brown, Esq, Consul for the Netherlands, Edward W. Bates, of the firm of Walcott, Bates & Co.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 4—Am bk Lydia Ann, Bullions, 198 tons, 24 ds fm San Francisco.
Br sch Enigma, Rossum, 101 tons, sea.
6—Am bk Gold Hunter, Jackson, 280 tons, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
Am bg Baltimore, Studley, 269 tons, fm New Bedford, via Marquesas.
Br bg Gazelle, Wood, 285 tons, 32 ds fm Mazatlan
Br bga Una, Stuart, 135 tons, 52 ds fm Ft Victoria.
Br bga Mary Dare, Mouat, 149 tons, 34 ds fm Col. river.
Am shp Marathon, Waterman, 383 tons, 29 ds fm San Francisco.
8—Am sch Loo Choo, Mason, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
Am bg Gulnare, Bayard, 19 ds fm "
Am shp Edgar, Smith, 17 ds fm "
Am bk Merlin, Welsh, 17 ds fm "
Am bk Mary & Jane, Cowell, 15 ds fm "
9—Br sch Harriet Atwood, Morrison, fm Lahaina.
10—Am schr Maria, Hobron, from Lahaina.
11—Am schr Betty Bliss, Rollins, 172 tons, fm San Fran.
11— " Julius Pringle, Buchanan, fm Lahaina.
13—Am brigan Gen. Cobb, Candage, 121 tons, 16 days from San Francisco.
13—Am ship Gentoo, Devens. 140 ds fm Boston.
14—Am ship St Johns, Scofield, 17 ds fm San Fran.
14—Br. bk Eudora, Gourley, 64 ds fm Sydney.
15—Br bk Brightman, Cawley, 20 ds fm San Fran.
18—Am shp Nisida Stewart, Fales, 22 ds fm San Fran.
18—Br brig Warlock, Laen, 66 ds fm Hong Kong.
20—Am bk W. H. Shaler, Gorham, 19 ds fm San Fran.
20—Dan. bk Johannes Hage, Rassunmen, 16 do.
20—Br schr Adventure, Webster, 19 do.
22—Br schr Deborah, Chalk, 60 ds fm Sydney.
22—Am schr Valasco, Fish, 13 ds fm San Fran.
24—Hamb bk Cæsar & Helen, Steen, 27 ds fm do.
24—Br bg Corsair, Neal, fm Lahaina.
24—Haw. schr Plymouth, 28 ds fm San Blas.
24—Am bk Cantero, Taylor, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
1—Br bk Sarah Hooper, Dean, 18 ds fm San Fran.
1—Am schr Penelope, Bachelder, 22 ds fm do
1—Fr ship Arche d'Alliance, Cazalis, 21.
1—Am ship Rome, Otis, 22 ds fm do.
3—Br Cutter Victoria, Ellis, 40 ds fm Tahiti.
3—Am schr Anglona, Meader, 14 ds fm San Fran.
4—Am brig Columbus, Percival 23 do
5 Br bg Warlock, Laen, Tahiti.
6 Am ship Rome, Otis Calcutta.
8—Br bk Elizabeth Archer, Cobb, 90 ds Sydney
8—Am brig Geo F Williams, Simpson, 22 ds San Fran
8—Am schr Betty Bliss, from sea in distress
8—Peru bk Callao, Coombes, 26 ds San Fran
12—Br ship Sutton, Mackenzie, 18 ds San Fran
12—Br ship Louisa Baillie, Roxby, 63 ds Sydney
14—Fr bk Augustin, Dubroque, 19 ds San Fran
14—Am bk Catalpa, Chadwick, 19 ds San Fran

Cleared.

Jan 4—Am brigan Sam & Ben, Wilson, Manilla.
8—Am bk Hicro, Buckham, Calcutta.
Am sh Marathon, Waterman, Calcutta,
10—Am bg Independence, Piber, Sydney.
Am wh bk Wolga, Luce to cruice
18—Br bk Brightman, Cowley, for Sydney
20—Dan. bk Johannes Hage, Fish, Batavia.
20 Am sh St John, Scofield, Sydney.
21—Br bk Petrel, Corder, Hobartown.
22—Am bk Merlin, Welsh, Hong Kong.
22—Am sch Loo Choo, Mason, Lahaina.
24—Am shp Nisida, Stewart, Fales, Calcutta.
28—Am sch Velasco, Fish, Hong Kong.
Br. brig Corsair, Neal, San Francisco.
Am sch Julius Pringle, Buchanan, Society Is.
Am bk Joseph Butler, Gardner, Lahaina.
29 Am wh ship Bramin, Butts, cruise and home.
Schr Betty Bliss, Rollins, Tahiti.
30—Br brig David Henshaw, Keen, 21 days from do
31 Br bk Cantero, Taylor, Sydney.
Feb 1. Br bg David Henshaw, Keen, Melbourne.
6—Br Jorcha St Andrew, Barker, San Fran via Kauai
8—Br schr Henrietta, Macfarlane, South Sea Isles
10—Br schr Amelia, Tanner, San Fran
11—Br bk Eudora, Gourlay, Newcastle
12—Am brigan Gen Cobb, Candage, Kauai
13—Am brig Geo Williams, Simpson, Honkong
14—Br. sch Deborah, Chalk.

Shipping in Port.

Fr corvette Serieuse, Cosnier.
Russian brig Baikaal, Lt. Consmin.
Haw sch Catherine, Brown.
Am bk Lydia Ann, Bullions.
Am bg Baltimore, Penhallow.
Br bga Una, Stuart.
Am ship Gentoo, Devens.
Am bk William H. Shaller, Gorham.
Br. sch Adventure, Webster.

Memoranda.

Ship Sam'l Russel, hence, at Whampoa, got ashore on the 2d bar below that place, on the 25th of August, where she remained until the 28th. She was gotten off, somewhat injured.

The Cornwall, hence to Shanghae, in consequence of severe weather bore up for Hong Kong on the 15th Sept.; ran through the Formosa Channel on the 17th, at that time blowing a hurricane, chiefly from the NE; barometer 29 30; weather moderated on the 18th, off the Lammocks; wind shifting to N. W. 19th, barometer at day light, 29 50, sundown 29 70. Only by scudding before the gale was the Cornwall enabled to save her

Arrived at Hongkong, Sept. 6th, Danish bark Wodao, from San Francisco; 12th, brig Maid of Julpha, do; 14th, brig Warlock, do; bark Kelso, do; 15th, ship Charles Cooper, do; 22d, Br bark Cornwall, do, 27th, Am ship Oscar and bark Creole were loading at China for this port, 28th September. A large number of ships were in harbor, waiting for the tea season to open, in order to obtain freights.—Alta Cal.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Jan. 1—Am brig North Bend, Hutchins, 22 ds f San Francisco.
Haw sch Starling, Bourgeoise, fm Honolulu & Kauai
2—Am ship Alexander, Long, 27 ds fm San Francisco.
Am sch Robt Bruce, Nichols, 21 do do
4—Eng brig Corsair. Neal, last from Honolulu.
6—Am schr Julius Pringle, Buchanan, 25 ds fm S. Fran.
7 " Betty Bliss, in distress.
9 " bark Flora, Baker, 16 ds fm San Fran.
12 " brig Almira, Codel, 17 do
14 " sch San Diego, Flowers, 23 do
17 " schr Mary W. Murrows, 19 do
19 " " Monticello, Rogers, 13 do
19 Whale ship Wm Thompson, Jernegan, 5 1-2 mos fm United States, clean.
20—Schr Anglona, Meader, 12 ns fm San Fran.
25 " Falmouth, Wilson, 15 ds fm do.
25 " Loo Choo, Mason, last fm Honolulu.

Cleared.

Jan. 1—Am brig Joseph Butler, Gardner, Honolulu.
4 Schr Jas L Day, Hempstead, San Fran.
4 Br schr Harriet Atwood, Morrison Honolulu.
6 Am schr Golden Rule, Van Name, San Fran.
7 Roanoake, Holt, do
3 Maria, Hobron, Honolulu.
9 Haw schr Curlew, Griffen, San Fran.
10 Am schr Julius Pringle, Buchanan, Honolulu.
11 Brk Almeida, Thayer, San Fran.
18 Schr Cynosure, Douglass, do
18 Ship Alexander, Long, Sydney.
21 Brig North Bend, Hutchinson, San Fran.
21 Brig Corsair, Neal, Honolulu.
22 Schr Astoria, Chapman, Society Islands.
25 Schr Sarah Lavinia Brown, San Fran.
31 Schr Anglnoa, Meade, Honolulu.
Feb. 3—Schr Loo Choo, Mason, San Fran.

PASSENGERS.

Bark Merlin—Henry Holdsworth, Mrs. Holdsworth, Charles Brewer 2d, Mrs. Brewer, John O. Dominis, A. P. Everett, Sam'l Kip, Chas Burgess.

Bark Gold Hunter—Joseph Barker, Charles Mussey.

Briga Mary Dare—Henry Coke, Frederick H. W. G. Calthorpe, Julius Brinchley.

Brig Una—Charles Beardmore, Wm. Raddon.

Bark Lydia Ann—Anthony Ten Eyck, J. M. Jones, John W. Palmer, Arthur Orbell.

Per ship Gentoo—Hon. Luther Severence, Mrs. L Severance, Miss Severance, Master Severance, Thos. Spencer, Mrs T. Spencer, C. H. Marshall, Miss. E. Holt, Miss A. Holt, Miss C. Robinson, Miss M. Yeaton.

Per brig't Gen. Cobb—M. Redeniski, S. V. Stom, Martin Destmann, Jno. W. Baker, James Hanley, John Marsor, A. Koe, Dr. S. Lester.

Per bark Brightman, Wm Bell, Thos. Bell, Henry Teyrell, Thos. Gilchrist, Ione, Ione Kanaka, Ainana, Kalua, Hale, Opii, Kaiawea, Kapuni, Kawele.

Per schr. Betty Bliss—B. Palmer, Jno. W. Ackerson, J, W. Paine, jr, Isaac Wurmser, R. Drew, Milo Calkins, E. S. Foster, — Wilson, — Edwards.

Per bark Eudora—Mrs Gourley, Mrs Halley and 2 children, Geo. Guthrie, R. Ramsey Mr. Daly John Daly.

Honolulu Price Current.

Blue drill's, saleable	16c	Linseed oil, 1st qual,	2 00
White do, "	12c	White lead,	13c
Brown do, abundant	12 1-2	Sp'ts turpentine,abun,	175ca1
Blue cottons, saleable	18	Cut Nails,	7c
White do, abund't	9a12	Wro't do,	10c
Brown do, do	7a10	Crowbars, little demand	
Denims, saleable	17	Am. pine lumber,	50a80 00
Ticking, do	16	Shingles,	8a10 00
Turkey red, in demand	29	Bricks,	20 00
Merri'k two bule. sal.	16	Calfskins, pr doz,	28a30 00
Fancy prints, saleable		Morocco skins, no demand.	
Fine white shirts, per doz, saleable,	$24	Soap brown,	7c
Regetta do, do	11	Sheath knives, pr doz	4a4 1-2
White cot. thread,	75c	Cordage Russian,no demand	
Colored do.	75c	do Manilla,	10a12c
White linen do,	42c	Rice,	4 1-2c
Colored do do,	42c	Gunpowder,lb cans,	50c
Men's cot. 1-2 hose,	3 50	NATIVE PRODUCE.	
Men's merino do,	4 00	Raw hides, dull,	5c
Nankeens,	None	Tanned do, limited de,	37 1-2
French prints,	"	Goatskins, do,	37 1-2a50c
Velveteens,	37 1-2	Beef salted do,	12 00
Printed cot. Hdk'fs,	87a1 00	Tallow, do,	6c
Flannel Shirts,	17 00	Sheep, saleable,	4 00
Bl. worsted do.	18 00	Salt,	
Guernsey frocks,	18 00	Potatoes Irish,saleable,	3 00
Flannel all wool, scarce,	50	do sweet,	1 50
Broadcloths,	None	Koa, limited dem'd,	M.60 00
Cassimeres,	"	Koa for furniture,scarce,	1 25
Wool blankets,	6 00	Firewood. scarce,	14 00
Muslin de Laine.	37 1-2	Butter, saleable,	50c
Carpeting, little demand		Cheese, none,	37 1-2c
China black silk	none	Sugar, dull,	10c
do colored do,	"	Coffee, saleable,	15c
do Crape Sashes,	"	Syrup, scarce,	50c
Lutestring,	"	Molasses, do,	37 1-2
Black cravats,pr.doz	$18 00	Importations for Jan. 1851.	
Fancy do, "	12 00	149,207 ft Am pine boards.	
Braces; silk,	5 00	5,200 do clapbards.	
do cotton	1 00	40,515 do joist.	
Linen, br. drill,	62 1-2c	79,700 shingles.	
do white drill,	90c	15,000 bricks.	
Sailcloths No. 1.	17 00	160 tons coal.	
Beef, scarce,	12 00	96 cases garden seeds.	
Pork, mess, saleable,	14 00	220 bbls prime pork.	
do prime, "	11 00	20 casks preserved meats.	
Flour, abundant,	12 00	50 tins do.	
Navy Bread,	7c	18 casks butter.	
Pilot do,	10c	395 lbs cheese.	
Salmon,	14 00	568 bbls Solmon.	
Beef tongues, each,	62 1-2c	100 1 2 bbls do,	
No 2 Manilla Sugar, ab't,	7c	18 casks izone.	
Preserved meats,		10 boxes clocks.	
Brandy, in bond, good qual pr. gal'	3 50	8 cases saddelry.	
Gin, do pr doz,	5 50	24 bales br drill.	
Port, "	10 00	1,700 No. 2 cigars.	
Sherry, "	10 00	4,000 1 do.	
Champagne, "	12 00	9,500 Spanish do.	
Manilla cigars No. 1	None	3 horse carts.	
do do 2 &3	"	1 waggon and harness.	
Tobacco,ordinary,scarce,	20c	6 handcarts.	
Grape brand pr lb 1-8 boxes, saleable,	25c	$13,500 specie.	
Tea, green, scarce,	75c	48 cases champagne.	
do black, scarce	50c	20,000 lbs Rice.	
Window glass, 8x10		1 case tea.	
do do 10x12		5,968 half bags flour.	
Copper, sheet,	30c	4 hhds brandy.	
Candles, sperm,	50c	50 cases British gin,	
do tallow, no dem'd		11 Hhds refined sugar.	
Oil sperm, limt'd	1a112 1-2	9,000 lbs do.	
Whale oil,	62 1-2c	12 cases port wine.	
Whalebone, no demand		104 packages drugs.	
Raisins,	10c	2 carboys sulphuric acid.	
Blackpepper,	10c	25 casks beer.	
Hams,	20c	1 soda water machine.	
Mackerel, pr kilt,	3a3 50	27 kegs paint.	
Saleratus,	8a10c	6 casks vinegar.	
		Cargo assorted merchandise ex ship Gentoo.	

INFORMATION WANTED, respecting WM. C. BUTLER, who left the ship "Newark," at the Sandwich Islands in Feb'y 1849. He resided for a season at Maui, but for many months his location has been unknown. Information will be gladly received by his father at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or by the Chaplain at Lahaina or Honolulu.

Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1850.

THE FRIEND;

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

VOLUME IX.

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
PRINTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
1852.

INDEX TO VOLUME IX.

TEMPERANCE ARTICLES.—

Reports of H. T. Society, 5, 45, 46, 50, 51, 58
Dr. Newcomb's Lecture, . . 10, 11, 14
License to sell Spirits, ... 20
Maine Law, ... 29
An odd way to make a Teetotaller, . . 53
Temperance Demonstration, . . . 57
Temperance, ... 60, 65, 70, 86
Smuggling, ... 73
Confession of a Drunkard, . . . 74
Law and Liquor, ... 78

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—

News from Tahiti, ... 17, 21
Death of English Missionaries in Patagonia, ... 28, 34, 37
U. States, ... 32
News from Micronesia, . . 84, 85, 91
Mexican News, ... 87
Japan, ... 21, 28, 60

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—

Great Volcanic Eruption, . . . 3, 5
Hawaiian Parliament, ... 4
Micronesian Mission, . . 26, 27, 29, 30, 31
Order Restored, ... 76
Ship news, and Deaths, . . each number

WRECKS.—

Loss of Bark Junius, ... 38
" " Ship Ontario, ... 63
" " Ship Huntress, ... 66
" " Bramin, ... 78
" " A. H. Howland, ... 92

WHALING.—

Antartic Whaling Ground, . . . 62
Balleny Islands, ... 63
Whaleman's Shipping List, 93, 94, 95, 96

SEAMEN'S FRIEND.—

Appeal to young men, ... 1
Capt. R. R. Crocker, ... 2
A Whaleman's Reflections, . . . 6, 75
Monument to Rev. J. Diell, . . . 16
Chapter in a Sailor's Life, . . 18
Triumph in behalf of Seamen, . . 19, 22
A word fitly spoken by a Sailor, . . 29
History of a Sea Captain, . . . 35
Editorial Reminiscences, . . 36, 45, 52
Who is the Sailor, ... 39
Protection to Seamen, ... 44
Six Hints to Seamen, ... 49
Whalemen, ... 66
Thanksgiving Sermon, . . 80, 81, 82

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Anniversary Week, ... 5
R. H. A. Society, ... 9
Hawaiian Missionary Society, . . 12
" Bible " . . 12
" Tract " . . . 12
" Temperance " . . 12
Stranger's Friend Society, . . 20, 24

POETRY.—

Fragments of unpublished Poems, on Hawaii, (original) 15
"Roll on," (original) 16
The Sick Stranger's Appeal, (original) 24
Napoleon and the British Sailor, . . 59
Lines on the Death of Charles W. Warnele, (original) 64
"Swear not," 71
Whaleman's Song, (original) . . 69
The House of God, ... 67
To my Sister, (original) . . . 87

MISCELLANY.—

Hints to Commercial Wealth, . . 4
England and America, ... 7
Exploration of China Seas, . . . 7
Does the Mississippi run up hill, . . 13
Piracy in the Pacific, ... 13
School Report, ... 14
Jenny Lind, ... 21
New Publications, . . . 22,36
The Mackerel Fishery, ... 23
Brother Jonathan, ... 29
Kindness Remembered, ... 35
English and American Oil Casks, . . 38
Birds, &c., ... 41
The cities of China, ... 47
Death of Henry Clay, ... 45
The Codfish Difficulty, ... 52
London, ... 55
Valuable Table, ... 59
Profanity, ... 59, 60
Uncle Tom's Cabin, ... 61
War in Heaven, ... 74
The Lobos Islands, ... 79
Remarkable Ruins on Ascension, . 89, 90

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. I. HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1852. Old Series, VOL. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, MAY 1, 1852.

Prospectus and Terms.	1
An appeal to young men absent from home	1
Capt. Rowland R. Crocker	2
Volcanic Eruption	3
Hints to commercial wealth, Editorial	4
Hawaiian Parliament	4
General meeting	4
Map of the Islands	5
Quarterly Report of H. I. Society	5
Whaleman's Reflections	6
Capt. Luce's death	6
Officers of H. I. Temp. Society	7
Exploration of China Seas	7
England and America	7
Marine News, notices &c.,&c.	8

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2.00
Two copies " "	3,00
Five copies " "	5,00

☞ Bound volumes of THE FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7 and eight years, at the *Chaplain's Study*. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1852.

Prospectus, new series.

With this number commences the republication of the Friend, which has been discontinued since February 1851. In the last number issued, the statement was made that the paper would be suspended "inasmuch as no one could be found to incur the trouble and pecuniary risk of its publication." Having resumed the duties of Chaplain, it seems to be taken for granted that the Friend should again make its appearance. The reiterated assurances on the part of many, but especially of our sea-faring acquaintances, that they would cordially support the paper, (the loss of which they have seriously felt,) encourages us again to undertake its publication. The gratuitous labor and trouble of editorship, we should not feel, if there was not the anxiety, lest at the year's end, a debt of several hundred dollars would be incurred beyond the income from our subscription list. Past experience teaches us not to look upon "the dark side," but judiciously undertake and steadfastly prosecute any enterprize which commends itself to the common sense and judgment of good men, relying upon their countenance and support. With this view we shall send forth our Monthly sheet, hoping that it will go a welcome visitor to every man's dwelling on the Sandwich islands, who reads the English language,—hoping that it may find its way to the cabin, steerage and forecastle of every Man-of-war, merchant vessel, and whaleship in the Pacific,—hoping that a few copies may fly abroad to other lands, but wherever it goes, it is our settled purpose it shall go the friend and advocate of "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely. whatsoever things are of good report."

The good subject of Temperance will be duly considered, the welfare of seamen will never be forgotten, the interests of commerce will be made prominent, the spread of missionary, religious and general intelligence will occupy a proper position. If we fill up this general outline, from month to month, it is presumed our patrons will be satisfied.

In regard to the *terms* of our paper, we shall employ language similar to that of Dr. Smollett, when he issued a newspaper in London, about a century ago, "Gentlemen, the price of our paper is as low as it can be afforded, or obtained at any shop in London." Past experience has taught us, that we must not rely entirely for our support upon a subscription list. We hope to receive generous donations, to defray the publication of ONE THOUSAND COPIES, which we shall scatter broad-cast among the seamen of all nations afloat in the Pacific, for in our intercourse among seamen we know nothing of national distinctions or prejudices.

Already have we received some valuable communications, and we hope others will be forwarded, for we have never in our editorial career, been situated precisely as were the famous Chambers, editors of the Edinburgh Journal, when they issued a notice, "Our correspondents will favor us, by *not* sending any communications either in prose or verse." We occupy a position precisely the opposite, our correspondents will favor us, by sending communications in both prose and verse, reserving an editor's privilege of either publishing or rejecting them, as he may deem proper.

An appeal to young men absent from home.

Every mail brings letters of enquiry respecting long absent sons and brothers who have left their homes and friends, but do not report themselves. No language can express the anxiety, grief and sorrow which such inconsiderate young men occasion to their parents and family-friends. Ye roving, wandering, thoughtless young men, why will you not either return home, or at least communicate with friends by letter. Is our language too strong? Then read that of an anxious mother, writing from———New Hamshire:

"Our son, although he is out of sight, is never out of mind. He is the last one thought of at night, and the first in the morning, and is never forgotten at the family altar. He has been the child of many prayers. I often feel that if so be, I would fly upon the wings of the wind with pleasure to seek out the place of his abode. I would make his bed in sickness, I would smooth his pillow and cool his fever'd brow, with all the tender ties of love and affection, perhaps he is already beyond a mother's care, &c. Will you try and find him. If you will trace him out and give him information respecting us, you will confer a great favor on his anxious friends."

For a time our search was in vain, the young man having changed his name, (as is alas, the too common practice of sailors and roving youth,) but we have finally discovered his abode, and shall lose no time in opening a communication between him and his friends. There would be some consolation if this was only one of a few similar cases, but, alas! it is one of thousands, yes, thousands of young men are now ashore, and afloat in the Pacific, who will neither write their friends or communicate with them in any other way. Young men absent from home, why will you not write your parents and friends? Do it immediately.

Capt. Rowland R. Crocker.

This veteran seaman and most excellent man departed this life on Monday the 12th Jan'ry in the eighty second year of his age. To most of our readers, in this country and in England this venerable gentleman was well known and none who knew him will controvert the truth and justice of the following sketch of his character which we copy from the Mercury of the 16th.

"It is not our purpose, nor is it in our power to enter into any biographical details of the long life of this excellent and venerable man, who has just been gathered to his fathers. Such enquiries as we have made, touching his prolonged and checkered career, have indeed disclosed to us the fact, that many men, more distinguished, and of larger importance in the world's affairs, have hardly furnished more materials for a romantic and fascinating narration. During the eighty years of his pilgrimage, he saw many lands, he traversed many seas, he suffered many changes, he underwent many vicissitudes, and he experienced various fortunes. Around his life, gathered the poetry of the ocean ; and among those who went down to the sea in ships, there were none upon whose character the ennobling influences of that vocation were more genial, or more decided. The men of such experiences always leave behind a story of dangers overcome, of moving incidents by flood and field, of hair-breadth 'scapes,—

"Of being taken by the insolent foe,"

of distressful strokes suffered in youth—things indeed which old and young "seriously incline" to hear ; but it is almost always a tale, too of noble self-sacrifice, and generous self-denial, and prodigal self-forgetfulness, of existence perilled to preserve the existence of others, of unquestioned fidelity to delegated interests, and deep conscientiousness in the discharge of duty. Such has been the life of the ripe old man which has just terminated and if it were written there are many of more pretensed morality which would teach less, as there are renowned romances the wonders of which would fall behind its undoubted verities.—But within the limits of this journal, and with the materials which we have at hand, the task could hardly be conscientiously performed, and we must content ourselves with a bare fact or two, and a few reflections upon the character of the departed.

Capt. Crocker was born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, in April 1770, and if he had lived until next April, he would have been 82 years of age. He came early in life to New Bedford, where he was apprenticed to some mechanical trade, which, however, he soon abandoned for the sea. He made one short whaling voyage, and afterwards sailed out of Boston soon rising to the rank of commander. During the brief hostilities which arose between this country and the French Government he commanded a letter of marque, and was captured by one of the enemy's privateers of superior force. During the engagement he received a musket ball which passed completely through his body, happily avoiding however the vital regions. Upon this mischance, his first officer surrendered the ship, greatly to the chagrin of Capt. Crocker who was bent upon a more obstinate resistance. He was taken a prisoner to France where he remained until the cessation of hostilities.

His reminiscences of his residence in that country during the most extraordinary period of its history, were of a highly interesting character. He had taken the great Napoleon by the hand ; he had familiarly known Paine at a time when his society was sought for and was valuable. Of this noted individual, we may in passing say, with his uniform and characteristic kindness he always spoke in terms which sounded strange to the ears of a generation which has been taught with or without justice to regard the author of "The Age of Reason" with loathing and abhorrence. He remembered Paine as a well dressed and most gentlemanly man of sound and orthodox republican principles, of a good heart, a strong intellect, and a fascinating address.

After his liberation he once more engaged in marine pursuits. In 1807, while in command of the ship Otis, then lying in the Downs ready for sea, and with a cargo on board valued at £100,000, he exhibited a courage, skill and presence of mind which then were thought to be very remarkable. His ship, driven from her anchorage, drifted on board a heavy frigate, carrying away his quarter, and crippling the vessel. His pilot, we believe his mate, with a considerable portion of his crew abandoned the ship, and urged him to do the same. Without a pilot, and short-handed as he was, he got underweigh, and ran for Dover harbor, in the midst of a tremendous storm, where he arrived in safety, although he had been quite given up for lost, preserving an immense amount of property, estimated as we have said, at £100,000, together with a valuable ship.

To show their sense of the courage and perseverance thus displayed, the underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee House presented to him a gratuity of £500, with an elegant silver cup, upon which was an appropriate inscription, together with the motto "*Forti et fideli nil difficile.*" We have seen many letters of congratulation addressed to him upon this occasion, all breathing a spirit of the warmest friendship, and admiration of his character.

Capt. Crocker afterwards for many years commanded various packet ships between New York and London and Liverpool, at a time when these floating palaces were just arriving at the perfection and elegance which they have since attained. We need not say that in this difficult service he achieved reputation and celebrity in the mercantile world, and the esteem and friendship of thousands who crossed the sea under his protection.—His urbane and gentlemanly manners, his interesting and varied conversation, his care for the comfort of those under his charge, and his humanity to all in suffering and want were as proverbial as was his skill as a mariner. In this service it is not too much to say that he was constantly receiving the most varied testimonials from the most various sources of esteem and of gratitude, and to this day there are numbers who remember him as the pilot who weathered the storm which sent terror to their hearts, and as the bluff old-fashioned gentleman who charmed by his good-natured conversation the monotony of sea-travel.

There is one class of incidents in the life of the subject of this notice worthy of special, although it must be a brief mention. *One hundred and sixty-four times* did he cross the broad Atlantic, and often did he encounter wrecked and shattered ships, upon whose fast sinking hulls, the starved and exhausted seaman had lain down to die, or from which came the faint cries of despairing and half-crazed women. At such times we may say that it was his invariable rule to run every risk, and to rescue the sufferers at every hazard.

There was not a particle of selfishness in his character on shore, but at sea, in such emergencies, he was almost unmindful of the dictates of prudence. In a record of such rescues now before us, written in his own hand, grown tremulous by age, he says, in entering an instance of more than ordinary danger : "How little a man knows himself when he sees a fellow being in danger of his life"—meaning unquestionably that then the sense of personal danger is quite lost in the overpowering instincts of humanity. There is something else too in this record which we ought to notice. If mere profession and arrogant pretension alone make a man religious, then Capt. Crocker had but small claim to that character. But if a warm and generous humanity, strong only in its aspirations, but meek and lowly in the presence of his God, makes a man a Christian, he was as true a one as any church in the universe can produce.

It has been said that in spite of outward appearances, no class of men is more truly reverential than that which studies the Creator and the Preserver in the wonders and fortunes of the great deep. This modest journal before us is entitled "A statement of cases of distress wherein R. R. Crocker *was the instrument of a kind Providence* in saving thirty-two fellow beings from a watery grave." Through it runs the spirit with which it commences. Thanks for success are uniformly given where they are due.—Not a favorable wind springs up, nor is an angry billow calmed, at the instant of a threatened catastrophe, but through the goodness of God.

The kind, generous, large-hearted old sailor, who "loved his fellow men"—will he not find, like the Arab in the story, that his "name leads all the rest," in the record of "those who love the Lord ?"

In April, 1833, the post of Secretary of the Bedford Commercial Insurance Company in this city becoming vacant, he was invited to assume its duties, which invitation he accepted. In 1834 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State. He continued to fulfil the duties of Secretary, for which he was particularly well fitted, until 1845, when an Assistant Secretary was elected. This relieved him from cares and responsibilities which his increasing years rendered onerous. He was afterwards upon a change in the management of the company, elected Vice President, almost a nominal office, but to which, by the consideration of the stockholders, a handsome salary was attached. He continued to frequent the office of the company,

and was there as usual upon the Saturday preceding his death. His general constitution remained unimpaired to the last. His "age" was "as a lusty winter, frostly but kindly." He had no disease except the organic one of which he died. All will remember him, not in the advanced stages of senility, with impaired intellect, and a bowed and broken frame, but erect, hale and hearty, with a firm step, and almost juvenile activity.

When a man passes through a prolonged life not only without making an enemy, but constantly creating about himself warm and devoted friends, the conclusion that he was a good man is necessary and inevitable.—This was the lot of Capt. Crocker. We never knew a man more universally beloved. He attached everybody with whom he came in contact—his cotemporaries in age, young men and women, and little children. He had always a kind word and a smile ready for all. But his goodness was not limited to words or smiles. He was generous to a fault. He never could seriously think a dollar he had his own, for it was the property, if you might judge by his actions, of the first man who asked him for it. He was not rich in this world's goods, but he might have been wealthy with a tithe of that prudence with which most men guard their pockets. As it was, his overflowing generosity often led him into difficulties which pained his sensitive nature, for he had the pride as well as the heart of a gentleman.

All that is passed now. "Weary, and old of service," he has gone to his rest and to his reward. His ship is safely moored in eternal harbors; the vicissitudes of his voyage of life are over now. Providence was good to him to the last, and he died as he wished to die, suddenly, and without prolonged pain. His venerable form will no more appear in its accustomed and familiar place; his cordial voice will no more offer the civilities of the hour; he has told his last story; he has done his last kind act.—Yet he leaves behind him a memory green and fresh as were his declining years—a memory that will be cherished in as many hearts as knew his own, and in every clime that he ever visited.

[N. B. Shipping List. Jan. 20, 1852.

Great Volcanic Erruption.

During the last few weeks, there have been the most remarkable volcanic erruptions on the island of Hawaii. Several parties have visited the island for the purpose of witnessing the terrific scene. Numerous eye-witnesses agree in confirming the statement, that this is the most remarkable which has occurred since the discovery of the islands. Lava-jets have been thrown up from five to seven hundred feet; but our readers will no doubt prefer the testimony of an eye-witness, to any remarks we might offer upon the subject. We take the liberty of publishing the following familiar and life-like description of the scene:—

Waiohinu, March 12, 1852.

Brother Damon:—On my arrival at this place I was exceedingly interested in the accounts I received of a great erruption which had recently taken place on the base of Mauna Loa. It so happened that the vessel in which I sailed was forced by a 'Kona' round to Honuapo, within six miles of brother Kinney's—than which nothing could be more opportune to me,—on landing, I found bro. K. standing on the rocks near by to receive me.—He had been part way to the new volcano and returned for want of water and food.—Talking the matter over together, we concluded to set out again on Monday, better equipped for the tedious journey.—We accordingly started on Monday, March 1st, having two natives to carry our food and baggage.—At Keaiwa, Jakoba joined us with his boy. He had been up the week before with another party and could therefore guide us through the best course.—Being somewhat acquainted with Hawaiian travelling, you can judge of the tediousness of our route, when I tell you it is one of the worst on the islands; one minds it but little, however, when he has made up his mind to endure its hardships with patience and has equipped himself accordingly—A good food bucket, filled with bread, butter, cheese, dried meat, pickles, sardines, tea, sugar, cups, knives, and forks, &c—then a change of clothes in case you get wet, which you are sure to do, and a warm blanket to sleep in.

During the first night, at the distance of 40 miles, we heard the rumbling of the volcano, like the roar of the heavy surf breaking upon the shore—and saw the sky brilliantly illuminated above the crater and the flowing lava.—An immense column of vapor and smoke arose from the crater and formed a magnificent arc, reflecting the red and purple light of the fiery masses below. Animated by sights and sounds so grand, we quickened our pace in order to gain a nearer view of the scene, believing that in this case, distance did not lend enchantment to the view.

On the second day towards night we came to a hut built by the party of the previous week—being wet with the rain, we concluded to spend the night here—we enlarged the the house, built a fire in one part of it, put on dry clothes, wrapped ourselves in our blankets and passed a comfortable night. The morning was fine, we soon caught sight of the lava jets as they shot up above the distant mountain ridges, and passing the whitened bones of a mule lost by the King's party while crossing the mountains two or three years ago—snatching here and there a bunch of delicious ohelos which grew by the path, we came, at about 10 A. M. of the third day to the last ridge that separated us from the region of the erruption; ascended to the top of this, the whole scene, *wild, terrific, grand, magnificent*, bursts upon our senses!

It is impossible to give you a complete description of what we saw and heard or to draw a picture which will produce the same impression on your mind that the original did upon mine. Language, on such an occasion is powerless, eloquence is dumb and silence is the expression most congenial to the sentiments of the soul. Yet I will try to give you some facts and hints which will assist your imagination in its conceptions of the wildly interesting scenes we witnessed.

Imagine yourself, then, just ascended to the top of the above mentioned eminence. Before you, at a distance of two miles, rises the new formed crater in the midst of fields of black, smoking lava, while from its centre there jets a column of red hot lava to an immense height, threatening instant annihilation to any presumptuous mortal who should come within the reach of its scathing influence. The crater may be 1000 feet in diameter and from 100 to 150 feet high. The column of liquid lava which is constantly sustained in the air, from 200 to 500 feet high, and perhaps the highest jets may reach as high as 700 feet! There is a constant and rapid succession of jets one within another, the masses falling outside and cooling as they fall, form a sort of dark veil, through which the new jets darting up with every degree of force and every variety of form, render this *grand fire fountain* one of the most magnificent objects that human imagination can conceive of.

From the top of the lava jets, the current of heated air carries up a large mass of scoria and pumice, which falls again in constant showers for some miles around the crater. While the natives were eating, they spread umbrellas over them to keep the falling stones from mixing with their poe.

But, to enlarge the picture, from this grand crater, above and to the left are scattered at various distances, several craters formed by former eruptions, while nearer is a small one still smouldering and steaming, when the erruption broke out previous to the formation of the new crater. Below the latter at a little distance are several fountains constantly pouring out an immense quantity of molten lava which flows in a glowing stream down the mountain slope, while farther on across the plains which separate the two great mountains, through the deep forests and more than half way down to Hilo, is spread one devastating sea of smouldering ruins. And above all this scene of desolation, far above the whirling clouds and sulphurous smoke, rejoicing in the glorious sun-light, rise in sublime majesty, the snow crowned peaks of Mauna Kea, the only smiling thing amid all the wide spread scenes of desert waste!

We were not quite satisfied with a distant view of objects so interesting and new, and seeing a small hill of old lava about fifty yards below the crater, we made our way to the top of it. But we had scarcely begun to enjoy the advantages of our position, when a violent whirlwind sent us stumbling over the rocks, and nearly smothered us in a cloud of ashes, smoke and pumice stones. We immediately retreated, and with as much rapidity, of course, as a becoming sense of our own dignity, or rather in plain terms, as a comfortable regard for the tenderness of our poor shins and toes, already somewhat battered, would allow. We spent half the night in watching the various phenomena attending the erruption. And when the morning broke clear and bright on the awe-inspiring scene, the clouds of vapor rose from the wooded plains and melted away through the transparent atmosphere. We counted the ships which floated upon the quiet bosom of Hilo bay, and caught the joyous sunbeams reflected from the snows of Mauna Kea so strongly contrasted with the glowing rays from the fire-fountain. We listened to the timid chirp of the solitary wild bird, almost lost amid the

volcanic thunder which constantly shook the lava hills and streams around us. We knelt upon the rocks and joined *our* feeble voices in adoration of the wise, the good, the great and glorious author of all. Thus we reluctantly turned from the attractive scene and retraced our steps home-ward, feeling concious of having witnessed one of the most stupendous exhibitions within the reach of mortals, and of having received one of the most interesting and impressive lessons within the wide range of cosmical science.

Yours with brotherly affection,

J. FULLER.

P. S. We spent Thursday night at Kilauea and reached the valley of "Shining water," (Waiohinu,) on Saturday.

THE FRIEND.

Hints to Commercial Wealth.

American Statesman, Merchants, Shipowners, and Seamen are now deeply interested in the success of the whale-fishery in the Arctic ocean. Many millions of dollars are now invested in this enterprise. Capt. Roys has justly the honor of making the first cruise for whales within Bhering's straits.—It may not be generally known why he was induced to steer his good ship, "Superior" for those high latitudes. The cause was this, in reading Beechy's Voyages, his eye rested upon this remark, "Off here, we saw a great many black whales, more than I ever remember to have seen, even in Baffin's Bay." Our attention was called to this hint, by Capt. Roys, immediately after his return. The remark will be found in the first volume of Beechy, page 379, (Eng. Edition) and refers to Icy Cape, situated 70° 20′ N. Lat. and 162° W. Long.

We have alluded to this fact, in part to show the importance of sending out vessels on voyages of discovery, and also to remind Americans of their indebtedness to Englishmen.

We shall now refer to a corresponding incident in the history of British Commerce, wherein Englishmen must acknowledge their indebtedness to Americans, who suggested an important *hint to Commercial Wealth.*

Sometime previous to the year 1813, an American trader, (name unknown,) observing the interest which the importation of Peruvian Guano was creating in England, was reminded that he had seen large deposits of a similar substance on the coast of Africa. He published a short narration of his observations in an American newspaper. This paper chanced to meet the eye of an English shipmaster, who forwarded it to his correspondents in Liverpool, who were thereby induced, at the close of the year 1842, to send out five ships to be loaded with African guano. From the indefinite nature of the instructions given to their commanders, four vessels returned entirely unsuccessful. Cap. Farr, commander of the fifth, instead of returning to England, went to Cape Town.—There, at a coffee house, he chanced to meet an American commanding a whale ship, who gave him tho requisite information about the location of the African Guano Islands.—This *hint* opened the door to the immense trade in African Guano. These facts we derive from Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, for June 14, 1844.

When England, America, and other commercial nations will vie with each other in furnishing *hints to Commercial Wealth* the effects will be far more powerful to cement friendship and peace among the nations of the earth, than all military and naval operations.

Hawaiian Parliament.

The Legislative Body of the Hawaiian nation for the current year, was opened on the 13th ultimo, by a Royal speech. The exercises took place at the stone native church. There was more than the ordinary military display and a large attendance of Foreigners and Hawaiians. We have never attended on a similar occasion, when the exercises were conducted with more dignity and propriety.

The meeting adjourned to the next day when the reports of His Majesty's Ministers were presented. We regret that our narrow limits do not allow a publication of those highly interesting and important documents.

Both Houses are now engaged in daily sessions.

The House of Nobles is comprised of High Chiefs, Governors of the different Islands, and His Majesty's Ministers, in all, sixteen Hawaiians and three Foreigners.

The House of Representatives is composed of 24 members, including 17 Hawaiians and 7 Foreigners.

Judging from the reports published in the Government Organ, subjects of vital importance to the welfare of the Hawaiian nation and race are now under discussion.—The new constitution, taxes, finances and other subjects of a kindred nature merit careful deliberation.

It does not come within the design of our paper to discuss these topics, or at all meddle with the vexed political questions of the country, still we cannot profess indifference to the weal or woe of this kingdom. Long may it stand. May its independence be secured and employed for the welfare of all who dwell upon Hawaiian shores.

New Bedford Oil Market.—Feb. 9.—Sperm $1 23 to $1 25. Whale bone, 43c. Whale oil no report.

General Meeting.

The missionaries of the American Board, hold a general meeting this year, commencing on the second week of the current month. Some have already arrived, and others are daily expected. This will be an important meeting especially as the enterprize will be undertaken of sending an exploring expedition to visit the Caroline group of Islands with reference to the establishment of a new mission. The Rev. Messrs. Snow, and Gulick, with their families have already arrived from the United States, on their way to this prospective mission. An associate is expected daily to arrive on board the "Snow Squall." These gentlemen will probably sail during the month of June. Their ultimate location is not now known.

Most heartily do we rejoice in this onward movement. Too long have large and populous groups of Polynesia, remained unexplored by the heralds of the gospel. The devotees of science, the merchants, and the navigators of this and a past age, have quite outstripped the followers of Christ, in their zeal to explore "the dark places" of the earth. Too long has the mantle of the martyred Williams, remained unworn by some youthful apostle of Polynesia. Most cordially do we second this new missionary enterprize, and we hope that Hawaiian churches will fully come up to their duty of sustaining this mission, by their contributions.

Church going in Honolulu.

For several years the increasing population in Honolulu, has excited a growing conviction in the minds of many that other places for religious worship, besides the Chapel, should be opened. A few months since, the services of the Episcopal Church were commenced and are still continued at Mauna Kilika. More recently services have been commenced at the Rev. L. Smith's church, where the Rev. T. E. Taylor, late of the Lahaina Chaplaincy, regularly officiates every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.—The Chapel not being crowded as heretofore will afford accommodations for seamen, residents and strangers. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ This number of the Friend will be sent to all of our old subscribers in Honolulu and other parts of the Islands. Persons desirous of taking more than a single copy, will please examine the *terms*, and give notice, as early as possible. Missionaries and others at remote parts of the islands, are respectfully requested to act as agents. It is to be hoped that, as formerly, some will subscribe for more than a single copy, for the purpose of lending their aid in support of the paper.



Location of the Volcano.

We insert the above map, for the purpose of indicating to our readers abroad the location of the recent volcanic eruptions. All the islands are volcanic in their formation. No eruptions have taken place on any of the islands, except Hawaii, since their discovery. The recent eruption occurred on the northerly slope of Mauna Loa, (or near the centre of the island,) and the stream ran towards Waiakea, or Hilo, or Byron's Bay, as known among navigators. The stream ceased to flow about seven miles from Hilo.

Anniversary Week.

During the fourth week in May, or the closing week of the General Meeting of the American Mission in Honolulu, public and anniversary meetings of the following Benevolent Societies will be held at the Seamen's Chapel :

Monday evening, May 24th, Meeting in behalf of the Seaman's cause.

Tuesday evening May 25th, Anniversary of the Hawaiian Missionary Society.

Wednesday evening, May 26th, Anniversary of the Hawaiian Bible Society.

Thursday evening, May 27th, Anniversary of the Hawaiian Tract Society.

Friday evening, May 28th, Anniversary of the Temperance Society.

Reports of these various societies, will be presented and addresses delivered.

☞ We are happy to see the British vessel "Harpooneer," Capt. Morice, is advertised to sail for Hong Kong, her destined port. On the day of her arrival off the harbor, she unfortunately touched upon the reef, and was compelled to come "inside" for repairs. She has undergone extensive repairs, having been hove down by Messrs. Tanner and Thorpe, alongside of their hulk the "Don Quixotte." Capt. Morice has been constantly upon the spot superintending the work, and we congratulate all parties on the creditable and successful issue. This vessel was freighted with Peruvian Guano, and her disaster was the more to be regretted from the fact that the voyage was rather of an "experimental nature."

We feel it our duty to caution our seafaring friends to be very particular in hoisting the usual signal for a pilot, otherwise they can have no good reason to expect assistance from the shore. If the pilot's flag is not hoisted, it is taken for granted that the ship-master is well acquainted with the anchorage.

Report

of the Ex. Com. of H. T. Society for the quarter ending last of March 1852.

It is a matter of some little importance to the members of any voluntary association to have an occasional summary of their proceedings, brought within a narrow compass, that their efforts and movements may be understood, and duly appreciated by every member of such association.

It is made the duty of the executive committee of the Hawaiian Temperance Society to render quarterly an exhibit of the condition of the Society, and in accordance with this requirement, your committee would offer the following report.

The number of members of the Society at the present time as per reference to the signatures of the pledge is 102, showing an increase of 21 members during the past 3 months. From this number must be deducted one for a duplicate signature, one for an expiration of time, the condition being limited to one month, and one, Mr. Lemaire who has been removed from among us by death. Our members will thus be at the present time 99. During the same time 500 copies of the review of an address to the Hawaiian Parliament has been published and circulated at an expense of 31 dollars, which sum has been paid by contributions made by members of the Society and the sale of copies of the pamphlet.

It is believed by your committee that this publication has exerted a salutary influence on society, and led many to a consideration of the evils of intemperance who would not perhaps have *considered* the subject but for its publication. The semi-monthly meetings have been attended by a less number of the regular members than would be desirable, and your committee would recommend that the ladies be especially invited to attend our meetings. Mr. Beckwith gave the society a lecture to a full and attentive audience.

The movements of the society are onwards, and evidences of its beneficial influence are almost daily coming to the knowledge of your committee.

W. NEWCOMB, *Chairman.*

Our Exchanges.—During the suspension of the Friend, the following papers have been regularly forwarded in Exchange, (and we would acknowledge our special obligations to the publishers) :—New-York "Tribune," "Herald," and "Observer," the "Washington National Era," "American Messenger," "Whalemen's Shipping List," "Nantucket Enquirer," "The Puritan Recorder." We are happy to add to our list of exchanges the "Washington Christian Statesman," the "Pacific," and the "Cal. Ch. Advocate."

A Whaleman's Reflections!

After a visit to the Sandwich Islands.

The following communication has been placed at our disposal by the Editor of the Polynesian. The author remarks that the idea of writing was suggested by reading a series of articles, entitled "wants of Seamen," published in our columns during the year 1847. Those articles have occasioned much discussion among our sea-faring readers. Some have complained of their unfairness. Our reply has been, to those who have complained,—"take up the pen and reply, our columns are open to good tempered communications." Several have followed the suggestion as our columns will repeatedly show. We would now suggest a cessation of hostilities. Should our whaling correspondents continue the chase, and renew the attack in time to come, the writer of those articles may turn upon his pursuers, and although "Fabius" denominates him, a *book-worm*, yet he might show that he was not altogether crushed and subdued. He may never have wielded a lance or thrown a harpoon, yet, it must be confessed, that he holds the pen of a ready writer.

Mr. Editor.—The following was intended for the "Friend," it being suggested upon reading in that paper several articles entitled "Wants of Seamen." It was written by an old whaling Captain while at sea, some time in the year 1850. That paper having ceased upon the departure of its Editor to America, I beg it may be inserted in your paper, to show that there are men in that profession who devote some of their time to reading, and who understand what is aimed at them as a class, and who are ready to defend their rights.

Mr. Editor,—During my last visit to the Sandwich Islauds, those beautiful spots of earth, remote from the immediate influences of the civilized world, we observed a happy change; notwithstanding the many hindrances and disadvantages, they continue to thrive, progress and "blossom as the rose." The people are independant and happy.

When we contrast the present with the past, we are led to exclaim what a change morally and politically, and this change has gone on with an imperceptible movement to the resident, yet after years of absence, the careful observer can discover much to admire. The uniform good conduct of the natives, the stately edifices that have been reared under the fostering and encouraging care of *good government*, the inducement offered for foreigners to settle, and pursue their lawful business with all the privileges of subjects and the almost invariable success of such as attend closely to business,—all these combine to make a favorable impression upon the mind of the stranger, and he naturally enquires, what has conduced to this happy state of things? What class of men have done most towards effecting it? To be liberal we will say there are many causes, and different classes have contributed their mite but the *whalemen* and *missionary stand first* upon the list, Nay, start not at the declaration for you will remember that it was the poor despised fisherman of Galilee who first dared engage in a good work, and you have but to refer to the pages of the *Friend* to show that the same liberal spirit which has ever kept the wheel in motion is still extant amongst the *despised class* in substantial donations. We should not be surprised if there was a falling off in the latter particular. Yet from the knowledge we have of a class of men amongst whom we have found many who can safely be denominated nature's noblemen we are rather inclined to the opinion, that reared as they are amid storms and tempests, the puff of a book-worm cannot move them.

The most powerful agent has been the missionary—the very name has a magical influence, inasmuch as it imparts to the mind an idea of devotedness to the good of others. They have left their homes and all the pleasing associations of youth and come to this distant clime to teach the rude children of nature how to appreciate its rich gifts, and venerate and adore the rich giver.

The writer has witnessed the purely disinterested conduct of many of these devoted men and seen and now acknowledges the good effects of their teachings. Let us sustain them so long as *they keep on the right course* and ever pray that their declining years may be blessed with a conciousness of having benefited their fellow men and that genial breezes may waft them to Heaven, their final resting place.

These two named classes, however dissimilar they may appear to the reader, are so intimately associated with the early history of these islands, and we may say connected together, that it is extremely difficult to separate them or *detract from the one without detracting from the other.* They were among the first who came to the distant shore, the merchant and mechanic soon followed, representatives of the various governments were duly appointed that the interests of each native might be respected. Hospitals were erected, that the sick might be cared for and corresponding appointments made which have afforded a rich income to the heretofore needy aspirants.

All these owe their success to the *peaceful influences* of the *missionary* who "calmed the savage breast" and made it safe for people to risk, lives and property by settling upon the Islands, and to the whaleman whose *wants have contributed to the wants of others.*

But says one why do not the Missionaries adhere strictly to their work, why meddle with governmental affairs! This is a question they must settle with their own conscience. The writer can only admire the wisdom of His *Gracious Majesty's* choice, who doubtless says to himself, who so fit to advise with us as those who have ever sought to do us good!

One of the first upon the list of foreign residents is a merchant whom to know is to respect and admire, he is one too, who has been afflicted. For long weary weeks he lay upon his bed of suffering and anguish, his life hanging, as it were upon a straw; but God smiled upon him and he recovered and now blessed with the society of his beloved family he can look upon the past as a troubled dream, enjoying with them the fruits of his honest industry, and hereafter may it be said that in all the land no women are to be found so fair as the daughters of———, and when his Maker shall call, may he be old and "full of days."

We have slightly alluded to a book-worm, and imagine we hear him reasoning as book-worms *doubtless reason at times*, "Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand jugdments. Therefore harken to me; I also will show my opinion."

"Wants of Seamen No. 1."

"Though applicable to sea-faring men in general, my remarks have particular reference to whalemen." Listen ye veterans of the Harpoon Lance. Elihu has the floor; Job and his grey headed friends are silent. They are amazed, they are confounded. As this Orthodox Youth seizes a cutting spade in one hand, and a boat-hook in the other and launches out into deep water, not to attack Leviathan but Leviathan's worst enemy the Whaleman.

Inconsiderate one dost think to "draw him out with a hook."

Behold him ye wise ones, ye venerable, he commences the attack without boat, or boat's crew—it is true, he has one *raw hand*, he has given him his first order, "*Shake out the Foretopsail.*".

The Youth does not understand him and why should he! it is an order unintelligible to the more experienced. The writer has been seventeen years on ocean's waters, and declares it to be a "darkening of counsel by words without knowledge." Brother Hunt you had better take in that *Fore Top-Sail*, if it has *shaken* long enough and if it was really necessary for you to take a voyage to California you should have embarked with some skilful whaleman, where you could at your leisure have familiarized yourself with the technicalities as well as gained an insight into the character of a set of men you evidently do not understand and in your next series of letters let more of the spirit of him you call Master appear.

Mr. Editor, adieu, we have met and we have parted again and again, and now home and its loved ones are inviting us, and our noble bark feeling the impulse of a gentle gale, like a thing of life, is urging her way onward and soon we hope to be safely moored.

Yours &c., FABIUS.

At sea lat. 10° North, long. 153° 30 West.

Capt. Matthew Luce.

The recent death of this enterprising merchant caused a sensation in this community of regret and sorrow almost as great as that which followed Capt. Crocker to the grave. Few men lived more loved and respected. He was emphatically an honest man. In a community somewhat prone to personal criticism we never heard any one speak aught against him. In every dealing he was thoroughly scrupulous and upright. In private life his benevolence was unbounded as it was unostentatious. There was a blunt frankness and a masculine strength in his character which spoke in every tone of his voice, and every movement of his person.—He left behind him an ample fortune, the fruit of prudence, skill and industry,—but he left something better than that—a good name among the rich and the poor—in the dwelling of opulence, the workshop, the counting-room, and the cottage.[N.B.Paper.

Exploration of the China Seas.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to the United States Senate, for the employment of one or two small vessels, with competent officers, to explore those seas in the line of our commerce and navigation, to and from China.—It is said that the bill will pass, in which case Capt. Ringgold of the Navy, will probably be appointed to the command of the expedition. The following is Mr. Seward's report, which will be found to contain interesting facts :—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred several memorials of merchants, underwriters, and others, praying for an exploration and reconnoisance of such parts of the China Seas, Straits of Gasper, and Java Sea, as lie directly in the route of vessels proceeding to and from China, submit the following report :

That in the summer of 1848, Capt. Roys, of the whale ship Superior, penetrated the Arctic Ocean through Behring Strait, and encountered all the dangers of a Polar Sea unexplored, but that his enterprise was richly rewarded, and that, since that time, a large and profitable fishery has been created in the regions thus explored. That in this trade, during the last two years, there have been employed two hundred and ninety-nine ships, eight thousand nine hundred and seventy seamen ; and that the value of the ships and cargoes was seventeen and a half millions of dollars, and of the oil and whalebone obtained about nine millions ; but that the disasters attending the trade had been unusually calamitous. Seven vessels were wrecked within the last year, and there are painful reports of others.

There is no chart of these seas, and it is so manifestly the interest and duty of the United States to protect and foster so great a commercial enterprise, that the Committee do not think it necessary to enlarge upon this subject.

The trade with China and other Oriental States has received a new impulse from the colonization of California by the United States, under circumstances singularly propitious, and steam navigation is already opening with certain prospects a great and enduring enlargement.

But it is known to all persons engaged in that commerce, that the seas traversed are full of perils of which there is no sufficient warning in existing charts or in the experience of navigators. Every consideration of commercial interest, or naval competition, and of humanity, enjoins upon the government an exploration and reconnoisance of these seas also. A large island has been recently discovered (called Ousinia) in the way to Japan snd Northern China. It is supposed to be very fertile and densely inhabited, but no vessel has gone around the island and none touched its shores. It would be of incalculable benefit to the American trade if the island should be found to ontain a good harbor and a hospitable people.

☞The last mail from U.S. brings intelligence that an expedition including several war steamers, a Frigate, and a Corvette, under command of Com. Perry was about to sail to Japan. We learn this from the San Francisco Herald

Historical.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

By the latest arrival from San Francisco, we have received a copy of N. Y. Tribune, containing an address of the Hon. Daniel Webster, at the 48th anniversary of the N. Y. Historical Society. His subject was *the Dignity aad Importance of History.* The address occupy six closely printed columns of the Tribune. His remarks were highly appropriate, and his illustrations drawn from Grecian, Roman, English and American history were admirably suited to set forth in a strong light the theme of the address. We cannot forbear quoting the eloquent closing paragraphs of the address. He had been speaking of the Continental Congress, and then proceeds to the Convention for framing the Constitution:

I may not dwell longer on this animating and enchanting picture. Another grand picture succeeds it, and that is, the Convention which framed the Constitution, the spirited debates in the States, by the ablest men of those States, upon its adoption, and, finally, the organization of the first Congress, filled by the gray haired men of the Revolution, and younger and vigorous patriots, and lovers of liberty, and Washington himself in the principal Chair of State surrounded by his Heads of Department, selected from those who enjoyed the greatest portion of his own regard, and stood highest in the esteem of their country.

Neither Xenophon nor Thucydides, neither Sallust nor Livy presents any picture of an assembly of public men, or any scene of History, which, in its proper grandeur, or its large and lasting influence upon the happiness of mankind, equals this.

Its importance, indeed, did not, at the moment, strike the minds of ordinary men.—But Burke saw it with an intuition clear as the light of heaven. Charles Fox saw it, and sagacious and deep-thinking minds over all Europe beheld it.

England, England, how would thy destinies have been altered, if the advice of Chatham, Burke and Fox had been followed ?

Shall I say altered for the better ? Certainly not, not for the better of England herself ; probably she is stronger and richer at this moment, than if she had listened to the unheeded words of her great statesmen.—Neither nations nor individuals always foresee that, which their own interest and happiness require.

Our greatest blessings often arise from the disappointment of our most anxious hopes, and our most fervent wishes :

——"Let us know,
Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail : and that should teach us,
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

Instead of subject colonies, England now beholds a mighty rival, rich, powerful, intelligent like herself. And may these countries be forever friendly rivals. May their power and greatness, sustaining themselves, be always directed to the promotion of the peace, the prosperity, the enlightenment and the liberty of mankind ; and if it be their united destiny, in the course of human events, that they shall be called upon, in the cause of humanity, and in the cause of freedom to stand against a world at arms, they are of a race, and of a blood, to meet that crisis without shrinking from danger, and without quailing in the presence of earthly power.

Gentlemen, I must bring these desultory remarks to a close, I terminate them, where perhaps I ought to have begun—namely, with a few words on the present state and condition of our country and the prospects which are before her.

Unborn ages and visions of glory crowd upon my soul ; the realization of all these, however, is in the hands and good pleasure of Almighty God. But under His divine blessing, it will be dependent on the character and the virtue of ourselves, and of our posterity.

If classical history has been found to be, is now, and shall continue to be, the concomitant of free institutions, and of popular eloquence, what a field is opening to us for another Herodotus, another Thucydides, (only may his theme not be a Peloponesian war,) and another Livy ! and let me say, gentlemen, that if we, and our posterity, shall be true to the Christian religion, if we and they shall live always in the fear of God, and shall respect his commandments ; if we and they shall maintain just, moral sentiments, and such conscientious convictions of duty as shall control the heart and life, we may have the highest hopes of the future fortunes of of our country ; and if we maintain those institutions of government, and that political union, exceeding all praise, as much as it exceeds all former examples of political associations, we may be sure of one thing, that while our country furnishes materials for a thousand masters of the historic art, it will afford no topic for a Gibbon. It will have no decline and fall. It will go on prospering and to prosper. But if we and our posterity reject religious instruction and authority, violate the rules of eternal justice, trifle with the injunctions of morality, and recklessly destroy the political constitution which holds us together, no man can tell how suddenly a catastrophe may overwhelm us, that shall bury all our glory in profound obscurity. If that catastrophe shall happen, let it have no history ! Let the horrible narrative never be written, let its fate be like that of the lost books of Livy, which no human eye shall ever read, or the missing Pleiad, of which no man can ever know more than that it is lost, and lost forever.

Temperance Society.

List of officers of the Hawaiian Temperance Society and chosen for the quarter beginning April 1st, 1852.

President	Wm. H. Johnson.
Vice Pres.	A. S. Cooke,
Secretary	Samuel Lea.

Executive Committee.

E. G. Beckwith, Rev. S. C. Damon, and Rev. T. E. Taylor.

Vigilance Committee.

Wm. Northrop, Israel H. Wright, Franklin Davis.

☞ The want of space prevents us from noticing the examination at Punahou, and Dr. Newcomb's excellent lecture, before the H. T. Society, but a copy having been requested for publication we bespeak for it a wide circulation, and attentive perusal by all those who would avoid the drunkard's grave.

For the reason just stated we must omit noticing "No. 2," of the 'Transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society," which has just been issued,

☞ Friends of Hawaiian Agriculture, remember that the Annual Meeting will convene *the first Tuesday in June.*

☞ Mr. Mitchell, Gregory's Express Agent in Honolulu, has our thanks for a late copy of the Boston Courier. For the information of our sea-faring readers, we would state that Gregory's Express is connected with Kingly's Express at New Bedford.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., of apoplexy, in this city, ALFRED W. PARSONS, Esq., a native of New York, aged 40 years.

His remains were preceded to the Nuuanu Cemetry, by the I. O. O. F., to which order he belonged, and followed by a large concourse of citizens.

Lost overboard from the schooner Maria, on her passage from Honolulu to Lahaina, on the night of the 10th of April, COLIN J. ALLEN, Esq., of Lahaina, Attorney at Law, aged 30 years, formerly of Frederickton, New Brunswick. [New Brunswick papers please copy.]

At the U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, March 25th, Franklin White, Providence, R. I., about 24.

At Koloa, Kauai, April 12th, after a short illness, Mary Eloisa, daughter of Dr. Jas. W. and Melicent K. Smith, aged one year and 26 days. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

At sea, March 5th on board steamer "Ohio," Mrs. Elizabeth C. Webster Grimes, wife of Mr. Hiram Grimes, on the passage from New York to Chagres. Her remains were committed to the deep, in Lat. 19 ° 34 North Long. 83° 14 west.

She had resided at Honolulu, for several years, and about 3 years in San Francisco. At both places she had a large circle of acquaintances who will sympathise with her surviving friends, in her early decease. Her disease was consumption.

In Honolulu, April 1st, at the U. S. Hospital, Mr. Thomas S. Connely, belonging to Philadelphia. He had friends residing in that city by the name of Dillon. He came passenger to the islands from San Francisco, on board the bark "John Potter," arriving Feb. 11th.

In Honolulu, April 20th Mr. McLacklin, a native of Ireland.

In Honolulu, April 29, Mrs. McDuff.

In Honolulu, April 30, Mr. John S. Owens, belonging to Stockton, California. The deceased was a member of the O. F. association and was buried according to the regulations of the Order.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Mar. 27—Am bk Wm. T. Wheaton, Green, 20 mos, 500 sp., 250 wh.
—Am bk Canada, West, fm Valparaiso, 6 mos out, clean.
28—Am sh Esther May, Howes, 130 days from Boston.
30—Am sh Coriolanus, Grinnel, 7 mos out, 12 sperm.
—Am sh Magnolia, Cox, 6 mos, 130 sp.
31—Am sh Alice Mandell, Wing, 6 months, 50 sperm.
—Am sh Good Return, Wing, 7 months, 230 sperm
April 1—Am H. bg Emeline, Green 23 ds from San Francisco.
2.—Am. wh ship Corinthian, Stuart, 9 1-2 mos. 120 sp
" 5.— " do Alice Frazer, Taber, 7 mos.
George Washington, Edwards, 5 mos.
Helen Augusta, Fales, 16 mos. 350 sp.
Citizen, Bailey, 5 1-2 mos 80 sp.
Russian " Suomi, Hashagen, 4 1-2 mos.
Am " Superior, Babcock, 5 1-2 mos.
April 7.—Am " Northern Light, Stott, 4 1-2 mos.
8.—Am bark Rajah, Fisher, 7 mos.
April 9—Am wh sh Kutusoff, Pierce, 7 mos.
9—French ship Pio IX., Lecrosnier, 6 mos.
10—Am brig Noble, Robertson, 12 days from San Francisco.
14—Am herm. brig Glencoe, Sampson, 14 days from San Francisco.
Apr 21.—Am sh Emily, Hoyer, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
21.—Am sch Golden Rule, Gragg, 13 ds do.
23.—Haw. brig Eagle, Newell, 16ds fm San Francisco.
21.—Am wh sh Aquetnet, Taylor, 16 ds fm San Fran.
21. Chilian bk Pescador, Heath, 6 mos. fm Payta, 50 sp. 20 wh.
22.—Am wh sh Warren, Heath, 5 mos. 30 sp.
April 24 Haw brig Baltimore, Thop, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
28—Am wh sh John Howland, Taylor, Niihau.

Cleared.

Mar. 27.—Haw wh brig Juno, Corwin, cruise.
30—Am wh sh Coriolanus, Grinnell, cruise.
—Am wh sh John and Edward, Cathcart, cruise.
—Am wh sh George, Clark, cruise.
31—Am bg Zoe, Pearson, San Francisco.
April 1—Fr wh sh Salamander, Hardy, cruise.
2—Am wh sh Magnolia, Cox, cruise.
Br. bk Ceres, Teschen
5.—Am bk Russel, Corley, cruife.
6.— " sh Geo. Washington, Edwards, cruise.
Sarah, Swift. cruise.
7.— Superior, Babcock, cruise.
8.—Haw schr Geo Washington, Cary, S. Francisco.
Am sh Alice Frazer, Taber, cruise.
Alice Mendell, Wing, cruise.
Good Return, Wing
Hano. brig't. Lina, Denker, Col. River.
Am. wh sh Wm Wirt, Fisher, cruise.
April 9—Am wh ship Northern Light, Statt, cruise.
10—Am sh Kutusoff, Pierce. cruise
10—Am wh sh Helen Augusta, Fales, cruise.
13—Am wh sh Canada, West, cruise.
14—Am herm brig Glencoe, Sampson, South Pacific.
14—Am ship Esther May, Howes, Manila.
14—Am wh bk Rajah, Fisher, cruise.
14—Russian bk Suomi, Hashagen, cruise.
15—Am bk Wm. T. Wheaton, Green, cruise.
Apr. 17. Am wh sh Corinthian, Stuart, cruise.
20. Am wh sh Levi Starbuck, Ellison, cruise.
21.—Am wh sh Citizen, Bailey, cruise.
22.—Am bk Eliza Thornton, Post, for N. York.
22.—Fr wh sh Pio IX, Lecrosiner, to c uise.
April 24—AmSch Golden Rule, Gragg, Tahiti.
26—Am brig Noble, Robertson. San Francisco.
29—Am her. brig Emeline, Green, Petropaulovskoi.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 26—Haw sch Curlew, Bailey, 18 days from San Francisco.
—Am. sh Charles Phelps, Birch, 17 mos, 340 sp, 80 wh.
March 1—Am. wh sh Cabinet, Noyes, 6 mos, clean.
5—Am wh sh Cortes, Cromwell, 8 mos, 50 sp, 30 wh. Hilo.
—Fr wh sh Orion, Hache, 4 months, clean, Nantes.
—Am wh sh Cowper, Fisher, 6 mos, clean, N. Bedford.
6—Am wh ship Almira, Jenks, 9 mos, 180 sp, Hilo.
—Am wh sh Nassau, White, 19 mos, 50 sp, 500 wh, Marquesas.
—Am wh bk Shepardess, Watrous, 6 mos, 150 sp, Mystic.
—Am sch Laura Bevan, Pierce, from Honolulu.
Am wh sh Bartholomew Gosnold, Eustice 7 mos, 5 sp, New Bedford.
8—Am wh sh Artic, Gellet, 14 mos, 80 sp, Marquesas.
—Am wh sh Gladiator, Turner, 18 mos, 40 sp, Society Islands.
—Am wh sh Seine, Landre, 17 mos, clean Kawaihae.
9—Am wh ship Betsey Williams, Pedleton, 8 mos, 110 sp, 60 wh, Stonington.
8—Am wh sh Hillman, Cook, 8 mos, clean, Hilo.
12— wh bk Harvest, Spooner, 15 mos, 70 sp, Hilo.
15 wh sh Gov. Troup, Coggeshall, 19 months, 850 sp, Peru.
16—Am wh sh Catherine, Hull, 19 mos, 150 whale.
—Am wh sh Manche, Gilles, 16 mos, 22 sp, 139 wh, Tahiti.
18—Am wh sh Euperates, Peakes, 8 mos, 100 sp, Valdivia.
19—Am wh ship James Loper, Whippy, 6 mos, 75 sp, 50 wh, Kealeakekua.
20—Fr wh sh L'Angelina, Vauquelin, 5 mos, clean, Honolulu.
—Am wh sh Eugene, Peddleton, 17 mos, 400 wh, New Bedford.
23—Am wh sh Navy, Norton, 5 mos, 58 sp, Hilo.
—Am wh sh James Edward, Luce, 6 mos, 200 sp, Hilo.
—Am wh sh Europa, Weeks, 5 mos, 30 sp, Hilo.
—Am wh ship Cambria, Cottle, 6 months, clean.
—Am wh sh Natchez, Hall, 5 1-2 mos, 15 sp, Peru.
—Am wh ship Alex Coffin, Pennington, 4 1-2 moths, clean, N. Bedford.
—Am wh sh Enterprise, Jernegan, 8 mos, 130 sp, 75 whale, Hilo.
24—Am wh ship Cherokee, Smith, 7 mos, clean, Hilo.
—Am wh bk Pioneer, Billings, 9 months, clean, Hilo.
—Am wh bark Fellows, Pendleton, 18 mos, 50 sperm, Hilo.
—Am wh ship Phœnix, Bellows, 7 mos, 65 sperm.
—Am wh sh Mary and Susan, Brown, 17 mos, 170 sp, 1000 wh, Hilo.
—Am wh sh Nile, Webb, 2 mos, clean.
—Fr wh sh La Tour du Pin, Smith, 21 mos, 135c wh.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Feb. 17—Am wh sh Cortes, Cromwell, 7 1-2 mos.
24—Am wh sh Columbus, Harris, 5 mos, 40 bbls sperm.
29—Am whale bk Fellows, Pendleton, 17 mos, 50 bbls sperm, 125 whale.
—Am wh bk Pioneer, Billings, 6 mos, 8 bbls sperm.
—Am wh sh Navy, Norton, 5 mos, 55 bbls sperm.
—Am wh sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner, 51-2 mos 40 sp.
March 2—Am wh sh James Edward, Luce, 5 1-2 mos, 200 bbls sperm.
—Am wh bk Cherokee, Smith, 6 mos, clean.
—Am wh sh Europe, Weeks, 5 1-2 mos, 30 bbls sperm.
—Am wh sh Benjamin Morgan, Chapel, 5 mos, 119 bbls sp.
6—Am wh sh Cambria, Cottle, 6 mos, clean.
—Am wh ship Enterprise, Jernegan, 7 1-2 mos, 130 sp, 75 wh, 500 lbs bone.
8—Am wh sh Minerva 2nd, Reynolds, 8 1-2mos, 135 bbls sperm.
—Am wh sh Heroine, Peas, 6 mos, clean.
11—Am wh ship Erie, Blackmer, 17 mos, 90 bbls sp, 250 wh
12—Am wh sh Magnolia, Cox, 5 1-2 months, 135 sp, 20 black fish.
—Am wh bk Cavalier, Freeman, Stonington, 7 mos, 75 bbls sperm.
13—Am wh sh Helen Augusta, Fales, Newport, 15 mos, 60 sp, 25 blk fish.
—Am wh sh Braman, Childs, 6 mos, clean.
16—Am wh sh Geo. Washington, Edwards, 4 months, clean.
—Am wh sh Ohio, Norton, 5 mos, 150 bbls sperm.
18—Am wh sh Superior, Babcock, 5 mos, 45 bbls sp.
19—Am wh sh Marcus, Sherman, 16 mos, 30 bbls sp.
21—Am wh sh Hibernia, Jeffrey 3 1-2 mos, 70 bbls sp.
—Am wh sh Coriolanus, Grinnel, 7 1-2 mos, 126 bbls sp.
22—U. S. S. St. Mary's, A. Magruder, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
23—Am wh sh James Maury, Welden, 5 mos, clean.
25—Am wh sh Mary Anne, Dollman, 78 ds, 200 bbls sperm.
—Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
28—Am wh ship Meteor, Jeffrey, 4 1-2 mos, clean.
—Am wh sh L. C. Richmond, Cochran, 9 mos, 360 sp.
—Am wh ship Benjamin Tucker, Lands, 4 1-2 months, clean.
—Am wh sh Electra, Clark, 21 mos out, 80 bbls sp., 189 wh, this season.

Marine Intelligence—Disaster.

May 1. Am whale ship Hobomok, Calot, arrived, having, two weeks since, in a white squall, 50° N., 166° W., lost all three topmasts, and head of mizen mast. It was, all done in a minute or less! She left Hongkong, Feb. 24th, where 25 wh. ships were recruiting, but the small pox was raging on shore, and among the shipping. The disease broke out after some ships had gone to sea, and they were obliged to put back. One had put back the second time. During the winter cruise, the vessel took 2.0 sp and hail's, 1000 sp. and 200 whale.

Memoranda.

Per Bark Martha, of New Bedford, G. S. Tooker Master. 55 days from Hobarttown, via Huahine, 20 days.

Sailed from Hobarttown Dec 25, 1851. ship South. Boston, Williams, of New Bedford, 115 bbls sperm. Jan. 6, ship Lark, Kelly, New London, 60 sperm; 00 whale 17 months out. Left at Hobarttown, Jan. 16, 1852, ship Emerald, Jagger, of Sag Harbor 5 mos out, clean; ship Cicero. Fox New Bedford, 27 mos, shipped 600 bbls to England; ship Lalla Rooke, Gardner. New Bedford, 44 months, 900 sperm; ship Candace, Walker, N. London, 6 mos out, 100 sp, 60 wh; ship South Carolina, Alexander, New Bedford. 8 mos out, 130 wh, to be condemned; ship North America, Mason, N. London, 6 mos out, 60 sp, ship Mechanic, Cory, Newport, 5 1-2 mos out, 30 sp; ship Henry Lambeck, Merwin, N York, taking passengers, to Melbourne; ship Architect, Gasper, N. York, loading for San Francisco.

March 2.—Left Huahine, Am. sch. Emma Packer, Taylor, waiting cargo for San Francisco.

March 2.—Amer. sch Velasco. Worth, do do.
—Am. sch Julius Pringle. Clark, do. do.

Ship Esther May spoke off Cape Horn Jan 27th, bark Oscar, 80 days from New Bedford, bound to Northern Ocean. In company with ships Benjamin Tucker and Emerald same day.

CARD.—The Chaplain on his return, found some repairs necessary upon the Chapel, for this purpose he has expended (exclusive of sexton's house.) $359 00

The Chaplain would respectfully acknowledge the following donations:

Collection at Chapel	$138 25	
Capt. Jones	4 00	
Disputed pilotage	8 00	
A Sailor	6 00	
Various sources	84 85	241 10

Present debt $117 90

Any persons inclined to make donations to liquidate the present debt upon the Chapel, or defray the current expenses of the Chapel, (about $20 00 per month,) are requested to send their contributions to the Chaplain, or pay them to the Sexton.

May 1, 1852.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAM'L C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. 2. HONOLULU, JUNE 4, 1852. Old Series, Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JUNE 4, 1852.

Editorials, - - - - - - - 9
R. H. A. Society's proceedings. - - - - 9
Dr. Newcomb's Lecture. - - - - 10, 11, 14
Anniversaries of Missionary, Tract, Bible, and Temperance Societies. - - - - - 12
General Meeting American Mission - - - 12
Does the Mississippi river run up hill - - - 13
Piracy in the Pacific. - - - - - - 13
Report on Royal School, - - - - - 14
Original Poetry,—New Volcano. - - - - - 15
Obituary, Ship news, &c. - - - - - 16

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 4, 1852.

☞ Of late there has been a *dead calm* in Honolulu, as regards foreign news. For more than six weeks we have had no mail from the United States. In the absence of topics of interest respecting other lands, affairs of a domestic nature at Honolulu, have been rather stirring. The meetings of the Hawaiian Parliament, General meeting of the American Missionaries, Anniversaries of Benevolent Societies, meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, organization of a new religious society, the extensive fire of Capt. Snow's store, and above all, the "dust" occasioned by repairing our streets have furnished abundant topics for gossip and table-talk.

Items of Domestic news.

The children of Am. Missionaries at the islands, number 125, and among them only one death has occurred during last year.

It is estimated there are upon the islands, about 40,000 cattle.

Imports at the islands during the last five years averaged about $870,000 annually.

Items of Foreign News.

The despots of Europe are consolidating their power which is increasing immigration to the U. S. very rapidly.

The Chinese are pouring into California. Late news from China indicates the spirit of immigration was on the increase, 7,500 had engaged their passages at last accounts.

Am. clipper ships command freights in China at 60 per cent over English vessels.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt, in San Francisco is delivering a course of Lectures upon the Sandwich Islands, which attract considerable attention.

A Life Guard of Washington, recently died in New York, at the advanced age of 101 years.



The R. H. Agricultural Society.

The second Anniversary exercises of this important institution, opened with an Address, by the Hon. Judge Lee, President, at the new Court House, on the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The address was characterized by the speaker's usual sound practical sense, and knowledge of facts. A copy was requested by the society for publication.

The treasurer, Mr. Bishop, then presented his report of the financial affairs of the society. It appears that the society has now funded the sum of $1,000 and that the Hawaiian government annually places $500, at the disposal of the society, on condition that said society raise an equal amount.

The remainder of the morning, was occupied in the reading of several highly interesting reports. The King's Minister of Foreign Relations, Mr. Wyllie, read a most valuable Report upon Banking, with reference to the establishment of a bank at the Sandwich Islands, while Mr. Janion, Chilean Consul, presented a no less interesting and valuable report upon the no less important subject of Poultry. The latter gentleman stated many facts of the highest possible utility to all who would turn their attention to the raising of fowls.

Dr. Wood, proprietor of the Koloa plantation reported upon the subject of sugar.—In his report allusion was made to the new invention by Mr. Weston. It is surely an interesting fact, that Yankee Ingenuity has already displayed itself at the Islands in the invention of a labor-saving and money-making machine for purifying sugar.

The attendance at the opening of these Agricultural meetings was quite full. We observed planters, graziers, and a large number of foreign residents.

—

In accordance with a public notice a large audience including the *elite* of the Sandwich Islands, assembled at the Seamen's Chapel, on the evening of the 1st inst., to hear the Annual Address, by the Hon. E. H. Allen, U. S. Consul. The exercises were opened with most excellent music, under the direction of Messrs. Marshall and Beckwith:

"Old Tubal Cain was a man of might,
In the days when earth was young;"

Next followed the address of Mr. Allen, in which a knowledge of facts and history, statement of important principles and useful suggestions, were happily blended. The speaker caught the inspiration of his theme and position—Agriculture at the Sandwich Islands, its importance and dignity, intrinsically and relatively. He spoke enthusiastically and eloquently, as it well became the Consular Representative of a great and growing Agricultural peeple. We would say more about the address, but a copy was requested for the press, and we hope soon to see it in print.

The exercises were closed with an original Ode, composed by an American lady, Miss Reynolds, wnich we take pleasure in publishing. Surely our sugar planters, coffee growers, graziers, and all engaged, in any way in the Agriculture of the Islands, may well grasp cheerfully the plough and hoe, when the genius of Eloquence lends her influence, Poesy her inspiration, Music her charms, and ladies their presence.

2nd day of R. H. A. S.

The Exhibition of horses, cattle, swine, fowls, vegetables, flowers and products of the dairy, plantations, work-shops, &c., took place at the New Court House. All testify to the great advance upon former years. A better day is coming at the Sandwich Islands!

Among the exhibition of animals there was one "rare cow," being the first American Cow, imported via Cape Horn.—She was landed here eight days ago, by Capt. Walker, of the "South America," and considering that she had just left the vessel, after a passage of five months, appeared in remarkably good condition. Most sincerely we hope that other outward bound whale ships from the United States will follow this example. Capt. W. assured us that there was no difficulty in bringing her out, besides she furnished about one gallon of milk daily. Think of this, ye ship masters, who bring your wives and children around Cape Horn! A good American Cow landed at the Sandwich islands would command a high price.

3d day, R. H. A. S.

The Reading of Reports, which our limits will not allow us to comment upon.

Dr. Newcomb's Lecture.

Before the Hawaiian Temperance Society, delivered at the Seaman's Chapel, Honolulu April 29th, 1852.

The following resolution was adopted by the Hawaiian Total Temperance Society :

Resolved,—That Dr. Newcomb be requested to deliver a lecture on the diseases produced by the use of Alcoholic drinks.

In responding, Mr. President, to the request of the Society I may be permitted to apologise in advance for the unsatisfactory manner in which this duty must necessarily be performed ; for to compress, in so limited a compass, so large an amount of material as offers itself for our investigation would require a hydraulic press of more power than has yet been constructed by the most skillful mechanic of this or any other country.

In our examination of this subject it will be well to fortify our remarks and opinions by authorities of the highest order in the profession, and it is but proper to remark that for every position taken, I hold myself responsible to the public, and will, if called upon, produce the highest possible vouchers for their correctness.

The moderate use of alcoholic drinks, by which I intend to include wine, porter and ale, has been deemed by very many, conducive to health especially in tropical climates, and this belief rests like an incubus on very many of our worthy fellow citizens.

Dr. James Johnson in 1813, in his elaborate work on Tropical Climates, uses the following language :

"The delusion in respect to vinous and spirituous potations in hot climates, is kept up chiefly by this circumstance, that their bad effects are, in many cases, not immediately so conspicuous as one would expect ; and they rather predispose to, and aggravate the various causes of disease, resulting from climate, than produce direct indisposition themselves ; consequently superficial observers place their effects to the account of other agents. But the *truth* is, drunkenness in a moral point of view, leads to every vice; so in a medical point of view it accelerates the attack, and renders more difficult the cure of every disease, more particularly the diseases of tropical climates, because it has a specific effect, I may say, on those organs to which the deleterious influence of climate is peculiarly directed. If the Northern inebriate is proverbially subject to hepatic derangement when the coldness of the atmosphere powerfully counterpoises by its action on the surface, the *internal* injury induced by strong drink, how can the Anglo East or West Indian expect to escape, when the external and internal causes run in perfect unison, and promote each others effects by a wonderful sympathy.

It has been considered wise to take the seasoned European for our model in every thing that respects our *regime* of the non-naturals. "Strangers," says Mr. Curtis, "arriving in India, if they regard the preservation of health cannot too soon adopt the modes of living followed by the experienced European residents there." I do not conceive this to be a good medical maxim, even in India where temperance is scarcely a virtue ; and certain I am, that it is a most dangerous precept in the West Indies for reasons sufficiently obvious. It confounds all discrimination between the very different habits of body, which the seasoned and unseasoned possess. It is consonant with experience as well as theory, that the *former* class may indulge in the luxuries of the table with much less risk than the *latter* ; and and this should ever be held in view. In short, the nearer we approach to a perfectly *aqueous regime* in drink, during the first year at least, so much the better chance have we of avoiding sickness ; and the more slowly and gradually we deviate from this afterwards, so much the more retentive will we be of that invaluable blessing—HEALTH.

It might appear very reasonable, that in a climate where *ennui* reigns triumphant, and an unaccountable languor pervades both mind and body we should cheer our drooping spirits with the mirth-inspiring bowl :—a precept which Hafiz has repeatedly enjoined.—But Hafiz, though an excellent poet and like his predecessor Homer a votary of Bacchus, was not much of a physician and without doubt his "*liquid ruby*," as he calls it, is one of the worst of all prescriptions for a "*pensive heart.*"

I remember a gentleman at Prince of Wales Island some years ago, who was remarkable for his convivial talents and flow of spirits. The first time I happened to be in a large company with him I attributed his animation and hilarity to the wine, and expected to see them flag, as is usual, when the first effects of the bottle were passed off ; but I was surprised to find them maintain a uniform level, after many younger heroes had bowed to the rosy god. I now contrived to get near him, and enter into conversation, when he disclosed the secret, by assuring me that he had drank nothing but water for many years in India ; that in consequence his health was excellent, his spirits free, his mental faculties unclouded, although far advanced on time's list ; in short that he could recommend the antidiluvian beverage as he termed it to every one that sojourned in a tropical climate. The correctness of Dr. Johnson's principle that in tropical climates both in theory and in practice temperance in drink, carried even to the extent of total abstinence is confirmed by the celebrated Dr. Chrisholme, who states that while the yellow fever raged at the island of Grenada in the West Indies the French inhabitants had an almost total exemption from an attack, whose mode of living, as he declares, compared to that of the English, is temperate and regular in an uncommon degree.

Experience has taught the useful lesson that the drunkard and moderate drinker will, as a consequence of their habits, fall the first victims to epidemic and pestilential diseases.

Having thus cursorily examined in a general manner the advantages of Temperance in tropical climates, it would be well to look at the other extreme of temperature and by the force of facts illustrate its claims to adoption in the frozen regions of the North.

Capt. Morrick, a Dane, wintered in the year 1619 in Hudson's Bay, latitude 63° 20′ He was well supplied with provisions and had with him 61 persons. All perished of scurvy except himself and 2 of his men. In 1633 two experiments were made by the Dutch, one at Spitzbergen the other on the coast of Greenland in latitude 78°. Seven sailors were left in each place, and all died of scurvy in both. Capt. James, an Englishman, with a crew of 22 persons wintered on an island in Hudson's Bay. They were compelled to labor out of doors during the severest weather but only two 2 died. In another case 8 Englishman were left in the Arctic without provisions and all returned home in the spring. Still another case, 4 Russians were accidentally left under similar circumstances, all of whom survived 6 years when one died. The others were rescued.

It is to be remarked that those who died in all the instances mentioned, (except the last,) led an indolent life and used *spirituous liquors*, and all who survived *drank water* and used much exercise. [Page, 146 Hosack's Lectures.

All the facts above given are drawn from medical Journals and establish in a most conclusive manner the conservative powers of the pure element over the destructive influence of Alcohol in the icy regions of the North.

A vast amount of evidence has been accumulating for the last twenty years to confirm the statement made by the great Franklin, that those who abstained from alcoholic drinks were stronger and better able to endure hardship than those who took even strong beer to increase their strength. The statement of Franklin, given by himself, that whilst in the employ of the printer Watts, near Lincoln's Inn fields, London that he driuking nothing but cold water, could carry two heavy forms up stairs to the press room, at a time ; while the beer drinkers could carry but one ; thus proving the superior strength of the "*Water American,*" as they called him is one of those practical illustrations worth more than all the theoretical disquisitions that can be offered upon the subject.

All evidence upon this important subject establishes the fact that in Temperate regions, Temperance principles are conservators of health and every variation from the principles of Total abstinence is attended with a greater or less risk according to the deviations from this standard.

We have thus rapidly passed over the hot, the cold, and the temperate regions and find that in them all, medical testimony notwithstanding the prestige of fashion, the force of custom, and the tyrrany of habit, has boldly declared in advance of the Temperance movement the evils to the human system produced by indulgence in alcholic drinks.

We will proceed to notice a few of the diseases ascribed by medical writers to the use of this poison—without however dwelling upon their symptoms. Among the more common may be mentioned :—Inflammations of the liver, spleen and kidneys, of the brain, of the lungs and stomach ; mania, phrensy, idiocy, apoplexy, epilepsy and palsy.

Among the fashionable diseases I will mention Gout and will treat you to an extract from Dr. Hosack's Practice of Medicine, pages 697 and '98.

I will premise that those acquainted with this gentleman have never thought of charging him with being over-abstemious himself.

"One word upon the preventives of gout. As the causes of this disease are for the most part intemperance and indolence, so the best means of preventing its return, may be

summed up in their immediate antidotes.—Instead of wine, spirits, porter, ale or other fermented liquors, *water* should become the beverage of the sufferer."

Dr. James Gregory, (of whom we have heard in the Polynesian,) in the winter of 1792 and '93, informed me that with all his family predisposition to the gout, and as he supposed, both on the father's and mother's side he had at that time prevented it for about 16 years by exercise. But Dr. Gregory not only took exercise, *he also abtained from wine.*

By these means he had escaped the gout upwards of 30 years, though in early life, in the hey dey of youth and its pleasures, he had suffered from it.

Dr. Hebberden states similar effects of abstinence from wine. A short definition of this disease in the language of the patient may be excused.

Put your limb in a vice and screw it up as tight as you can possibly bear it—*that* is *rheumatism*—give another turn to the screw, that is the *gout.* A far more common disease is Delirium Tremens. This appears as the result of a debauch in persons who are not habitually addicted to strong drink ; or in those who are in the constant habit of indulgence, but from sickness, disgust, or inability to procure liquor, suddenly are obliged to desist from their accustomed stimulant.—It usually commences with lassitude, general indisposition, a feeling of distress in the stomach, nausea, and vomiting, giddiness, a sense of confusion in the head, want of sleep, an anxious expression of countenance and tremors in the hands. After a day or two the countenance exhibits an expression of alarm and suspicion, the eyes are cast about with quick and scrutinizing glances, or often fixed, apparently upon some object that attracts the attention for a moment, and then quickly withdrawn ; the tremor of the hands increases ; the patient becomes irritable, and sometimes irrascible ; he is extremely restless, walks continually to and fro, and is wholly unable to obtain a moment's sleep.—He now begins to manifest mental disorder, becomes loquacious, says he feels well, and is tormented with a more or less continued succession of various alarming, disgusting or ludicrous apparitions. He fancies that he sees dogs, snakes, cats, mice, and other animals in his room and disgusting vermin crawling on the bed, and on his clothes, or that various persons have entered the room for the purpose of robbing, killing or annoying him. To avoid these and other horrid illusions, he often calls out loudly for assistance ; runs to the door to make his escape, to the window to leap out ; is greatly agitated, vociferates, threatens and sometimes raves violently. At other times he fancies that he hears loud and strange noises around him, or loud and frequent knocking at the door.

His mind and body are in a continued state of action ; he calculates, projects various schemes ; walks hurriedly about the room, picks up money, runs up to the window, and calls out to some imaginary person in the street ; starts with terror and agitation from the presence of frightful and disgusting apparitions ; insists that he is well, and confined with some sinister intention against him, and requests permission to go out in pursuit of his usual occupations. If contradicted, he becomes much exasperated, and insists with vehemence on the correctness of his notions. When the disease rises to a high grade, the patient becomes violently and often furiously delirious, talks incessantly, is restrained with difficulty and is unable to recognise his friends or acquaintances. Should convulsions now occur, *death* will probably soon close the scene on earth and the spirit will seek its assigned place in eternity, for which it has been so fearfully trained during its connection with the body.

Examinations after death have not resulted in determining with constancy that any one organ is uniformly diseased.

When the derangement is the result of the first named cause, (a single debauch,) conclusive evidence of inflammation of the stomach, are clearly shown—but when from the second cause, the brain and nervous systems suffer from morbid excitability no traces may be found of inflammatory action in the stomach. When considering another form of disease, originating from the same cause, we shall be able to better understand the cause this latter condition of disease than we can do at present.

Shakspeare describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker tells us that "his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs and flames of fire." This description answers to the technical name of *Ionthus Corymbifer*, or "rosy drop," which Dr. Percival an eminent Irish Physician, happily translates "grog blossoms."

It is possible that some of my audience have met with a few cases of this disease and if they will take the trouble to investigate farther into its character they will discover that it depends upon a disease of the liver induced by an indulgence in free potatations of wine and other spirituous liquors. Cold water, as a diet-drink, is the only cure for this malady.

The experience of every practitioner, necessarily brings the results of intemperance frequently before his eyes ; and it is astonishing that the social and physical evils resulting from this cause have not long since produced an entire unanimity of sentiment against this evil in the minds of all.

But the medical profession is rousing itself to a sense of its duty on this subject, and we find in England and on the continent of Europe the attention of distinguished Professors has recently been directed to an investigation of the subject and with the clear convictions of its absolute and unmitigated evil, are striking gigantic blows at this monster of iniquity.

Professor Schroeder Vander Kolk, one of our most scientific pathologists, wages in Holland an exterminating war against the *use* as well as the abuse of Alcohol as a beverage. He shows that spirituous liquors instead of assisting the process of digestion, directly *impede* it, and exhibits their injurious effects upon the mucous or lining membrane of the stomach. He follows up the attack by examining the secondary results produced after absoption, and proves that as the process of oxygenation is necessarily impaired by this employment of ardent spirits during health, so all the powers of the body and intellect are gradually undermined by the *fire water.* He informs us that the injurious effects of intemperance are forcing themselves upon the Legislative body in consequence of the steady and continuous increase of pauperism.

By a report made to the Dutch House of Commons in 1849—the proportion of paupers in 1000 of the population in 1741 was 106 ; in 1845, 142 58-100ths ; and in 1847 it had risen to over 160 ; one of the chief causes assigned in the use of ardent spirits.

It appears from statistical evidence that *Sweden* is entitled to the bad eminence of being the most drunken country in Europe.

To such an extent has this evil arisen that the attention of the government has been directed most anxiously towards its suppression. At a grand temperance meeting held a little over one year since in Stockholm ; the King and Queen personally attended and the former gave in his adhesion to the principles and practice of the society, and offered full compensation to all distillers who would abandon their production of ardent spirits ; which has been acceded to by many. He has also employed at his own cost 4 able and zealous missionaries, to traverse every portion of his kingdom, to endeavor to awaken the people to a sense of the evils of intemperance, both to individuals and the community. At the same time Professor Huss of the University of Stockholm has published an able work introducing under the name of *Alcoholismus Chronicus* a form of disease new to nosological writers.

The symptoms of this disease are divided into six forms as given by the author. We shall condense them to answer our present purpose. Tremors or unsteadiness of the voluntary muscles, especially in the morning before the ordinary stimulus is taken—commencing in the upper extremities and gradually extending to other parts of the body, or an inability to firmly grasp objects in the hands ; if the effort is made to effect this, the hands begin to shake and tremble, which the patient ascribes to nervous debility and endeavors to correct it by fresh doses of ardent spirits. The objects now begin to *fall* and other portions most distant from the nervous centres become similarly affected until at length the power of locomotion is lost. It is often accompanied with a sensation of creeping under the skin, relieved by an active movement of the limb—sometimes by vertigo and dimness of vision. In advanced forms sensation as well as motion is lost and the patient becomes partially paralized.

Another form is accompanied with convulsions more or less severe, sometimes assuming a true epileptic paroxysm. This disease is not unknown to Honolulu. Eleven cases within the two years past have come under my notice ; and experience has taught me to recognise it from Epilepsy without difficulty, although many of the symptoms are in common.

A strong ethereal odor was given off in expiration by all the cases I have met with, which is not true of Epilepsy and furnishes a striking diagnosis.

The violence of the convulsions are often such as to require the united efforts of four or five athletic men to secure the patient—every flixor muscle is most powerfully contracted and the grasp of the hand frequently leaves marks upon the attendants that are not removed for days. The contortions of the countenance, the suffused and glaring eye balls, the struggles for breath, the desperate muscular efforts of the patient; succeeded by ex-

(*Concluded on page* 14.)

Anniversaries.

Hawaiian Missionary Society.

This society was organized one year ago. As stated in the second article of its constitution. "The object of this society shall be the propagation of evangelical christianity in the Islands of the Pacific, or in other parts of the world, at the discretion of the society.

On Sabbath evening, May 23d, the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Kaneohe, Oahu, preached the annual sermon, at the Seamen's Chapel. His discourse was founded upon the 8th verse of the 2d Psalm, "Ask of me, and I will give the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost part of the earth for thy possession."

It was a sound, logical manly and scriptural missionary discourse, in which the grounds were distinctly stated upon which the christian church should urge forward the missionary enterprize.

The Rev. Mr. Gulick, M. D. (expecting soon to embark upon the new missionary enterprize of exploring the Micronesian group) followed the Rev. Mr. Parker, in a short but happy effort, At the close of the exercises, the generous contribution of $250.00 was taken up.

The singing by the choir was particularly good upon the occasion.

On Tuesday evening, the H. M. S. held a business meeting at the school house near the stone church, when the following officers were chosen.

Rev. A. Thurston. President.
R. Armstrong,
T. Coan,
W. P. Alexander,
G. B. Rowell,
John Ii,
} Vice Presidents.
E. W. Clark, corresponding Secretary.
D. Dole, recording Secretary.
S. N. Castle, Treasurer.
C. R. Bishop, Auditor.
L. Smith,
T. E. Taylor,
S. C. Damon,
} Ex. Committee.

Hawaiian Bible Society.

This society held its XIth annual meeting at the Seamen's Chapel, on Wednesday evening, May 20th. The Rev. Mr. Clark, one of the vice President's occupied the chair, in consequence of the President's absence. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Thurston—singing by the choir. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, and accepted. The society next proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, viz.—

G. P. Judd, Esq. President.
Rev. E. W. Clark
Rev L. Smith
} Vice Presidents,
Rev. T. E. Taylor, Secretary.
Mr. A. S. Cooke, Treasurer.
Mr. Hardy, Auditor.
Rev. S. C. Damon,
Rev. R. Armstrong,
Mr. Andrew Johnstone,
} Ex. Committee.

The following resolutions, were then offered and discussed.

Resolved, 1. That the Bible ought to be circulated and read at these Islands, because of its tendency to promote civil and religious liberty. This resolution was eloquently and ably supported by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Marsh, and the Hon. Judge Lee.

A second resolution was then offered, Resolved, That it is the duty of the H. B. Society to take efficient means to furnish the entire foreign population of these islands, with the scriptures in their own languages.

This resolution was adopted, after an interesting discussion, by the Rev. Messrs. Andrews and Paris.

On sabbath evening May 30th, the Rev. S. C. Damon preached a sermon in behalf of the society, with reference to its usefulness among seamen. Although the weather was rather unpropitious, yet there was a good attendance, and the contribution of $77 was taken up, including two life memberships viz. General Wm. H. Williams, Norwich, Con. U. S. A., and Mrs. F. M. Lathrop, Honolulu. The total amount of funds realized during the past year, has been $292 00, and from the organization of the Society, $3,050.13.

During the past year, sold and granted gratuitously, 492 bibles, and 460 testaments. Total from organization, 2,636 bibles, and 2,076 testaments, in English, French, German, Welsh, Danish, Dutch, Spanish, Sweedish, and Portugese languages.

The Hawaiian Tract Society.

This Society held its anniversary, at the Seamen's chapel, on the evening of the May 27th. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, President, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. The secretary Mr. Rice then read the annual report, and the state of the finances was presented by Mr. Castle, the treasurer. From the treasurer's report, it appeared, that from the organization of the society in 1842, the sum of $935.34 had been collected, and remmitted to the Am. Tract Society, for the purchase of books, and tracts for general distribution, at the Sandwich Islands. During the past year tne income of the society has been $316.92.

The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year, E. O. Hall, Esq., President, Rev. S. C. Damon, Secretary, and Mr. O. H. Gulick, Treasurer.

The society then proceeded to discuss the following resolutions: Resolved, 1. That the system of colportage, presents the most practicable plan for bringing religious truth to bear upon the entire foreign population of these islands.

This resolution was advocated by the Rev. Messrs. Gulick and Damon. Resolved, 2. "That a free circulation of the tracts and volumes of religious tract societies, furnishes the most efficient means for counteracting the pernicious tendencies of the infidel, fictitious, and licentious works which find their way to our shores."

This resolution was sustained by the Rev. Messrs Snow, Paris, Armstrong, and others.

Before the meeting closed the preliminary measures were taken for appointing a colporteur.

Hawaiian Temperance Society.

The anniversary of this society was held, on Friday evening, May 28th. Mr. Johnson, President, occupied the chair, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Coan.

The society was ably addressed by the Hon. L. Severance, U. S. Commissioner.—His subject was alcohol, its nature, history, and effects. A copy was requested for publication.

The regular choice of officers, and other business, was deferred until the next semi-monthly meeting of the society.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING.

During the past month the American missionaries stationed on the various Islands, have been gathered at Honolulu, for the purpose of holding a general meeting. The following were present,—from

Hawaii—Rev. T. Coan, Rev. A. Thurston, Rev. D. B. Lyman, Rev. E. Bond, Rev. Mr. Kinney.

Maui—Rev. D. Baldwin, Rev. T. D. Conde, Rev. E. Whittlesey, and Mr. E Bailey, and Miss Ogden.

Molokai—Rev. H. R. Hitchcock, Rev. S. G. Dwight, and Miss Brown.

Oahu—Rev. E. W. Clark, Rev. L. Smith, Rev. B. W. Parker, Rev. A. Bishop, Rev. P. J. Gulick, Rev. E. S. Emerson, Mr. S. N. Castle, Mr. A. S. Cook, Rev. D. Dole, and Mr. W. H. Rice.

Kauai—Rev. E. Johnson, and Mr. A. Wilcox.

The Rev. Mr. Paris, formerly of Kau, Hawaii, and Rev. Mr. Andrews, formerly of Molokai, recently arrived from the U. S. were present. Also, the Rev. Mr. Snow, and the Rev. Mr. Gulick, M. D., (son of the Rev. P. J. Gulick, of Wailua, Oahu,) destined for the new mission to Micronesia.

The present meeting has been one of much

importance, in consequence of the changes which are taking place In regard to the withdrawal of several missionaries, who are expecting to derive their support from the Islands, and not from the patrons of the Board in the U. States. Other subjects of vital importance to the religious prospects of the Islands were discussed.

☞ The reader will find an allusion to the following article in the report of the committee upon the Royal School. In consequence of its containing some ideas, out of the ordinary range of school-boy compositions, we have solicited it for publication.

"Does the Mississippi River run up Hill ?"

It may seem at first, to those who have not thought on the subject, an impossibility for such a thing to happen, in any case, and they would decide accordingly : but it is easy to show that such is the fact, though all the theories in the world be opposed to it.

The words "up hill," as used here merely denote that the motion is away from the centre of the earth.

Now the facts in regard to this case are these :—it is well known that from the centre of the earth to the equator, the distance is thirteen miles greater than from the centre to either pole ; and therefore a line passing from the north pole to the equator, would actually *run thirteen miles up hill !* The Mississippi River rises in about 47 degrees north latitude, and empties into the ocean at about twenty-nine degrees north. By an arithmetical process, we find that the place of its rise, is six miles and a fraction (6 19-90ths,) farther from the centre of the earth than the pole is, and that its mouth is ten miles and a fraction, (10 23-90ths,) above the pole : thus making the Mississippi river in reality run about four (4 4-90ths) miles up hill.

But there is another thing to be taken into consideration. I have been speaking of the river as if it run on the ocean level, whereas the fact is, that its source is some four thousand feet above the level of the ocean, which reduces the distance to about three and one third miles, thus while the river is running down, as we say to find its level, it is really running away from the centre of the earth, though not so much as one mile, (if possible,) at the ocean level.

Now, let us examine the subject, and find a reason for such a grand exception to our pre-conceived notions of the power of gravity, and of the property of all fluids to seek a level. We find the ocean itself piled up into a vast mountain, thirteen miles high, at the equator ; and the manner in which this is accounted for, will explain also the running of rivers up hill ; for rivers are like any other bodies of water, the only difference is, one end being comparatively elevated, the water is caused to descend. The heaping up of the water at the equator, we all know, is caused by the centrifugal force of the earth as it whirls on its axis ; and that this centrifugal force is greatest at the equator, because at that place is the greatest real motion.

I know that it is not the water alone that gives the oblate form to the earth, for I suppose that its *body* has the same form it must have taken when in a semi-fluid state ; but if the earth were to stop turning on its axis, the sea would rush from its unnatural position at the equator, back to the north and south poles, and the rivers running towards the equator, would turn their course and rush back, deluging the surrounding countries and destroying cities and towns to find their level.

I say, if such a calamity were to happen, it might end in the depopulation of the world, for, to say nothing of the consequences of the earth's standing still, all countries over forty-five degrees of latitude, would be buried in the flood, and its inhabitants would mostly perish, while the countries which lie between that latitude and the equator, would be left, on the receding of the ocean, surrounded by a dry and barren desert, and the islands which we see now near the equator as just appearing above the ocean, would prove to be the tops of lofty mountains, rising out of a desert of salt and sand ; the parts we now inhabit would become dry and desolate for want of water and being under the scorching heat of the sun, and the inhabitants would die a miserable death by starvation. There would be but one habitable place in each hemisphere, and that would be a tract of country lying a few miles on either side of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, that being the place where there would be little or no change in the relative position of the sea to the land. These are some of the consequences of stopping one of the motions of the earth in order to obtain the great and desirable end of preventing some rivers running up hill.

There is another thing we should take notice of, as the flow of the river is not stopped by an up hill direction, neither is it increased by any slope towards the centre of the earth ; I do not refer now to any descent of the country through which a river passes, but to the inclination which occurs from the equator to the poles. Thus—two rivers, (supposing the possibility of rivers on a plane) one running from the equator to the north pole, and the other from the north pole to the equator; the first although running down thirteen miles, as I theorize, would run no faster than the other running thirteen miles up hill, as far as up and down are concerned : but it may be that the one flowing towards the north pole would run faster on account of its being nearer the centre of the earth and being attracted more. We never hear that the great rivers of North America and Asia which run northwardly and empty into the Arctic ocean run any faster than others.—But if this was true, its opposite would be true of the rivers which run southward or up hill which we find not to be the case.

The only circumstance which shall determine this, is the height of its source above the ocean level compared with its length, and the face of the country through which it flows.

ROBERT W. ANDREWS.

May 14th, 1852.

PIRACY IN THE PACIFIC.—We are indebted to Capt. Eldridge, of the Am. whale ship Margaret Scott, for the following particulars of a piracy at the Gallapagos, of which we had not before heard. Some time about the middle of February, 1852, the American whale ship George Howland touched at Charles Island, one of the Gallapagos, for recruits. Capt. Cromwell went ashore in his boat and was immediately seized and tied fast, together with his boat's crew. The same fate awaited the first mate, who subsequently went ashore with his boat.

After securing so many of the crew ashore, six Spanish convicts, fully armed, proceeded towards the ship to take her, when the third mate, with his boat's crew, deserted her, leaving the second mate only and a few sailors, the carpenter and cooper on board. The Spaniards went on board, took the ship and ordered the 2nd mate to navigate her at their pleasure, on pain of instant death.

They first proceeded to Chatham Island, where the Spaniards massacred indiscriminately all they found ; plundered the people of what they wanted, and returned on board. They next ordered the ship for the Spanish main, whither the 2d mate proceeded. On the passage they fell in with a Spanish schooner near the coast, which they took and massacred all the persons on board, numbering some thirty or forty souls, mostly passengers.

Just before reaching the coast, the pirates ordered the ship, which was green, to be painted black, in the execution of which order, the 2d mate concerted with the other Americans on board, a plan to escape. When on the outside of the ship, painting, one of them was to fall overboard as if by accident, when the 2d mate, with the rest, were to lower a boat and go to the rescue. This plan was successfully executed, and the boat fell far astern of the ship, and finally made off, and was not pursued.

After arriving on the coast, the pirates committed various depredations, — taking small vessels, robbing, &c. without molestation. Being emboldened by success, they at last attempted to take a small steamer, which they supposed had but a few people on board, but which had been sent out on purpose to take the pirates, with a hundred soldiers on board. Being concealed, the pirates' boats boldly approached the steamer, and demanded her to surrender. Upon this, they were instantly surprised by the interesting discovery that they were "sold," and with a hundred loaded muskets pointing down directly upon them, they surrendered, and came as they were ordered, one by one, on board the steamer. The steamer returned to port, and as soon as landed the pirates were immediately shot, without judge or jury. Such is the report. The George Howland was in the hands of the American Consul at Guayaquil, when the Margaret Scott left the coast for these islands. The fate of the captain and first mate of the George Howland with their boats' crews, is not known.

From the above facts and others of a similar character that have come to the knowledge of the public recently, it would seem that this hot-bed of piracy, murder, robbery and plunder at the Gallapagos, should be at once visited by some national armed vessels and broken up, or subjected to such restraints as will make it safe for vessels to touch there without the risk of being seized, and their crews murdered.—[*Polynesian.*

haustion, a few exclamations of suffering, the restoration to a calm and natural condition of body, and a flighty activity of mind; continuing for a few minutes, to again and again renew the infuriated struggles, affords a picture too shocking for our contemplation.

Dr. Huss gives us the results of numerous post mortem examinations by which we find the following among other changes noticed, viz:

Dilation of the small blood vessels of the brain and spinal marrow.
Chronic inflamation of the stomach.
Fatty, granulated schisms, and nutmeg livers,
Effusions of serum in the brain,
Red and white softening of the spinal chord.
Blood watery in some cases and containing fatty globules in others.

When we look at the mode of operation of small doses of Alcohol however dilute, we shall find that instead of its acting to improve the tone and condition of the stomach a directly opposite effect must result, first from its impairing by dilution the gastric juice. 2d, by exciting the mucous coat of the stomach to over action, which must be followed either by inflamation, congestion or torpor, in either case affecting the secretions essential to healthy digestion.

3. By absorption into the system and mingling its prison with the current of the circulation and spending its force in a great degree upon the brain and nervous system and exciting them to an undue and unhealthy action, to be followed by a corresponding depression.

Until recently Physiology has been at a loss to account satisfactorily for the power which alcohol posesses of exciting the nervous centres to increased activity. The experiments of Dr. Percy made upon dogs has elicited the fact that there exists a sort of elective affinity between alcohol and nervous matter, that is, that the brain, the spinal marrow, the ganglioe, and nerves attract to themselves an appreciable amount of the alcohol from the general circulation. His analysis of these substances gives a larger proportion of alcohol than exists at the same time in the blood of the animal upon which his experiments were tried. When we consider the power of alcohol to thus localize itself upon the brain; need we wonder that *intellect* is *dethroned;* that convulsions, paralysis, epilepsy, mania and idiocy are among the fruitful progeny of this slow but certain poison.

That the abuse of alcohol has some effect in hindering the growth and development generally of the human body may be proved by analogy.

For the purpose of repressing the growth of dogs we have but to commence early in dealing out to the pup regular grog rations and we shall be able to stint his growth. The *pup* will at first object to this system of practice, having even in early life too much good sense to be pleased either with the taste or the effects of the *ardent*, which must be forcibly administered.

It has been said that the same practice has been resorted to, among Jockeys for the like purpose, to repress the growth of their horse riders.

It was my intention to have examined with some minuteness the influence of alcohol in the production of *insanity*, but time will permit me to give only the results without entering into details. From what has already been said upon the modus operandi of alcohol, we can understand the connexion which must in very many cases, exist between this cause and its legitimate effect, the production of insanity.

In an examination of the reports of 113 Lunatic Asylums in Europe and America 26 1-2 per cent, are credited to it as the immediate *exciting cause.*

If we extend our investigations farther, we will find that the remote or *pre-disposing cause* to an extent perhaps quite equal to that given, would be fairly deducible.

Yes, my *friends*, testimony, the most conclusive, declares that alcohol posesses the power of disorganizng *mind, dethroning reason, and murdering thought.*

Is not this poisoning of mind and body sufficient to stamp the practice of moderate drinking which but paves the way to drunkenness, as an immitigated evil? Can we say more, without raising the vail and exhibitng the terrific future to our vision, to prompt us as Temperance men to go forward and onward, in our noble cause?

Yes! more *must be said*, for the evil falls not only on the drunkard, disease stops not only with himself. His innocent offspring are in many cases visited with the curse of idiocy; about 1-3 of all the idiots in the State of Massachusetts by the report of Dr. Howe to the Legislature had *drunken parents.* By drunkard here are meant *notorious sots.* Of those examined, not 1-4 had temperate parents.

We select a case from Dr. Howe's report, No. 58 H. C. F., aged 33.—His mother was extremely intemperate for several years before his birth and died of *delirium tremens.* Muscular vigor is impaired by a singular affection of his nervous system which gives him the *air, gait* and appearance of a drunken man. He seems to have inherited from his mother a strong resemblance to her acquired habit of body. He trips and staggers in his walk. The motions of his muscles are suddenly checked, his jaw is arrested in the act of chewing, his lips in the act of speaking, or, if walking, he often stumbles, perhaps falls down. Sometimes he remains insensible for a minute or two and is afterwards utterly unconscious of what passed. Oftener the command of one muscle, or if one side is lost for an instant, and he is obliged to hitch and wringle along with the others.

Thus the poor creature drags himself about, a living monument of his mother's *shame.*

In the language of the Rev. Mr. Barrows, I would offer my comments.

"In the vast retinue of curses that follow the footsteps of the inebriate, none to me seems so deeply so totally horrid as idiocy. It is painful to see the Judge taken from the bench, the finished scholar from the Professor's chair, the man of God from the sacred desk, to lie in the groggery, the gutter and the grave of drunkenness. It is pitiable indeed, to see the bride part with her beauty, her wealth, her home, her station, to shiver in a hovel over famishing babes, to cower and cringe before a monster husband returning from the retailer. More mournful is it to see the child on its pallet of straw, feebly crying for food and fire in the ear of its unconcious drunken mother.

It is shocking to every good feeling to hear the oaths and foul words of the inebriate, to see the gashes, the gore and the agonies of the victim of an intoxicated murderer. We are startled, shocked, made sick at heart as we walk by the hall of lunatics, or gaze into the grated cell of the maniac, whither this traffic in alcohol has sent its victims.—But O! all this, falls short of idiocy! to fill the body with disease as a pest house, to blight one's prospects and hang earth and heaven in sable, to drown the heart in sorrow and only jar the mind on her throne, this may be contemplated, may be endured!

But how can one contemplate the act, how can one endure to see the work of *blotting* out *mind*—of extinguishing with alcohol that scintillation of Deity in every man, that makes him a living soul? This business of intoxicating, when perfected in idiocy, is shooting the very substance the vitality of thought with *poisoned arrows.* It is aiming fatal stabs at man's mental existence. It is assault and battery on his *immortality.* And the horrid the awful nature of the effort is not fully told, till it be added that the attack is made on the victim yet unborn.

In the hasty and imperfect sketch here given we have glanced at but a few of the evils which cluster around the victims of this sensual and senseless habit. We could if time permitted trace the influence of alcohol in the extermination of millions of the noble savages of North America.

We could show an army of 100,000 falling annually in Europe by its direct devastating power, and millions of our fellow beings made wretched by it within its sphere of influence. It is the gigantic moral maelstrom of christendom: on its outer circles are reposing in calm self security, the moderate drinkers: regretting the unfortunate condition of the unhappy beings hurrying with rapidity to the fatal centre quickly to be engulphed in its circling eddy—but still not fearing for themselves—yet each year more than 100,000 of *their* number, approaching nearer and nearer at every circuit of the treacherous current, are swallowed up by the whirlpool of intemperance and lost, forever *lost.*

Our Society is but an honest wrecker cruising on the bounds, without the sphere of the outer current, and throwing life lines for the rescue of those within. Who will not seize a rope and be drawn on board the good ship TEMPERANCE, and be saved?

Those who scout our efforts and call us *Pirates* we *would* but cannot save. Let us however not cease to raise the wondering cry and extend the helping hand, and the blessings of the saved will cheer us onward in this glorious work of humanity.

WONDERFUL INSTINCT.—Two of the carrier-pigeons taken out by Sir John Ross in his Arctic expedition, with the understanding that they were to be sent home in the event of his finding Sir John Franklin, or of his being frozen in, have arrived in Glasgow.—This event is the more wonderful, as these birds travel by sight and not by scent.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Minister of Public Instruction, to attend the recent examination and exhibition of the Royal school, and to report upon the condition and prospects of the institution. They feel sensible of the honor thus conferred, but are not unaware of the responsibility connected with a faithful discharge of their duties. Long years have elapsed since they left the institutions of learning in their native land, and during this period, the cause of common school and academical education has made rapid advances. Although the committee instinctively shrink from the duty assigned to them, still it is not from a want of interest in the subject of education, for they would feel sorry to confess themselves uninfluenced by that high-toned public sentiment, which pervades the foreign community at the Sandwich Islands, upon the all-important subject of the education of the young. It is the cause of honest pride, and the occasion of joyful congratulation, that the authorized guardians of education in Honolulu, are encouraged by the unanimous voice of public opinion to expend near ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, in the erection of a handsome school edifice, and then to employ a teacher upon a salary of fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars per annum. These are facts which speak volumes of eulogy, in praise of the King, government, and especially the efficiency of the Minister of Public Instruction. The valuable piece of land selected for the site of the Royal School, it is understood, was obtained from the King, and the funds expended upon the premises, were drawn from the treasury of the Hawaiian nation.

The institution is under the superintendence of Mr. Beckwith, a graduate of Williams' college, U. S. A. and is designed to meet the wants of a high school, or academy, in Honolulu, open to the children of both Hawaiians and foreigners. During the last term, the whole number attending, has been 63, about one fifth of whom were Hawaiians, and it afforded the committee unfeigned gratification to witness the triumph, which these young Hawaiians had achieved, in acquiring the English language, and notwithstanding numerous obstacles, contesting the palm of scholarship with their more favored fellow puils of foreign extraction.

The following is an outline of the studies to which attention has been paid:—Grammar, Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Ancient History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Composition, Latin, Drawing of maps, Perspective drawing, Declamation and Music.

The Committee are aware that it would be undesirable, as well as invidious, to particularize individual pupils as having especially excelled; indeed the committee would not feel prepared to do it, as they have not previously visited the school; but some general remarks may not be inappropriate. The statement of the following facts, will indicate that the school has been successful,—the teachers faithful, and the pupils diligent. Each session of the examination commencing at 9 A. M. was protracted not only without weariness, or lack of interest, but with positive pleasure until 2 o'clock, P. M. while the exhibition, commencing at 7 o'clock, was continued to the manifest delight of a crowded house, until past 10 o'clock in the evening. In connection with these facts, it should be added, that the audience, was repeatedly assured, no special effort had been made for the examination, but the school appeared in its "every day working dress."

The committee think the classes in Reading, Geography, Physiology, and History, appeared remarkably well. They highly approve of the method of mutual criticism, adopted by the teacher in reading, as well as some of the other exercises.—Mr. Beckwith has adopted a new system for teaching spelling, and the committee regret that it was not more fully developed in the examination. It is a branch of primary education to which they feel as if too much attention could not be paid.

Numerous neatly drawn maps suspended around

the school-room reminded the committee of the labors of the former teacher, Mr. Fuller, and a happy allusion was made to the subject, by Mr. Beckwith, who acknowledged his pupils' indebtedness to his predecessor's labors. Perspective drawing has received considerable attention, under both teachers, and the committee learn with pleasure, that the pupils, as soon as possible, will be exercised in the desirable art of sketching from nature.

In compositions, a good beginning has been made, many of the pupils write with elegance, and their good taste appeared in the selection of topics suited to their ability, which were treated with a simplicity and grace, in a high degree commendable. Without wishing in the least to depreciate the general character of the compositions, the committee would feel that they witheld a just tribute of praise, were they not to allude to the defense of the theory, that *the waters of the Mississippi river run up hill!*

The committee rejoice to witness the proficiency which the pupils are making in the science of music. The patrons of the school may well congratulate themselves, in having their children enjoy the instruction of teachers in music, like Mr. Beckwith and his predecessor. Rarely do instructors in the ordinary high schools, and Academies of the United States combine among their other qualifications, that of an ability to teach the science of music. It is a branch usually confided to a Professor, whose sole business it is to instruct in this department.

In closing the report, the committee would frankly acknowledge their full confidence in the Principal of the school. They are aware of the fact, that he has devoted his life, after a long course of study to the important and self-sacraficing work of teaching the young. It is a noble, honorable, and most useful profession, and with much cordiality do the members of the committee welcome and recommend Mr. Beckwith as a well qualified teacher, who has shown, by his services during the last six months, that he is "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." To a remarkable degree he has succeeded in making study a pleasure, and the school-room a delightful resort. Being ardently devoted to his profession, he naturally imparts a love for study to his pupils, than which nothing can be more desirable. His general system of instruction meets the hearty approval of the commitee, and its influence upon other schools, will doubtless be most beneficial.

The committee also rejoice to learn, that as the school increases in numbers, the Minister of Public Instruction is disposed to transfer a part of the onorous duties of teaching to well qualified assistants. The committee are pleased to learn that Miss M. C. Dimond's services will be continued, and that Miss Fowler, who is about to become connected with the school, will devote her whole time to the Primary department. Mr. Armstrong announced that the tuition in this department would be reduced from $10 to $8 per quarter. It is quite gratifying to know, that former pupils in the school are coming forward as teachers.

As the committee survey the interests of education in this part of the world, they are most forcibly impressed with the importance of vigorously sustaining, and of putting forth every energy to elevate the character of the Royal school, and her sister institution at Punahou. They can discern the tendency of certain elements and influences in public sentiment and the increase of population, which must at no distant day, call into existence some higher seminary of learning. The sons and daughters of our land, must not continue to be sent abroad to complete their studies unless for the highest grade of a University or Professional education. Our schools—the Royal, Punahou, and Charity schools have already sent forth some who have entered honorably and successfully upon the business of life. May these examples prove but a pleasing earnest, and sure pledge of future success. The members of the committee are confident this much desired result will follow if the pupils of the Royal School fully act up to their soul inspiring motto, "Excelsior."

Saml. C. Damon.
J. F. B. Marshall.
William L. Lee.

For the Friend.

Fragment of an unpublished Poem, on Hawaii.

* * * * *

Such, Waiohinu, is thy lovely vale.
Oh! may its humble pleasures never fail,
Ne'er cease the gushing of thy shining rill,
And bloom thy flowers, sweet odors breathing still,—
Kind hospitality the weary traveller greet,
And peaceful joys still crown thy dear retreat.

Yet, as where peace and holiness are found,
Some envious demon ever lurks around,
So too, beyond this quiet, happy scene
Dread sounds are heard and awful sights are seen,
For, gaze we now on yonder mountain height,
Or listen through the dark and solemn night,
Loud thunders echo from the distant sky,
Athwart the gloom the lightning arrows fly,
Deep, rumbling sounds beneath the surface roll,
Fear fills our breast and awe inspires our soul.

And, thus inspired, we take our toilsome course,
O'er rugged steep, through tangled wood we force,
We seek the lightning's source, the storm's retreat,
Old Vulcan's dreary realm and awful seat,
And, wandered o'er a scathed and barren land,
On an old crater's horrid top we stand,
With wonder filled, before us we behold
A scene which neither poet's tongue nor pen hath told!
Here bursts the mountain's firm and rock-ribbed side,
And gushes forth a glowing lava tide;
While rocks fly hissing through the sulphureous air—
High shoots a molten mass with horrid glare,
And falling now with harsh, terrific sound,
Swift rolls its burning torrents o'er the ground,
Far down the mountain's rough and stony base,
O'er melting mound and chasm deep we trace,
With fear oppressed,—as in some frightful dream—
The lava flow in wild and threatening stream.
By day, thick clouds of smoke and noisy steam,
By night, new flames arise and torches gleam;
Wild whirlwinds sweep the burning cinders round,
While storms of falling ashes fill the ground;
Converging currents whirl the clouds on high,
And gathering masses veil the lurid sky.

Where thus the elements meet in deadly strife
And awful ruin threatens every life,
Dread Pele sits amidst the burning air,
Breathes the fierce flames and spins her mystic hair;
She throws to the winds the glistening, glassy thread,
Then plunges down into the liquid bed.
And hark! again loud thunders rend the sky:
And leap again the fiery fountain high—
Huge masses falling pile the crater round,
Fresh torrents roaring pour along the ground,
Now spreads a wide and devastating lake,
Now narrower streams their different courses take—
Then all uniting still the soul appall,
Rocks melt before the heat and forests fall.

Great Mauna Kea, with crown of glittering snow,
For the wild light reflects a milder glow,
Still sits sublime, from every danger free,
And smiles majestic o'er the fiery sea.
While, more exposed and humbler in her seat,
Sweet Hilo weeps and trembles at his feet,
She sees the swift descending, burning flood—
A tremor seizes all her limbs and terror chills her blood,—
"Oh! Father Kea, down from thy hoary head,"
"Not prone to weep, some tears of pity shed."
He hears her sad complaints, her mournful wail,
From every stream and hill and flowering vale
And stretching forth his foot above her head,
Confines the threatening stream within its bed.

Thus in this world, when filled with doubts and fear,
From sins within and threatening dangers near,
In tears we raise our mournful cries to Heaven,
That needed help and saving grace be given:
A pitying Father listens to our cry,
Bids us trust Him, and on His strength rely.

Line 1. The Native name, Waiohinu, means "shining water." It is given to a pleasant land in Kau, on account of "a shining rill," which gushes out of the top of a hill above the mission station, and runs bubbling down two or three miles to the valley below.

Line 15. The "deep, rumbling sounds" of earthquake shocks are often felt on this island, producing a peculiar sensation of chilling fear, which they only who have felt it, can comprehend.

Line 25. This bursting of the "mountain's side," in the late eruption was undoubtedly produced by the immense pressure of the liquid masses in the great caverns of the mountain above, which being too great for the strength of the mountain crust, must force an opening at some weaker point.

Lines 27 and 29,—Allude to the constant showers of cinders and pumice stone which filled the air and covered the ground.

Line 27,—Alludes to the pumice stones which were thrown up and carried off by the winds.

Line 28. The highest jets of liquid lava thrown up from the crater were more than 700 feet high, and 100 to 300 feet in diameter at the base.

Line 37.—Whirlwinds were almost constantly occurring during our stay in the vicinity of the crater, sometimes most fearful in effect.

Line 39. The great heat produced by the crater and streams and fountains of red hot lava caused a column of rarified air to rise with immense velocity, while fresh currents "converging" from every point and bearing the fleecy clouds upon their bosom, produced an effect at once most strange and beautiful.

Line 43.—"Pele" was considered by the natives in their heathen state to be the dreadful goddess of the volcano, and no one dared, in former times, to approach the seat of her peculiar power.

Line 45.—The fine glass threads, called "Pele's hair," are spun from the liquid lava jets by the wind and borne, sometimes to the distance of 30 or 40 miles. On this occasion they were scattered abundantly in the streets of Hilo, 35 miles from the crater.

Line 49. The lava and scoria falling over on the sides of the crater, raised it in some places more than 50 feet during less than 24 hours; making a noise like the roaring of Niagara or the breaking of a heavy surf upon a rock-bound coast.

Line 55.—Mauna Kea rises just opposite this crater nearly 14,000 feet high and covered with perpetual snows.

Line 60.—Hilo is a lovely district on the windward side of Hawaii, presenting a fine picture of tropical

scenery, embellished by a large number of gushing mountain torrents, with their foaming cascades, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation of flowering plants, fruit trees and heavy forests, which are kept constantly fresh and green by almost daily showers.

Line 67.—This beautiful region was actually protected from the late terrible eruption by a spur of Mauna Kea which shoots off above Hilo, towards Puna.

Destructive Fire.

ESTIMATED DAMAGES, $40,000 ! ! !

On Monday morning of the current week, the most destructive fire took place, which has ever occurred in Honolulu. The large and extensive store occupied by Capt. Snow, was destroyed, together with nearly all the valuable stock of goods, besides many important papers, as the counting room was in the upper story of the building. They fortunately succeeded in rescuing the principal safe. The origin of the fire is not known. The efficient services of the fire department resulted in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings.

A Word to Subscribers and others.—Our present subscription list for Honolulu is much larger than ever before, and we hope, those persons residing on other and remote parts of the islands, (but who may now be in Honolulu,) will improve the present opportunity to add their names to our list of subscribers. *See Terms.*

Monument to the Rev. John Diell.

The older class of Foreign residents on the islands, and seamen who visited Honolulu from 1832 to 1840, remember with much esteem the Rev. Mr. Diell. It may be gratifying for them to learn, that during our late visit to the U. S. we saw Mrs D. at her home, the home of her youth, and in her native town, Plattsburgh, N. Y. There she has resided since she left the islands, surrounded by many family friends and been occupied in superintending the education of her four interesting daughters.

Since our return to the islands it has afforded us a melancholy pleasure, to fulfil a promise made to Mrs. D. that we would superintend the erection of a monument to her much esteemed and lamented husband. This monument stands in the centre of the Seamen's lot, in Nuuanu Valley cemetery, and bears this inscription :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
REV. JOHN W. DIELL,
FIRST CHAPLAIN OF THE
AMERICAN SEAMAN'S
FRIEND SOCIETY AT THIS
PORT AND FOR NINE YEARS
HERE FAITHFULLY DEVOTED
TO ITS SERVICE. IN 1841, WHILE
ON HIS HOMEWARD VOYAGE
TO THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE FULL
ENJOYMENT OF HIS CHRISTIAN
HOPE HE DIED IN THE 32D YEAR
OF HIS AGE.
"[AND THE SEA GAVE UP THE DEAD WHICH WERE IN IT." REV. 20, 13.
ERECTED BY HIS BEREAVED WIDOW

ORIGINAL ODE.—ROLL ON.

SUNG AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, JUNE 1st, 1852.

1.
Roll on! roll on! proclaimed the Power,
That spake this planet into birth,
Roll on! and beast, and bird, and flower
Shall wake to deck and bless the earth.
'Twas done! with life and beauty glowing,
It lay beneath its maker's view;
Then higher life on man bestowing,
He bade him labor, and subdue.

2.
On! on! speed on! to man was spoken,
When Eden far behind him lay;
And in the cloud was placed that token,
Which promised blessings on his way;
Which told that while the earth remaineth,
Seed-time and harvest shall endure,
And he who sows, the pledge retaineth,
That maketh his reward secure.

3.
Then on! bear on, the plough is ready,
With which to turn the waiting soil;
The torch of science now burns steady,
To light you on your chosen toil;
Then swerve not from the path before you,
But onward with unfaltering tread;
Success shall wave her banner o'er you,
And Hawaii rise as from the dead.

DIED.

At Lahainaluna, on the 21st. ult., CHARLES H. PARSONS, aged 17 years.

The sudden death of this lovely youth, has caused the deepest sorrow in the hearts of all his acquaintances; yet their sorrow is mitigated by the firm persuasion that their loss is his gain. A youth, with so few faults, and so many excellencies, is very seldom met with. He was such a youth, we believe, as the Savior loved, even before he had become personally interested in the great salvation. Though he had been much exposed to evil influences, had spent several years on board a whale ship, yet parents, who knew him, wished to have their children associate with him; for they believed that he would do them good.

As a son, he loved and revered his parents, especially his mother, towards whom his affection seemed to be unbounded.

As a scholar, he was ever respectful and obedient to his teachers, and prompt in the performance of every required task.

As a companion and friend, he was kind, gentle, ever ready to oblige, his influence ever on the side of virtue and right.

About two months before his death, he became a decided follower of the LORD JESUS. From that time, his heart seemed ever overflowing with love and gratitude and joy. To use his own expression, he *was astonished at the goodness of his Heavenly Father in having spared him so long and in having kept him from outbreaking sin, and in making him a trophy of grace.*

In two or three weeks after he had become hopefully pious, his father died very suddenly: then Charles seemed to forget himself and think only of his widowed mother. He at once gave up his fond expectations of acquiring an education, believing that his filial duties would demand his efforts in another direction. After having visited his mother, his hopes of obtaining an education revived, and a new motive added strength to his desires. A fortnight before his death he used this language: "My desire now is to get an education sufficient to enter into the vineyard of the LORD, in some of these distant isles of the ocean; and I am determined, if God prosper me in my efforts, to do so. I hope that this is not the enthusiasm of a moment. I have thought much on the subject of late, and I think I feel willing to resign everything for the cause of HIM, whom I love."

After the Saviour became precious to Charles, he seemed to be rapidly ripening for Heaven. The last sabbath he spent on earth is said to have been one of elevated and holy joy,—joy unspeakable and full of glory. With his whole heart he joined in singing a stanza, expressing his love to the Savior. It was the following:

"Thou knowest I love thee, Lord;
But Oh! I long to soar,
Far from the sphere of mortal joys,
That I may love thee more."

Early Thursday morning, May 20th, he set out with two young ccmpanions, to scale one of the highest mountain peaks of Western Maui. At seven o'clock they were overtaken with rain, which was very cold; yet they pressed on till they could see the houses and even the windows at Wailuku. Their purpose was accomplished and they turned their faces homewad, He soon complained of dizziness and excessive fatigue and declared that he could go no further. His companions seem to have done all that they could do, to encourage and assist him. They got him into a deep ditch formed by the mountain torrents, the best shelter they could find against the cold wind; and there, with one of his companions he passed the night. He was speechless, and probably unconcious the most of the time.

Friday A. M., he was conveyed to Alexander's, when persevering efforts were put forth to revive him, but in vain. About 9 o'clock in the evening, his breathing ceased and his spirit was free to soar away and be with the Savior.

I know, Mr. Editor, that I have exceeded the limits you allowed me for this notice; but my feelings would not suffer me to stop sooner, though gushing emotions and blinding tears have repeatedly interrupted the course of my pen. D. DOLE.

Donations.

From Mr. James Ludlow, $10 to liquidate debt on Chapel.

From Mr. A. S. Cook, $5 00, and Rev. E. Bond, $5 00, for general and gratuitous circulation of the Friend.

Married.

In Honolulu, June 3rd., Mr. Wm. H. Taylor, to Miss Mary Lawrence, both of Honolulu, by Rev. S. C. Damon, at his residence.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 11—Haw brig Eagle, Newell. fm sea, leaky.
13—Am wh ship Charles Frederick, Haskins, 20 mos.
May 20—Br sch Royalist, Harris, 80 days Manila.
May 25.—Am brig, Swiss Boy, Dexter, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
25.—Am wh sh South America, Walker 5 mos.
26.—Haw. sch Aryshire Lass, Marble, 19 ds fm San Fran.
June 2d—Am. sh Snow Squall, Bursley, fm Boston.

Cleared.

May 10—Am sh Emily, Hoyer, Sydney.
Chil. wh ship Pescador, Heath, cruise.
Haw brig Eagle, Newell, San Francisco.
12—Haw sch Maria, Hobron, " via Lahaina.
13—Haw brig Eagle, Newell, San Francisco.
17—Br brig Mary Dare, Mouatt, Ft. Victoria, Van. I.
20—Am wh sh Hobomok, Callott, cruise.
May 26.—Am wh sh John Howland, Taylor, cruise.
26.—Am wh sh South America, Walker, Cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

April 29—Am bk Isabella, Millu, 60 ds fm Realejo.
Am bk Baltic, Brooks, 5 1-2 mos, 160,
May 1—Haw brig Wilhelmine, King, *Honolulu.*
6—Am sh Hero, M'Cleave, 6 mos, 200 sp.
Haw sch Falmouth, Wilson, 24 ds fm Tahiti.
8—Br bark Speed, Connel, 25 days fm Tahiti.
10—Am bark Antelope, Potter, 5 1-2 mos, 25 sp.
14—Br sloop Oberon, Lyons, 23 days fm Tahiti.

Cleared.

April 27—Am sh Janus, Cornell, cruise.
May 1—Brem sh Republik, Austin, *Honolulu.*
Am bark Isabella, Millu, San Francisco.
Haw brig Wilhelmine, King, San Francisco.
8—Am bk Baltic, Brooks, cruise.
10—Haw sch Falmouth, Wilson, San Francisco.
Br bk Speed, Connell, "
15—Am sh Hero, M'Cleave, cruise.
Br sloop Oberon. Lyons, San Francisco.
19—Bark Antelope, Potter, cruise.
18—Sch Maria, Hoburn, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS, Per "Snow Squall," from Boston, Mr. Pratt, Rev. Mr. Sturgess and lady, missionaries destined for the new mission to Micronesia.

Marine News.

The "SNOW SQUALL," 135 days from Boston, on the third day of her passage, in the Gulf stream, was dismasted and carried away her three masts, above the topmasts; but instead of returning to refit, she kept in her course, and made the passage under "courses and topsails." Even under this rig, she ran one day 360 miles! The "Snow Squall" has shown that she possesses qualities, entitling her to the first class of clippers. Capt. Beardsley thinks that in good sailing trim, she would have made the passage in 90 days.

THE "R. B. FORBES," THE PRINCE OF "CLIPPERS."—Late news from China confirms the statement respecting the rapid sailing of this vessel, which made the passage from Honolulu to China, at the rate of 350 miles per diem, and at a speed to equal the fastest Atlantic Steamer.

Information Wanted.

If Capt. Hovenden will communicate to his friends in Sydney, or to Mr. Thomas Thrum, late of Newcastle, ship-builder, but now of Honolulu, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY,

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - $2,00
Two copies " " - - - - - 3,00
Five copies " " - - - - - 5,00

☞ Bound volumes of THE FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7 and eight years, at the *Chaplain's Study.* A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. 3. HONOLULU, JULY 2, 1852. Old Series, Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JULY 2, 1852.

News from Tahiti,	17
Swedish Frigate,	17
Chapter in a Sailor's Life,	18
A Triumph in behalf of Seamen,	19
License to sell Spirits,	20
S. F. Society, Chinaman, Oh Rum,	20
Sabbath in Tahiti, and in Paris,	21
Dr. King banished from Greece,	21
U. S. Japan Expedition,	21
Jenny Lind's donation to a Sailors Widow,	21
The Sea, and the Sailor, New Publications,	22
The Mackerel Fishery,	23
The Cllendorff method,	24
Meeting of S. F. Society,	24
Deaths, Ship News, Notices, &c.,	24

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 2, 1852.

News from Tahiti.

News has been received from the Society Islands, as late as the 18th of May. The nature of the intelligence is such as to show that the designs of the French, are unmistakable. There can be no question, that if possible, the spirit of Protestantism will be stifled, and smothered, and unless the English missionaries succumb to the dictation of the governor, they will be ultimately banished from the Islands. The facts and statements we now publish, our readers, may rest assured were not communicated by any missionary resident at Tahiti, because should it become known to the authorities there, that any missionary was sending abroad an account of the state of things, it would subject him to persecution and banishment.

The following are among the persecuting acts of the French Protectorate government at Tahiti. The English Protestant missionaries have been forbid to preach until they had formally acknowledged the governor at their head, and promised to submit themselves to the control of the government. On or about the 18th of May, the missionaries assembled at Papiete to consult upon the course for them to pursue.

No native would be allowed to preach, without the sanction of the government.

The Rev. Mr. Chisholm, a German, employed by the London missionary society, had been prohibited from preaching, out of a certain district, under pain of arrest and banishment.

Any native writing to a stranger missionary to come and preach, would be viewed by the government as a troublesome person.

Persons suspected of communicating abroad the state of things, might be banished without *trial.*

If we have misrepresented these acts of the government, most cheerfully we shall make the correction, upon due information being furnished.

It is to us no source of astonishment that the French have proceeded to this point, because these acts are in perfect keeping with their former course, from that first act of outrage and depredation in seizing upon the rightful sovereignty of Queen Pomare, ten years ago. That act of injustice was perpetrated under the authority of a King, who has since fled for his life, from his own Capital, crowded and surrounded with soldiers sworn to defend him. A day of retribution may yet come, for him, who allows his minions to trample upon all rights civil and national, and all liberty political and religious.

Unquestionably each and all of these persecutions, at Tahiti, arise from the fact, that almost the entire native population remains firm in its attachment to Protestant principles. The French may have steeped the natives with brandy, still they will not abandon their national Protestant faith. We have read the statement that since the French took possession of the Islands, not a single convert had been made to Popery. We think however this must be rather too *strong* a statement.

Amidst all these outrageous proceedings on the part of the French, it is amusingly interesting, as well as, cheeringly encouraging, that a law has recently been published prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the common natives. The force of circumstances compels these very persecuting and inquisitorial Catholic Frenchmen to adopt the wholesome law about the sale of spirits, which has ever been advocated by the Protestant missionaries.

We would modestly ask, would not Frenchmen have done just the same at these Islands if they had obtained possession ?

These acts are the more high handed and detestable from the fact, that when the Protectorate flag was hoisted, the natives and missionaries were solemnly guaranteed all their former rights and privileges, except the French would manage the foreign policy of the Islands, and regulate commercial affairs.

His Swedish Majesty's Frigate "Eugenie."

This is the first Swedish man of war, that has ever visited the Islands. She is now 9 months from Sweden, upon a cruise, *partly commercial, and partly scientific.* On the passage, she touched at Portsmouth, England, Island of Madeira, Rio, Monte Video, Patagonia, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama, and Gallapagos Islands. She will proceed on leaving Honolulu, to San Francisco, and from thence to the Society Islands, Sydney, China, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and homeward.

The vessel appears in excellent order and the seamen, under excellent discipline.—Many of the officers speaking English, renders their intercourse highly agreeable to the foreign community in Honolulu. We learn that the captain of the vessel is negociating a treaty with the Hawaiian government, and that he has appointed our excellent fellow resident, Capt. Hackfield, as Swedish and Norwegian consul, a more suitable person, we are confident could not have been selected.

The following is a list of officers attached to the "Eugenie."

Captain C. A. Virgin.
Captain Lieutenant, Kleman.
First Lieutenants, Tragardh, Sundin, Cronstedt, Skogman.
Second Lieutenants, Fries, Fischerstrom, Theorell, Falkenburgh, Rahun.
Surgeons, Kinberg, Cornell, Ekstromer.
Chaplain, Ponten.
Purser, Mr. Virgin.
Midshipmen, Molander, Petre, Cederstrom, Rundquiste, Adlercreutz.
Scientific, Mr. Johnson.
Botanist, Mr. Anderson.

Crust of the earth.

An eminent Professor, H. Henessy, has recently advanced the opinion that the crust of the earth, varies in thickness from 18 to 600 miles.

GOLD.—Shipments of gold from California to the Atlantic States in March, amounted to $5,548,804.—During 1851, $43,743,209.

☞ It is expected the expedition to establish a new mission in Micronesia will sail about the 15th of the month.

For the Friend.

Chapter in a Sailor's Life.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

"And now one last request before I close "this the last letter which you will receive "from me for a long time to come. And if "my request offends you, you will forgive me "when you think that it is "your own child-"like Elsie," as you call me who makes it, "it is this. I wish you to read a chapter in "your Bible every day, while you are gone, "if you can't read a whole chapter read a "portion, if only a verse."

Such is an extract from a letter written me by one who was dearer to me than any other upon earth. One with whom in my young life I had formed a casual acquaintance which had ripened into intimacy, and then into fond affection. We were two singular beings to be thus allied, and yet so different in our course of life. I was a rough, impetuous seaman whose every-day-life was full of peril and danger, reverencing a Supreme Being and Creator, it is true, as all must do who see his wondrous works spread out before them as they journey along the pathway of life, yet I was not a christian—I had never experienced that regeneration of the heart which could give me a calm hope in a divine resting place, after my allotted race was run, and my departure taken from the shores of life, and my voyage commenced on the measureless ocean of eternity.

She, on the contrary, reared among all the comforts of a new New England farmer's home—educated with all care and kindness to fit her for admiration in the society in which she moved, was most emphatically a christian woman—looking forward to a happy life after death—her every parting word with me would convey some lesson of her trust in God.

"Fear not" she would say on bidding me farewell, while her tearful eyes were raised truthfully to heaven. "Fear not," if it be God's will we shall meet again, or if it please Him to take one of us to himself, let us both so live that we may be united in eternity. Often in her strange forebodings so singularly expressed, and with a sweet sad smile she would tell me of the vanity of all earthly things, and the necessity of laying up our treasures in heaven.

Time passed quickly with us and the period at length arrived for me to report myself on board as officer of a vessel bound from New York, to the new Eldorado, on the shores of the Pacific. This was to be my last voyage before our bridal, and though our parting was to be for a long time, yet I endeavored cheerfully to bid her farewell. No forebodings of evil,—no overshadowing of a coming sorrow was there. The sky before us was without a cloud, and all seemed "well with us." I had another sad parting yet to make, from my aged father and mother, and my brothers and sisters.

It was on the Sabbath that I visited them and my vessel was to sail on the morrow. I accompanied them to the parish church where as children our ears had first heard the word of God within his temple. He had been merciful to us, and we were all together, our aged father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and I the only wanderer among them; I felt deeply the solemnity of the scene and followed attentively the impressive service of the church of England; as the Litany was finished, the prayers of the congregation were requested for a person going to sea! I started with surprise! within that inland town there were few who had ever seen the sea and I was the only one of its inhabitants who for years had found a home upon its boundless billows. Could it be *me* for whom the petitions of this whole people were even now ascending to the throne of the Omnipotent? The prayer was finished, and as I met the swimming eyes of a christian mother and sister turned upon me with so much of affection, I knew it all, and that to them was I indebted for this last act of kindness. In my heart I was then ready to become a christian.

It was a pleasant October morning that we sailed, and while weighing the anchor I received the letter of which the words at the commencement of this communication were a portion. I smiled when I read them, but they were never effaced from my memory, and a circumstance which happened a few months afterwards caused them to be still more distinctly remembered. Nothing of interest transpired for three months of our voyage to interrupt the monotony of our life. With distance from home, religious feeling had relaxed, and not a prayer or sound of praise had been heard in all that time among our little crew: but the hand of God was outstretched over us, and his finger was pointing us to the word which we should follow.

At last one of our number sickened and died. He was a fine noble-hearted man, of whose history previous to our departure, we knew nothing save that he was a native of San Domingo. He was a man of most splendid education, and of refined manners—he bore without a murmur the hardships of a life to which he seemed little accustomed, and gradually pined away and at the close of a bright sunny day within the mild influence of the southern trades his spirit took its flight. He strove to speak to me in his native language ere he died, but his speech failed him, and with a smile upon his wasted countenance he sank in death.

The next morning we consigned his body to the deep. It was a warm morning with cloudless sky, save in the eastern horizon where a dense bank of clouds obscured the rising sun, casting a solemn shade upon our decks in unison with our feelings. Our little crew seemed fewer now than ever,—solemn countenances told we felt deeply the occasion which had grouped us thus together. The burial service of the church of England was proceeded with, and as the reader (almost unable to give utterance to the words so intense was his emotion,) pronounced the sentence "looking for the general resurrection when the sea shall give up her dead," the sun till then obscured, burst forth in all his brightness upon the group, seeming like a sign unto us that the spirit of God was among us.

We filled away upon our course in solemn silence, scarce a word was spoken, and for many a day did that burial at sea have an influence upon our actions and our thoughts. Then came home to me the question, "have you complied with the request of her whose every wish was to be your law?" I wept as in my heart I answered it. The memory of the prayers of those, whose petitions were still, I doubted not, ascending to the throne of grace for me struck the iron into my soul. I prayed to God to assist me in the path that was good for me to walk, and the second time was I ready to become a christian.

A few weeks more and we reached the city of San Francisco,—there sailor-like I forgot all my promises, and all my good resolutions vanished into empty air. I visited the mines and commenced the search for gold and I prospered. Mail after mail arrived, yet brought me no tidings of her whose last letter, though remembered was not followed; but still without a foreboding of evil, I continued sending communication after communication to her. It was the employment of my leisure time, and I loved to picture our happiness when we should once more meet, and often in visions of the night, did I seem to be within the walls of that fair New England home, or sitting beneath the grove of trees, where we had so often sat together and talked of heavenly things. At length I prepared for my departure with more of gold than I had dreamed of, or expected. I was once more to leave for the home of my childhood, and I only awaited the arrival of the mail that I might miss no letters. That mail came, and with it a letter from the home of her whom I so dearly loved, but in a strange hand-writing. Hastily I tore it open, and the cup of happiness just at my lips was dashed from them for ever.

She was dead: she, for whom I had labored and toiled, for whose sake I had left my home so long, and for whose smiles and welcome I was looking so ardently forward had gone to that heaven to which she had often pointed me as our only sure abiding-place. "She died," wrote her brother, "in the full assurance of redemption by the blood of Christ, that our loss was her great gain, none can doubt."

I did not doubt it,—I felt it in my heart that she was in heaven—but for me there seemed no heaven: I was shipwrecked when the port to which I was bound was nearly reached, and the black seas of despair rolled over me and threatened to engulph me for ever. From that moment, for months I was not an accountable being, crazed as it were, I gave loose to every sin; and passion carried me wherever she listed. At last, as from a dream I awoke upon a bed of sickness and then learned that her brother had followed her to heaven. The path of evil which I had trod seemed blotted out. I only looked back to our early days of happiness, ere the angel of death had visited her and called her home to God. I resolved to live that I might meet her beyond the grave after I was removed from earth. I resolved to live in such a manner, that as she looked from her seat among the angels, she might give an approving smile to the sinner who sought to join her there, and often as I tossed upon my restless pillow did I seem to hear her sweet voice whispering words of hope and consolation, and as I lay upon that couch of sickness, I trust I was in heart a christian.

Months have passed since then, and months must still pass ere I shall meet with the friends of her I have lost, should I be spared to meet them; and I trust when we do meet that the recollection of her so loved and so early lost will be unto us a bright and shining light to guide us on our pathway, and in after years may her memory be as a green spot—an oasis in the desert of the past. These are but passages in the life of one, who loves his profession and his fellow men who labor

with him in it, and if these little sketches of scenes in real life awaken but one sympathetic cord in the bosom of one who is a "son of the ocean" then not in vain, will have been written these "recollections of the past." H. C. H.

Honolulu, April, 1852.

A triumph in behalf of Seamen.

The following narrative of the efforts which were put forth by an American shipmaster to abolish certain long standing abuses in a foreign port, we copy from the American Sailor's Magazine for April. A triumph of this nature reflects more *true glory* upon national character, than all the exploits of yacht-sailing, steam-sailing, clipper-sailing, lock-breaking, and reaper-cutting. Capt. Knight to whom belongs the honor of having achieved this *moral triumph*, is now agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship's Company, at San Francisco, upon a salary of $10,000 per annum!! We mention this latter circumstance to place before young and aspiring seamen, the fact, that *good character* and *good reputation* are all-important to success in their profession. Ship-owners, and merchants are becoming more and more convinced, that it is for their interest, not to employ drunken, reckless and truthless commanders and officers, although they may be able "to take the sun, and keep the Ship's Log." Young men, keep an eye to windward!

—

CAPT. KNIGHT AND THE LIVERPOOL DOCK COMMITTEE.

Many of our readers may be ignorant of the structure and uses of the London and Liverpool Docks. It should be understood that the inequality of water, by reason of tides, and especially by high or long continued winds, renders shipping very insecure without artificial protection. Accordingly vast spaces are surrounded by massive granite walls, forming huge basins or rectangular reservoirs, capable of containing variously from one to five hundred vessels each.—The entrance is defended, as in canal locks, with water gates. Ships entering at high tide have always a secure berth, and ample depth of water. Vast ranges of warehouses are employed in connection with them for commercial purposes.

It happened about the year 1800 that the citizens of Liverpool, upon the occurrence of a fire in connection with one of these docks, petitioned Parliament to have a clause inserted in the charter of the city, by which all fires and lights should be forbidden on board vessels lying in these docks, lest pent up together, and lying contiguous to those enormous warehouses, there should be terrible conflagrations.

The results were most disastrous to the moral and social interests of all foreign sailors. The English sailor arriving in port was discharged. But American and other foreign sailors, forbidden to have fire on ship board, or even lights, could not remain in the damp, cold, and cheerless darkness of the forecastle, and of necessity were driven to lodging houses. The sailor was debauched, plucked, and ruined. Indeed, a crew, after a few weeks' stay in Liverpool, became so demoralized and enfeebled, that they were scarcely capable of doing duty for the first half, and by far the most dangerous portion, of the home voyage.

The same regulations did not prevail in the London docks, and the contrast between the moral condition of crews and officers sailing to Liverpool and London was the strongest testimony of the pernicious results of this regulation. Shipmasters have told us that it was a rare thing for a young man running between New York and Liverpool ever to rise or turn out well. The temptations were sure to overpower him, and early to fasten habits upon him fatal to good conduct and trustworthiness.

This state of things continued almost without an effort at remedy, though with many sighs and mournings on the part of benevolent men concerned in American shipping, for fifty years. In Sept. of 1851 the restriction was taken off, and now both fire and lights are permitted in the Liverpool Docks.

The history of the effort by which this result was produced is worthy of narration, if for nothing else, to show how much one resolute man can effect if he have a kind heart and a determined purpose.

Captain Eben Knight, then of the packet ship NEW WORLD, determined in the year 1850 to have this gross wrong righted. Many of his fellow shipmasters said that there was no use in stirring; that nothing could be done; that he was not in America, where people were used to such interference.

With a few noble English gentlemen, who agreed to back him in this movement, and with the *European Times* on his side, he began. Collecting information, he laid it before the Dock Committee. They lamented the evils, sighed, and did nothing. A series of articles were written by an eminent English writer, Charles Mackay, Esq., and appeared, we believe, in the *European Times*. After waiting a while, and finding that the Dock Committee would do nothing, Captain Knight called a public meeting, procured suitable officers, speakers, and made a strong speech himself, uttering such noble sentiments as these:

"I have no personal object," said he, "in trying to remove this cruel restriction. I mean," he continued, "that I am warm and comfortable at my hotel, the Waterloo, every night. There I can partake of every necessary of life, and it may be, of every luxury. But when I think of my crew, the men in whose morals and comforts I am *compelled*, by conscientious conviction, to take an interest,—when I reflect that they are far away from their homes, and must either find their way to a damp hammock on ship board, in the depth of winter, without a candle to light or a fire to warm them, and that they must either sit in this state of privation on board the vessel which ought to be their HOME, or become the inmates of a low boarding-house, with every temptation surrounding them to injure their morals and their health—I am, I confess amazed at the cruelty which dictated the deprivation, and at the folly, not to say wickedness, which has continued it.

"Liverpool," he added, "is the only seaport in the world where a system so unjust and tyranneous exists. I have been in every seaport of any extent on the face of the habitable globe, and this port is the only one where a commander can be said to be without any parental authority over his crew."

Finding that a more potent lever must be applied, Capt. Knight availed himself of the existence of a rival Dock Company, upon the opposite side of the Mersey, the Birkenhead Dock Company. Their docks were not yet completed; the time prescribed by the charter had nearly expired, and the conductors were much discouraged.

The great American house of Brown, Shipley & Co., entered into negotiations with this Company to remove the great bulk of American shipping from the Liverpool docks to those of Birkenhead, upon the completion of the Docks, if this unjust restriction upon lights and fire were not removed. It was needful to obtain from Parliament an extension of time for the completion of the docks. Capt. Knight went up to London asked for, a Committee of Parliament, went personally before it, and gave such an unanswerable statement of facts and reasons as gained for him the result sought.

This done, upon his return voyage to New York, in September of 1850, we believe, he procured a meeting of the principal ship owners and shippers, and obtained from them a strong paper, complaining of the evils of the regulation of the Liverpool Docks, and declaring their intention to remove their whole interest to Birkenhead if the grievances were not remedied.

This was a home thrust. The INTEREST of Liverpool was threatened. The Dock Committee woke up. They were amazed to see things *hurried* so; they always meant to do something, but they thought the Captain unnecessarily in haste. He thought differently, and would not delay. The result was an application to Parliament to change the clause of their charter so that fire and lights might be permitted. The petition was granted. And on the 9th of September, 1851, we believe, the sailors were for the first time allowed in Liverpool the privilege accorded in every other port of the globe, of making their ship comfortable with a cheerful fire.

While Capt. Knight was much indebted for co-operation to many English gentlemen, yet it is agreed that he was himself not only the prime mover, but the energetic leader throughout, without whom the reform would not have been affected. All honor to his philanthropy, his zeal, and his determined perseverence! It is a more gratifying victory because achieved by an American shipmaster. It shows what resolution can do in a good cause. It is an example which ought not to fall to the ground. If Christians had the same fearless decision, the same invincible determination that Captain Knight had, what would they not achieve? Said he, when one predicted failure—

"I have never yet failed in any thing I have undertaken, and I am hardly like to fail in this effort, for I am prepared to show the Dock authorities that more real danger is at present to be apprehended from the irregular and illegitimate use of lights on shipboard, than from their use under proper and judicious regulations." He went further,

(*Concluded on page 22.*)

License to Sell Spirits.

The "City Fathers" of Charlestown, Mass., have licensed seventeen persons in that place, to sell intoxicating liquors, for $1.25 each; or for the sum of $21.25, seventeen persons are licensed to make as many drunkards, destroy as much public and private virtue, impoverish as many families, as they are able. We shall not question the wisdom of the guardians of public morals in Charlestown, but we will merely add, that so long as the good people of Charlestown, allow rumsellers to carry forward their work, and practice their "arts" for $1.25 per annum, they may rest assured the "state prison" located in the very midst of their beautiful town will not want tenants?

The "City Fathers" of Honolulu in their wisdom, have sold twelve licenses for the year, commencing July 1st. These twelve licenses brought $9,860, or upon an average $821 77. The highest was "knocked down" at $1,010, and the lowest at $575. We shall not question the wisdom of the guardians of public morals, but, at present, would merely add, "rum-drinkers, brandy-soakers, and wine-bibbers, you see what you have got to pay this year in Honolulu! In addition to this license money of $9,860, you will be compelled to support twelve drinking-houses, with their retinue of landlords, bar-tenders, and bottle-washers. Merchants, mechanics, and sailors, you must spend your hard earned money freely to meet this enormous expense. Ah, many a poor sailor, we fear, is now tugging at the oar, or reefing the sails, who will be laid under contribution! Beware, ye spirit-drinkers, touch not, taste not, handle not. Death is in the bowl!"

Alas, and for what are so many to pay out so much money; let our physicians, our hospitals, our cemetery answer! There is no dodging the question, rum-selling and rum-drinking are both bad business,—and getting a license can neither render the former reputable, or the latter harmless.

The Stranger's Friend Society.

It affords us unfeigned pleasure to announce that the Ladies of Honolulu have associated themselves into a Society to aid the sick and destitute stranger. The necessity of such an association has long been felt. Repeatedly have instances occurred when aid has been cheerfully rendered, but for want of some efficient and responsible organization much good has been neglected, which might easily have been accomplished. Those Ladies of Honolulu have become interested in the enterprise, whose benevolence and capability are a sure pledge that it will succeed. The term "stranger" will not be narrowed down to signify only a select few, but it is intended that Charity shall spread wide her mantle. We have bespoke for the sick sailor a berth, and feel confident that his case will be always attended to, whenever the Foreign Consuls in Honolulu do not make provision for him.

We have heard it rumored that soon the members of the Society will invite the gentlemen of Honolulu to a Tea Party, for the purpose of commencing the Society's usefulness with a full treasury.

Well done, Chinaman!

A friend has recently allowed us to copy the following from a letter, dated March 6th, New Haven, Ct. "Only within a few days the prize in the sophomore class, Yale College, for English Composition has been taken by a Chinaman—a *Simon-pure Celestial* named Young Wing. This speaks well for the capacities of the Chinese, and shows what they might become under civilized culture."

We were not aware as any Chinaman had ever become a student in an American College. May the success of this one induce hundreds and thousands more, to go to America for an education, and contest the palm of scholarship with the youth of the land.

Oh Rum!

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce say that a three dollar bill has been shown them which contained the following endorsement: "This is the last left me from a fortune of $8,000, bequeathed me by a beloved uncle, Oh Rum! thou art the cause of all this. Beware young man, of the wine glass; it has been the ruin of me. Oh Rum! sure at last thou "bitest like an adder." New York, Sept. 14, 1851.

Alas, many others have exclaimed where their patrimony was squandered, "Oh rum! thou art the cause of all this!" Will not the rum-seller come in for a share? Must he not bear the guilt, in part, of ruining so many young men? The rum seller may fancy himself innocent while living upon the hard earnings of the mechanic and the sailor, and the patrimony which has fallen to the spendthrift heir, but escape he cannot. The rum seller must share the guilt. His own conscience will rise up as his accuser. His good common sense will approve of the accusation. The rum seller openly, and publicly, and under the broad seal of a license, *tempts man to run.*

The Stranger Remembered.

Notice is taken in another column of our paper, of a recent movement among the ladies in Honolulu, in behalf of the stranger, when sick and in destitute circumstances.

The following article, copied from a late number of the New York Observer, contains a hint and word of encouragement which seem peculiarly applicable to the latitude of Honolulu. Many "a thoughtless youth" visits this "distant city" where there is a "Bethel," and it is much to be hoped, that he may enter and worship among the friends of the stranger.

The incident referred to in this extract, we infer must have occurred in Boston or New York:

Recently, while in conversation with a shrewd and highly cultivated lawyer of Boston, upon the relative importance and influence of his profession, and that of the ministry, he related the following incident.

When a thoughtless youth, he wandered away to a distant city. The Sabbath came, and he was alone, with nothing but his own fancy or inclination to guide him in his selection of a sanctuary of worship. As he was going along toward a church distinguished by its pastor, he passed by the door of the Bethel chapel. Hearing the voice of prayer, he turned back and entered. Scarcely was he seated, before the preacher, among the subjects of petition, prayed for "the stranger within our gates." He remained till service was concluded, and went to his room in tears. The words of supplication gathered around the word *stranger*, rang in his memory.

After relating the circumstance, he turned to me, and said, "In your public ministrations, never forget the 'stranger within thy gates.' You will touch some heart, which will vibrate to the appeal."

I had never thought of it, nor do I recollect ever to have heard this subject of prayer on any occasion.

It certainly is a pleasant and brief addition to the themes of morning devotion, at least, in the house of God. P. C. H.

The New Volcano.—A correspondent, at Hilo, Master H. M. L., writes as follows, under date of June 2nd. "Our new volcano still continues to emit smoke, but all action has ceased. I measured the distance from this place, and found it 35 and 15-16 miles. The crater is 11,880 ft. above us. The average height to which the lava was thrown I calculated to be about 500, but on the 4th of March, I measured it, and found that the red hot lava was projected 1,044 feet into the air. The lighter masses were thrown probably much higher. This measurement I think cannot be very far from the truth."

Mr. Titcomb, of Hanalei has forwarded us beautiful specimens of the product of his plantation. One specimen is hulled, the other is its natural state, being dried. Mr. T. deserves much credit for his perseverance as a coffee grower, and we rejoice that the product of his plantation has met of late, with a good market. Purchasers will do well to examine Mr. T.'s coffee, for sale by Mr. Reynolds, Honolulu.

Look at this, and then at that.

THE SABBATH IN PARIS.—The Prince President invited the English Ambassador in Paris to dine with him at the Elysee, on Sunday week—as a first and formal reception of the Representative of England. Lord Cowly declined on the ground that he made a practice of not attending public dinners on Sunday. Louis Napoleon manifested his respect for the act and the motive, by substituting Monday for Sunday. We are happy to record an anecdote which does honor to both parties, and which exhibits Lord Cowley as representing not only the English Government but the sound religious feeling of England.—Chr. Times.

THE SABBATH IN TAHITI.

It was certainly very considerate and polite, for the President of the French Republic to pay so much deference to an English Lord; but in contrast with this act of French courtesy, we present our readers with the following facts, relating to the barbarous treatment which an English Missionary, at Tahiti, receives from the French Protectorate governor, Bonard.

Sabbath, May 4, 1851, being the anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic, the day was observed as a holy-day, and the following is a programme of the order of exercises as published in the government Gazette, in the native language:

"The things to be attended to on Sabbath, May 4:—

"1. At 7 A. M.—A discharge of artillery.

"2. At 11 A. M.—The French governor will receive district--governors and chief judges, who are to be introduced by Paraita regent.

"3. At 12 M.—The band will commence playing, when the greasy pole wtll be climbed, and also the revolving machine.

"4. At 3 P. M.—A feast will be given to the native dancers.

"5. At 7 P. M.—The public buildings will be illuminated.

"6. At 8 P. M.—Fireworks.

"7. At 9 P. M.—A ball will be given by the governor, at which the district-governors, chief judges, and principal persons, are invited to be present."

In view of so open, unblushing and flagrant violation of the Sabbath, one of the English missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Howe, in preaching at the English chapel, took for his text, Isaiah 58, 13 and 14, and in the course of his remarks, pointed out the benefits resulting from a rigid observance of the Sabbath, and the sad consequences resulting from a desecration of the day. Some one present reported some of Mr. Howe's remarks to the governor. Upon this, he was summoned before the Police Court and informed that he must either apologize, or submit to a prosecution, under a law that would subject him to imprisonment from three months, to two years. After maturely considering the subject, and conferring with his fellow missionaries, Mr. Howe declined making any apology for an act which he was conscientious in performing. As near as we can ascertain the result of the affair, from the reports which have reached us, Mr. Howe was *let off* by the government, but with the unequivocal intimation, that should he be again arrested for a similar offence, he must expect to be severely dealt with,—*either imprisoned or banished.*

N.B. The above article was prepared for our paper, previous to the recent intelligence from Tahiti found in another column.

Dr. King banished from Greece.

Late intelligence from Europe informs us that the Rev. Dr. King, a missionary of the Am. Board of Foreign Missionary at Athens, Greece, would be banished, after an imprisonment of fifteen days. The charge brought against him was that he had preached against some of the tenets of the Greek Church. As near as we can glean the facts in the case, Dr. King appears to have incurred the violent displeasure of a party of ecclesiastics, who were ready to resort to any extreme measures to rid the country of a man, who, for about twenty years, had most zealously labored to promote the cause of religion and education in Greece. He was married in Athens, to a native of the country, was highly esteemed as a scholar, and lately had officiated as U. S. Consul. We shall anxiously look for additional develovements. The end has not come yet!

U. S. JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Late papers contain frequent allusions to the expedition about being sent to Japan under the authority of the U. S. Government. It is composed of several vessels, including a Frigate, Sloop, two or three Steamers, and Store-ships. The object of the expedition as near as we can ascertain, is to form a treaty between that Government and the United States, in regard to commerce,—the protection of seamen of the respective nations,—obtain the privilege of a depot for steamers, in case a line should be started between San Francisco and China, and ————. This movement of Brother Jonathan appears to attract the attention of foreign nations. The London Times and a leading French paper, strongly approve of the enterprise. A report of the expedition has already reached Japan, as would appear from the following which, we clip from the N. Y. Herald.

EXPECTED INVASION FROM THE UNITED STATES —ASSISTANCE FROM HOLLAND DEMANDED.

Accounts from India state that the Court of Jeddo (Japan,) in the event of an expected attack from the United States, has claimed the assistance of Holland, by virtue of ancient treaties still in force.

The Netherlands journals are of opinion that, in the event of such an attack, it would be better for the Netherlands to act the part of mediator than that of ally.—Amsterdam Courant.

STRAWBERRIES AT KOLOA.—A correspondent thus writes under date of June 9th. "Mr. Damon, this is a paradise. Strawberries and cream!" "Oh, delicious," I hear you exclaim. We have them three times a day, or as often as we choose to gather them. I have just filled a large bowl, in order to send to a sick lady at Waimea. I have never seen such monsters in size, anywhere, except in Chili,—even there they do not average so large as they do here. The hand of a bountiful Providence is everywhere visible here. Crops look remarkably flourishing, considering all things."

Jenny Lind's Donation to a Sailor's Widow.

The Stockholm evening paper *Aftonbladet* contains the following fresh instance of Jenny Lind's Christian generosity —

"In September, 1850, the brig Johana, of Stockholm, Capt. H. F. Janzon, was attacked by a violent storm on its way from South Carolina to Bremen, sprang a leak and sunk in the open sea. Happily, at this moment an American bark sailed past. Its commander immediately lay to, and in spite of the violence of the waves, Mr. Clarke, the mate of the American ship, stepped into the boat to assist in their rescue. At last all had left the sinking hull, Capt. Janzon being the last to quit it, and even the luggage of the poor fellows was saved. The boat was at the ship's side, and Mr. Clark was alone in the boat, assisting in handing up the last parcel, when a billow swamped the iittle sloop, and the bold mate vanished in the bottomless deep! For him who had saved all the others there was now no rescue. Captain Janzon thanked heaven for his own deliverance, but felt that a price had been paid for it. On reaching New York he learned that Mr. Clarke had left a family without any means of support, and he now bitterly felt his own want of means. But he did what he could. He wrote to Jenny Lind, telling the circumstances simply as they occurred; but before he could receive an answer, an opportunity offered of his returning home, and he embraced it, arriving last spring. He now sent in a description of his rescue to the college of commerce in Stockholm, hoping they would grant some reward or distinction to the American crew, and if possible, some support to the widow and children of the unfortunate Clarke. But he did not succeed! Last summer he received command of another vessel, arrived again at New York, and his first business was to visit Mr. Clarke's widow.—But judge of his delight when he learned that she had in the meantime received the gift of five hundred American dollars from the celebrated Swedish singer.

We will not add one word to this delightful story. May we all be ready to imitate the conduct of every party concerned, except the college of commerce in Stockholm.

EMIGRATION INTO U. S.—During 1851, 289,601 emigrants landed in the U. S. belonging to 26 foreign nations. The Irish numbered 163,256, while the Greeks, 1.

and added, that "If the Dock Committee would not listen to reason, he would bring with him, as the contributions of the merchants of New York, the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the payment of the fines exacted by the Dock Committee, and that every American vessel would immediately light fires in the Docks, and blaze away, in defiance of all the acts of Parliament in that case made and provided."

The European Times, in announcing this beneficent change, holds the following language:

"When the new regulations have been a few years in existence, people will marvel how they could, for half a century, have subjected the poor tar to such a barbarous and cruel regulation; but few of them, in all probability, will care to remember that they owe the change to one clever, energetic and philanthropic man—Captain Knight, of the New World."

Since the change, a shipmaster informs us that his crew did not lose a single day while in port; whereas, formerly, such was the effect of spending the nights on shore, that every man lost from six days to eight and ten and sometimes their whole time. The men are better fed, better lodged, more contented on ship board than they could be in boarding houses; and it is said that the harpy shops and dens do not take, by a pound a week, so much as before this change. When the number of these places is considered, the saving is very great. Thousands of young men will owe their very preservation, their success in life, and their very life itself, to this most philanthropic reform. We may even hope to see in the Liverpool trade what has never been seen, but what is not uncommon in the London ships,—young men rising through all the grades of service to the command of ships. There is not now, probably, a single man that ever rose to be shipmaster, who sailed as a boy to Liverpool. They were destroyed too soon.

We ourselves crossed the ocean with Captain Knight while he was in the very midst of this work, and remember not only his deep and truly Christian interest, but also the entire certainty with which he reckoned on success. "I WILL succeed!" said he. Let that be every young man's motto, "I WILL succeed!" and he WILL.—*Independent.*

New Publications.

THE SEA AND THE SAILOR.—Notes on France and Italy, and other Literary Remains of Rev. Walter Colton, with a memoir by Rev. H. T. Cheever, author of "Whale and his captors" &c., published by A. S. Barnes and Co. New York.

This is a most *readable* book. Some books are not so, and it requires a good degree of patience to peruse their pages to the end.—This volume is an exception and forms a fitting companion to the previous works published by their much lamented author.

Some of our readers may not be aware that the Rev. Mr. Colton, chaplain in the U. S. navy, died at Phila. January 22d, 1851. His works are now published under the following unique titles, "Ship and Shore," "Land and Sea," "Deck and Port," "Sea and Sailor," &c. The entire series is a most valuable contribution to the popular literature of the age, and reflects honor upon the literary character of the American clergy. The volume now under consideration, contains two of his sermons, and if they are to be taken as a fair specimen of his discourses, we are confident the editor of his works, could not more effectually subserve the interests of virtue and piety than by publishing a volume of Mr. Colton's sermons. We apprehend such a volume is just what is needed for general circulation among seamen, in the navy, merchant service, and whale ships.

In glancing over "The sea and the sailor," very many passages have so much attracted our attention that we would gladly transfer them to the pages of the Friend. Mr. Colten's remarks, in regard to the abolition of the grog-ration are most excellent. Hereafter we may enrich our columns with copious extracts from these volumes, but at present we have only space for illustrations of the sailor's character, which are narrated in Mr. Colton's peculiarly felicitous style of composition:

Another prominent trait in the character of the sailor is his prodigality. No other being earns his money through such perils and hardships as he, and yet no one spends it so freely. The wages of a long South Sea voyage, or of a three years' cruise, are spent in a few months, often in a few weeks. The reason of this is the comparatively few convivial occasions which cheer his hard lot, and a conviction that with him life at longest is short.

His maxim is, live while you live—and that, it must be confessed, by no means in the highest or best sense: he says to himself, make sure of the present: he dips of the current as it flows. I have often tried to induce the sailor to lay up his earnings, to put his money into the Savings Bank; and have told him by way of inducement, that he would find it there with interest in his old age. "Ah!" replies the sailor, "and suppose I should die in the mean time?" This apprehension of an early death, and the novelties of the shore, make the sailor a prodigal. He never, however, throws away his money in the luxuries of the table; it is generally in some freak of fancy, some whim which would never enter the imagination of any other being, nor his own perhaps, either, unless inflamed with the boozy wine.

At the Bunker Hill Fair in Boston, among the crowds which entered the magnificent hall where it was held, there rolled in a frank Jack-tar of the deep. He moved along in his white pants, his blue roundabout, and new tarpaulin, till one of the ladies, and the most beautiful one in the hall, arrested him at her stand with a solicitation to buy some of her fancy articles. "No," said the sailor, "I don't think I want any of them 'ere spangles, but I will give you twenty dollars for a kiss." "Agreed," said the fair, when the sailor saluted her on the cheek, and, drawing out his purse, handed her twenty dollars. "Cheap enough at that," said Jack, and rolled on.—Those who have never studied the sailor's character, may impute to him improper feelings. Not so: he would have perilled his life to protect that lady from indignity; and never was a thorough sea-bred sailor known to insult a virtuous woman.

When the crew of the North Carolina, on her return from the Mediterranean, were discharged at Norfolk, several hundreds of them started in company for New York. They arrived, at length, in the State of Delaware, which they crossed on foot, (for railroads were then unknown,) and, night coming on, they cast about for quarters. The keeper of the hotel in the village at which they had arrived, looking at their numbers, and recollecting that his large hall had been engaged for a ball that night, declined all attempts at accommodating them. The mention of the ball struck the imagination of the sailors at once. They asked him what he would take for his hotel; he stated the sum, which was moderate, as the building, though large, was old and somewhat decayed. Instantly they raised the amount, handed it over to the astonished keeper, and took possession of the premises.

The ladies and gentlemen soon began to arrive, and were received with great cordiality by the sailors. The old hotel was for once brilliantly illuminated, and every attention was paid to the ladies which the respectful homage of poor Jack could suggest.—When the gentlemen called for their bills, they were informed by the sailors that no charge had been made, and no money would be accepted. As the company departed, three cheers were given to the ladies. The sailors remained through the following day and night enjoying their snug harbor; and, the next morning, calling for the landlord of whom they had purchased the hotel, made him a present of it, on the condition that he would never again turn away a sailor so long as a foot of unoccupied room remained.

Now, whoever heard of landsmen purchasing a hotel from a freak of fancy, and then giving it back again to its previous owner? It is that sort of business operation which belongs only to the sailor; but after all, it is quite as safe and profitable as many of the speculations into which much sounder heads sometimes enter.

These are a few illustrations out of a hundred that might be quoted, of the benevolent careless prodigality of the sailor. He purchases a hotel to secure a night's lodging, gives twenty dollars for the privilege of respectfully saluting a lady, and empties his purse for a song!

COMMODORE STOCKTON—A JACK TAR POLITICIAN.—The harangue made by Commodore Stockton, the other day, at Trenton, in favor of Mr. Webster, the old federal party, and the tariff, is a very queer *melange*, but seems to be strictly characteristic of a fighting man in the navy making a philosophical harangue against flogging. The Commodore, in quitting one element for another, has entirely lost his chart, his compass, his quadrant, and every instrument that could aid him in steering his political bark. His *debut* in politics seems to be more of a sailor's jolly frolic on shore than anything else. We begin to like the gallant Commodore for his Jack Tar-like politics.

The Mackerel Fishery.

We saw in the *True Democrat* a few days since an account of the mackerel fishery as carried on at Gloucester, Mass. Thinking a more extended notice might be interesting to our readers, on the same subject, we have written the following.

Probably but few are aware of the great extent of the mackerel and other fisheries of this country. It has been estimated that during the summer months, or rather between June and November, more than twenty thousand vessels are constantly engaged in the different kinds of fisheries, employing no less than 250,000 men. By a treaty with Great Britain, American vessels are allowed the privilege of fishing within certain limits in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the quantity of fish taken from this place alone is most truly astonishing. The coast of Newfoundland yields its codfish to the hardy sailor from May until December, while the better class of mackerel are taken from August to October. Many mackerel, however, of a poorer class, are taken along the Southern shore of our own country prior to this, but, as a general thing they are deemed worthy of little notice. The Bay of Chaleur, along the coast of Prince Edward's Island, the Magdalen Islands, Northumberland Straits, are considered the choicest mackerel grounds. Here the fleet of vessels congregated at one time will often amount to two thousand sail, although as a general thing not more than from two to four hundred vessels sail in company. At nights, when the fleet is safely anchored, the lanterns lighted on each vessel and swung upon the shrouds, one may fancy they are looking upon some huge city lying in repose, with the lamps all trimmed and burning.

The *bait* alone, which is ground up and thrown to the fish, to keep them about the vessel, is a very large item in the expense of carrying on the trade. This is either herring, poggies, or calms, well salted and cleaned, put up expressly for the purpose. The average cost of it is about three and a half dollars per barrel, at least two barrels of which are thrown away per day in good fishing. Allowing at the time we were in the Gulf there were two thousand sail, you then have $16,000 per day thrown away to the fishes, or say $100 per vessel for each trip, which is below the actual amount, and we thus have the enormous sum of $200,000.

The method of taking the mackerel is very simple. The vessel is "hove to," and men are arranged on the "windward" side as many as can conveniently stand from bow to stern. Each man is provided with four lines, only two of which can be used in fast fishing. On each line is attached the hook, which is sunk into an oblong bit of lead called a "jig." A barrel is placed behind each man, into which the fish are "snapped" as fast as caught, the jaw tearing out as easily as though made of paper. Owing to this tenderness of the jaw, the fish must be hauled very carefully, though with great rapidity. One man stands "amidships," throwing the bait, which has been carefully "ground," to keep the fish about the vessel, while the hooks are baited with any tough substance, either pork rind, a bit of silver, or a piece of the mackerel itself. When the fish, bite rapidly, no sport is more exciting, and a dozen men will often catch from thirty to fifty barrels in an hour. When caught, they are split, "gibbed," scraped, washed in three waters, and then salted—the whole done with astonishing celerity.

The season for mackerel is the fisherman's holiday. The work is easy, healthy, and pleasant—the weather warm, generally spent in idleness, hunting for the fish, and the sailors lounge about, free from care, growing "fat, ragged, and saucy."

Cape Ann and Cape Cod are the greatest fishing ports of the Union, and at these points scarcely aught else is heard of than the prospect for fish and the state of the markets. Children scarcely large enough to walk discourse upon the relative merits of codfish, halibut, mackerel, &c., with a knowing air, and eagerness to the time when, as "skipper" of some bonnie craft, they shall carry death and destruction to the finny tribes of the great waters.

The sound of a mackerel "flapping" upon deck is the sweetest music to a Cape Codman's ear; and Captain Davis, from Gloucester, an intelligent and capable fisherman, once assured us that had a Cape Cod "skipper" been dead a week, only place him upon the deck of his vessel, and let the mackerel dance about him, he would at once spring to his feet, stand to his lines, yell to his men that the mackerel had "struck," and order them to "up, dogs, and at 'em."

No. 1 mackerel are eaten about the large cities; No. 2 sent West and South; while No. 3, being wretchedly poor and unsaleable, are sent to the West Indies as luxuries for the slaves.

(For the Friend.)

The Ollendorff method of learning Languages.

This method accords with the order of nature. The letters and sounds of the letters are first to be learned. Then the article, if the language has article. A noun, pronoun and verb follow. With these four or five words, the pupil begins to form sentences e. g.—*Have I a horse? I have a horse.*—Having thoroughly learned these sentences, the pupil's vocabulary is to be enlarged, and other words are to be combined with the verb and noun already learned, in forming new sentences, e. g:—*Have you my good horse? Yes, I have your good horse. Which horse have you? I have my old black horse.*

From this simple beginning, the pupil is led almost imperceptibly onward, constantly learning new words to be combined in new sentences; and these new words and new sentences are fixed in the memory by frequent repetition. And as he passes on he becomes familiar with one grammatical principle after another; and all this without the tedium of committing page after page of definitions and rules.

Already has this method been applied to the learning of the French, Spanish, Italian and German, through the medium of the French, Spanish and German Ollendorffs English; and to the learning of the English through the medium of the German.—have been occasionally received at Honolulu, and we wonder that they have not been more appreciated and studied; especially, when we consider how many there are at these islands well qualified to teach these languages. The Spanish Ollendorf has been most in demand, and we have heard of a single copy being sold for six dollars.—Those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of Spanish will be glad to be informed that a supply of Spanish books was received by the Snow Squall.

Nor is the Ollendorff method confined to the modern languages. We have now lying before us a Greek Ollendorff by Professor Kendrick, of the Rochester University. With this work we are highly pleased. The author "knows no reason why boys and girls of twelve, ten, or even eight years of age, may not advantageously be put to the study of this book, and, under skilful instruction, rapidly master its contents." This opinion is doubtless correct; and if any of our young readers wish to become acquainted with one of the most beautiful and perfect of languages, we can assure them that in no way can they obtain a more pleasant introduction than by means of the Greek Ollendorf.

These books are published by D. Appleton and Co., New York.

[*Communicated by an experienced Teacher of Languages.*]

Naval.—The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Bladen Delany, Esq., commander, arrived at this port on Sunday evening last, in 30 days from Callao.

She brings no news of special interest. Her dates from Europe are within a few days of our own, via San Francisco, and contain mostly what our previous files have shown.

The revolution in Equador was in progress. The invading force, at her departure, being off the island of Puna.

The peste, which has of late prevailed at Lima with some violence, has in a considerable degree abated.

There is nothing of public moment transpiring in Chile, save that men, horses and supplies were leaving for the revolution in Equador.

The St. Lawrence, we are happy to learn, will remain some time at this port, and until relieved by some other ship of the American squadron in the Pacific. She saluted the Hawaiian flag on Monday, which was returned by the battery on Punch Bowl.

The following is a list of her officers.

Lieutenants, Chas H. Poor, Jno. A. Winslow, Gustavus H. Scott, T. M. Brasher, Madison Rush.
Purser, Jno. A. Bates.
Surgeon, Benjamin R. Tinslar.
Passed assistant do., Wm. A. Harris.
Assistant do. Randolph Harrison.
Chaplain, Jno. W. Grier.
Acting master, E. R. Colhoun.
Passed Midshipmen, Wm. C. West, Wm. M. Gamble, George W. Young.
Midshipmen, Henry Erben junior, George Brown Jno. W. Dummington, Francis M. Ramsey, B. J, Riley.
Boatswain, Jno. Bates.
Gunner, Jas. M. Cooper.
Carpenter, Wm. D. Jenkins.
Sailmaker, (*acting*,) Robt. Owens.
Purser's clerk, Jno. F. Ferguson.

School Books.—Our table has been supplied with four volumes, comprising a series of reading books, entitled "Mandeville's Series," published by D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. We do not hesitate to pronounce this a valuable series of school books, and were not our schools already supplied with books by other compilers, should most cheerfully recommend these volumes.—N. Y. Herald.

Meeting of the S. F. Soccicty.

This association held its regular semi-monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. Dominis, yesterday afternoon and evening, July 1st. During the evening a goodly number of gentlemen dropped in, among whom were representatives from the Swedish and American vessels of war, now in port. In addition to the transactions of other business, it was decided, that the "TEA PARTY" should take place on Thursday evening, July 15th, at the "Bungalow," which building had been kindly tendered for the accomodation of the society. Due notice will be given to the public when the necessary arrangements are completed. The agreeable and entertaining exercises of the evening were closed by Mrs. Newell, the President, reading the following lines, which were forwarded by some anonymous author. The sentiment is highly appropriate, and the language peculiarly smooth and poetical. If the author was present, he or she, must have been pleased with the favorable criticisms which the verses received from many who were present:

The Sick Stranger's Appeal.

Ah let not joy and hope combine,
To weave a chaplet for my brow:
'T would be as when white ivies twine
Around the cypress or the yew.

Let no enraptured seraph's lyre
Its thrilling symphonies impart,
Or strive to light a kindred fire,
Or wake to joy my bursting heart!

But let Compassion's gentle hand,
Fair ladies, soothe my throbbing brow,
And lightest footsteps round me stand,
When racked with pain I'm lying low.

I'm sure 'twould give a transient gleam
To the failing light, of the fading eye,
I'm sure 'twould cheer life's parting beam,
If pitying sympathy were nigh.

DIED.

At Little Briton hospital, Honolulu, Charles Wallace, of London, England, aged 42 years.

In Honolulu, at "Exchange Hotel." 17th June, Mr. James Hocker, belonging to Honesdale, Wayne county, Penn. The deceased was a passenger, on board the English ship "Constant," bound to Sydney.

At U. S. hospital Honolulu, June 17, James Robinson, a seaman, who was discharged, about 6 months ago, from whale ship "Jefferson." The deceased belonged to Plattsburgh N. Y. where his friends now reside.

In Honolulu, Sabbath morning, June 20th, Mr. Israel H. Wright, painter. The deceased has been for many years a resident on the Islands. His friends now reside in N. Y. city, and in Orange county, State of New York.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 31—Am brig Wyandot, West, 20 ds San Francisco.
Danish brig Frederick VII, Love, 65 ds fm Hong Kong.
June 1—Brit. bark Wm. Watson, Macfarlane, 18 ds from San Francisco.
2—Am ship Snow Squall, Bursley, 135 ds fm Boston.
—Holl. bark Out Alblas, Krugmel, 25 ds fm San Fran.
4—Haw. sch George Washington, Crowell, 23 days from San Francisco.
7—Am brig Zoe, Richards, 21 days fm San Francisco.
Herm. brig Petersburgh, Pike, 29 ds Fanning's Isl.
9—Am wh sh Hobomok, Calott, sea.
11 herm. brig Elizabeth Newell, Mason, 26 ds S F.
Brem brig Louise Cæsar, Weissenhom, 23 ds fm S. F.
11—Brem. brig Louise Cæsar, Meisenhorn, 22 ds fm San Francisco.
12—Am sch Fides, Hewes, 17 ds fm San Fran.
12—Am brig Noble, Robertson, 16 ds do.
14—Br ship Constant, Coombes, 16 do.
14—Br bk Mauna Loa, Green, 19 ds do.
14—Br barque Reliance, Harrower, 30 ds Columbia River.
18—Am barque H. T. Bartlett, 1 seven, 13 ds, San Fran.
20.—U S. frigate St. Lawrence, Dulaney, 44 guns, 30 ds from Callao.
21.—Am. sh Astoria, Leland, 27 ds from San Blas,
—Br. bk William & James, Colls, Sydney via Tahiti.
22—H. Sw. M.'s frigate Eugenie, Virgin, 36 guns, 34 ds from Gallipagos Island.
23—Br. brig Picard, Bowden, 15 ds from San Francisco.
—Am. wh bk Walter Claxton, Lake, 15 ds from San Francisco.
28.—Br schr Mary, Parks, New Zealand, via Tahiti
—Fr h. brig Diana, Browne, 14 ds Fannings Island.
29—Haw. brig Baltimore, Thop, 15 days San Francisco.
—Am wh ship W. C. Nye, A dams, 15 mos from Japan Sea, 29 bbls sp.-oil, 85 wh.

Cleared.

June 2—Br. bark Wm. Watson, Macfarlane,
4—Holl. bk Out Alblas, Krugmel, Macassar.
10—Am wh sh Hobomck, cruise.
11—Dan brig Frederic VII, Love, Lombeck.
12—Haw bg Wyandot, West, San Francisco.
12—Haw sch Geo. Washington, Crowell, San Francisco.
18—Am bg Swiss Boy, Dexter, San Francisco
19—Br. sh Constant, Coombes, Sydney.
19—Am. h. brig Petersburgh, Pike, Lahaina.
21—Am. sch Fides, Hewes, Tahiti.
—Am. sh Astoria, Leland, Shanghae.
22—Brem. brig Louise Cæsar, Weissenhorn, Batavia
25—Br. bg Picard, Bowden, for Sydney.
28.—Am sh Snow Squall, Bursley, Shanghae
—Br bk Wm. & James, Colls, San Francisco
29—Haw bg Elizabeth Newell, Mason, Waimea.
—Am bk H. T. Bartlett, Heeren, Waimea.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrivals.

June 8—Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, 19 days fm San Francisco.
11—Am sch Iowa, Stoddard, 21 days fm San Francisco.

Memoranda.

June 29.—Am. wh sh Wm. C. Nye, Adams, 10 mos, 80 wh and 30 sp This vessel has experienced much rugged weather and several severe gales since leaving home. On her outward passage she touched at Fayal, Bay of Islands, Hervy Islands. She cruised 18 days in Japan Sea, but saw no whales, and on the 12th May, entered the Ochotsk Sea, but experienced gales, and encountered ice. She visits the islands on account of the sickness on board, and the second mate, who, on the 5th of June, was hurt by a whale, fracturing 3 ribs, &c, but he is now rapidly recovering. The vessel will leave in a few days to cruise.

PASSENGERS.—Per Snow Squall—Mr Cunningham. Per Baltimore—Capt. Hanna, and Mr. Bullions.

Information Wanted

Respecting Mr. Charles Ford, who is supposed to have left the ship "Arctic," Capt. Gellett, at Honolulu, in the autumn of 1851. Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to report himself to his brother, Ezra J. Ford, Duxbury, Mass., or to the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

Respecting Orlando W. Flagg, belonging to New Salem, Mass., who has been about six years a seaman on board whale-ships in the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with his friends, or the Seamen's Chaplain Honolulu.

Respecting Robert Shepherd, who shipped in 1846, on board the Am. W. S, Mechanic. At the time of shipping, assumed the name of William Read. He left the ship at Maui, and went to Sydney, but has not since been heard from. He belongs to Brockville, Canada, W. He is desired to report himself to his mother, and if he visits Honolulu to call at the Chaplain's Study.

Respecting Covell N. Kendrick, belonging to Hamilton, N. Y. He has been absent about 14 years from home, but was heard of some 5 years ago in Australia. Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to write, Prof. Kendrick, Rochester, N. Y., or the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

The Friend, first series.

For sale at the office of the Publisher, previous volumes of the Friend, bound separately or together.

Vol. I. This vol. was published during 1843, when no other English newspaper was issued at the islands or in the Pacific. It contains documents relating to the British Commission, while the English Flag was raised on the islands, &c.

Vol. II. [1844,] contains "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," &c., by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., H. H. Ms' Min. of For. Relations, &c.

Vol. III. [1845] contains a series of articles upon the Marquesan islands.

Vol. IV. [1846], contains a narrative of twenty year's residence in Pitcairn's island, by John Buffett, &c., &c.

Vol V. [1847] contains interesting communications, relating to Japan, Gallipagos, and the Polynesian islands. The Rev. T D. Hunt's "Wants of Sea men," in 8 Nos., &c.

Vol. VI. [1848] contains a narrative of the wreck of the "Maria Helena," by A. Ten Eyck, Esq.—Narrative of the massacre of a part of the crew of the whale ship Triton, by Thomas Spencer,—Account of the first whale ship to the Arctic Ocean, &c.

Vol. VII. [1849] contains sketches of Guam, Strong's Island, Rarotonga, Samoa, &c.,—"Trip from the Sandwich islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California," by Editor, &c.

Vol. VIII. [1850] contains "Visit of the French sloop of war, Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836." This long narrative was translated for the Friend, from the French, by the Rev. D. Dole, &c.

☞ The foregoing eight volumes, comprize the *first series* of the Friend, and contain besides the articles specified, a great amount of interesting information, and useful reading, relating to all parts of Polynesia, the Western coast of N. and S. America, China &c. Also, much information relating to commerce and whale fishery of the Pacific.

Price, $10 00 the entire series, and $1 50 single volume. A reduction will be made to seamen, as the paper has ever been published for their special benefit. tf.

Almanacs for 1852.

For sale at Polynesian Office, the Rev. T. E. Taylor's study, and the Seamen's Chaplain,—the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1852." This is a beautiful and neatly executed publication, containing many handsome engravings, and much entertaining reading, besides "calculations" of a good almanac. Price, 12 1-2 cents. tf

For Sale,

At the Chaplain's study, "Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands," "Bingham's Sandwich Islands," "Wyllie's Notes on the Sandwich Islands." Also, Bibles in various styles of binding, and the publications of the Am. Tract Society. tf

CARD.

The subscriber would greatfully acknowledge the donation of twenty-five dollars ($25) from Captain Virgin, H. S. M. Frigate "Eugenie," for the support of the Seamen's Chaplaincy, Honolulu. This donation will constitute him a Life Member of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C DAMON Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - -	$2,00
Two copies " " - - - - - -	3,00
Five copies " " - - - - - -	5,00

☞ Bound volumes of the FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. 1, No. 4. HONOLULU, AUGUST 7, 1852. Old Series, Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, AUGUST 7, 1852.

Editorials - - - - - - - - - - 25
Exercises, at Chapel, July 11 - - - - - - 26
Minutes of the Council - - - - - - - 26
Articles of Faith and Covenant - - - - - - 26
Fellowship of the Churches - - - - - - 26
Death of English Missionaries - - - - - - 28
Sailing of the Caroline - - - - - - - 29
Maine Law.—A word fitly spoken - - - - - 29
Charge and Instructions - - - - - - - 30
Remarks by Rev. Mr. Kekela - - - - - - 30
Farewell remarks, by Rev. L. H. Gulick - - - - 31
Deaths, Shipnews, Notices, &c. - - - - - 32

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 7, 1852.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO.

The time would appear to have arrived when this portion of the prophet Daniel's vision was to be fulfilled, "Many shall run to and fro- and knowledge shall be increased." Late intelligence announces that Europeans are leaving at the rate of more than 1,000 per day, for the shores of America. English papers, are beginning seriously to speak of the "Exodus of the Celtic race" from Ireland. The waters of the Atlantic are not alone ploughed by the emigrant and passenger ships, those of the Pacific are disturbed for a similar pnrpose. To-day, (Aug. 2d,) the Lalla Rookh is anchored in our harbor with 100 passengers bound from Sydney to California, while only a few days ago another vessel touched here with passengers bound from California to Sydney. Vessels are constantly passing and repassing on the same errand. Only three days ago the "Thetis" arrived with 100 Chinese laborers, from Amoy, while thousands upon thousands are leaving China for the western coast of N. and S. America. Whither tends this general movement among all nations?—Never before were the ends of the earth brought so near together. To circumnavigate the globe, is now no more thought of, than a journey of a hundred miles, was a few years ago, or a trip across the British channel.

The Fever.—A very peculiar fever has prevailed of late upon the Islands. Its first appearance was upon Maui, and hence has been called the "Maui fever," others speak of it as the "Panama fever," others as the "ship fever," but we are not aware as the physicians have agreed upon a name, or the nature of the disease. Under whatever name, it may pass, it is quite certain, "the oldest inhabitant" never witnessed or experienced a similar epidemic. It is peculiar in several respects,—every foreigner at Lahaina was taken, and but few, if any in Honolulu will escape,—in no case among foreigners has it proved fatal,—about one week is the usual period of its duration,—it is accompanied by severe head ache, pains in the back and extreme prostration. What renders the disease still more peculiar is that it visits both the cool as well as warm parts of the islands, affects those of a vigorous constitution, as well as those in feeble health, while, as yet few natives are affected, and it is much milder with children than with adults. Generally the Teetotaller imagines that he stands a better chance to escape disease than his spirit-drinking neighbor, but with this fever both are taken down; we have heard of some who imagined that "a little more brandy" would effectually drive off the malady, but they were mistaken. Certainly it is for the time being, a serious affair, as hundreds can testify. We hope some of our medical gentlemen will furnish the public with their views upon the nature of the malady, for all their patients feel no little interest to learn the reason why they must take so much medicine, and furthermore, to learn why the islands, hitherto so remarkably healthy should be visited with a disease like that which now prevails.

Who wrote certain Hymns?—There are some persons who when they hear a hymn sung, are inclined to ask "Who wrote it?" "Wake Isles of the South &c." These lines were written by an American poet, Wm. B. Tappan. The Ode, originally contained two additional stanzas, embodying local references to the Sandwich Islands, for the lines were composed to be sung at the sailing of the Rev. Mr. Richards and associates from New Haven, Ct. in 1822.

"Watchman, tell us of the night, &c." This beautiful, oft sung hymn was composed by Her B. M's. Plenipotentiary at Hongkong, Dr. Bowring. He also composed a beautiful hymn, at the dedication of the Seamen's Floating Bethel, at Whampoa.

Hear, O Thou benignant Father!
Praise for mercies—prayers for grace!
While with grateful hearts we gather,
Sanctify the gathering place.
Many a thousand leagues divide us
From the lands and homes we love;
But Thy gospel is beside us,
Heaven around and Thou above.

"Yes, my native land! I love thee &c." This hymn styled the Missionary's Farewell, was written, by the Rev. S. F. Smith, a Baptist Minister, now settled in Newton, Mass.

"Home, sweet home &c." A letter in the *Baltimore Patriot* announces the death of John Howard Payne Esq. U. S. Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works, and a number of other literary productions, including the popular song of "Home, Sweet Home."

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—This is the title, of an Anti-slavery novel, which has a remarkable sale, in the U. S. 50,000, are reported to have been sold in 50 days after its publication, and the demand was unabated. Mrs. H. B. Stowe, daughter of Dr. Beecher, is the author. The work originally appeared in a most excellent anti-slavery paper, the "Era," published at Washington.

The N. B. Whalemen's Shipping List. This paper received by the last mail comes to us in an enlarged form. It is decidedly the most "oily" newspaper published. Its eight closely printed pages are perfectly *saturated* with Sperm, Whale and Polar oil.—The reader feels an impulse to wash his hands after handling it!! It is surprising how much an Editor, can find to publish every week about oil. If any of our readers wish to learn, who send out Whale ships—who go in them—how much oil is taken—how taken—where taken—what is the market price for oil, and in fact all about the oil business—we recommend them to subscribe for the paper.

The Bible the grand moral Elevator. We would refer the reader to the remarks of the native preacher Kekela, as published in another column. "The word of God," he says, "has been the source of our choicest blessings." It is but seldom that the remarks or sermons of Natives are translated into English, but if the remarks of Kekela are a specimen, it is to be wished that they might more frequently be translated. His tribute to the worth of the Bible, and its influence upon the Hawaiian nation, is more valuable than many volumes which have been written ubon the same subject, by those who derived their knowledge from books, rather than from practical life.

EXERCISES

AT THE

SEAMEN'S CHAPEL.

Sabbath Evening, July 11th, 1852.

1. Invocation, by Rev. T. E. Taylor.

2. SINGING, "Wake isles of the South."

"Wake, isles of the South! your redemption is near,
No longer re ose in the borders of gloom;
The strength of his chosen in love will appear,
And light shall arise on the verge of the tomb:
Alleluia to the Lamb who hath purchased our pardon,
We will praise him again, when we pass over Jordan.

"The billows that girt ye, the wild waves that roar,
The zephyrs that play where the ocean storms cease,
Shall bear the rich freight to your desolate shore—
Shall waft the glad tidings of pardon and peace.

"On the islands that sit in the regions of night,
The lands of despair, to oblivion a prey,
The morning will open with healing and light,
And the young Star of Bethlehem will brighten the day.

"The he then will hasten to welcome the time;
The day-spring the prophet in vision once saw,
When the beams of Messiah will illumine each clime,
And the isles of the ocean shall wait for his law
Alleluia to the Lamb who hath purchased our pardon,
We will praise him again, when we pass over Jordan."

3. Reading the minutes of the council, for the organization of "the Mission Church of Micronesia," by S. C. Damon, Scribe.

4. Reading articles and covenant, by Rev. L. Smith.

5. Consecrating prayer, by Rev. R. Armstrong.

6. Fellowship of the churches, Rev. S. C. Damon.

7. Charge and instructions, Rev. E. W. Clark.

8. Remarks in native, Rev. Mr. Kekela.

9. Remarks, by Rev. L. H. Gulick.

10. SINGING, "Ye christian heroes, go proclaim."

Ye christian heroes go proclaim
Salvation through Immanuel's name;
To barren climes the tidings bear,
And plant the rose of Sharon there.

He'll shield you with a wall of fire,
With flaming zeal your breasts ins, ire,
Bid raging winds their fury cease,
And hush the tempest into peace.

And when our labors all are o'er,
Then we shall meet to part no more;
Meet with the blood-bought throng to fall
And crown our Jesus Lord of all.

BENEDICTION.

Minutes of the Council.

Agreeable to letters-missive the following churches were represented in an ecclesiastical council, at the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's, July 6th, 1852:—

Bethel Union Church, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Pastor, H. M. Whitney, Del.

2d. Foreign Church, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Pastor.

1st Native Church, by Rev. E. W. Clark, Pas.

2d. Native Church. by Rev. L. Smith, Pas., Bro. Solomona, Del.

Also, Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, Dole, Paris and Gulick, were present by invitation.

The council was organized by the Rev. P. J. Gulick being chosen moderator, and Rev. S. C. Damon, scribe.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. W. Clark

It was voted, that the covenant and articles be read, which had been drawn up by those, who wished to be formed into a Church.

These were presented, read and translated into Hawaiian.

It was voted that this covenant and articles should be considered as satisfactory—When the following persons assented to the same, viz:

Rev. B. G. Snow and Mrs. L. V. Snow.
,, A. A. Sturges ,, ,, S. M. Sturges.
,, L. H. Gulick ,, ,, L. Gulick.
Also, Daniela Opunui and Berita Kaaikaula.
Debora Kaimiala and Doreka Kahoolua.

It was then voted that the above persons be constituted a church of Jesus Christ, under the name of

THE MISSION CHURCH OF MICRONESIA.

Prayer by Rev. P. J. Gulick in English, and by Rev. L. Smith in native.

The necessary arrangements were then made for a public meeting, on the following Sabbath evening, at the Seamen's Chapel.

S. C. DAMON, Scribe.

COVENANT AND ARTICLES OF FAITH.

Under the name of the *Mission Church of Micronesia*—We covenant and engage as fellow Christians of one faith, and partakers of the same hope and joy, to give up ourselves unto the Lord, for the observance of the ordinances of Christ together in the same society, and to unite together in one body—for the public worship of God—for the mutual edification one of another in the fellowship of the Lord Jesus, and for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

I. We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

II. We believe in One GOD, subsisting in three persons, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost; eternal, unchangeable and omnipresent; infinite in power, wisdom and holiness; the Creator and Preserver of all things; whose purposes and providence extend to all events, and who exercises a righteous moral government over all his intelligent creatures.

III. We believe that Man was originally holy; that our first parents disobeyed the command of God; and that in consequence of their apostasy, all their descendants do also transgress His Law, and come under its just condemnation.

IV. We believe that God has provided a way of salvation for all mankind; that the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, having taken upon himself our nature, has, by his voluntary sufferings and deaths made an atonement for sin; and that every one who, with repentance for sin believes in Christ, will be pardoned, justified, and saved through that faith alone.

V. We believe that while salvation is thus freely offered to all men, none do truly repent and believe in Christ but those who, according to the sovereign grace and eternal purpose of God, are renewed and sanctified by His Holy Spirit, in obeying the Gospel; and that none who are thus renewed and chosen to eternal life, will be permitted so to fall away as finally to perish.

VI. We believe that there will be a resurrection of all the dead, and that God will hereafter judge all men, and award to them eternal happiness or eternal misery.

VII. We believe, that in this world, the Lord Jesus Christ has a visible church, in which the proper condition of membership is a public profession of faith in Christ, sustained by credible evidence of that holiness which is the result of renewing grace in the heart.

VIII. We believe that Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the ordinances appointed by Christ to be observed in the church to the end of the world, that none but members of the church in regular standing, have a right to partake of the Supper, and that none but believers, and their children are proper subjects of Baptism.

After the reading of the above, the Rev. L. Smith proceeded as follows:

Do you now severally and jointly adopt the sentiments and, articles of faith just read as your own?

I now therefore, in the name, and behalf of the ecclesiastical council, which at your instance, convened at the house of Rev. R. Armstrong on the evening of the 6th instant, pronounce you a church of the Lord Jesus Christ, duly authorised to administer the ordinances of the Gospel, as recorded in the New Testament.

As His professed followers, I exhort you to be faithful to yourselves, and to watch over and care for each other, as brethren and sisters in the Lord.

You will remember that you are set apart to be a light, to lighten the gentiles, even the poor benighted heathen in the North Pacific Ocean

You are to be like cities upon the hills of Micronesia. Let your light so shine before the inhabitants of those islands, that they may see your good works, and be led to glorify your Father who is in Heaven.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that when you shall have embarked on board the schooner Caroline, for your field of labor, it will give us much pleasure to remember you in our prayers, not only as a band of professing christians, but as a *regularly organized church of Christ.* And may the great head of the Church watch over, protect and bless you while upon the great deep; and may he give you an open door, and an abundant entrance into those islands, *now* destitute of the means of grace. And by the blessing of God upon your self-denying labors, may the time soon come, when, instead of *one church*; there may be *thirty, sixty*, nay, an hundred churches, *organized, established, and flourishing, all over the islands of Micronesia.*

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CHURCHES,

BY REV. S. C. DAMON.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—The Ecclesiastical Council, which has constituted you a regu-

larly organized church, of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ has assigned to me the customary part of expressing to you, the fellowship of the churches.

We come,—"the Mission Church of Micronesia," to the cordial fellowship of the churches of Christ upon these Islands, and to all churches of like precious faith throughout the world. This salutation of welcome, is accompanied with emotions of heartfelt cordiality, inspired by the peculiar circumstances under which, as a church organization, you take your position within the wide pale of the sisterhood of churches. As a church, you are not to be established among other and older churches, upon which you may lean for counsel and support, in the day of trial and adversity. As members of this church, it is not your intention to assemble from sabbath to sabbath, in some time hallowed edifice, where your fathers worshipped and beneath the shadow of which reposes their consecrated dust. Your object is not to maintain ground already conquered, but you propose, with the torch of divine truth in hand, to push your way into the very midst of heathenish and pagan darkness. Like the great apostle, you decline, to "build upon another man's foundation" but propose to go and make known "Christ and him crucified," where no minister of Christ ever announced his Master's message, or missionary of the cross has ever undertaken to erect the gospel standard.

You are welcome as a church of Christ,—twice welcome as a Mission Church,—and thrice welcome as "the Mission Church of Micronesia!" Were all the Hawaiian churches, not to join most unitedly and heartily in this welcome to christian fellowship, they would exhibit the most lamentable and even criminal want of christian principle. There still linger among us three of the original members of "The Mission Church," that was formed in the vestry of Park street church, Boston, in October, 1819. That church was transplanted from the land of the Pilgrims, to these Hawaiian shores. At first, it was "like to a grain of mustard seed,—which indeed is the least of all seeds," but having been planted in a genial soil, carefully nurtured, and plentifully watered, it has taken root and grown, in the course of a single generation, to become a noble tree, beneath whose spreading boughs we are now sheltered. One reinforcement after another, has continued to arrive from that same goodly land, for the purpose of filling ranks thinned by sickness, and death. Recently additional missionaries have come, but not to abide among us, for they have chosen another archipelago of the Pacific, as the sphere of their labors.

What are we permitted to witness this evening? Those, who have come from our father-land, having sought out a few from among the Hawaiian churches, of kindred spirit, have applied for a church organization that as a united band, and regularly organized church, they may proceed on their errand of mercy. The organization of a new church, at any time, and in any part of the world, and under ordinary circumstances, is a pleasing event to the christian's mind. It is an indication that the borders of Zion are enlarging, Christ's kingdom extending, and the church of God becoming more firmly established, but the organization of a church destined for the shores of Micronesia, as the field of its operations and usefulness, imparts unwonted delight to our hearts. While, fellow christians, we welcome your newly organized church, to the sisterhood of churches, we bid you God speed on your benevolent enterprise. Gladly would we have you abide with us, to labor in this moral vineyard, being denied that privilege, praised be the great head of the church, we are permitted, by him, to enjoy a higher and nobler privilege, it is that of anticipating your embarkation, for other islands, that you may there establish gospel institutions. In reflecting upon your recent organization, and in contemplating your prospective usefulness, our hearts, christian friends, are made twice glad. If in view of our separation, there mingle sorrowful emotions, let us remember that it is our Saviour's command which gives rise to this separation, then will our sorrow be turned to joy.

In extending to you, our welcome salutation, we are not unaware of the fact, that we welcome you, not merely to our sympathy and fellowship, but also to a position of hazardous trial and responsibility.

Under the blessing of God, every thing will depend upon your zeal, energy, prudence and judgment. You go, not knowing what may befall you there. The future success of Missionary enterprizes throughout those vast groups of islands, north of the line, and spread over that wide region of the N. Pacific lying between this group, and China, will depend quite essentially upon your movements. How vastly important that you commence aright, and ever after remember your high calling as Missionaries of Christ.

It is our hope and prayer, that ere you land upon the soil of Micronesia, some messenger may announce to you, that a wide door of usefulness has been already opened—that the Providence of God has done more for the introduction of the gospel there, than was accomplished on Hawaiian shores, but it may be, that during a long "night of toil," you will be compelled to labor, before you can discern the first ray of gospel light to beam upon a heathen's mind. Many long years, may roll away, as they did with English Missionaries, in "the isles of the south," ere some once benighted idolater will cheerfully present you his "god," that you may send it to your patrons and friends, as a trophy of your victory over the powers of darkness, and as a gratifying pledge of your success. Should this be the course of God's dealings with your Mission, we here pledge you our sympathy, and we solemnly promise that we will not withhold a generous support. Our fervent prayer is that outward success, or visible triumph, may not be the measure, although it may be the test, of our christian friendship.

Success in the Missionary enterprise it must ever be borne in mind, depends upon a higher than human strength. "I have planted," remarks the Apostle Paul, that beau ideal of a Missionary, "Apollos watered, but God giveth the increase. So neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase. For we are laborers, together with God."

The history of the church, and of modern missions, teaches us, that we must not turn our eyes, from even a darker shade of that picture which may portray the introduction of christianity among the dwellers of Micronesia. While contemplating the prosecution of a new missionary enterprize, among the islands of Polynesia, it is impossible to keep out of mind, the tragical fact, that even a Williams, justly styled *the Apostle of Polynesia*, fell by the hand of savage violence, upon the shores of Erromango, where he landed that he might introduce the blessings of salvation. Well, do I remember the sadness which was spread over a quiet New England village, upon the banks of the beautiful Connecticut, where dwelt the mother of the murdered Lyman, when it was announced that he had fallen with his companion Munson, among the cannibal dwellers upon the shores of Sumatra.

While more recently, the youthful Missionary Lowrie, (whom I was happy to number among my personal friends and correspondents,) perished by the hands of those piratical robbers, who infest the China seas. But I will not dwell upon the darker scenes of modern missions, because those of a brighter aspect almost everywhere rise to view. Ethiopia is now stretching forth her hands unto God,—isles wait for God's law—the millions of India are coming under gospel influence,—the scattered tribes of Jewish origin are receiving the Saviour as the true Messiah, aye, the angel having the everlasting gospel to preach is now flying through the midst of heaven.

In all parts of the christian church, or among christians of various denominations, there is witnessed an increased activity in rendering obedience, to the Saviour's last command, "Go ye therefore, and teach [or make disciples, or christians of] all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I am with you, even, unto the end of the world. Amen."

With such encouraging considerations before the mind, it is clearly manifest that, "the Mission church of Micronesia" has been organized at a most important and eventful era in the history of the church universal.—When the traveller visits various parts of the world where modern Missionaries have commenced their labors, and asks,

> "Watchman! tell us of the night,
> What its signs of promise are?"

The reply is made,

> "Traveller! o'er yon mountain's height,
> See that glory beaming star."

As christian friends, the traveller voyaging past your future home, touches for refreshments, and asks,

> "Watchman! tell us of the night,
> For the morning seems to dawn."

May you be permitted to reply,

> "Traveller! darkness takes its flight,
> Doubt and terror are withdrawn."

In the opening of my brief remarks, I employed that good, old, soul-stirring, Saxon word, "Welcome," again do I repeat it "Welcome the Mission church of Micronesia," and yet as heartily I employ in conclusion a term of kindred derivation, "God-speed," yes I repeat it, God speed the Mission church of Micronesia, and may its success, add another chapter to the priceless history of the modern missionary enterprize.

Melancholy death of English Missionaries in Patagonia.

—

Some weeks since the newspapers contained intimations of the probable death of a number of English Miseionaries, who had gone to Patagonia, but definite intelligence had not been received. Recent news enables us to publish statements which may be relied upon. The simple facts respecting the misson to Patagouia, are as follows. Capt. Gardiner of the British Royal Navy, visited that remote region some years ago, and upon his return to England, determined to return thither as a Missionary. A society was formed called the "Patagonian Missionary Society" conducted upon the principles of the Church Missionary Society. In Sept. 1850, the "Ocean Queen" sailed from Liverpool, having the following persons on board, comprizing the new mission, Capt. A. Gardiner R. N. Superintendent; Mr. Williams, Surgeon and Catechist; Mr. Maidment, Catechist; John Irwin, Carpenter; John Badcock, John Bryant, and John Pearce, Cornish Fishermen.

It would appear that Capt. Gardiner was a gentleman of wealth, who had determined to leave the Royal Navy for the purpose of engaging in a Missionary enterprise, in one of the most remote parts in the world, inhabited by any members of the human race.

For one year after the departure of the "Ocean Queen," no intelligence reached England, respecting Capt. Gardiner and his associates. In Sept. 1851, in consequence of the great anxiety existing amongst Capt. G's friends, the ship "E. Davidson," was sent out, to search for the Missionary party. We quote the following from the *N. Y. Observer* of March 11th :—

On reaching Banner Cove, Picton Island, they found an inscription on the rock, saying that the party had gone to Spaniard's Harbor. A letter from Capt. Gardiner was also found stating that the hostilities of the Indians had driven them away. On the 22nd of October, the vessel reached Spaniard's Harbor, and there found a boat on the beach, containing a dead body, supposed, from a mark on the frock, to be John Pierce, fisherman. Another body was lying on the beach; and one had been buried, supposed to be John Badcock. "These," says the Captain, "we have every reason to believe, are Pierce, Badcock, and Williams; books, papers, medicine, clothing, and tools were lying on the beach." The journal of Mr. Williams was found, and will be forwarded by the next vessel. It had been commenced in Sept. 7 1850 the day of sailing from Liverpool, and continued to June 22, 1851; from that document it appears that Badcock died July 2nd from hunger and scurvy; but "a thorough christian." The others, it is supposed, died from the same cause. "The body of Williams was far gone." The other boat belonged to Gardiner, Maidment, and Bryant, and had been lost, but no one happened to have been lost with it. "Gardiner had been burnr out, and a chest of clothes, books, papers, and money, were destroyed.

The Journal of Williams, speaks in the highest terms of Capt. Gardiner "as a most devoted christian."

The "E. Davidson," was compelled to relinquish the search in consequence of bad weather; but as it will appear without learning the fate of Capt Gardiner, and that of his associates.

Orders were sent out from England for H. B. M. Ship Dido, to proceed in search of Capt. Gardiner. The following letter written on board the "Dido," lying at Valparaiso, dated Feb. 25th, 1852, furnishes information respecting the melancholy death of Capt. Gardiner and his associates.

"We arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th prox.; we should have been here much sooner had we not delayed so much time looking after Capt. Gardiner, a gentleman of fortune, who had joined the Patagonian Missionary Society, and had gone to some small barren islands off the Horn to enlighten the inhabitants, wild as they were. We received intelligence from Rio that we were to look after Capt. Gardiner at the Falkland Islands, where we proceeded, and hearing there that a vessel had left provisions and clothing for him, expecting he would call for them, we resumed our search for him at Staten, a small uninhabitated island; there we found nothing that could lead to his discovrey, but a large boat moored to a tree, and on the hill was a flag-staff, with a piece of bed-tick for a flag. We cut the name of our vessel on several trees, and got under weigh the next morning. We anchored at Gilbert's Cove, about two or three days' sail; there we sent boats ashore, and cut in a tree was this inscription—"Dig deep, under this spot you will find a bottle;" we dug, and found it and in it a note as follows:—"Captain Gardiner—You will find us at Spanish Harbor, at a distance of about 60 miles from this place." We proceeded to that place the next morning, after speaking to two canoes of strange looking human beings, quite naked; they were painted, and colored shells hung round them. There were several other canoes of this description of humanity in its worst form; they caught fish, and ate them raw, and subsisted on wild herbs and roots af trees.

How they could bear the cold I cannot tell, for ten months out of the twelve it is intensely cold. We happened to get there in the summer. We gave them a few articles of clothing, but they would not wear them.—We arrived at Spanish Harbor the same evening, and sent boats on shore as soon as we dropt anchor, and then I beheld a sight, the which I trust I shall never witness again. Strewed in different parts of the beach were Capt. Gardiner and two of his party. The first we saw was Capt. Gardiner in a state of decomposition. We supposed it to be him, by there being a watch hanging to his skeleton form; and some distance from him there was another. We proceeded some distance to a cave with a lantern; when we entered there was a deadly smell at the end of the cave where we found the remains of the others. There was furniture and cooking utensils as though they had lived there sometime. The boats' crews were allowed to have the clothes, &c., as they found a large chest containing books and clothing, and on the lid of it was nailed his will, stating that the first ship that found them should have them. We buried them with the honors of war. Cut on the wall was this inscription; —"Proceed on the beach about a mile and a half; you will find three more; do not delay, for we are starving." We made the best of haste, and found them dead. It appeared they had been shunned by the natives and had starved to death. We had a rough voyage from Rio to here, as is generally the case round the Horn."

We cannot refrain from adding a single reflection, as we publish the above heart-rending narrative. Capt. Gardiner, certainly displayed a noble ohristian disinerestedness, in abandoning his station as a Captain in the Royal Navy, for the self denying labor of a Missionary to Patagonia. His motives and those of his associates being pure, it ill becomes the world, or the church, to infer that the members of the Patagonian mission were not heaven-directed in their enterprize, althongh their earthly remains now mingle with the sand upon the iuhospitable shores of Patagonia. The following remark, extracted from the journal of Williams when near his end, is worthy of being inscribed in golden letters upon a monument, which we hope may be erected to the memory of the Patagonian missionaries, who died by starvation.

"I would not exchange my situation for or with any one in life,—I am happy beyond expression."

N. B. Since the above was placed in the printer's hands, we have read a full and official account of the melancholy affair, as it was furnished by Rear Admiral Morshead of H. B. M. S. Dido, for the "Lords Commissioners of the Admirality." This account is published in the *London Evening Mail*, April 30, and accompanied by some severe editorial remarks upon the Missionary enterprize. In our next issue, we may make some extracts from Admiral Morshead's dispatch.

Japan.—It is stated upon the authority of the officers of the Dutch frigate 'Prince of Orange," at New York, that the emperor of Japan has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and is prepared to give the American squadron a warm reception. The precaution is doubtless an unnecessary one, as the expedition is strictly of a peaceful character.

Death of the last Survivor of the Boston Tea Party.—David Kennison, who had fought in many of the battles of the revolution, and is supposed to be the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, died at the residence of William Mack, Chicago, Feb. 24, aged 117.

The Sailing of the Caroline.

On the 15 ultimo, sailed the missionary schooner Caroline, bound for the Micronesi an Islands. A large concourse of Foreigners and Natives assembled upon the wharf to witness the interesting scene. Prayer was offered in native by the Rev. L. Smith, and in English by the Seamen's Chaplain, after which one of the new missionaries, led in singing the last verse of the Missionary hymn, "Waft—waft, ye winds! his story &c." In a few minutes the order was given to cast off, and the vessel glided gracefully out of the harbor and started on her heavenly mission. She is reported to have touched at Kauai, but left with all on board in health. Even now, Aug. 3rd, we may imagine the Caroline sailing among the low Islands of the King's Mills groups.

'Tis brave to see a gallant ship,
With snowy pinions, fly
Across the ocean, like a bird,
Beneath a pleasant sky.
'Tis brave to think what precious things
Are heaped up in her hold,—
What goodly merchandise she brings,
And jewellry and gold.

How lofty is her carriage, when
She sitteth on the deep;
Her streamers loose, her canvass spread,
The rolling seas to sweep!
The loud hurrah,—the sailors cheer,—
The tumult and the strife,—
The laugh, the farewell, and the tear;
She *is* a thing of life!

Yet braver sight I deem it is.
And goodlier, when a ship,
With Mercy's heralds, doth her wing
In yonder waters dip,—
A burden bearing, richer far
Than gold, or cunning gem,—
Yea, wafting tidings of the star
That shines from Bethlehem!

O 'tis a holy thought, that men
May watch, and toil, and strive,
And stir with enterprise the land,
And make the seas alive!
And open up new avenues
Which traffic never trod,
Only, that Earth by these may be
A highway for our God!

"The Maine Liquor Law," passed the Legislature of the Masaschusetts, May 22nd, and would go into practice in 60 days. We shall anxiously wait to learn the result.—Massachusetts abounds with staunch teetotallers, and yet not a few "hard drinkers." We shall expect the law will triumph, for less than nine months since, we heard several hundred children in the city of Lowell, singing a Temperance song, of which the following is a stanza :—

"We are a band of patriots,
We are a band of patriots,
We are a band of patriots,
For the Maine Liquor law."

We do assure our readers those young teetotallers, sung this song with a most hearty goodwill, and let all the children and youth of the state, be of the same mind, as we doubt not they are, then the friends of temperance need not fear the result.

New Chaplain for Lahaina.—The Rev S. E. Bishop, (son of the Rev. A. Bishop, Ewa,) and lady were expected to sail from Boston, about June 5th for the Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco, on board the clipper ship "Defiance"

A word fitly spoken, by a Sailor.

The following narrarive is full of interest. The facts therein stated shew the good effect of uttering a word of admonition. Great results often flow from causes seemingly of of a trifling nature, which shows that when a good or evil impulse is started, God alone, who sees the end from the beginning, can foresee the final result. No exercise is more profitable than to trace back such results, to their origin; thereby will great encouragement be derived to persevere in well doing, and to cast "bread upon the waters."

On the 8th of February last there died in Edinburgh a venerable Baptist pastor, Mr. James Alexander Haldane, in his eighty-fourth year. In his early life he commanded the man of war Melville Castle. While engaged in an action one day, the decks of his ship were cleared by the broadsides of the enemy. Captain Haldane ordered a fresh set of hands to be "piped up," to take the place of the slain. The men seeing the mangled bodies of their comrades scattered over the deck, instinctively drew back; at which their commander poured forth a volley of oaths, and wished them all in h—l. One of the seamen, who had been religously educated, shortly afterwards said to the Captain in a respectful and serious manner, "If God had heard your prayer just now, where sho'd we have been?" The engagement terminated; but a greater victory had been achieved *over* Captain Haldane than *by* him. The old sailor's words were winged by Him who never smites in vain; and from that day the gallant and reckless officer became a changed man. He lived to preach the Gospel for fifty-four years. Among the early fruits of his ministry was the conversion of his brother Robert, now well known as an able, learned, and pious commentator. Robert went to Geneva; and during a sojourn of several months (about 1814) he laboured with unwearied assiduity to reclaim the pastors and theological students, whom he met with, from there rationalistic errors, to indoctrinate them in the evangelical faith, and to lead them to seek a personal interest in the Saviour. The blessing of God was with him. A considerable number of young men became hopefully pious; and among those in whose conversion he had a main agency were Frederick Monod, now one of the pillars of the Evangelical Church in France; Felix Neff, the devoted yound pastor of the High Alps, whose memory is held sacred in both hemispheres; and Merle D' Aubigne, the eminent historian of the Reformation. To pronounce these names is to show how impossible it must be for any created mind to gather up the results of that single conversion on boa d the Melville Castle. And that conversion was brought about through a *single sentence* addressed by a sailor to his commander, firmly but courteously reproving him for his profanity!

This case, it is conceded, is a strong one. But is it not instructive? Does it not shame our remisness in the great duty of bringing men to Christ? Does it not hold out the amplest encouragement to fidelity and zeal in this most important work? "They that turn many to rightiousness shall shine as the stars, for ever and ever." How glorious a crown, then, will adorn the brow of that poor seaman who maintained his loyalty to *Christ* at the hazard of offending his commander, and whose faithfulness has already told with an efficacy so powerful and so auspicious upon the church and the world.—*Rev. Dr. Boardman.*

Brother Jonathan.—A certain Capt. Mc Kinnon, of the British Navy has been over and shaken hands with Brother Jonathan, and returned to England, where he has been lecturing his countrymen, respecting American ingenuity. In one of his lectures, he refers to brother Jonathan's inventive skill, as displayed in various ways, but a machine for milking cows struck his mind as the funniest of all. The following is copied from the Scientific American.

"Another invention was made by a man who had a large dairy, containing upwards of one hundred cows, and finding it very expensive to get them milked, he set his wits to work, and, by Jove! he invented a milking machine. India rubber, gutta percha, and springs, he milked them all out, as dry as possible. (Much laughter.) The captain amused his audience by relating the effects of the milking machine upon the cows, and declared that the down East Yankees were the most inventive people possible, and were monstrously clever fellows. They had a good story there which was too good to be lost, and it was an astonishing matter. The Yankee babies when not eating or sleeping, were still doing something, and this was what they were thinking about—the Yankee asserted that the baby was rolling his eyes round and thinking how to improve the cradle. (Uncontrollable laughter.) He thought that was sufficient of Yankee ingenuity for the present, but he would give them more specimens by-and-bye. (Laughter.")

Great Voyage.—The Saratoga, Capt. Ephraim Harding, which arrived at this port last week after an absence of about 33 months took upon the voyage 230 bbls of sperm oil 4,020 bbls of whale oil, and 68,000 lbs of whalebone. Of this a considerable portion was sent home during the voyage. Including the actual price obtained for oil and bone shipped, and the value of the cargo brought home, estimated at ruling prices, the product of the voyage may be stated at $124,000.

This is perhaps the most valuable cargo ever taken by a whale ship. The nearest approach to it is, that of the Coral, Capt. Humphrey Seabury, which arrived in 1850, with a cargo of 3,350 bbls of sperm oil, valued at $123,000. The Coral however, was absent 43 months. N. B. Shipping List.

A Man's House his Castle.—One of the most strikting outbursts of Lord Chatham was where he pictured the security afforded by the English law to every person in his own house. "The winds of heaven may enter it," said the impassioned orator, "every storm, every rain may penetrate it; but the king dare not, the king *cannot.*"

CHARGE AND INSTRUCTIONS,

BY REV. E. W. CLARK.

My Christian friends,—I have been requested in behalf of the Directors of the H M. Society to address a few words of counsel to the brethren and sisters, who have now entered into new church relations, and who are about to embark on an errand of mercy to islands still shrouded in pagan darkness.

But let me explain briefly the origin and progress of this enterprise.

For many years, the islands now denominated Micronesia have been visited by ships navigating this ocean, especially those engaged in the whaling service; and the condition of the people, and their claims to missionary labor have been brought before the public, in the Seamen's Friend, published in this city, and through other channels. These claims were more distinctly presented to the American Board of Foreign Missions, a few years ago by some members of this mission on their return to the U. States.

The Board determined, with great promptness, to enter this field as soon as suitable men should be found for the service, and wrote to this effect to the Sandwich Island's Mission.

About one year ago, in special reference to this contemplated mission, a society was formed here denominated the *Hawaiian Missionary Society*. Up to the present time, the receipts of this society principally from native sources have amounted to more than $6,000.

A hearty response has been given to the calls of the society by our native churches, and they have entered with great interest, into the work of extending the blessings which they so richly enjoy, to other islands in the Pacific.

The Am Board have appointed to this new mission the three brethren and their wives now present; and they have expressed a wish that this society should take the immediate oversight of the mission in contemplation, and they have accordingly commended the brethren to the counsel and guidance of this society; advising that some native helpers from these islands be added to their number, and that one, at least, who has experience in this mission, be deputed to aid in exploring the way and in establishing the Mission.

Two native helpers and their wives, have been selected as permanent members of the mission. One of our most promising native preachers will accompany the expedition, and bring back a report to his countrymen of what he shall see and hear, that a still deeper interest may be awakened in the native churches in this good work.

In regard to myself, I will only say, that I would gladly be excused from the service which has been devolved upon me in connection with this work, but as the way of others, better qualified for the service, seemed in a measure, hedged up, I did not feel at liberty to refuse the call to accompany these brethren on this errand of mercy, however trying to flesh and blood. I have seen too much of the realities of missionary life to look upon this enterprise with feelings of romance. To me it will be a work of stern self-denial. But I cheerfully leave for a time, and perhaps forever, all I hold dear in this world for this self-denying service. We go, not knowing the things that shall befall us there. But "Lo I am with you," will be our trust, our sure support. And should we be engulphed in the Ocean, or cut off by the hand of violence, let no one regret this attempt to save the perishing:—let no one say the sacrifice was all in vain. The enterprise, we believe, is of the Lord, and we cheerfully leave the results in his hands.

And now, my dear brethren and sisters of the Micronesian Mission, our counsel to you on this interesting occasion, may be summed up in few words. *Let love be without dissimulation. Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another. Now abideth faith, hope, charity, but the greatest of these is charity. Love*, says the apostle, *is the fulfilling of the law.*

It is an errand of love, that you go forth to those lonely isles—the same errand which brought the Son of God from Heaven to earth—You go to proclaim peace and good will to men—to seek and to save the lost. You go, not to enrich yourselves, or others by enlarging the boundaries of commerce—You go, not to add renown to your own names, or confer new honors on the country which gave you birth by enlarging the boundaries of geographical knowledge or scientific research. These objects, however worthy are not the objects which prompt you to this self-denying work. You go for far higher purposes—far higher objects prompt you to forsake father and mother, brothers and sisters, and all the endearments of home and of a christian land. You go on an errand of mercy, prompted by love to the perishing You need, then, a large measure of this christian grace.

You need it in the first place as a bond of union among yourselves. It will give unity and peace and comfort to your own little band. You are still partakers of our fallen nature; and the more closely you are brought into contact, the more deeply sensible you will be of this truth. But love covereth a multitude of faults,—it thinketh no evil. It will put the best construction upon every look and word and action. It will repress the risings of envy and jealousy and self-seeking. It will promote frankness and co-operation, and it will give unity even in diversity of opinion In short, it will help you to bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. You have now covenanted anew to love one another. Let this grace, then, be in you and abound more and more.

In the second place, you will need a large measure of this grace to keep you steadfast and persevering in your work.

To you the missionary work will soon become a serious reality. At a distance, imagination may invest it with borrowed charms. But these charms soon vanish and the toils and privations of a heathen land, surrounded by ignorance, sottishness, vice and ingratitude. To love objects which may appear lovely and attractive may be easy:—to toil for the good of others, while requited with kindness and love may be accomplished with a small measure of the grace which I am now recommending. But you, dear brethren and sisters, will need such a measure of this grace, that you will be able to say with the Apostle, "I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved." You will need to watch your own hearts, lest the love which now glows towards those distant islanders be turned into dislike, if not into disgust and hatred when you come to contact with them. Remember, that however degraded the objects for which you toil, they have souls which must be saved or lost forever; and every soul you may rescue from the thraldom of sin, will add a new jewel to the Savior's crown.

Go then, in the strength of him, whose name is Love; and "may the same mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus," and the God of love and peace shall be with you, even unto the end

It does not become us here, my brethren, to give particular directions in regard to the course you are to pursue or the posts you are to occupy, or the particular labors you are to perform. These things must be left to circumstances as they arise, and to your own good judgment.

You will make the best disposition in your power of the native help from the these islands, which may accompany you, and which may hereafter be sent to your aid The opening which the mission affords for such help is not among the least good results expected from this enterprise. Seven-fold, we doubt not, will be returned into our own bosoms.

While he now addresses you may be with you, it will afford him unfeigned pleasure give you every counsel and aid which his experience in the missionary work will enable him to render.

And now, dear brethren, "we commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." In behalf of the directors

of the H. M. Society,
E. W. CLARK,
Cor. Secretary.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. KEKELA.

(TRANSLATED BY REV. R. ARMSTRONG.)

Salutations to you my Brethren:—For the first time I meet you in such circumstances. I am happy to address you on the great things of salvation.

A few of us are about to leave these Islands, to carry the word of God to other Islands now covered with darkness and idolatry. It is therefore proper for me to speak my feelings to you on this occasion.

I am a native of these islands. My parents were idolaters, and I was born in times of darkness. A short time ago all our people were heathen; they worshipped a great variety of gods; they were engaged in war; they were addicted to stealing and robbery. Man and wife did not live together and eat together as now; they took no care of their children. The chiefs were oppressive and the people degraded.

But a great light has arisen over us. It is the light of this Holy Book. This has been the great cause of our reformation. The Bible has driven away our darkness, overturned our heathenish customs, and caused a great improvement in our condition. Because the word of God has been given us in our own langaage, we have learned to read, and all the people have learned to read it, old and young. It has been scattered

all over the land and taught all the people to do right. Therefore the people live peaceably; parents take some care of their children; the Sabbath is observed, the laws are regarded, and all dwell securely. It is because a large proportion of our people have turned to the word of God, on all the islands. A great many of our people pray to God and Love Him. The word of God has been the source of our choicest blessings. What then is more reasonable than that we Hawaiians should extend to other nations in this ocean, the blessings of the gospel? Those tribes are now what we were a short time ago, degraded, wretched idolators. Shall we not have pity on them, as the people of God in the United States have had pity on us? I go to do what I can and return. All cannot engage personally in the work; this but few can do. But those who remain have their part also to perform. They can pray and they can give of their substance to aid the cause, and thus all do something, and share in the blessings that will follow. Now then, as we go from you, let us be remembered in your prayers; pray that the Lord will go with us, and sustain us, and give us success."

[Rev. Mr. Kekela was educated in the Seminary at Lahainaluna at the expense of James Hunneweli Esq. of Charlestown, Mass and has been for several years pastor of the native church at Kehuku, on the northern side of this Island. He goes to accompany the mission, in exploring the Islands of Micronesia, and will return, with the leave of Providence, to report to his countrymen.]

FAREWELL REMARKS.

Rev. L. H. Gulick.

There are times, my Friends, when we are forced by the peculiarity of our circumstances to pause and ask ourselves whether the courses of our actions and our proposed plans are those of men of wisdom. So we of this new enterprise, are this evening summoned to the enquiry, whether on this near view of facts, we be still confident we are girding for a life worthy of intellectual beings—whether we be still assured we are enlisted in an enterprise, sufficiently definite in its promises of happy returns to our labors. We pause to answer the question—and we calmly and decisively reply that 'tis well for our faith in Divine power that we have been permitted a visit to these Sandwich Islands. The reasonings of our student hours are confirmed as we mingle among Hawaiian Christians—and we are more confident than at any past period of our lives that there is naught in all the accessible agencies competent to meet and renovate the moral natures of men but the revelations of Sacred Truth. Neither in civilization nor any of its accompaniments do we recognize any power of the degree or even of the kind competent to the moral elevation of man. Civilization may, we grant, alone, stimulate and to a certain degree elevate the intellect—but to bring the human heart under conscientious, active, subjection to the eternal demands of truth and duty, we know of naught sufficient but the startling and authoritive demands of God's revelation. We have yet to meet pure heathen; but we advance to their shores without a trembling doubt, that if there be an agent which can awake their slumbering consciences, it is God's word and that it can.

As I speak to you, let me allude to a second subject. Let me ask the the Christians of the S. I. to guard against allowing in their minds too definite expectations of the course of God's Providence with us in Micronesia. Let us not prescribe to our Sovereign the method we shall pursue with our mission—nor be disappointed should our hopes be thwarted. He may not see best to grant the same rapid advances to us, he has to the Sandwich Islands. A Kaahumanu and Kapiolani may be denied us, and the progress of civilization may be vastly less rapid. Still my friends, let us hope all things; and also believe that with our God all things are possible. In his own ways he will secure his own ends; and on this we will calmly repose, knowing that there comes a time when He whose right it is shall reign on every continent and every island.

A third thought I have, and it relates to to the character of the work in which we are engaged. We of the mission do not feel that we have entered upon a work different in kind from that which engages every Christian of us. We do not feel that we have taken upon us vows of deeper consecration than when we first devoted ourselves to our Master in public profession of religion. With yourselves we then resigned ourselves entirely, and could do no more. God in his providence may have called to us to go, while he has not others, and the necessities of our positions may demand severer services, but we feel no more of obligation than ever before to deny ourselves, or than probably every christian present does. We do not feel ourselves exalted into a separate order of beings. Ours may be a different department of labor but it is the same work which interests every christian, and we are still christians with yourselves, with you to undergo selfdenials, and with you to rejoice in the triumphs of our Master's cause.

And as I am in a Seamen's Chapel, let me say a word to all Christian Navigators in these Pacific seas, that with them we of this mission feel ourselves one. The cause of Christ is equally yours and ours, and we shall welcome you to the shores of Micronesia as coadjutors in the elevation of its inhabitants and the salvation of their souls. We only ask that as you bring commerce and civilization to those isles, there may accompany you none of their deleterious and blighting influences, to quench the feeble light of truth we may shed on the benighted islanders. Save us, we pray you, if it be possible, from the heathenism of civilization! And be assured we shall ever gladly exchange with you the watchwords of "Traveler," and "Watchman."

A fourth subject I have on my mind, and it is a word of request. Every human heart asks for sympathy; and the christian especially may ask it of his fellow christian, for we are all bound to a common centre of love, by the strongest band of affection. As we drop ourselves off from civilization, and to a certain degree separate ourselves from the christian world, we are anxious to feel assured that we shall have a sympathetic remembrance in your Prayers. With wonder and astonishment we read from the sacred page that "the effectual fervant prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Since then we are your agents, no less than our own in carrying the word of life, let us be furthered by the assistance of your prayers; and it will be to us a rich consolation in any conditions of loneliness and difficulty that may be fall us, that the arm of Omnipotence is enlisted for us by the sympathetic prayers of christian friends.

As we have passed about these islands and met the native christians, we have secured the vocal pledges of hundreds that we shall not be forgotten in their morning and evening prayers; and by letter from a windward island we are assured we shall be wafted on our way by the prayers of 10,000 Hawaiian christians—and let us ask for yours, christian friends.

We feel deeply indebted to the christians of Honolulu for their multiplied and warm-hearted kindnesses to unworthy strangers, and we wish thus publicly to acknowledge our feelings of obligation—with the further request for their prayers.

And now, as I see so many present who will I think, allow me to speak of them as friends—let me for a moment allude to my personal emotions. I have returned to my native land after an absence of nearly twelve years. My long absence has in no degree tended to deaden my affection for it, or for my home circle, or for the friends of my youth. I shall go from them now as though I had never before gone. And though I do not ask that my exit to the spirit land shall be from these shores, yet I trust my Father's goodness, that from the world of spirits He will permit me to look down on the green mountains of my native land, and watch the growing brightness of the millenial morn upon its hills and vallies.

In the words of another let me express my farewell emotions:—

Yes, my native land, I love thee;
All thy scenes, I love them well;
Friends, connections, happy country,
Can I bid you all farewell?
Can I leave you
Far in heathen lands to dwell?

Home, thy joys are passing lovely,
Joys no stranger heart can tell;
Happy home! 'tis sure I love thee,
Can, can I say farewell?
Can I leave thee
Far in heathen lands to dwell?

Scenes of sacred peace and pleasure
Holy days and sabbath bell,
Richest, brightest, sweetest treasure
Can I say a last farewell?
Can I leave you
Far in heathen lands to dwell?

Yes, I hasten from you gladly,
From the scenes I loved so well;
Far away, ye billows, bear me,
Lovely native land, farewell!
Pleased, I leave thee;
Far in heathen lands to dwell.

In the desert let me labor;
On the mountains let me tell
How he died, the blessed Saviour,
To redeem a world from hell.
Let me hasten,
Far in heathen lands to dwell.

Bear me on, thou restless ocean;
Let the winds my canvass swell;
Heaves my heart with warm emotion
While I go far hence to dwell.
Glad I bid thee
Native land, farewell! farewell!

CARD.—The Seamen's Chaplain would acknowledge the receipt of $40 00, from Consul General Miller, for attendance at Little Briton Hospital, during the six months ending July 1st.

CARD.—Mr. John W. Pearson, who has unfortunately been deprived of his eye-sight and otherwise disabled, would gratefully acknowledge the generous donation of $106 25 from the the sailors on board the U. S. S. St. Lawrence. Also $12 00 from Stranger's Friend Society.

DONATIONS.—From a friend, $10 00 for the support of the Bethel, $10 00 for the Micronesian Mission, and $5 00 for the Friend.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. Mott Smith, Dentist, hitherto occupying an office on Dr. Newcomb's premises has removed to a more central location. He has now opened an office in the building near the French Hotel, in Fort Street. Having met with a successful practice at his old stand, he may reasonably expect an additional number of visitors at his new stand, where he is fully prepared to attend to every description of practice in his profession. We would especially call the attention of our sea-faring readers to this notice.

HOW THE CLIPPERS SAIL.—The clipper ship Shooting Star, Judah P. Baker, arrived at Boston says the Boston Advertiser, in only *eighty four* days from Macao, China. This is much the shortest passage ever made between Cantonand Boston.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies of Arabia,—950 years ago. It still reddens portions of the human face.

A Card.

The undersigned, members of the Micronesian Mission, desire in this mode to express to all our friends on the Sandwich Islands, and especially to those of Honolulu, our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses received, and for all their expressions of interest in our future labors. It is a realization of the fact, that Christians of every name and place are one, equally pleasant and cheering. We still request your continued prayers May the blessing of the Lord rest on you all.

ALBERT A. STURGES,
B. G. SNOW,
L. H. GULICK.

Koloa, Kauai, July 17. 1852.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning 28th inst. at his residence in Honolulu, Monsieur Paul Alexander Fontaine, Medical Doctor, of Faculty of Paris, Aged 54 years. The deceased had been for several days ill of the prevailing fever, but was fast recovering, and on the morning of his death was cheerful and unsuspicious of danger. Scarce had one of his neighbours left him, when his having fallen from his settee was observed by a person passing by who gave notice to Mr. Michel of the French store who repaired instantly to Dr. Fontaine, and sent off for medical aid—two professional gentlemen arrived within a few minutes, but too late, life was extinct.

In Honolulu, August 5th, Alfred Theodore, infant son of Mr. John Baxter, aged 14 1-2 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

July 5—N. Grenadian bk Sarmiento, Henly, 93 ds Panama.
6—Haw sch Manuku, Gerrill, 17 ds fm S Francisco.
Br bk Jessie Byrne, Baker, 67 ds fm Sydney.
Brem sh Gellert, Ihlder, 13 ds fm San Francisco,
9—Am bg M A Jones, Newell, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
10—Am bk H T Bartlett, Heeren, Kauai, put back.
12—Am bk Desdemona, Richardson, 17 ds fm Astoria.
15—Haw brigt Reindeer, Kawaihae.
July 16—Brit. sch Pera, F. Steward, 14 ds fm Bodego.
19—Am bk Isabella, Wm. H. Wood, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
24—Am sch Olivia, Merithen, 11 ds fm San Francisco.
26—Holland bk Anna, Cranmer, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
28—Haw sch Curlew, Cunningham, fm Lahaina.
30—Am. Clipper ship Reindeer, 48 days fm Panama.
3 —Am brig Androscoggin, McKendry, 16 dys. fm San Francisco.
July 28—Hawaiian Sch. Curlew, Cunningham fm Lahaina.
30—Am ship Reindeer, John Lord, 48 days fm Panama.
20—Am brig Androscoggin, M'Kendry, 16 days from San Francisco.
Aug. 2—Brem. bg Appollo, Von Hantchler, 14 days from San Francisco.
2—Brit. bark Lalla Rookh, Hains, 86 ds fm Sydney.
3 —Brit. bark Thetis, Cass, 55 ds fm Amoy.
3—Am brig Ida, Jones, 14 days fm San Francisco.

Clearances.

July 3—Fr bgt Diana, Brown, Fanning's Island.
5—Haw sch Ayrshire Lass, Moody Tahiti and Sydney.
7—Am wh sh W C Nye, Adams, cruise.
Br bk Jessie Byrne, Baker, San Francisco
8—N G bk Sarmiento, Henly, S Francisco
12—Am wh sh Walter Claxton, Lake, cruise.
"bg Noble, Robertson, San Francisco,
14—Br sch Creeper, late Mary, Bell, S Francisco.
Brem sh Gellert, Ihlder, Batavia
15—Haw sch Caroline, Holdsworth, Islands in the Pacific
July 16—Haw. Brig Reindeer for Shanghae.
19—Brit. Schr. Pera for Lombock.
26—Am. Sch. Olivia for Lahaina.
26—Holland bark Anna for Hong Kong.
26—Am. Brig M. A. Jones for San Francisco.
July 30—Haw. sch Curlew, Cunningham, for Lahaina.
Aug. 2—Brem. brig Appollo, Von Hantcln, for Batavia.
4—Brit. bark Lalla Rookh, Hains, for San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

July 19—Am. Wh. Brig Zoroaster, Thomas, 18 days from San Francisco.
26—Haw Schr. Curlew, Haseltine, 12 days fm San Fran
27—Am. Schr. Olivia, Merithen, fm Honolulu.

Cleared.

July 19—Am. Scar Iowa, Stoddaad, San Francisco.
24— " Brig Zoroaster, Thomas, cruise.
26— " " Petersburg, Pike, San Francisco.
27—Haw. Schr. Curlew, Haseltine, Honolulu.

Information Wanted

Respecting Orlando W. Flagg, belonging to New Salem, Mass., who has been about six years seaman on board whale-ships in the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with his friends, or the Seamen's Chaplain Honolulu.

Respecting Robert Shepherd, who shipped in 1846 on board the Am. W. S, Mechanic. At the time of shipping, assumed the name of William Read. He left the ship at Maui, and went to Sydney, but has not since been heard from. He belongs to Brockville, Canada, W. He is desired to report himself to his mother, and if he visits Honolulu to call at the Chaplain's Study.

Respecting Covell N. Kendrick, belonging to Hamilton, N. Y. He has been absent about 14 years from home, but was heard of some 5 years ago in Australia Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to write, Prof. Kendrick, Rochester, N. Y., or the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

The Friend sent abroad:

By paying in advance, the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country. 3-tf.

The Friend, first series.

For sale at the office of the Publisher, previous volumes of the Friend, bound separately or together.

Vol. I. This vol. was published during 1843, when no other English newspaper was issued at the islands or in the Pacific. It contains documents relating to the British Commission, while the English Flag was raised on the islands, &c.

Vol. II. [1844,] contains "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," &c., by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., H. H. M's Min. of For. Relations, &c.

Vol. III. [1845] contains a series of articles upon the Marquesan islands.

Vol. IV. [1846], contains a narrative of twenty year's residence in Pitcairn's island, by John Buffett, etc., etc., &c.

Vol V. [1847] contains interesting communications, relating to Japan, Gallipagos, and the Polynesian islands. The Rev. T D. Hunt's "Wants of Seamen," in 8 Nos., &c.

Vol. VI. [1848] contains a narrative of the wreck of the "Maria Helena," by A. Ten Eyck, Esq.—Narrative of the massacre of a part of the crew of the whale ship Triton, by Thomas Spencer,—Account of the first whale ship to the Arctic Ocean, &c.

Vol. VII. [1849] contains sketches of Guam Strong's Island, Rarotonga, Samoa, &c.,—"Trip from the Sandwich islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California," by Editor, &c.

Vol. VIII. [1850] contains "Visit of the French sloop of war, Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836." This long narrative was translated for the Friend, from the French, by the Rev. D. Dole, &c.

☞ The foregoing eight volumes, comprize the *first series* of the Friend, and contain besides the articles specified, a great amount of interesting information, and useful reading, relating to all parts of Polynesia, the Western coast of N. and S. America, China &c. Also, much information relating to commerce and whale fishery of the Pacific.

Price, $10 00 the entire series, and $1 50 single volume. A reduction will be made to seamen, as the paper has ever been published for their special benefit. tf.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

Almanacs for 1852.

For sale at Polynesian Office, the Rev. T. E. Taylor's study, and the Seamen's Chaplain,—the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1852." This is a beautiful and neatly executed publication, containing many handsome engravings, and much entertaining reading, besides "calculations" of a good almanac. Price, 12 1-2 cents. tf

For Sale,

At the Chaplain's study, "Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands," "Bingham's Sandwich Islands," "Wyllie's Notes on the Sandwich Islands." Also, Bibles in various styles of binding, and the publications of the Am. Tract Society. tf

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C DAMON Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - -	$2,00
Two copies " " - - - - -	3,00
Five copies " " - - - - -	5,00

☞ Bound volumes of the FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. 5. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852. Old Series, Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

Late news, death of Henry Clay, &c. - Page 33
Capt. Gardiner's Journal - - - - - - 34
Kindness remembered, Story of a Sea Captain, - 35
Editorial Reminisences, No 1, - - - 36
Anecdote of Dr. King, New Books, - - - - 36
Fatal Duel, Reflections on Capt. G's death. - - 37
Am and Eng. oil casks, - - - - - - - 38
Opium trade, arrival of whale ships, - - - 39
Poetry, deaths, notices, &c.,

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

Late News.

By recent arrivals from San Francisco, intelligence has been received from the U. S. up to July 6th. The papers are dressed in mourning, and the public attention was directed to the death of one of the most distinguished citizens, orators and statesmen of the United States.

The HON. HENRY CLAY died at Washington, June 29th. Great respect was shown to his remains, as they left the city, and passed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, en route to their final resting place in Kentucky. For several months this sad event has been anticipated, but the impression upon the public mind has not been less deep and profound.

The papers announce General Scott, as the Whig Presidential Candidate, and the Hon. W. A. Graham, for Vice President. At the Convention, there was strong contention, and more than fifty ballotings. The friends of Cass and Webster would not yield until dire necessity forced them.

A late mail brought news respecting the holding of the Democratic Convention which met, at Baltimore, for the nomination of their candidate for President. Eleven names were before the convention, viz, Cass Buchannan, Douglass, Marcy, Butler, Weller, Houston, Dodge, Lane, Dickinson, and Pierce.

The convention contained 288 Delegates, and at the 49th balloting, Franklyn Pierce, of New Hampshire received the Democratic nomination. The question is now, Who is Gen. F. Pierce? We answer in the language of the S. F. Herald.

Gen. Pierce is probably known. He was speaker of the New Hampshire House of representatives when twenty-seven years of age. He was four years in Congress in the house of representatives, and was in the U. S. Senate about three years, when he resigned. President Polk appointed him U. S. district attorney for New Hampshire, and also tendered to him the office of Attorney General of the United States, which he declined. He presided over the convention to revise the constitution, of which the late Judge Woodbury was a member. These, we believe, are all the civil offices which Mr. Pierce has held.

Gen. Pierce was a volunteer in the Mexican war. He was appointed Colonel of the 9th or New England regiment, was afterwards made Brigadier General by President Polk, and marched with his command from Vera Cruz to Puebla.

The Democratic party throughout the Union, is now huzzaing, "Gen. Pierce for President." His fellow citizens, in New Hampshire, the little granite State, are overjoyed with the nomination. At one place they fired a salute of 282 guns. !!

Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, is candidate for Vice President.

☞Times may be dull at Honolulu, but at San Francisco, the times are bloody! Our columns may be destitute of news, but our neighbors, in California, send us their newspapers stained inside and outside with *blood, blood, blood!* In one paper are recorded three duels, in another the shooting of a Sheriff, and in a third, the butchering of a score of Indians. In the name of humanity we ask, is not a better time coming? After the Vigilance committee had executed its work, it was to be hoped that the reign of terror and blood had ceased. It is cheering to observe that the pulpit is right in San Francisco upon the subject of duelling. In the San Francisco Herald of August 9th there is an excellent sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, upon the practice of duelling as unnecessary, unmanly, absurd, and criminal. Text, "Thou shalt not kill" and "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn unto him the other also."

American Science.—The existence of a third ring around the planet Saturn, which has for some time been suspected, was recently ascertained by the astronomers at the observatory at Cambridge.

☞Visitors at the Seamen's Reading Room will find files of the late papers.

The Sailor outdoing the Marine.

In glancing over the Naval Intelligence in the London Evening Mail, of April 30th, we notice the following paragraph, in a letter dated Malta, April 22nd. "On Tuesday we had a regatta. On board the Bellerophon a marine went to the maintop-mast head; on this, one of the sailors, simply not to be out done, ran up the rigging to the maintop-mast head, and thence mounted to the main truck, where, standing, he coolly waved his hands and arms about, as fearlessly as if he had been on *terra firma*. He then undressed and dressed himself again, finishing his daring exploit, by crawling down the back stays head-fore-most amid the prolonged and boisterous cheers, not only of his own messmates, but of the crews of the neighboring vessels. The feat was a most daring one (the main truck of the Bellerophon—I have it from Lord Paulett—not being more than a foot) and one perhaps that not ten men in the fleet could or would perform."

THE AMATEUR.

This is the title of a new newspaper which appeared on Saturday last. The publishers forwarded us a manuscript copy, and we were given to understand that it would continue in that form, but lo, out comes the same paper, from the hands of the Printer. It is edited by Master A. W. Carter, and published by the Hawaiian Juvenile Society. Success to the literary efforts of our youth.

We gladly transfer to our columns the following items from "The Amateur."

Arrival of the First Whaler in Honolulu.
The whale ship "Chas. Phelps," Capt. B. Birch, from the Okotsk sea, arrived full and is bound home. She reports the Mary Frazer, Capt. Hegarty, who wanted two more whales to fill up. She reports the vessels in the Okotsk sea, as doing well. The Mary Frazer will probably be the next whaler in.

☞ A boat containing three boys was capsized on Sunday week. Two of the youngsters, only, could swim. Providentially, however, some natives happening to be near, soon rescued the poor wretches from a watery grave. This should be a warning for others not to go sailing on the Sabbath.

Another Accident.—While the natives were firing a salute to H. S. M.'s Frigate Eugenie, through heedlessness in not sponging out the gun there was a premature discharge which killed one man instantly and wounded another so that he had to have his thumb amputated at the joint next the hand.

Extracts from Capt. Gardiner's Journal

In our last number, it was intimated that we might probably publish some extracts rom the dispatch of Capt Morshead, relating to the melancholy death of the English missionaries in Patagonia. Capt. Morshead, commanded H. B. M. Ship Dido, which was ordered to go in search of the missionary party, and this dispatch is addressed to Rear Admiral Moresby.

(In our last, we accidentally confounded the names of Moresby, and Morshead.)

"In looking over the papers found in the cavern, I am enabled to trace out the wanderings and many of the sufferings which beset the party up to the time of their unhappy end. Some of the papers are on private affairs, unconnected with their position, and some on religious subjects, but I quote only from those which bear upon their fate.

"Having arrived at Picton Island on the 5th of December, 1850, they landed and pitched their tents on the 6th, but were compelled to re-embark in consequence of the annoyance of the natives, until their boats could be got ready. Their boats were named the Pioneer and Speedwell, and they finally disembarked, and slept in them on December 18, the ship sailed the next day, and their troubles seem to have commenced.

"Both boats immediately got under weigh for the opposite shore, on the south coast of Tierra-del Fuego, to a place they have named Bloomfield-harbor, as the natives annoyed them; but before clearing the anchorage the Speedwell got on the rocks, lost her anchor, and injured her rudder; it appears to have been blowing fresh, as both boats swamped their dingies and lost them. The Pioneer reached Bloomfield-harbor, but returned again the next day, and joined the Speedwell. Both boats then weighed for Bloomfield-harbor, but on this occasion the Pioneer grounded, and the Speedwell having been out all night rejoined her the next morning. On January 6, I find both boats in Lennox harbor, where they had gone to beach them and stop their leaks, but in tacking the Pioneer was thrown into a nest of rocks, and she was not afloat again till the 17th of January. They left Lennox-harbor on the 20th of January for Bloomfield-harbor to refit their boats, but, finding the natives there in great force, they bore up for Spaniard-harbor, which they reached on the 24th of January.

"Here they seem to have experienced many vicissitudes from the surf and storms until the 1st of February, when the Pioneer was driven on the rocks, her bow stove in, and irreparable. The party in this boat then took to a cavern, but finding it damp, and the tide washing into it, they hauled the wreck of the Pioneer higher up on the beach, and, covering her with a tent, they made a dormitory of her, the Speedwell being higher up at the mouth of a river, which they named Cook's river, after a lady and benefactress to the mission.

"Feb. 18.—The tide rose higher than usual, and I find the following remark by Capt. Gardiner:—'The box which contained my most valuable books and papers was floating about in the surf, and the beach strewn with its contents in all directions. By this unforseen accident I lost a reference Bible, my private journal, and some useful memorandum, chiefly on missionary subjects, which I have been collecting for years, also my rings, and a purse containing £8 8s., all the money I possessed with the exception of 5d. in copper All my warm clothing was washed away, but providentially thrown up again by the tide in the course of two or three days.

"Feb 27.—Mr. Williams is unwell in the boat, and Capt. Gardiner removes to a tent to make more room.

"March 13.—This tent, named a hermitage by Capt Gardiner, is burnt down. It appears that two casks of biscuits and one of pork had been buried at Picton Island to disencumber the boats, and, nourishing food being wanted, as Mr. Williams and J. Badcock had got the scurvy, they resolve to go to Picton Island for it, which they reach on the 23rd of March, intending to remain there till the expected vessel arrives from England with stores. Having got these provisions on board, and finding the natives still troublesome, they painted the notices on the rocks mentioned above, buried some bottles, and returned to Spaniard-harbor on the 29th of March.

"In the beginning of April another of the party (J. Bryant) gets the scurvy, and the disease gaining on the others, they become enfeebled in consequence.

"April 23.—They have provisions enough to last for two months, but some are very low; and, a fox pilfering from them, they kill him by putting a piece of pork opposite the muzzle of a gun attached by a string to the trigger; and as they can only issue pork three times a-week, they dine on this fox, and salt the remainder; altogether they appear to have been very frugal with their supplies. I find a notice of four large fish caught, and an account kept of the number of ducks shot, as, their powder having been left on board the ship, and a flask and a half being all they have, they keep it for emergencies.

"May 12.—Is a note of the biscuit being short, and altogether as they have not supplies for more than three weeks, all (but the sick) go on short allowance.

"May 19.—The preserved meat is out, and Mr. Williams appears to be failing.

"May 22.—Set apart for special prayer on behalf of the sick, for supplies for food, and the arrival of the expected vessel. Frequent mention is made of the tide washing into the cavern, carrying away their stores, and endangering their sleeping boat, which they endeavoured to counteract by building breakwaters of stones; but in the night the surf washes away their work of the day. On one occasion I find Capt. Gardiner and Mr. Maidment have to escape from the cavern to save their lives, and, taking refuge on a rock washed by the surf, they kneel down in prayer.

"June 11th.—J. Erwin, and another of the party take the scurvy, and misfortune seems hovering around them. Their fishing net is swept away, and J. Badcock dies on the 23th of June, and is buried on a bank under the trees at Cook's river. After performing the last offices they retire to their boat for prayers.

"July 4.—Having been seven weeks on short allowance; and latterly even this having been curtailed, the party are utterly helpless. Everything found in the shape of food is killed and eaten—a penguin, a shag, a half-devoured fish washed upon the shore, and even the salted fox, washed out of the cavern, is thrown up again on the beach, and used for food. Capt. Gardiner writes:—'We have now remaining half a duck, about one pound of salt pork, the same quantity of damaged tea, a very little rice (a pint), two cakes of chocolate, four pints of peas, to which I may add six mice. The mention of this last item in our list of provisions may startle some of our friends, should it ever reach their ears, but, circumstanced as we are, we partake of them with a relish, and have already eaten several of them. They are very tender, and taste like a rabbit.'

"They are reduced to living on muscles, and feel the want of food, and sometimes the craving of hunger is distressing to them.—Capt Gardiner writes,—'After living on muscles for a fortnight, I was compelled to give them up, and my food is now muscle broth and the soft part of limpets'

"July 28.—Capt Gardiner writes of the party in the other boat,—'They are all extremely weak and helpless; even their garden seeds used for broth are now all out.'

"August 14.—Capt. Gardiner takes to his bed, but a rock weed is discovered which they boil down to a jelly, and find nourishment in it.

"August 23.—John Erwin dies.

"John Bryant dies and Mr. Maidment buries them both in one grave.

"John Pearce, the remaining boatman is cast down by the loss of his comrades, and wandering in his mind, but Mr. Williams is somewhat better.

"Sept. 3.—Mr. Maidment has never recovered from that day of bodily and mental exertion. The remaining remarks I transcribe literally, and must speak for themselves.

"'Sept. 3.—Wishing if possible to spare him(Mr. Maidment) the trouble of attending on me, and for the mutual comfort of all, I purposed, if practicable, to go to the river and take up my quarters in the boat. This was attempted on Saturday last. Feeling that without crutches I could not affect it, Mr Maidment most kindly cut me a pair (two forked sticks), but it was with no slight exertion and fatigue, in his weak state. We set out together, but soon found that I had not strength to proceed, and was obliged to return before reaching the brook on our own beach. Mr. Maidment was so exhausted yesterday that he did not rise from his bed until noon, and I have not seen him since, consequently I tasted nothing yesterday. I cannot leave the place where I am, and know not whether he is in the body, or enjoying the presence of the gracious God whom he has served so faithfully. I am writing this at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Blessed be my heavenly Father for the many mercies I enjoy—a comfortable bed, no pain, or even cravings of hunger; though excessively weak scarcely able to turn in my bed, at least it is a very great exertion; but I am by his abounding grace kept in perfect peace, refreshed with a sense of my Saviour's love, and an assurance that all is wisely and mercifully appointed, and pray that I may receive the full blessing which it is doubtless design-

ed to bestow. My care is all cast upon God and I am only waiting His time and His good pleasure to dispose of me as He shall seem fit. Whether I live or die may it be in Him; I commend my body and my soul to His care and keeping, and earnestly pray that He will take my dear wife and children under the shadow of his wings, comfort, guard, strengthen, and sanctify them wholly, that we may together in a brighter and eternal world praise and adore His goodness and grace in redeeming us with his precious blood, and plucking us as brands from the burning to bestow upon us the adoption of children, and make us inheritors of His Heavenly kingdom.—Amen.

"'Thursday, Sept. 4.—There is now no room to doubt that my dear fellow-labourer has ceased from his earthly toils, and joined the company of the redeemed in the presence of the Lord, whom he served so faithfully; under these circumstances, it was a merciful Providence that he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body. He left a little peppermint-water which he had mixed, and it has been a great comfort to me, but there was no other to drink; fearing I might suffer from thirst, I prayed the Lord would strengthen me to procure some. He graciously answered my petition, and yesterday I was enabled to get out, and scoop up a sufficient supply from some that trickled down at the stern of the boat by means of one of my Indiarubber overshoes. What combined mercies am I receiving at the hands of my Heavenly Father; blessed be His holy name!

"'Friday, Sept. 5.—Great and marvellous are the loving kindnesses of my gracious God unto me. He has preserved me hitherto, and for four days, although without bodily food, without any feelings of hunger or thirst.'

"These last remarks are not written so plainly as the previous day's, and I concluded that they were the last; but I find another paper, dated September 6, addressed to Mr. Williams, and written in pencil, the whole being very indistinct and some parts quite obliterated, but nearly as follows:—

"'My dear Mr. Williams,—The Lord has seen fit to call home another of our little company. Our dear departed brother left the boat on Tuesday afternoon, and has not since returned. Doubtless he is in the presence of his Redeemer, whom he served so faithfully. Yet a little while, and though . . . the Almighty to sing the praises . . . throne. I neither hunger nor thirst though . days without food . . . Maidment's kindness to me . . . . heaven.

"'Your affectionate brother in . .

"'ALLEN F. GARDINER.'

"'September 6, 1851.'

"From the above extracts I must therefore conclude that the two bodies found at Cook's River were those of Mr. Williams and J. Pearce, and, considering their weak state, it is unreasonable to suppose they could have survived Capt. Gardiner, who could scarcely have lived over the 6th of September, 1851.

"I will offer no opinion on the missionary labor of Capt. Gardiner and the party, beyond it being marked by an earnestness and devotion to the cause; but, as a brother officer, I beg to record my admiration of his conduct in the moment of peril and danger, and his energy and resources entitle him to high professional credit. At one time I find him surrounded by hostile natives and dreading an attack, yet forbearing to fire, and the savages, awed and subdued by the solemnity of his party, kneeling down in prayer. At another, having failed to heave off his boat when on the rocks, he digs a channel under her, and diverts a fresh water stream into it; and I find him making an anchor by filling an old bread cask with stones, heading it up, and securing wooden crosses over the heads with chain.

"There could not be a doubt as to the ultimate success of a mission here, if liberally supported, but I venture to express a hope that no society will hazard another without intrusting their supplies to practical men acquainted with commercial affairs, who would have seen at a glance the hopeless improbability of any ship not chartered for the occasion sailing out of her way, breaking her articles, and forfeiting her insurance for the freightage of a few stores from the Falkland Islands. Painful and unsatisfactory as my report of the fate of the party is I trust it may be considered conclusive by their Lordships, and setting at rest any further anxiety on the part of their sorrowing friends.

I have, &c.

"W. H. MORSHEAD, Captain.

"Rear-Admiral Moresby, C. B."

Kindness remembered.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days it will return to thee." This is a scripture truth, which, like all truth, has been verified a thousand times. The following little story may serve to illustrate the verity of this text. Allow me to premise that my story is a true one in all particulars:—

Some thirty years since, a lad of one of our eastern states, about ten years of age, was sent by his employer to carry a basket, very heavily laden with wares, to a purchaser: while staggering under its weight up a somewhat steep hill, a gentleman of about thirty years proffered his assistance, and beguiled the tediousness of the way by pleasant anecdote, good advice and kind words. They parted: fifteen years passed away—the senior of these two, now nearly fifty years of age, sat in his study with melancholy countenance and heavy heart. His door opened, and his young and fascinating daughter, just blooming into womanhood, entered to announce that a gentleman, an old gentleman, desired to see her father. "Show him in, my darling daughter," said the father, "and do you, my child, leave us to ourselves."—She obeyed. The old gentleman entered:—"Well, sir," was his salutation, "have you considered my proposition?" "I have: and have determined, happen what may, I will not force or sway, by any act of mine, the will of my child. She shall ever be left to her own free choice." "Then, sir, to-morrow, by three o'clock, your property must go into the hands of the sheriff, unless you find some friend to pay the twenty thousand dollars." This he said with a sneer, and coldly bowing, he left the house. The poor father's heart was racked. "I am ruined—my daughter is homeless—I have no friend to offer assistance in this hour of my severest trial,"

In the midst of these bitter reflections, again his daughter entered, introducing a gentleman of some twenty-eight years of age—a stranger. "Am I in the presence of Mr. G?" was his opening remark; which, being affirmatively answered, he continued by saying, that he was a successful merchant of New York—had heard of the misfortunes of Mr. G., and had come on purpose to ask the amount of his liabilities, that he might loan the necessary funds to relieve his wants. Nor was he shocked at the mention of the large amount of $20,000. He handed him his check, which was duly honored: the father was once more a happy man; his daughter was not houseless; he had found some friend to pay, despite the sneer of his hard hearted creditor. "But, pray, sir," said the agitated father, "to what am I indebted for this unusual, this munificent kindness, from an entire stranger?" "Perhaps you have forgotten," was the reply, "that some eighteen years since, you aided a friendless boy of ten years of age to carry his loaded basket up the hill—that you gave him good advice and kindly words. I am that boy. I followed your advice—I have lived honestly—I have gained wealth, and now, after many years, have come to return to you, kind sir, the bread which then you cast so freely upon the waters."

It is said, gentle reader, that our young friend caught a glimpse of a beautiful girl of nineteen as he passed through the entry, and that he called again, and still again, and won, at last, the heart of the old man's daughter. I say, this is said—and I know it is truly said.—Am. paper.

The story of a Sea Captain.

I left the port of Boston years ago, the master of a fine ship, bound for China. I was worth ten thousand dollars, and the husband of a young and handsome wife, whom I had married six months before. When I left her, I promised to return in less than twelve months. I took all my money, with me, save enough to support my wife during my absence, for the purpose of trading when in China, on my own account. For a long time we were favored with a prosperous wind, but when in the China sea, a terrible storm came upon us, so that in a short time I saw that the vessel must be lost, for we were drifting on the rocks of an unknown shore. I ordered the men to provide each for himself in the best possible manner, and forget the ship, as it was impossible to save her. We struck—a sea threw me upon the rocks senseless, and the next would have carried me back into a watery grave, had not one of the sailors dragged me farther upon the rocks. There were only four of us alive, and when morning came, we found we were on a small uninhabited island, with nothing to eat but wild fruit common to that portion of the earth. I will not distress you with an account of our sufferings there; suffice it to say that we remained sixty days before we could make ourselves known to any ship. We were taken to Canton, and there I had to beg; for my money was at the bottom of the sea, and I had not taken the precaution to have it insured. It was nearly a year before I had a chance to come home, and then, I, a captain,

[Concluded on page 38.]

Editorial Reminiscences No. 1.

The Cabin Boy's Chest in Disguise.

During our late visit to the United States, it so happened that we enjoyed the hospitality of a wealthy merchant and shipowner residing in one of the commercial towns of Massachusetts. He dwelt in an elegantly furnished house, surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out. The interior and exterior of the dwelling indicated wealth and taste, but not extravagance and folly. Just before taking our departure, the proprietor conducted us over the premises to observe some of the many conveniences of the establishment.

It was quite manifest at every glance of the eye, that he, who once had a home upon the ocean, knew how to fit up and enjoy a home on the land.

On our passing through the front hall in the second story, he pointed to a settee as being a *remarkable* article of furniture, although to us it had merely the appearance of a neat and comfortable lounge. He raised the seat, when lo! a sailor's chest in disguise was presented to view! "That" he remarked, "was my chest when I went to sea, as a cabin boy, more than thirty years ago." The chest remained, "in statu quo" just as when it came from the ship, although its exterior exhibited proof that *fair hands* had been at work. Pleasing must be the reflections of the owner, while seated upon his chest, he glances an eye over his premisses, the fruits of labor, industry, and enterprize, at home and abroad. Long may the worthy proprietor enjoy that comfortable home.

As the youthful sailor reads this narrative and considers these facts, may his ambition be excited, erelong, to place his chest in a similar situation. Observe however, the pathway thither! Honesty, frugality, industry, and temperance are virtues which must be practiced, otherwise the result will never be attained, or if attained by dishonorable means, not enjoyed. Above all there should be a firm and humble reliance upon Divine Providence.

Anecdote of Dr. King.

The attention of the reading public has recently been directed to Dr. King, missionary of the Am. Board, and U. S. Consul at Athens in Greece. The subject of his imprisonment and banishment has already been brought before the government of the United States, but the result has not been announced.

The following interesting anecdote, under the heading of "Juvenile energy," we find in an old almanac, published about twenty years ago, in N. Y. This anecdote relates to Dr. King. We have no doubt of the correctness of the facts here stated, for it has been our lot, to enjoy the kind hospitality of the family in which the youth found a home during the winter of 1807. Subsequently Dr. King became a finished classical scholar, and was appointed to the Greek professorship of a New England college, but finally became a missionary of the American Board in Greece, where he has resided for about a quarter of a century. He had married in that country, and had become most intimately identified with the religious and educational interests of the kingdom of Greece.

This anecdote was related by William H. Maynard, Esq., at a meeting of the Lyceum in Utica.

"In December, 1807, Mr. M. was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Mass. One cold blustering morning, on entering his school room, he observed a lad that he had not seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr. M. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education, and had come from home on foot that morning to see if Mr. M. could help him contrive how to obtain it.

"Mr. M. asked him if he had any acquaintances in the place who would give him their aid?" "No." "Can your parents help you toward obtaining an education?" "No," "Well, how do you expect to obtain an education?" "I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you." Mr. M. told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy; and he was particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he undertook to conquer difficulties which would have intimidated common minds. In the course of the day Mr. M. made provision for having him boarded through the winter in the family with himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to study, in which he made good, but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge; and thus spent the winter.

"This was the early history of the Rev. Jonas King, whose exertions in the cause of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar and the philanthropist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country."

NEW BOOKS.

ROVINGS IN THE PACIFIC—*from 1837 to 1849, with a glance at California. By a merchant long resident at Tahiti. London*, 1851.

Almost every month some work appears relating to men and manners, matters and things, in the Pacific. The above title is prefixed to two volumes, by "a merchant long resident at Tahiti," who is well understood to be Mr. Lucett, an Englishman. The title "Rovings in the Pacific," is no misnomer, for the author was given to roving.—At one time he is off with a party diving for pearls, at the Paumutu group, at another endeavoring to obtain portions of the cargo of the "Mozart" and "Maria Helena" wrecked on Christmas Island, at another cruising among the Samoan Islands, at another trading among the New Zealanders, at another lying off the convict island of Norfolk, endeavoring to obtain supplies, and at another visiting the Sandwich Islands, en route to China. Those who knew the man and have read his work consider it very characteristic. The French, at Tahiti, Typee-Omoo Herman Melville at Marquesas, and Commodore Charles Wilkes, compiler of the "Narrative of the U. S. Ex. Eepedition," meet with but little favor. While the work contains some things to be condemned, it yet abounds with stirring incidents graphically and humorously described. Its perusal will impress the mind with the aptness of the title of another book, *The Island world*. Its perusal cannot fail to impress the mind with the idea, that the Pacific ocean, is, as yet, but partially explored. The author, Mr. Lucett, at the last accounts was quite sick at Manilla and fears were entertained that there his earthly rovings would come to an end, although his readers will wish that he might long survive to rove and record his observations.

A KEY to the structure of the aboriginal language; being an analysis of the particles used as affixes, to form the various modifications of the verbs; shewing the essential powers, abstract roots, and other peculiarities of the language spoken by the aborigines in the vicinity of Hunter River, Lake Macquarie, etc., New South Wales: together with comparisons of Polynesian and other dialects, by L. E. Threlkeld, Sydney.

The book for presentation at the Royal National Exhibition, London, 1851, under the auspices of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The type colonial, cast by A. Thompson.—The binding with colonial material.

Printed by Kemp and Fairfax, Lower George street. 1850.

Some months since the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, of Sydney forwarded us a copy of a work, of which the above is the title. Mr. Threlkeld's long residence at the Society Islands, as a missionary, has qualified him for a work of this nature. The following remarks may be interesting to such of our readers as are fond of philological studies.

"All the Polynesian languages at present known are similar in their arrangement, construction, and government. It cannot be affirmed that the Australian has any close affinity with the Malay either in words or construction; but there is a little resemblance in the idiom of the Tahitian and Australian; in the dual in the reduplication of verbs; in the use of the negatives; and in other similarities, yet not sufficient to identify them as of one class. A comparison of

the Australian words in the different dialects of this country will at once show their affinity, and their perfect dissimilarity when compared with the dialects of Polynesia, whilst the latter have a few words in common with the Malay. But it is remarkable that there should be such a jump, as it were, of affinity across the vast Pacific Ocean to reach the North American Indians, who have those very remarkable features in their language which is found to exist no where else in the known world, excepting here !"

The following examples will show that the aboriginal language of the New Hollanders, and that of the N. A. Indians, contain words corresponding in length if in no other respect.

"The language of the Aborigines here, has like the North American Indians, some very long words in their language, but then it must be observed that there is a combination of ideas therein : for instance, Tiirrburrea-bunbilliko, for to permit to be torn ; means likewise that it should be permitted to be done by instrumental agency, and by none other, whilst any other agency must be expressed by the different forms already explained. The North American Indians have a few ethnological puzzles for scientific research, for their words likewise contain a combination of ideas, as illustrated by the Venerable Elliot, in his life, by Cotton Mather, printed 1694, page 92, in which "that apostle of the Indians" gives a specimen, namely : "Nummatchekodtantamoonganun-nonash, which means no more than our lusts, and if I were to translate our loves, it must be nothing shorter than Noowomantammoon-kanunnonash." The equivalent for these specimens of a conglomerate formation would be, in the language of Tahiti, To tatou hinaro ino, our evil desires ; to tatou hinaro, our desires. And in the tongue of the blacks here, the equivalent would be, Kottilliyarra-kaingearunba, our evil thinking ; Kottilli-murrorongngea-unba, our good thinking.—Either of which, if a stranger heard it pronounced, he would naturally be led to suppose that it was but one word, where three are combined, viz, Kottilli, thinking, the action of thought, or thought acting, or to think: all in the abstract form.

Fatal Duel.

Late California papers announce the death of the Senior Editor of the "Alta California," who was shot in a duel at Sacramento, by Gen. J. W. Denver, State senator from Trinity county. The immediate cause was a card reflecting upon Mr. Gilbert, and published by Gen. Denver. What adds to the atrocity of the bloody affair, the deceased challenged the adverse party, and after the first fire, would not yield to a reconciliation. Mr. Gilbert was a young man of ability and much esteemed in California, having been chosen to represent the State in the congress of the United States. While we mourn over the melancholy death of poor Gilbert, we cannot find words with which to denounce the barbarous, and fiendish practice of duelling.

Reflections on Capt. Gardiner's death.

Editor of the Friend.

My dear Sir.—No one can read the account of the death of Capt. Gardiner, and his missionary associates by starvation on the desolate shores of Patagonia, without deep emotion. I am sure it cost me many tears. And yet the reading of it did me good. It will do others good also. Of this I have not a doubt. We shall all desire to see the full and official account of the melancholy affair prepared by Captain Morshead, and published in the 'London Evening Mail' with severe editorial remarks upon the missionary enterprise. While waiting to see the report, allow me to forward you a short article suggested by reading what you furnished in the last Friend on the death of those missionaries. If spared, I may add other remarks as the subject is one of thrilling interest.

The first thing suggested to my mind on reading the account of the sufferings of Capt. Gardiner and his company was *The Moral Dignity of the Scene.*

Death, though styled the King of terrors, has sometimes a halo of glory thrown around his awful head. It is not uncommon to speak of death-bed scenes as scenes of great dignity. Nelson expiring in the arms of victory, exclaiming, "Kiss me, Hardy," retaining in the language of his biographer "his firmness and heroism, and rejoicing in the glorious triumphs which his death insured to his country;" and Wolf in the agonies of death, on hearing the exclamation, "The defeated French run," exclaimed "Then I thank God and die contented," are often cited as glorious examples of dignity. And in their kind they are so. I do not wonder that the pomp of war, the trappings of military glory should render such scenes attractive in the eyes of the ambitious, and that multitudes should be dazzled by them. Let them go for all they are worth. Under another head, I may allude to these boasted examples of heroism—of the spirit of patriotism strong in death.

Turn we to another scene, one of patient uncomplaining suffering. A company of Christian heroes, self-exiled from their country—far from home and friends, and every earthly resource actually dying from starvation; and in these circumstances while yielding obedience to the ascending command of the Son of God, "go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," dying while engaged in the same work which brought the Redeemer of the world from the throne of heaven, viz. "to seek and to save that which was lost." To the eye of sense, here is no glory—no pomp and circumstance of glorious war—no halo shed around this scene to dazzle the beholder. And yet the moral dignity is unsurpassed by all that earth calls great. In the words of a British officer one of the Bombay establishment, written on the decease of a missionary, it may be said of this company:—

"Death found them laboring and became their slave,
Through his dark portals ushering them while they,
All bright and kingly, trod upon his crown
Singing their Saviour's triumph o'er the grave."

Look at the heroic Gardiner, leaving all the honors which once encircled his brow, leading forth a little band of Christian heroes to rescue, by the grace of God, the most degraded of men, from the second death. Witness his and their patience and devotion. Hear him exclaiming with his dying breath "Great and marvellous are the loving kindnesses of my gracious God to me"—read also the dying testimony of the surgeon Williams to the sustaining grace of God, "I would not exchange my situation for or with any one in life—I am happy beyond expression." Tell me, reader, is there not in this scene a moral dignity of surpassing greatness ? Well does the Spectator in opposition to the comments of the Times, remark "Such heroic devotion must seem obsolete in the view of the new philosophy, but one great fact proves that it still possesses a stronger hold over the hearts even of the gentlemen of England, than that self sufficient philosophy, and that fact is the instant irresistible burst of sympathy. They buried themselves on the desert shore, but the whole people of England attends their funerals. "Whoever" says the Saviour of the world, "whoever loseth his life for my sake and the gospel's the same shall save it."

AMICUS.

Maui, August, 1851.

Arrival of the Great Britain.—The steamer Great Britain, which noble vessel has out lived her disaster in Dundrum Bay, and is now commanded by Capt. Mathews, arrived this morning from Liverpool. Capt. Mathews left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., and has made the passage in thirteen days, quite equal to the Canada at Boston, when the comparative distance is considered. The Great Britain brings a valuable cargo and 165 passengers. N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 14th May.

Thus it appears that the "Great Britain" steamer is again afloat. Having a national right to *guess*, we do therefore *guess* the owners of this mammoth vessel, will keep a sharp look out and secure the services of a commander who is a teetotaller, or who does not drink so much but that he knows whether he is steering for the Atlantic ocean or Dundrum Bay ! The rum and brandy drinking shipmasters, will ere long discover that their services are no longer required. Shipowners will not entrust their vessels to commanders who see double !

☞At the last meeting of the Temperance Society, the questions were discussed. What are the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom regulating the retail of intoxicating liquors ? Are the laws executed ? Upon whom, devolves the duty of their execution ? At the coming meeting reports upon these questions will be presented. A full attendance of the members is requested, and the public generally invited. The subject demands a thorough investigation.

☞As the shipping season approaches we are glad to learn, that among the houses of entertainment, the "Mansion House," will be still open and kept by Mrs. Lyons, (formerly Mrs. Carter.)

had to ship as a common sailor. It was two years from the time I left America when I landed in Boston. I was walking in a hurried manner up one of its streets, when I met my brother-in-law. He could not speak or move, but grasped my hand, and the tears gushed from his eyes.

"Is my wife alive?" I asked. He answered me not: and then I wished I had perished with my ship, for I thought my wife was dead; but he very soon said, "She is alive." Then it was my turn to cry for joy. He clung to me and said, "Your funeral sermon has been preached, for we thought you were dead for a long time." He said my wife was living, in our cottage in the interior of the state. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, and I took a train of cars that would carry me within twenty-five miles of my wife. Leaving the cars, I hired a boy, though it was night, to drive me home. It was three o'clock in the morning when that sweet little cottage of mine appeared in sight. It was a warm moonlight night, and I remembered how like a heaven it appeared to me. I got out of the carriage, and went to the window of the room where the servant girl slept, and gently knocked. She opened the window, and asked who was there.

"Sarah, do you know me?" I said.

She screamed with fright, for she thought me a ghost, but I told her to unfasten the door and let me in, for I wished to see my wife. She lay sleeping quietly. Upon her bosom lay our child, whom I had never seen. She was as beautiful as when I left her, but I could see a mournful expression upon her face. Perhaps she was dreaming of me. I gazed for a long time. I did not make any noise, for I dare not awaken her. At length I imprinted a kiss upon the soft cheek of my child. While doing it, a tear dropped from my eye, and fell upon her cheek. Her eyes opened as clearly as though she had not been sleeping. I saw that she was frightened, and said, "Mary it is your husband!" And she clasped me around the neck, and fainted. But I cannot describe to you that scene.—She is now the happy wife of a poor man.—I am endeavoring to accumulate a little property, and then I will leave the sea forever. —Lehigh Register.

Loss of the Barque Junius.

Capt. Nye, late of the Barque Junius, which was wrecked in Mozambique Channel, returned home in the barque Lucilla of Boston.

On the 21st of October, 1851, while in lat. 21 28 S., long. 40 E., in Mozambique Channel, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M., the Junius was lying to, under close reefed main top-sail, when she struck upon a reef, which is supposed to be put down on the charts as Bassos de India. It was blowing a strong gale at the time, and was very dark. At the moment of striking, the rudder was driven up through the deck, and the barque began immediately to break up, striking heavily at every surge upon the reef.

In fifteen minutes after striking, all her masts had fallen, and it was found necessary for self preservation to take to the boats.—Mr. Joseph, the second mate, first got clear of the wreck with his boat and a crew of six men. Capt. Nye followed soon after with nine men, and at the same time the first officer, Mr. Luzon Weeks of this city, with five men attempted to lower the ship, but swamped his boat in lowering it into the water.—There were three men, including Mr. W., in the boat at the time, and it is not certainly known that they regained the ship's deck.—

Capt. Nye and the second mate lay a short distance from the ship during the night, and lights were seen upon her until an hour before daylight, when they disappeared. When day dawned, the ship had entirely broken up, the water about being strown with fragments of the wreck, spars, casks, etc., but no other boat was to be seen.

The two boats then headed for St Augustine Bay, Isle of Madagascar, which was about two hundred miles distant, and after being six days and nights in the boats, they reached land about thirty miles north of the bay. During this perilous voyage the sufferings of the unfortunate crew were very great. The weather was very severe, the men were very scantily clad, and in addition to this came the horror of threatened starvation.—In the haste of leaving the wreck no food or water could be placed in the boat, except four salt hams. There was the small quantity of bread and water in the boats usually carried in the lantern keg and boat keg. This afforded one biscuit to each man for the voyage, and "two swallows" of water three times in twenty-four hours. Capt. Nye describes the sufferings of the crew from hunger, fatigue, thirst and exposure, as painful to the last degree.

On the 27th of October they landed, finding nothing eatable, but a plenty of brackish water. The hams saved from the ship were eaten, and the boats hauled upon the beach, and turned up for shelter for the night. They were much annoyed by the natives during their stay, as they assembled in considerable numbers, and carried off every thing they could lay their hands upon. In the morning they started again for St. Augustine Bay, and when within eighteen miles of the place, were fortunate enough to fall in with a French barque. They were kindly received on board, cared for, and their wants supplied. They were landed at St. Augustine Bay, where the crew was divided into four parties, and went on board as many different vessels bound for Mauritius and Bourbon, all arriving there in safety.

The party accompanying Capt. Nye, which took passage in the brig Alexander, consisted of George Corey, Charles Barnard, and two natives of the Azores, and it arrived at Mauritius on the 29th of November. Of the six persons left on board the ship, Capt. Nye having lost all his papers, can only recollect the following names; Luzon Weeks, mate, Joseph Fernando, cook; Sylvanus Emmons, carpenter, and a man named Morgan shipped at the Cormora Islands. It is possible that they saved themselves, as there were two other boats on board, even if they did not succeed in bailing the one that was swamped. Their fate therefore is not certain. The names of those who left the ship in the captain's boat are George Corey, (who came home in the Lucilla) Barnabas B. Nye, Jr., Jose Francis, Joseph W. Clark, William B. King, John Williams, Calvin B. Hacket, and two other names not recollected. Of the original ship's company, all were on board at the time of the loss, except Capt. Kendrick who sailed in command, and left early in the voyage in consequence of ill health, and a seaman named Frederick Steber. The Junius when lost had 230 bbls sperm oil. N. B. Shipping List.

English and American Oil Casks.

Until reading "Rovings in the Pacific" noticed in another part of our columns, the thought never entered our mind, that an Englishman made an "oil cask," in a different manner from an American. The author of that book is a most thorough Englishman, and does not hesitate to record many a good joke at Brother Jonathan's expense, but an "oil cask" is no joke, or rather it is a serious joke with him. Let not our readers smile, that we should notice an "oil cask," for if there is truth in what Mr. Lucett asserts, then the making of an "oil cask" is an important item in the business of whaling, and it would be well for his countrymen to take a hint. The following paragraphs we copy from his journal, while roving about New Zealand and touching at the Bay of Islands, where whales are accustomed to resort.

"Is it not extraordinary that we, who have colonies immediately upon the whaling grounds, should yet be beaten out of the field by the Yankees, who have to come a distance of from 16,000 to 18,000 miles? I am acquainted with the son of a gentleman who was formerly one of the largest owners of whalers out of Sydney. He served his apprenticeship on board one of his father's vessels; and amongst other remarks, the fruits of his experience, he stated that one of the most expensive items in the outfit of a whaler was her casks. The English casks are made of very stout oaken staves and heading, the latter being particularly so, and are long and narrow, with a great booge and depth of chime, bad to stow, occupying much unnecessary room, and not only difficult, but dangerous to up-end and cooper in heavy weather. The Yankee casks are built like a drum, the staves are not much above half the thickness of ours, and the heads made of well seasoned pine: in consequence, they don't cost half the price, stow in much less room, the strain on each cask is more equally divided, and, as they have no more chime than is absolutely necessary, not only is there so much space saved, but the chimes stand less chance of being broken, and can be coopered without danger in any weather; and from the jointing of the staves and beading being finer than that of English casks, owing to the great thickness of the latter, they are less liable to leakage. John Bull, amongst the operatives, is particularly pig-headed and wedded to his own opinion; he will not believe that a Yankee can teach him anything: and the captain of an English whaler would rather pride himself on, and boast of, the greater expense of his outfit, than try and lessen that expense by taking a *wrinkle* from a Yankee."

THE OPIUM TRADE, or An Essay on the Opium Trade, including a sketch of its history, extent, effects, etc., as carried on in India and China, by NATHAN ALLEN, M.D.

This Essay was written by a physician in Lowell, Mass., and it is quite gratifying, to learn from the perusal of this pamplet of 68 pages, that a practicing physician in that busy and bustling manufacturing city, finds leisure and has an inclination to look abroad with the eye of a philanthropist upon one of the great "monster evils" of the age. We were prepared, for the exhibition of a frightful amount of misery and wretchedness connected with the opium trade, but still the evil has grown to such gigantic size, that it requires "a taut strain" on our powers of belief to grasp the simple truth.

It is estimated that previous to 1822, opium had cost the Chinese only $10,000,000, but since that period, or during the last thirty over $100,000,000. A fleet of over fifty sail, is now running between India and China engaged in the transportation of what the Chinese denominate "smoking dirt," "vile dirt," "flowing poison," "black commodity," "black dirt," &c.

We make the following quotation from pages 30 and 31 portraying the sad effects which accompany the use of the poisonous drug:

Mr. R. M. Martin, who is well known as the author of several valuable works on India and the British Colonies, has recently published a large work on China. Mr. Martin for some time held the situation of her "Majesty's Treasurer for Colonial, Consular and Diplomatic Services in China," and was also a "Member of her Majesty's Legislative Council at Hong Kong." His opportunities therefore, of acquiring information officially and by observation were superior, and in a chapter on this subject, vol. II. page 176, he remarks thus:—"No language would convey a description of the sufferings of those to whom Opium has become a necessary part of existence; no picture could impress the fearful misery which the inmates of an Opium smoking shop exhibit. Those dens of human suffering are attended by unfortunate women—as Opium in the early use is aphrodisiac, and as such prized by the Chinese. In few, but very few instances, if indeed in any, moderation in Opium is exercised: once fairly begun, there is no cessation, until poverty and death ensue; and when digestion has nearly ceased and deglutition even becomes painful, the utmost effect of the drug is merely to mitigate the horrors of his existence. Those who begin its use at *twenty*, may expect to die at *thirty* years of age; the countenance become palid, the eyes assume a wild brightness, the memory fails, the gait totters, mental exertion and moral courage sink, and a frightful marasmus or atrophy reduces the victim to a ghastly spectacle, *who has ceased to live before he has ceased to exist.* There is no slavery so complete as that of the Opium-taker: once habituated to his dose as a factitious stimulant, everything will be endured rather than the privation; and the unhappy being endures all the mortification of a consciousness of his own degraded state, while ready to sell wife and children, body and soul, for the continuance of his wretched and transient delight; transient indeed—for at length the utmost effect produced is a temporary suspension of agony, and finally no dose of the drug will remove or relieve a state of suffering which it is utterly impossible to describe. The pleasurable sensations and imaginative ideas arising at first, soon pass away; they become fainter and fainter, and at last entirely give place to horrid dreams and appaling pictures of death; spectres of fearful visage haunt the mind; the light which once seemed to emanate from heaven is converted into the gloom of hell; sleep, balmy sleep has fled forever; night succeeds day only to be clothed with never ending horrors; incessant sickness, vomiting, diarrhœa, and total cessation of digestive functions ensue; and death at length brings, with its annihilation of the corporeal structure, the sole relief to the victim of sensual and criminal indulgence. The opium shops I visited in the East were perfect types of hell upon earth.

Who is the Sailor?

In his eloquent speech in the Senate, on flogging in the Navy, Commodore Stockton said:

Who, O Senators! is the American sailor that he is to be treated worse than a dog?—He has been my companion for more than a quarter of a century—through calm and storm; privations, sufferings, and danger.—In peace and in war I have lived with him, and fought with him side by side, on sea and land. I have seen him in the Northern Ocean, where there was no night to veil his deeds. I have seen him among the West India Islands, in chase of pirates, with his parched tongue hanging almost out of his mouth. I have encamped with him on the California mountains, and on the plains of the Mesa—I have seen the rays of the morning sun play on his carbine and boarding pike. I have seen him march one hundred and fifty miles through an enemy's country, over mountains and through rivers, with no shoes on but those of canvass, made by his own hands, and with no provision but what he took from the enemy. I have seen his feet scarified by projecting rocks, as he hauled his cannon over the hills. I have seen him plunge into the Rio San Gabriel, and drag his guns after him in the face of a galling fire from a desperate foe. And finally, I have laid beside him on the cold ground, when the ice has formed on his beard. Sir, his heart has beat close to my own. I ought to know him. I do no him. And this day—now, before the assembled Senate of the Republic, I stand up to speak in his behalf. I hope he will find an abler advocate. Nay, I am sure he will find abler advocates on this floor. But, nevertheless, hear me.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST WHALER.—We learn by letter from Hilo, of the 5th inst., that the ship John and Edward, Cathcart, of New Bedford, had arrived at that port previous to that date, (date of arrival not given, which we regret,) 14 months out, clean. She was last from Kodiac ground, which she left on the 13th July. The cause of her leaving thus early, was, that all her officers were sick and off duty. Whales were plenty, but the weather was bad. (See Marine report for ships spoken by the John and Edward.) The ship will leave her first officer at Hilo, cruise for a few weeks, and return to port to recruit.

The above is the first whaler of the season touching at the islands from the summer cruise, and comes in in distress, and not because the season was over or for the want of room to stow more oil. The season, had, in fact, hardly commenced when she left, on the 13th of July; no ships had then, probably, gone through the straits into the Arctic, whither most of them were bound. From the middle of July to the first of Nov. is the best part of the season for cruising in those northern latitudes, and the straits are sometimes not clear of ice till Aug. It may therefore be several weeks before many ships come in, and others, recently out, need not be expected till Oct. A few ships that require but little oil to fill up, and others from sickness or disaster, may come in during the month; but the bulk of the fleet will hold on as long as the weather will allow them to take oil, with safety to ships and crews.

As a matter of interest to many of our readers, we publish below the dates and ports at the Islands where the first fall ships have arrived since 1844.

In 1844, at Lahaina, July 15th.
In 1845, at Lahaina, July 3d.
In 1846, at Lahaina, July 3d.
In 1847, at Honolulu, July 29th.
In 1848, at Honolulu, August 8th.
In 1849, at Lahaina, July 27th.
In 1850, at Honolulu, August 10th.
In 1851, at Honolulu, August 31st.
In 1852, at Hilo, (no date,) about August 4th.—*Polynesian.*

THE HOLY LAND.—The Emancipation Belge gives the following intelligence, taken from the Voix de la Verite of the 14th instant:—"One of our correspondents at Constantinople tells us that the Divan has decided the question of the Holy Land, by giving to M. Rothschild the four Pachalics of Syria for the sum of 500,000,000f., to be deposited in the Treasury of the Sultan. France will resign her pretensions to former treaties for the sum of 50,000,000f., and a remuneration of 26,000,000f., will be given to Prussia and England for their claims. It is not yet known whether M. Rothschild will assume the title of King, Emir, Pacha or Bey; but it is certain that he proposes to restore Jerusalem and Antioch, and to rebuild the Temple of Solomon, as described in the Holy Scriptures. There will be in the new Jerusalem an exchange, theatres, and places of worship for all religions. This is not all; The new monarch proposes to establish a line of steamers between Marseilles and Beyrout, and to unite to his capital by a net-work of railways, Alleppo, Damascus, Tripoli, and St. Jean d'Acre. It is even said that a time is specified for uniting Alexandria to Constantinople by means of a railway. The new estates of M. Rothschild abound with iron ore and pine forests. The new position of the financial king will not prevent his having shareholders. On the contrary, it is affirmed that M. Rothschild will make a solemn appeal to his co-religionists to prevail on them to re-enter the tent of Abraham and Jacob. He is already assured of the concurrence of the leading banks of Vienna, London, Madrid, and Lisbon."

LETTERS FOR WHALERS.—In consequence of the large number of letters accumulated in the Post-office at Honolulu for persons in whaleships, the Post-master has appropriated a separate box for each ship, and there are now letters for 220 ships on hand, and new ones are received every mail. Each box now contains from three to thirty letters, which will afford a rare treat for all hands when they arrive to receive them. Letters for a considerable number of ships have been ordered and sent to Hilo, by ships designing to touch there and not here. The only reason we have ever heard captains assign for preferring Hilo to Lahaina and Honolulu is, that at the former port liquor was not to be had, while at the two latter, it was abundant, and caused them intolerable trouble with their crews. A very sensible conclusion.—*Polynesian.*

☞A friend has handed us the following lines for publication. They were written by Dr. B. M. Smith who resided in Chicago Co. N. Y. Only a few weeks after they were composed, the author was suddenly removed by death, the result of being severely burned. He was in a burning building, and escaped through a window in the second story. Friends of the deceased now reside on the islands.

I would an angel's wings were mine,
To soar beyond the boundary line
Of mortal Vision's ken :—
I'd mount upon yon golden car,
And follow yon bright evening star,
Nor think of Earth again.

In heavenly light I'd bathe my soul
Where nature's orbs unceasing roll,
Upheld by power divine ;—
I'd list the music of the spheres,
Where, through unnumbered million years,
God's glories ever shine.

Through fields of ether trace my way,
Where Angel bands for ever stray,
And where, in heavenly lore,
The pure, redeemed, Angelic host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
In Songs, forever-more.

Great God ! when will these fetters break,
Which bind my soul to earth, and make
My spirit grovel here ;
When shall I leave these earthly toys,
To revel mid celestial joys,
Celestial harps to hear ?

My soul is wearied with the round
Of earthly vanities, t'would bound
With joy to be set free ;
'Twould clear the azure vault above,
And soar on wings of heavenly love,
To dwell for aye with Thee.

Oh ! grant, that each succeeding day,
While over life's uneven way
My soul by storm is driven,
May serve to clear the dark'ing cloud,
Which sin has woven like a shroud,
And fit that soul for Heaven.

☞The Editor would give notice to masters of Whale ships and others, that he keeps at his office, for reference a full file of the New Bedford Shipping List.

ORDINATION OF A SEAMAN'S CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Sereno E. Bishop was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, as an Evangelist, on Tuesday evening, June 1st, in the Pearl St. Presbyterian church, by the *Fourth* Presbytery of New York.

Rev. T. H. Skinner, Jr., presided, and put the constitutional questions, and offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., preached the sermon. Text Acts 20; 26., "Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am free from the blood of all men."

Rev. J. Spalding delivered the charge and Instructions of the Board of the American Seamen's Friend Society. Mr. Bishop is a native of the Islands, a son of the missionary of that name. Mrs. Bishop is a daughter of Rev. J. Sessions of Albany, N. Y. To the prayers and support of the Church of Christ in this land are these beloved misssonaries commended on the voyage, and in this interesting field of labor.

MARRIAGES.

In Albany, on the 21st of May, by Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D., Rev. S. E. Bishop, of Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, to Cornelia A., eldest daughter of Rev. John Sessions, of Albany.

DEATHS.

In Honolulu 14th inst., Jane, daughter of John and Harriet Mitchell, aged 2 years and 10 months.

At Little Briton Hospital, Honolulu, Aug. 7th, GEORGE MATTHEWS, native of New York. The deceased had been for several years in China, an officer on board various vessels.

In Woburn, Mass., May 23d, MR. JOHN COLCORD, aged 59 years. The deceased was for many years a resident in Honolulu.

On the 17th inst., of consumption, at the Plantation of L. L. Torbert, East Maui, Charles J. Flagg, of Boston, Mass., U. S. Aged 36 years.

Boston papers please copy.

At San Francisco, on the 5th inst, Rev. Flavius S. Mines, Rector of Trinity Church, of that city.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug. 9—Holland bk Henrietta, Elias, 15 ds San Francisco.
11—Fr sh Courier de l' Inde, Beauveu, 15 ds do.
13—Am sch Olivia, Merithew, Lahaina, in distress.
Aug. 21—Am ship Kate Hayes, Mauran, 19 days fm San Fran-
Aug. 22—Am ship Chas. Phelps, Birch, Ochotk Sea, 2,900. cisco.
" 24—Brit. ship Lady Amherst, Dando, 15 days fm San Francisco.
" 24—Am brig Zoe, Richards, 15 days from San Francisco.
" 24—Brit. ship Pekin, Whitby, 28 days fm Col'a River.
" 25—H. Sw. M's Frigate Eugenie, Virgin, 14 days from San Francisco.
" 26—Dan brig Lombock, Deucher, 20 days fm San Francisco.
" 27—Brit. sch Koh-i-noor, Levien, 15 days fm San Francisco.
" 27—Brit. sch Sea Nymphe, McKenzie, 15 days fm San Francisco.
" 27—Am sh Valparaiso, C. F. Smith, 16 days fm San Fran.
" 27—Am sh Samuel Appleton, Doane, 12 ds fm San Fran.
" 29—sh John & Edward, Cathcart, fm Kodiack ground, clean.

Cleared.

Aug 6—Am brig Ida, Jones, Manila.
10—Haw bg Baltimore, Thop, San Francisco via Kauai.
Aug 14—Am ship Reindeer, Lord, Hong Kong.
14—Holl. bk Henrietta, Elias, Java.
16—Am brig Androscoggin, M'Kendry, San Francisco.
17—Am bark Desdemona, Richardson, "
17—Fr ship Courier de l' Inde, Beauvau, sailed without clearance.
17—Am sch Olivia, Merithew, Lahaina.
Aug. 21—Am sh Kate Hayes, Mauran, Shanghae.
" 26—Brit. sh Lady Amherst, Dando, Hong Kong.
" 27—H. S. Mj's. Frigate Eugenie, Virgin, Tahiti.
" 27—Danish brig Lombock, Deucher, Hong Kong.

MEMORANDUM.

Spoken, by the John and Edward, on the 19th of May, ship Pocahontas, 23 mos., 250 sperm. June 29, ship Golconda, 5 whales. Heard from ship Nimrod, one whale, and from James Loper, Nantucket, one whale. Heard also of the Hawaiian brig Juno, on the ground ; no report.

Lahaina, Aug. 21, 1852.

By the arrival of the American ship "Chas. Phelps," Capt. Birch, from the Okotsk sea, we have the following very favorable report from a part of the whaling fleet.

SPOKEN—
May 25, ship Arctic, 4 whales.
June 16, ship Three Brothers, 1 do.
" 21, ship Mogul, 8 do.
" 23, ship Rodman, 4 do.
" ship Tiger, 1 do.
HEARD FROM—
May 22, ship Massachusetts, 5 whales.
June 23, ship Jefferson, N. L., 14 do.
" 1, ship Fellows, clean.
" 1. ship Newbury Port, 3 whales.
" 1, ship Hillman, 4 do.
" 20, ship Wm. Thompson, 13 do.
" 25, ship J. E. Donnell, 9 do.
" 25, ship Sea, do.
" 20, ship St. George, 2 do,
" 20, ship Coral, clean.
July 4, ship Isaac Howland, 17 whales.
" 5, ship Mary Frazier, 10 do.
" 2, ship Minerva, 8 do.
" 2, ship Franklin, 7 do.
" 2, ship Maria Theresa, 7 do

The ships "St. George" and "Coral." were spoken in the Okotsk sea off Cape Olivar on the 21st of June. They left the Artic Ocean in company with about sixty sail, part bound for the "Okotsk," and part for "Kodiak," Capt. B. reports about thirty sail in the Okotsk near St. Jones' Island, having taken on an average, about eight whales each.

The season in the Arctic has proved more backward this season than it was last. No disasters are reported, but a complete "backing out" from the icy regions.

The Isaac Howland is daily expected, when we hope to give you a more complete report of the fleet. Very truly your's G. D. G.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug 2—Br brig Rapid, Cresswell, Sydney.
5—Br brig Corsair, Neal, Sydney.
12—Am sh Severn, Gardner, San Francisco.
19—Haw. brig Wilhelmine, King, coastwise.

Cleared.

Aug. 5—Br bg Rapid, Cresswell, San Francisco.
6—Br bg Corsair, Neal, "
12—Am sh Severn, Gardner, Shanghae.
12—Am sch Olivia, Merithew, Honolulu.
19—Haw. bg Wilhelmine, King, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.—Per Valparaiso from San Francisco, —Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Coggeshall, and Mr. J. G. Lewis. Per Zoe—E. Perkins, Esq., of the firm of Perkins & Smith of New London, Ct.

Information Wanted

Respecting Mr. Jeremiah Potts of New London, Ct. He is desired to communicate with his friends, or Dr. Dow, Lahaina.

Respecting Orlando W. Flagg, belonging to New Salem, Mass., who has been about six years seaman on board whale-ships in the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with his friends,or the Seamen's Chaplain Honolulu.

Respecting Robert Shepherd, who shipped in 1846, on board the Am. W. S, Mechanic. At the time of shipping, assumed the name of William Read. He left the ship at Maui, and went to Sydney, but has not since been heard from. He belongs to Brockville, Canada W. He is desired to report himself to his mother, and if he visits Honolulu to call at the Chaplain's Study.

The Friend, first series.

For sale at the office of the Publisher, previous volumes of the Friend, bound separately or together.

Vol. I. This vol. was published during 1843, when no other English newspaper was issued at the islands or in the Pacific. It contains documents relating to the British Commission, while the English Flag was raised on the islands, &c.

Vol. II. [1844,] contains "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," &c., by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., H. H. M's Min. of For. Relations, &c.

Vol. III. [1845] contains a series of articles upon the Marquesan islands.

Vol. IV. [1846], contains a narrative of twenty year's residence in Pitcairn's island, by John Buffett, etc., etc., &c.

Vol V. [1847] contains interesting communications, relating to Japan, Gallipagos, and the Polynesian islands. The Rev. T. D. Hunt's "Wants of Sea men," in 8 Nos., &c.

Vol. VI. [1848] contains a narrative of the wreck of the "Maria Helena," by A. Ten Eyck, Esq.—Narrative of the massacre of a part of the crew of the whale ship Triton, by Thomas Spencer,— Account of the first whale ship to the Arctic Ocean, &c.

Vol. VII. [1849] contains sketches of Guam Strong's Island, Rarotonga, Samoa, &c.,—"Trip from the Sandwich islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California," by Editor, &c.

Vol. VIII. [1850] contains "Visit of the French sloop of war, Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836." This long narrative was translated for the Friend, from the French, by the Rev. D. Dole, &c.

☞ The foregoing eight volumes, comprize the *first series* of the Friend, and contain besides the articles specified, a great amount of interesting information, and useful reading, relating to all parts of Polynesia, the Western coast of N. and S. America, China &c. Also, much information relating to commerce and whale fishery of the Pacific.

Price, $10 00 the entire series, and $1 50 single volume. A reduction will be made to seamen, as the paper has ever been published for their special benefit. tf.

W. NEWCOMB, M. D. W. HILLEBRAND, M. D

NEWCOMB & HILLEBRAND,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Residence and office, Hopewell Place, corner of Beretania and Smith street, Honolulu.

Messages left with Messrs. Mitchell & Co., at the Express Office, Nuuanu street, will be promptly attended to. tf-5

The Friend sent abroad:

By paying in advance, the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country. 3-tf.

For Sale,

At the Chaplain's study, "Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands," "Bingham's Sandwich Islands," "Wyllie's Notes on the Sandwich Islands." Also, Bibles in various styles of binding, and the publications of the Am. Tract Society. tf

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. 1 No. 6. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852. Old Series, Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.

Birds, &c., and editorial items - - - - - 41
Abstract Harbor Laws and Regulations, - - - 42
Protection to Seamen, - - - - - - - 43
Revival on board the frigate Independence, - - 44
Donations, - - - - - - - - - 44
Editorial reminiscences, - - - - - - 45
Death of Henry Clay, - - - - - - 45
Report of the Committee of the H. T. Society, - - 45
Cities of China, - - - - - - - 47
Electricity in the whale fishery, - - - - - 47
Notice to seamen, - - - - - - 48
Items, ship news, notices &c., - - - - - -

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.

Birds, and so forth.

As we sat quietly reading at the door of our sanctum to-day, Sept. 7th, a once familiar, but now unwonted sound fell upon the ear,—"Chirp," "Chirp." For a moment we listened, "Chirp," "Chirp" was again heard among the leaves. It must be a bird thought we,—but it can't be—birds dwell not in Honolulu. "Chirp" again was heard, and on looking out, sure enough there was a beautiful Canary bird perched on a twig, and reader, will you believe it, there was a little Kanaka boy, cautiously and stealthily creeping along the limb of the tree, just ready to pounce upon the little wayfaring visitor.—We do not believe a boy, ever saw a bird, but he desired to catch it, now Kanaka boys it seems, are just like English and American boys in this respect. But away flies the Canary bird, skipping from twig to twig—poor little fellow, it has now *two* pursuers, and is soon caught! A cage is soon procured from a neighbor's, and speedily the bird is imprisoned. Poor, panting, fluttering, and wearied thing, whose agitated thoughts would doubtless find expression in the lines of Cowper

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

We had him fast as our prisoner, and consoled ourselves in regard to the apparent inhumanity of the deed, that the little fellow had strayed from some neighbor's cage, who was now mourning over his escape. To the rightful owner we shall most gladly restore it, and on our part shall not request him to pay either charges or damages.

Our readers abroad, may wonder that we should make so much ado about a bird; they will not when they learn that Honolulu and the Islands generally are destitute of birds. In the mountains, there are a few species, and but few, these seldom visit the sea shore, or the towns, hence when a stray visitor from the forests, or a neighbor's cage, is heard or seen abroad, it attracts instant attention. When its cheerful notes fall upon the ear, a thousand pleasing reminiscences of youthful scenes come thronging the avenues of the memory. It is refreshing to live over in imagination, those days when the lark, the the robin, the bobolink, the thrush, and twenty other songsters of the meadow and wood, were his companions. O, what would not we give for an immigration of birds to the Sandwich Islands. We do wish birds would make our home, their home, would build their nests in our trees, and pick up the crumbs about our doors! Come, Come, ye inhabitants of the wood we'll give you a home and food, free, gratis, and-for-nothing.—We'll pledge ourselves to do more, should any vicious boys presume to harm you, we'll petition His Majesty's Privy Council to despatch a posse of constables to attend upon the young gents.

Ah! methinks that poor prisoner under the verandah is saying "let me go, let me go, and perhaps others may visit you, but if you keep me fast others will take warning. It is easier to preach than practice." *We* must confess that shutting up birds is not a very noble business! It is a species of slavery, it savors of oppression.

Lawrence Sterne has some most beautiful thoughts upon this subject, suggested to his mind, by seeing an encaged bird, and hearing the bird say "I can't get out, I can't get out." The following is Sterne's language.

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still slavery thou art a bitter draught! and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account. 'Tis thou, thrice sweet and gracious goddess, Liberty, whom all in public and in private, worship, whose taste is grateful, and ever will be so, till nature herself shall change. No *tint* of words can spot thy snowy mantle, or chemical power turn thy sceptre into iron. With thee to smile upon him, as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than his monarch from whose court thou art exiled. Grant me but health thou great bestower of it, and give me this fair goddess (Liberty) as my companion, and shower down thy mitres, if it seem good unto thy Divine Providence, upon those heads which are aching for them."—[Sentimental Journey, Vol. 2.

Before closing these random thoughts about "birds and so forth" we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of that jolly jack tar, who having just received his wages after a long voyage, spent a few shillings in buying up the whole stock-in-trade of a bird-catcher, and allowing all the birds to escape to their forest homes. Such was his enjoyment of liberty after a long voyage in his narrow quarters, and prison-like accommodations on shipboard, that he was ready to sacrifice a part of his hard earnings, in giving liberty to encaged birds.

Boston Sailor's Home and Mariner's Church burnt.

We grieve to learn that among the buildings, destroyed by fire, in Boston, on the afternoon of July 10th, were the "Home" and "Bethel." It was the "Bethel" on Fort Hill, where the Rev. Mr. Lord preached for many years. The "home" was nearly new, and undoubtedly one of the very best conducted establishments in the world.—There was an insurance of $12,000 on the Home, and $3,000 on the furniture. One person at the Home lost $1,400, the earnings of a lifetime.

☞ Honolulu subscribers will favor the publisher by paying the amount of their subscriptions before the 1st of October. The carrier will receive the subscription money, but subscribers will confer a favor by always insisting upon receiving *a receipted bill*, so that hereafter there may be no misunderstanding.

☞ The Friend will be issued semi-monthly on the 1st and 15th, during the remainder of the year. This plan will enable us to furnish 12 Nos. before January, 1853; and also meet the wants of the whaling fleet.

ABSTRACT

of Hawaiian Laws and Regulations respecting Vessels, Harbors, and Customs.

Vessels arriving off a Port of Entry to make the usual marine signal, if they want a Pilot.

The Pilot will approach vessels on the windward side, and present the Health Certificate to be signed by the Captain. If the vessel is free from any contagion, the captain will hoist the white Flag, otherwise he will hoist the Yellow Flag, and obey the directions of the Pilot and Health officer.

The commanding officer of any *Merchant Vessel*, immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the Collector of Customs, the business upon which said vessel has come to this port, furnish him with a list of her passengers, and deliver to him under oath, a full true and perfect manifest of the cargo with which said vessel is laden, which manifest shall contain an account of the packages with their marks, numbers, contents, and quantities, also the name of the Importers or Consignees. When any such officer shall fail to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. He shall also, within the time above stated, deliver under oath, a list of all stores on board at the time of his arrival, under penalty of forfeiture and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Masters of *Whaling Vessels* shall enter their vessels at the Collector's office within forty-eight hours after their arrival at either of the ports of entry, and previous to discharging or shipping any seamen, or taking off any supplies or stores, under a penalty of not less than ten, or more than one hundred dollars. They shall also, within the time above stated, furnish a list of all wines and spirits on board as stores, and a manifest of all cargo and freight, except the produce of their fishery, and the outfits provisions and furniture of their vessel, under the penalty of forfeiting all such stores cargo and freight as are not on the list of stores or manifest, and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Whaling Vessels bringing from or carrying to a foreign port and freight or passengers, and, lading, unlading or transhipping the same in either of the ports of this kingdom, are liable to the same tonnage dues and other charges as merchant vessels. But a whaling vessel may tranship the produce of the whale fishery or any surplus stores, without becoming liable to any tonnage dues.

Before landing baggage, a permit for the same must be obtained from the Collector.

Masters of vessels allowing baggage to be landed before compliance with the laws, are subject to a fine of $500.

The Collector, at his discretion, and at the expense of the vessel, may provide an officer to be present on board during her discharge, to superintend the disembarkation, and see that no other or greater amount of merchandise be landed than is set forth in the Permit.

Vessels having spirits, wines or any other merchandise on board, subject to a duty exceeding five per cent ad valorem, or receiving such articles on board, are liable to have an officer on board, who shall receive the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, and also food and lodging, at the expense of the vessel.

The following are the only ports of entry in this kingdom, viz:—for vessels of all descriptions, Honolulu, (Oahu,) Lahaina, (Maui,) Hilo, Kealakeakua, and Kawaihae, (Hawaii,) and Waimea, (Kauai,) and for whalers and vessels of war only, Hanalei, (Kauai.)

The port charges on merchant vessels are as follows:

At Honolulu.—Tonnage dues fifteen cents per ton register, Pilotage one dollar per foot each way, or half pilotage, if no pilot is employed, Health certificate one dollar, Buoys, two dollars, Harbor Master three dollars, Clearance one dollar, Pilot for anchoring a vessel outside, which does not enter the harbor —ten dollars.

At Lahaina.—Tonnage dues the same as at Honolulu, Boarding officer, five dollars, Lights, one dollar, Canal, (if used) two dollars, Clearance, one dollar.

At Hilo.—Tonnage dues, pilotage, health certificate and clearance, the same as at Honolulu.

At Kealakeakua.—Tonnage dues the same as at Honolulu, Boarding officer, five dollars, Clearance, one dollar.

At Kawaihae, (Hawaii,) and Waimea, (Kauai,) the same as at Kealakeakua.

Any vessel having paid the tonnage dues at one port, complied with all the port regulations and obtained a clearance from the Collector, may go to either or all of the other ports of entry, without paying any additional tonnage dues during the same voyage.

The tonnage dues at each of the ports are the same, (fifteen cents per ton register,) whether in a harbor or roadstead, or inside or outside the reef, on all merchant vessels from foreign countries, lading, unlading, or transhipping any cargo or passengers, or arriving from abroad and entering into the coasting trade. But vessels touching at either of the ports for repairs, supplies or refreshments, advices, shipment or discharge of crew, and neither lading, unlading, or transhipping any cargo or passengers, are exempt from tonnage dues.

All charges for tonnage dues, buoys and boarding officer, must be paid at the Collector's office, before lading, unlading o transhipping any cargo or passengers, shipping or discharging any crew.

Hawaiian vessels, whether licensed as coasters or otherwise, if engaged in foreign trade are liable to the same charges and restrictions as foreign vessels.

The charges on *Whaling Vessels*, for pilotage, health certificate, buoys, boarding officer, lights, canal, (and tonnage dues, when liable to any) are the same as on merchant vessels.

Whaleships are allowed to land goods to the value of $200, free of duty, and $1000 worth additional, subject to a duty of five per cent ad valorem, without being liable to pay any tonnage dues, but if they land more than $1200 worth, (including the $200 free of duty,) they shall be subject to the same charges and liabilities as merchant vessels.

The permits granted to whalers do not include the sale, barter, or disposition of spirituous liquors. Any such traffic by them shall be held to constitute them merchantmen, and subject them in all respects to like charges and liabilities.

Any master of a whale-ship who shall fail to produce his permit when called for shall be liable to a fine not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, to be imposed by the Collector.

The rates of duties on merchandise landed in this kingdom, are as follows:

On brandy, gin, arrack, wines, ale, porter and all other distilled or fermented spirituous liquors of any description not exceeding 55 per cent, nor less then 27 per cent of alcohol, five dollars per gallon.

Do. exceeding 55 per cent of alcohol, ten dollars per gallon.

Do. exceeding 18 per cent and not exceeding 27 per cent on alcohol, one dollar per gallon.

Do. not exceeding 18 per cent of alcohol, five per cent ad valorem.

On sugars, molasses, syrup of sugars and coffee, the produce of any country with whom this government has no existing treaty, as follows:—Two cents per pound on sugars, ten cents per gallon on molasses and syrups of sugars, three cents per pound on coffee.

On all other merchandise five per cent ad valorem.

On merchandise, (other than the products of the whale fishery) transhipped from one vessel to another, a transit duty of one per cent ad valorem.

Produc s of the whale fishery may be transhipped free of any charge except for entry and permit.

Any vessel taking away a prisoner from the islands, is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Retailers of spirituous liquors are not allowed to keep their houses open later than 9 o'clock in the evening, or from Saturday evening until Monday morning.

Rapid riding in the streets is prohibited under a penalty of five dollars.

The hours for landing goods, or other articles, are between 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., on all days except Sundays and National holidays.

Office hours at the Custom House and other public offices, every day (except Sundays and National holidays) from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

HARBOR REGULATIONS FOR HONOLULU.

Vessels anchoring outside the reef off Honolulu, shall change their anchorage,

when requested to do so by the harbor master or either of the commissioned pilots.

Vessels entering the harbor, to be anchored in the place designated by the harbor master or his assistant, and moved from one anchorage to another as he may direct, and none except Hawaiian coasting vessels of less than fifty tons burthen, and vessels under command of a pilot or officer for the purpose of leaving port, to quit their anchorage without the written permission of the harbor master.

The harbor master or his assistant or any pilot, while removing a vessel from one anchorage or mooring to another, may make fast to any other vessel or to any warp or wharf, and any person resisting the same, cutting away or casting off the warp or fastening, is liable to the penalty stated below, and the master is responsible for the same.

All vessels within the harbor shall, when so requested by the harbor master or his assistant, slack down their stream cables and other fastenings, and also their lower chains.

All vessels entering the harbor, shall if so requested by the harbor master or either of the pilots, rig in their jib, flying jib and spanker booms and top their lower and topsail yards within twenty-four hours after anchoring within the harbor, and in all cases before attempting to come along side of, or make fast to either of the docks or wharves, and keep them so rigged in and topped until within twenty-four hours of their leaving the harbor, and until after removing from any wharf or dock.

No pitch, tar, resin or oil shall be heated on board of any vessel within the harbor, but all such combustible articles shall be heated on shore, or in a boat or on a raft at a reasonable distance from any vessel.

Any person who shall throw or cause to be thrown into the harbor or leave or cause to be left upon the shores thereof, any dead animal, shall be liable to be apprehended, and fined as stated below.

Any vessel taking on board or discharging ballast shall have a tarpaulin properly stretched and spread so as to prevent any from falling into the water.

For each violation of either of the foregoing harbor regulations, the person violating is liable to a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If a pilot conduct a vessel to anchorage off the port of Honolulu, and be not detained on board from the necessities of the vessel, longer than twenty four hours, he is entitled to receive $10, and $1 for health certificate, and if detained on board longer than twenty four hours, $5 per diem for each subsequent days detention. Should a vessel thus anchored without the harbor, afterwards enter, the anchorage fees above named will be remitted, and the usual pilotage and health fees only, exacted.

The pilots shall bring the vessels which they may have charge of, fully within the harbor (within the inner buoy, unless otherwise directed by the harbor master,) and anchor them in a suitable and convenient place.

The harbor master shall board all foreign vessels, and Hawaiian vessels from foreign ports, as soon as possible after they have entered the harbor, direct them where and how to moor or make fast, see that the commanding officer has the printed port regulations, and receive a list of passengers, to be delivered at the Collector General's office. He is entitled to collect for such services, from each vessel, three dollars in addition to the amount paid by him for labor, use of boats and warps in moving and making fast such vessel; and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any one time, to receive at the rate of one dollar per hour for such extra detention; and for each time that he may be called upon to board a vessel after having once moored her properly, he is entitled to receive the same pay as in the first instance.

Before obtaining a clearance for a vessel the master is required to produce to the Collector, a certificate under the seal of his Consul, that all legal charges or demands in his office against said vessel have been paid, and that he knows of no reason why said vessel should not immediately depart, also to furnish the collector with a manifest of all cargo intended to be exported, a manifest of all stores taken from bond, or transhipped from other vessels, a list of the names and sexes of all passengers who are to leave the kingdom in his vessel; and pay all legal charges at the harbor master's office, and the collector's office.

Every captain of a vessel who shall convey out of this kingdom as a passenger, any person to whom the passport act applies, who shall not be provided with a passport from the Minister of Foreign Relaions or a Collector of Customs, shall, for every such person, be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and for all the debts and obligations which such passenger may have left unpaid in this kingdom, and the vessel shall be liable to attachment and sale to pay the same.

Any vessel having cargo on board intended for a foreign port, or spirits in cargo or stores, and touching at a place not a port of entry, without a permit from a Collector, is liable to pay double tonnage dues.

Oil, whale-bone or any other article of merchandise, landed or transhipped without a permit is liable to seizure and confiscation.

Vessels landing goods upon which the duties have not been paid, are liable to seizure and confiscation.

If any person commit an offence on shore and escape on board a vessel, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of such vessel, to surrender the suspected or culprit person to any officer of the Police who demands his surrender on the production of a legal warrant. All sailors found ashore at Lahaina after the beating of the drum, or at Honolulu after the ringing of the bell, are subject to apprehension and a fine of $2.

Ship masters must give notice to the harbor master of the desertion of any of their sailors within forty-eight hours, under a penalty of $100.

Seamen are not allowed to be discharged at any of the ports of these islands except Honolulu and Lahaina.

It shall not be lawful to discharge seamen at any of the ports of these islands, without the written consent of the Governor.

Honolulu and Lahaina are the only ports at which native seamen are allowed to be shipped, and at those places, only with the Governor's consent.

No spirits or other merchandise shall be entered in bond either for consumption or re-exportation at any of the ports of this kingdom except Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo, and no spirits or wines liable to a duty higher than five per cent ad valorem, shall be so entered at Hilo.

Any person who shall throw stones or other rubbish overboard from a vessel at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, will be liable to a fine of $100.

Shore Boats. Any boat plying for hire in the harbor of Honolulu, whether employed in carrying passengers or goods, without being licensed is liable to forfeiture.

Every passenger having a licensed "shore boat" is entitled to carry with him 100 lbs of luggage or goods, and no more, free of charge; and for all extra luggage or goods, he shall pay according to agreement with the owner of the boat.

All the boats of hire for time, are entitled to charge for each passenger for the first hour, one dollar; and for every succeeding hour, fifty cents.

All boats hired by distance are entitled to charge twenty-five cents for every passenger to and from any ship or point within the inner harbor or buoy, off abreast the ship yard of J. Robinson & Co.; fifty cents to and from any place within the outer harbor, that is between the buoy off abreast the ship yard of J. Robinson & Co, and abreast of the west point of the channel through the reef; and one dollar to and from any point outside of the buoy abreast of the westerly point of the channel; the boat to remain in all cases at the point to which it is ordered, not exceeding fifteen minutes without additional charge; and in case it should be detained alongside any vessel or at any place over fifteen minutes, then the owner is entitled to charge twenty-five cents for every fifteen minutes of such detention.

Honolulu, August 20, 1852.

☞Five hundred emigrants a day, on an average, now go up Lake Erie alone. The German emmigration bids fair to come up to the Irish.—Train's Boston line of packet ships to Liverpool, now ticket German emigrants from Bremen to the far West, via Liverpool, Boston, Western railroad and the lakes. We are destined to be a numerous people. Set down thirty millions at least for 1860.

☞Those that will be wise when they are old, must be inquisitive when they are young.

Protection to Seamen.

New York, July 9, 1852.

Rev. S. C. Damon,

Dear Sir:—The subject of adequate provision for sick seamen in foreign ports has of late occupied and much interested the Board of the American Seamen's Friend Society. We have had printed a Memorial to Congress on the subject which has been extensively circulated, signed and forwarded. Besides we have sent a committee to Washington to look after this matter.

One result of these movements has been the establishment of the opinion that the existing laws for the government of Consuls, in connection with the annual appropriations of Congress, for the benefit of our seamen, give our consuls and commercial agents full power with ample means to provide for any number of sick or destitute American seamen who may be left upon their hands: either to place them if sick in a good Hospital or other comfortable place where there is no hospital, or to furnish clothing, or a passage home, as circumstances in the judgment of the consul may require.

The amount of appropriations for this purpose by Congress has been from April 18, 1798 to March 3, 1851—53 years, two millions, two hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. In 1851 the appropriation was $125,000. So much has been disbursed.

Through the courtesy of A. O. Dayton, Esq., the fourth auditor, we have the following items of Consul's expenditures for seamen in foreign ports, viz:

For the year ending June 1851:—

Lahaina,	$27,300
Honolulu,	13,200
Havana,	1,087
Valparaiso,	15,400
Hong Kong, in 1850 and 1851,	3,440
Liverpool, " "	3,000
Canton, " "	101
Havre,	600
London,	4,834
Nassau,	1,100
Cape Town,	400
Lima,	7,500
Cork,	400
Talcahuana,	2,900
Acapulco,	940
	$82,202

These are the principal items for the above year. Very truly yours,

J. SPALDING,
Sec. of Am. S. F. Society.

Editorial Remarks.

1. We doubt not that many of our readers will be much interested in looking over the statistics furnished by the respected secretary in the above communication. It shows that at Lahaina, nearly twice the amount is annually expended for the benefit of Am. Seamen, over that of any other two consulates of the United States. The Lahaina consulate ranks highest upon the list. We have long been aware that the U. S. Hospital at Lahaina, was crowded with sick and disabled seamen, discharged from whale ships, but we were not prepared to see, that more was expended there, than at Havana, London, Liverpool, Hong Kong, Canton, Havre, Nassau, Cape Town, Lima, Cork, Talcahuana, and Acapulco combined.

2. Considering the hospital alone, we think our readers will see the importance of the Lahaina Chaplaincy being immediately supplied, and we regret to learn that Rev. S. E. Bishop, Chaplain elect, did not sail from the U. S. until June 26th, and moreover that he took passage via Cape Horn and San Francisco, because it will not be reasonable to expect him until after the fall shipping season; unless the clipper "Defiance" outsails all other clippers.

3. Allusion is made in the above communication, to the result at which Congress had arrived in regard to provision for American seamen in foreign ports. This result may be satisfactory to Congressmen, but the laws as now interpreted do not reach the necessities of the case. It is a well known fact that thousands of seamen, regularly shipped on board American merchant and whale-ships, cannot obtain the least protection or benefit in foreign ports, if sick or disabled. Consuls will not admit them to the hospitals and pay their expenses, unless native Americans, or holding papers of naturalization. This is hard, cruel and unjust, if a sailor is allowed to be registered on the ship's articles of an American vessel, it should entitle him to all the privileges of an American citizen, if sick and disabled. It is a notorious fact, that not an American man-of-war, merchant vessel or whale ship floats, that is not manned by a majority of the crew being natives of other lands. The crews of vessels of the navy are protected, because if the seamen are not native born, they are provided with "papers of naturalization" before shipping; but not so with all foreign seamen on board merchant vessels and whale-ships. Some obtain their proper papers, but others do not, and cannot because shipped in foreign ports. Our whale-ships are partially manned by Portuguese sailors, who are shipped at the Western Islands, and other Portuguese possessions. If those men are sick, our Consuls will do nothing for them.

Take a case in point. A German sailor, Carl Crevault, shipped as carpenter on board the Am. whale-ship "Media," before she sailed from the U. S. When the vessel arrived at Honolulu last spring, he was sick and unable to prosecute the voyage. The consul did not feel authorized to provide for his accommodation at the hospital. Under these circumstances the shipmaster paid an irresponsible sailor boarding house keeper, $36 (amount required by law) to take charge of the man until he should die or recover! A few weeks passed away, and the result was that the poor and sick, but worthy and steady man was left absolutely destitute. The boarding house keeper complained that he had expended more than $36, and was moreover unable and unwilling to keep him longer. Under the circumstances, we made provision for the man, at the hospital, becoming personally responsible for his board, $3.50 per week, while the hospital physician kindly offered medical attendance *gratis*. The man still remains at the hospital, unable to work, and ere long an appeal must be made to the benevolence of the community. This is by no means a solitary example, but similar instances frequently occur.

There can be no question what the U. S. laws should be upon this subject. If a sailor is allowed to ship under the flag of the U. S., he most undoubtedly merits the protection of that government, if he is sick or disabled. This protection should not be confined to native or naturalized Americans, but extend to all seamen. Let the laws regulating the navy be extended to merchant seamen and whalers. More upon this subject hereafter.

Revival on board the Frigate Independence.—This noble ship, which recently arrived at New York, during her absence was the scene of an extensive revival of religion, and she returned with over a hundred converts.—This great work took place at a foreign station, and is without a parallel in the history of our navy.—*Boston Jour.*

In regard to this most interesting intelligence respecting the ship's company of a vessel of the U. S. Navy, we are gratified in being able to publish the following paragraph extracted from a letter written by the Rev. J. Spaulding, one of the Secretaries of the Am. S. F. Society, under date of July 8th. "The Independence, the U. S. Flag ship in the Mediteranean, has returned to this port. The results of the revival on board a few months since, are manifest in the deportment of the men on shore."

Removal.—Dr. Lathrop has opened a new office in Nuuanu St. at the old stand of Dr. Fontaine; while his partner Dr. Ford remains at the office in Kahumanu St.

☞ Donation for the support of the Chapel, from Capt. Evans, Kremlin, $4.00. For gratuitious circulation of the Friend, from Mr. Mitchel, Gregory's Express Agent, $7.00.

Editorial Reminiscences, No. 2.

DESPAIR NOT FOR THE SAILOR.

The sad news that the Boston Sailor's Home has been destroyed by fire, reminds us of some incidents connected with the keeper of that excellent establishment. It was a cold and blustering November evening when the cutting wind made every one hurry along at a rapid speed, through the crowded streets, and seek some warm retreat from the inclemency of the weather, that Mr. ——— the keeper of the Home, gave us a cordial welcome. It was pleasant to pass from the chilling and benumbing atmosphere of the outer world, into the warm and comfortable apartments of the Home. That was a *home* to the sailor, well ordered and well fitted up. Boston Merchants had freely given their money for the erection of the edifice, and the ladies of Boston and vicinity had generously furnished, with bedding and furniture, its numerous rooms.

During our short abode at the home, we had frequent conversations with the keeper respecting his establishment and the influence upon seamen. He appeared to be well acquainted with the sailor's character, and quite successful in his management of the institution. On one occasion he asked,—"How do things appear at Honolulu, is the old Fort still standing?" Somewhat startled by the question, we asked in reply, if he had ever been in Honolulu. "O yes, I once ran away from a ship there, and was confined in the fort!"

Having had occasion to visit the fort, scores of times, and met there hundreds of seamen of all nations, this led our mind into a train of serious reflection. How strange, thought we, that a sailor, who in some tho'tless moment, devised the plan of running away from a ship, and found temporary lodgings in the old fort at Honolulu, should eventually become the keeper of one of the best managed, and most successfull Sailor's Homes in the world. Reflection upon this incident, will speak encouragement to those in any way laboring for the welfare of seamen, who may be thoughtless and inconsiderate, and do many things that a sober minded landsmen would not approve. By no means do we approve of anywicked practice in which sailors may engage, and especially would we condemn the practice of running away from ships; still should any sailor foolishly leave his vessel, or do other things that soberminded men would not approve, let us not despair of his reformation. There are many now occupying important stations of usefulness who were once thoughtless enough to runaway from a ship. Sometimes we have known seamen to leave their vessels purely through a foolish freak of their minds, they like other people are desirous of "doing better" when they in reality they were "growing worse;" and at other times, we have known seamen runaway, in consequence of bad treatment. Masters and officers ought never to allow instances of this description to occur.

Death of Henry Clay.

The following paragraphs we copy from the funeral sermon, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate;—The religion which always had a place in the conviction of his mind had also, within a recent period, entered into his experience, and seated itself in his heart. Twenty years since he wrote: "I am a member of no religious sect, and I am not a professor of religion; I regret that I am not; I wish that I was, and trust that I shall be; I have and always have had a profound regard for Christianity, the religion of my fathers and for its rights, its usages and observances." That feeling proved that the seed which had been sown by pious parents was not dead though stifled.

A few years since its dormant life was reawakened. He was baptised in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during his sojourn in this city he was in full communion with Trinity parish. It is since his withdrawal from the sittings of the Senate that I have been made particularly acquainted with his religious opinions, character and feelings,—from his first illness he expressed to me the persuasion that it would be fatal; from that period until his death, it has been my privilege to have held with him frequent religious services and conversations in his room. He averred to me his full faith in the great leading doctrines of the gospel, the fall and sinfulness of man, the divinity of Christ, the reality and necessity of the atonement, the need of being born again by the spirit and salvation through faith in the crucified Redeemer. His own personal hopes of salvation he ever and distinctly based on the promises and the grace of Christ. Strikingly perceptible on his naturally impetuous and impatient character was the influence of grace in producing submission and patient watching for Christ and Death. On one occasion he spoke to me of the pious example of one very near and dear to him as that which led him deeply to feel and earnestly to seek, for himself, the reality and blessedness of religion. On one occasion he told me that he had been striving to form a conception of Heaven, and he enlarged upon the mercy of that provision by which our Savior became a partaker of our humanity, that our hearts and hopes might fix themselves on him. On another occasion, when he was supposed to be very near his end, I expressed to him the hope that his mind and heart were at peace, and that he was able to rest with cheerful confidence on the promises and merits of the Redeemer. He said, with much feeling, that he endeavored to, and trusted that he did repose his salvation upon Christ. That it was too late for him to look at Christianity in the light of speculation. He had never doubted its truth, and that he now wished to throw himself upon it, as a practical and blessed remedy. Very soon after this I administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Being extremely feeble, and desirous of having his mind undiverted, no persons were present but his son and servant. It was a scene long to be remembered. There, in that still chamber, at a week day noon, the tides of life all flowing strong around us, three disciples of the Savior—the Minister of God, the dying statesman, and his servant, a partaker of the like precious faith—commemorated their Savior's dying love. He joined in the blessed sacrament with great feeling and solemnity, now pressing his hands together, and now spreading them forth as words of the service expressed the feelings, desires, supplications and thanksgivings of his heart. After this he rallied, and again I was permitted to join with him in religious services, conversation and prayer. He grew in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Among the books that he read most, were "Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises," "The Life of Dr. Chalmers," and "The Christian Philosopher triumphant in death."

His hope continued to the end, though true and real to be tremulous with humility rather than rapturous with assurance.

Exhausted nature at length gave way, on the last occasion when I was permitted to offer a brief prayer at his bedside, his last words to me were, that he had hope only in Christ, and that the prayer which I had offered for his pardoning love and his sanctifying grace, included everything which the dying need.

On the evening previous to his departure, sitting an hour in silence by his bedside, I could not but realize when I heard him in the slight wanderings of his mind to other days and other scenes, murmuring the words, "My mother—mother—mother;" and saying "My dear wife," as if she were present. I could not but realize then and rejoice to think how near was the blessed reunion of his weary heart with the loved dead, and with her (our dear Lord gently smooth her passage to the tomb) who must soon follow him to his rest, whose spirits even then seemed to visit and to cheer his memory and his hope. Gently he breathed his soul away into the spirit world.

REPORT

of Ex. Com. of the Hawaiian Temperance Society, upon the laws, regulating the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Your Committee offer the following Report.

The present laws regulating the sale of Ardent spirits were passed by the Legislature April 3rd, 1846. It was prefaced Joint Resolution—to carry into effect the sixth article of the treaties concluded at Honolulu between the Govts. of France and Great Britain, 26th March, 1846 in Relation to Brandies, Wines, and other Spiritous Liquors.

The sixth article of the Treaty is as follows. "British, and French merchandise or Goods recognized as coming from the British or French dominions, shall not be prohibited, nor shall they be subject to an import duty of more than 5 per cent, ad valorem. Wines, Brandies and other spirituous liquors are however excepted from this stipulation, and shall be liable to such reasonable duty as the Hawaiian Govt. may think fit to lay upon them, provided always that the amount of duty shall not be so high, as

absolutely to prohibit the importation of the said articles."

The Laws passed April 3rd 1846, to carry into effect this sixth article,—Refer 1st to duties on Spirits.

Abstract :—1st, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c. not exceeding 55 per cent of alcohol $5 per gallon.

2nd. Wines of all descriptions other than Claret, Cordials and liqueurs, not exceeding 27 per cent. of Alcohol, $1 per gallon.

3rd. Claret Wines, Ale, Porter, Beer &c. and all other fermented liquors not exceed- 18 per cent alcohol, 50 cts per gallon.

4th. Claret Wines, Ale, Porter, Beer, &c. and all other fermented liquors, exceeding 18 per cent of Alcohol, $1 per gallon.

5th. Wines of any description, Ale, Porter, Beer, &c. and all other fermented spirituous liquors, exceeding 27 per cent. of Alcohol, $5 per gallon.

6th. Distilled spirits, Wines of all descriptions, Ale, Porter, Beer, &c., and all other fermented liquors exceeding 55 per cent, $10 per gallon.

The Laws refer 2nd :—To declaring when spirits shall be deemed contraband.

"And all such liquors imported without full payment of the duties above imposed shall be deemed to have been smuggled."

The Laws refer to,—To the proof of smuggling and the penalty.

"The venders shall prove in all cases of controversy, the legal importation and payment of the duties required by law. The liquor shall be forfeited to Government. All vessels engaged in the illicit importation shall be liable to seizure, and on due proof to confiscation and sale. The Masters and and Supercargoes of vessels so engaged shall morover, and all their aiders, co-operaters and abettors, whether on board such vessels or on shore, be subject to a fine of $1000 each, and imprisonment until paid."

The Laws refer 4th,—To drawback duties and the permits of Whalers.

"Drawback shall be allowed upon spirituous liquors landed for exportation. And the permits to trade or barter given to vessels engaged in the Whale fishery, shall not include the sale, barter, or disposition of spirituous liquors."

The Laws refer 5th, to the distillation of spirits in the Kingdom. "All distillation of spirits in this Kingdom is hereby absolutely prohibited on pain of $1000 fine and imprisonment until paid."

Here then we have the Laws under which spirits may be introduced into this Realm.—The law makers were not permitted, as seen in the sixth article of the treaty quoted above to prohibit entirely its importation, but surely they have thrown heavy restrictions upon it. The duty is sufficient to deter an economical man from indulging in so costly a gratification as tippling, to say nothing of the reasons which induce moral and religious men to abstain. The law has touched by this heavy duty that most convincing arguer to men—their pockets. Till lately legislation was thought to have no right to go farther than this, on the subject of spirit drinking, but the world is changing its views, and the future alone will disclose, whether for good or no. With spirits at 25 cents the glass the habitual dram-drinker in this community must find a heavy drain upon his purse. (The price per glass rose in 18—50 per cent, in consequence perhaps of this heavy duty.)

The laws for smuggling are severe also, so severe that it might be thought no person would be so foolhardy as to jeopardize his property, as well as his reputation, in the business. But the number of cases lately bro't before our courts, show that there are some, ready and willing to hazard themselves in it. Either they must be tempted by inordinate love of gain, or innate disposition to cheat the Revenue Department, or hearty good will in the cause of alcohol.

Having fairly introduced alcohol into our community though a rigorous ingress—the Laws refer 6th, to the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

This is effected by means of Licenses—wholesale or retail, granted by the Government to the venders. By Revised Statutes, Vol. I. page 30, sec. 1st., the Minister of Interior is empowered to grant wholesale licenses to any wholesale merchant applying for the same.

Section 2nd. "The wholesale vending of spirituous liquors shall consist of selling the same in quantities not less than five gallons, and in the packages as originally imported Wines, ales, and other liquors containing alcohol are included in this article."

By Sec. 3, he is required to pay for his license, the sum of $25,00 for the use of the Royal exchequer and give a bond in the penalty of $500, with at least one sufficient surety. As the bond differs only in the restriction from the retailer's bond, the latter only will be quoted.

Sec. 5th,—"The Min. of Int. shall have power in like manner, to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors, by the Bottle or the Glass, but at no place not previously approved by the Privy Council, and at no place at which the entry of merchant vessels is forbidden by law, which licenses shall not be granted until the right thereto has been offered at Public Vendue to the highest Bidder."

We have seen lately how under this section the Privy Council have forbidden the sale of spirits, makai of Merchant street.

By Sec. 6th, the highest Bidders unless deemed unworthy by the Privy Council, receive their Licenses and enter into the following bond.

"The condition of this Obligation is :—That whereas the above bounden —— principal, has this day become entitled to a License, for Retailing Spirituous Liquors at ——— Island of ——— or the term of one year from the date hereof; now if he shall not during the continuance of his license, sell or furnish the same, to any native subjects of these Islands, nor keep, nor suffer to be kept at his place of Retailing, a noisy or disorderly house, nor promote by such retailing, any disturbance or breach of the public peace and tranquility, and if he shall not contribute by such retailing, to any violation of the laws of this Kingdom, nor violate any condition of the license, copy of which is annexed, then this obligation is null and void: otherwise, upon proof being made to a common magistrate, without the intervention of a jury, as provided in the Act to organize the Judiciary the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited, and the license upon which it is founded shall be revoked."

The amount named in the bond is :

"Sec. 8. Retailing spirituous liquors shall be regulated more definitely by the terms of the licenses ; and shall never exceed in quantity five gallons. The Minister of the Interior may prescribe in the licenses definite rules and regulations to be observed by the vender."

The regulations prescribed in the licenses are as follows :

1st. He is not to sell liquors otherwise than by the bottle, (or glass, if it is a glass licence,) and each bottle, (or glass,) sold to be drank in his house."

2d. He shall close his house from ten o'clock each night until day-light next morning, and from ten Saturday night until day-light Monday morning, during which time no liquor is to be sold on the premises.

3d. He is to allow neither gambling, nor betting, beating of drums, or other disturbances, nor to harbor prostitutes on his premises.

Sec. 10. Any person violating the provisions of this article by vending spiritous liquors, either at wholesale or retail without having previously obtained a license, as herein provided, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the government for each offence, five dollars, and may be imprisoned not exceeding six months in the discretion of the court."

Here we have the retailers of spirits well and strictly guarded in the statutes, and if executed to the letter would undoubtedly present this trade in its most favorable light. But how difficult it is to carry out any law regulating so slippery an article as rum ; and of old so noted a dodger of law and propriety ! We, who live in Honolulu, need not be told. No member of this society is surely ignorant of the fact that our licensed venders do not confine themselves to the above rules. Neither the drinking of the liquors in the house where sold ; nor the taboo of not selling on the Sabbath ; nor the not allowing of betting or gambling, is regarded by one vender. Perhaps the difficulty of proving even after detection ; or of detection alone, prevents these regulations from being fully executed. In all countries it has been found, that in such matters, public opinion is much more potent than mere laws. And so would it be here also were not two-thirds of our white population, if not positively friendly to the spirit trade, are yet inclined in its favor. We may safely lay then the charge of our disregarded laws at the doors of our army of moderate drinkers.

[To be continued.]

☞ The Nantucket Mirror says there is some prospect of a return of the scenes of the early period of whaling, when vessels were fitted out for a few days or weeks to capture whales on the coast. Whales are unusually plenty all along shore this season. About a week since, three were seen from Siasconnet, several have been taken from Martha's Vineyard, and five have been caught off Southampton, Long Island.

☞ Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, sold on the 9th inst., the "Duke of Orleans' copy of Audubon's Birds," for the sum of $800. It was purchased by the Duke before his death, and is now sold by his heirs. It is said to be the most splendidly bound copy in the world. [Am. paper.

The Cities of China.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, writing from Shanghae, gives some interesting accounts of the five ports of China. He says, by the treaty of peace between the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, ratified at Nanking, 29th of August, 1842, it was agreed that the following five ports should be opened for the transaction of mercantile affairs, viz:—Canton, Amoy, Fuchau Fu, Ningpo, and Shanghae, and that foreigners should have the privilege of residing with their families and establishments at these ports, for the purpose of carrying on their business without molestation or restraint. So far as Canton is concerned this treaty has never been of much use, as foreigners are as much restricted now as they have been for many years, not being allowed to go out of the original limits assigned them, and every plan has been resorted to to throw impediments in their way. This is the principal reason why the foreign population has not increased there more rapidly. And but for this Canton would long since have numbered its foreign residents by thousands instead of hundreds as at present. By reference to the map, the position of the five ports can be readily seen, in order to have a correct view of the subject, the reader had better consult one.

Amoy is situated on an island of the same name, about two hundred miles to the northward of Canton. Its position for trade is very good, being the principal port of the Fuhkien province, and many important places in the interior receive their supplies through it. Some hundreds of junks belong to and trade with this port, and a large business is done with Formosa, Singapore and other neighboring places. The trade here is increasing rapidly, and the population is about 300,000. Fuchau Fu is the capital of of the Fukhien province, which is the principal district for black teas. The population is about 600,000 but there is as yet very little trade at this port. Ningpo is situated in the Cheukiang province, and has a population of 300,000, but as yet very little foreign trade.

Shanghae, the most northern port in the the empire open for trade, is situated on the Woosung river, near the mouth of the Yangstze-Kiang, which is one of the largest rivers of Asia. Here, since the opening of the port, has sprung up a business with such rapidity as to even astonish the Americans themselves, accustomed as they have been at home to see places spring up like magic; and here is to be the greatest place of trade East of the Cape of Good Hope, far surpassing Canton and Calcutta. In saying this we have only to sum up the advantages that Shanghae possesses, which are so apparent as to enable the non residents to come to the same conclusion. In the first place foreigners are not restricted, to any extent, but can ramble wherever they choose in any direction; the natives are friendly and harmless, and these advantages alone are sufficient to cause a much larger population than at Canton, where the foreigners are confined to a strictly prescribed limit, and the feelings of the natives towards the "outside barbarians" amount to positive hatred.

At Canton, for nearly three-fourths of the year, the heat is very powerful, and the cool season is so very limited that the human system has not a chance to recover from the effects of heat, which is shown in the languid, bleached appearance of the for eigners, most of whom are prostrated. At Shanghae on the contrary, three fourths of the the year is cool, and ice of some thickness is common, the thermometer some times falling as low as 10 or 12 degrees. The summer months are very hot, but the relaxed system easily recovers as soon as tho cool weather sets in The autumn is delightful and compares very favorably with that of our own clime. At Canton, no exercise of consequence can be taken except on the river, while almost every one keeps his horse, and there are fine promenades into the country, in every direction about Shanghae. Another great advantage this port has over Canton, is in the fact that it is situated so much nearer to the green tea districts, and here will be received all the green tea of the Empire; and even now, most of it comes here, which is well known to every one in the trade.

The situation of Shanghae, so near the entrance of the Yang-stze-kiang, reminds one of New Orleans, and like that city it has the benefit of a vast extent of up country, the products of which flow down in an uninterrupted stream; and when we reflect that this river is navigable for junks of a large size for more than three thousand miles, it will be apparent that the position of the port is very favorable for trade. On this great river and its branches are situated Nanking, Suchan, and other large cities, with a great number of smaller ones, and the mind is lost in wonder at the population and extent of trade. In fact the whole country is an enigma, and we know but very little more of it now, then when Marco Polo startled the world by his discoveries.

When we reflect that from six to eight thousand vessels are often found at one of these places, some of which are situated eighteen hundred or two thousand miles from the sea, we can form some slight estimate of the vast inland traffic, and the little importance of the foreign trade to the country in comparison to the domestic. It is computed that two thousand junks of all sizes arrive annually at Shanghae from the Southern provinces, Formosa, Singapore, Penang, &c. &c., while the number that arrive down the Yang-stze-kiang averages six thousand yearly. To these must be added the great number of fishing boats, with which the coast of China swarms. The population of Shanghae is said to be at least 500,000. Within sixty or seventy miles of Shanghae, is situated the great city of Suchan, the population of which it is difficult to ascertain, but that it is considerably over two millions there is no question, and even then it is scarcely half that of Nanking. Suchan is famous throughout the country as the Paris of China, and here more money is spent in pleasure and gaiety annually than even at Pekin, although the latter is the residence of the Emperor and his Court.

A Challenge.—Two or three Boston ship owners have sent a challenge to the ship owners of the Great Britain, somewhat to the following effect:

The Boston parties will produce a ship, not less than 800, nor over 1200 tons register, to compete with any vessel, of the same capacity now built or which may hereafter be built, in Great Britain. In other words, (the register limits specified above taken into consideration,) the object of the challenge is to decide which of the parties can obtain the highest rate of speed from the same cubic capacity of model, the winning party to receive £10,000.

The length, breadth, &c., are left to the option of each party. A vessel of this model will be a fair medium between our clippers and packet ships, and well adapted for the East India trade. The proposed race, we understand, is a voyage to China; but this, of course, may be modified according to circumstances.—Atlas.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

Successful Results of the Application of Electricity in the Whale Fishery.

We alluded several weeks since to certain experiments by Mr. E. A. Heineken, of Bremen, to test the applicability of electricity as a means of facilitating the capture of whales. Mr. H. has recently received intelligence from Bremen which is of much interest, relating to the success of this invention as practically tested on board the Bremen whaleship Averick Heineken which left the river Weser in July last for the Pacific Ocean, having on board three rotation machines of various sizes, in order to ascertain the degree of power necessary to secure sperm, or right whales, one machine containing one magnet, another four, and another fourteen.

Capt. Georken, in a letter, dated New-Zealand, Dec. 13, 1851, writes as follows:

"The first experiment we made with the new invention was upon a shark, applying the electricity from the machine with one magnet. The fish, after being struck, instantly turned over on its side, and after we had poured in upon him a stream of electricity for a few moments, by turning the handle of the machine, the shark became stiff as a piece of wood. We next fell in with a black fish. As soon as the whale iron was thrown into him and the machine handle turned, the fish began to sink. The operator then ceased turning the machine, and the fish immediately rose, when the machine was again set in motion, upon which the fish lay stiff on the surface of the water, and was taken along side of the ship. At this time we made use of the four magnet machine.

"We saw sperm and other whales, and lowered our boats, but were unsuccessful in getting fast to them, as they disappeared on our approaching them; while at all other times the weather was too boisterous to permit us to lower our boats. Thus we had but one chance to try the experiment upon a whale, which was made with the four magnet machine. The whale upon being struck made one dash onward, then turned on his side and was rendered perfectly powerless. Although I have as yet not been fortunate enough to test the invention in more instances, I have the fullest confidence in the same, and doubt not to be able to report the most astonishing results on my return from the Arctic Seas, where I am now bound.

Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.

Section 5th, of Article 3rd, of the "Local Regulations" of the port of "HONOLULU," reads as follows:—The Governor of Oahu shall cause a bell to be rung at the port of Honolulu, at nine and a-half o'clock of each evening, as a signal to all mariners at that time on shore without his written permission, to return on board their vessels; and it shall be incumbent on them so to do, upon pain of two dollars fine, if apprehended at or after ten o'clock of the evening, when said Governor shall cause the bell to be again rung, as a signal for their apprehension.

"PENAL CODE LAWS."

Section 2nd, Chapter 27th, reads as follows:—Whoever furiously, or heedlessly of the safety of others rides any horse or other animal, or drives or conducts any vehicle, though the personal safety of any person be not endangered thereby, shall be punished by fine, not less than five dollars, nor exceeding one hundred.

Section 1st, Chapter 35th, reads as follows:—Whoever is found drunk in any street, road, or other public place, from the use of any intoxicating liquor, shall on the first conviction for such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding six dollars, and on any conviction of any like offense committed after the first conviction, by a fine not exceeding twelve dollars, or by imprisonment not more than three months.

Chapter 41st, reads as follows:—All loud noise by night is taboo. Whoever, after sun-set, shall by hallooing, singing in the streets, or in any other way, make any disturbing or disorderly noise, in any village, town, or part of this kingdom, without justifiable cause for so doing, shall be liable to summary arrest and imprisonment by any constable or police officer, and upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

H. S. SWINTON,
Prefect of Police

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1852.

ACT OF RECKLESSNESS.—On the night of the 27th of July, while the Mary and Martha, was cruising in 55°, and 136° a whole watch left the vessel and took a boat, thus running the most imminent peril of their lives. As yet it is not known what became of the young men, whose names were A. L. Compt, a Portuguese, boatsteerer, W. W. D'Witt, Wm. M. Brown, Wm. A. Evans, Oscar Only and Wm. Smith. The vessel was supposed to be 200 miles from land.

☞ We regret to announce the report of the probable loss of two whale-ships, the Huntress and Metacom without being able to report particulars.

☞ Bound volumes of the FRIEND, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 9th, at Washington Place, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, RICHARD COADY, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., to MISS CHARLOTTE ROBINSON, of this city.

DEATHS.

In Honolulu, at the Mansion House, Sept. 11th, Mr. Henry D. Garrett, aged 27 years, native of Franklin Co., near Mercersburgh, Penn. but had resided in Fair View, Illinois, where his father is now supposed to be living. The deceased crossed the Rocky mountains in 1850, and resided in Lafayette, Oregon.—He came passenger to the islands, on board the English ship Pekin, but lived only two weeks after landing. During his brief sojourn, in Honolulu, many friends gathered around him, who most generously made provision for all his necessities.—His remains were interred in the Nuuanu valley Cemetry, Sabbath morning, after the public service at the chapel, where the Masonic and Odd Fellow's Lodges were in attendance, as he was a member of each. The deceased during his sickness, frequently testified that through the Lord Jesus Christ he hoped to obtain everlasting salvation, and finally died in the full enjoyment of the christian's hope. He remarked "Jesus Christ is the foundation of my hope,—Jesus is precious."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug. 30.—Brm. brig Emma, Stover, 16 ds fm San Francisco
Sept. 2.—Am brig Noble, Robertson. 13 ds fm do. do.
—Am bk Kremlin Evans, 13 ds. do. do.
Sept. 6—Haw sch Geo. Washington, Derby, 17 ds San Fran.
6—Am sh Alexander, Bush, fm Lahaina.
7—Am sh Harriet Hoxie, Rowland, 11 1-2 ds San Fran.
7—Am wh sh Mary and Martha, Slocum, fm Kodiack, 500 bbls wh.
7—U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Dulaney, 12 days fm San Francisco.
8—Haw brig Gen. Blanco, Crowell, 15 ds fm San Fran.
9—Brem. sh Leontine, Adrians 15 ds fm San Fran.
10—Haw sch Harriet, Webster, 64 days fm Sydney.
12—wh ship Minerva 2nd, Reynolds, fm Arctic, 320 wh, 55 sp.

Cleared.

Aug. 28.—Am sh Samuel Appleton, Doane, China.
—Br sch Sea Nymphe, Mackenzie, sailed without clearance.
31.—Br sch Koh-i-noor, Levien, sailed without clearance.
—Br bk Reliance, Harrower, Amoy.
—Brm brig Emma Stover, for Sourabray.
Sept. 2.—Br bk Thetis, Cass, for Is. of Celeber.
Step. 6—Am bark Kremlin. Evans. Shanghae.
Am wh-ship Chas. Phelps, Birch, New London.
11—Am brig Zoe, Richards, San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Am ship Valparaiso, Smith.
" bark Isabella, Wood.
" brig Zoe, Richards.
" brig Noble, Robertson.
Haw. sch Catherine, Benedict.

STORESHIP—Mouna Loa.

HULKS—"Don Quixote" and "Tasker."

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrivals.

Sept. 2.—Br bk John Laird, Sweetman, 15 days fm San Francisco.
—Haw. sch William, Osburn, 16 days from do. do.

Clearance.

Sept. 2.—Br bk John Laird, Sweetman, Hong Kong, with 30 Chinamen on board.

Memoranda.

The whale-ship Mary and Martha, Slocum, brings no report from the whaling fleet. About the 1st of July, a boatsteerer having his watch on deck, deserted, with his boat's crew, They were about 175 miles from Queen Charlotte's Island,-and provided themselves with every thing necessary for a voyage of that length. They left the ship between 12 and 4 o'clock A. M., and when the captain came on deck at the latter hour, not a soul was to be seen.

The M. and M. left the ground at an earlier date than she otherwise would, on account of a defect in her rudder, which rendered it hazardous to remain

—The whale-ship Chas. Frederick was spoken on the 14th of July, about 300 miles south of San Diego, 3 months from Sandwich Islands, with 480 bbls oil and 5 whales alongside.

Hilo, Aug. 31.—No foreign vessels in port.

Lahaina.—The whale-ship John Wells, Capt. Cross, is at anchor, with 400 bbls whale oil from Kodiack.

NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC.—The Minerva 2d, Capt. Reynolds, arrived on the 12th, from the Arctic ocean, and reports as follows: The greater part of May fine weather,—few whales—ice very thick and abundant, more so than ever known before, as far south as 56° 26.—It was impossible to get near the whales. June commences with thick fogs and blowing weather. July more moderate, but almost continual fogs, and so continues up to the middle of August, at which time the Minerva left with 320 bbls. whale oil and 55 sperm, all this season.

Capt. Reynolds, reports that he heard of the loss of the Huntress and Metacom, but no particulars, except that they were driven ashore in a gale, also that the George of Fairhaven, had been injured by the ice and had left for Kamschatka to repair.

List of ships spoken and heard from since the 10th of June. Lagoda, 1 1-2 whales, 13th, Fortune. under command of Davis mate, the vessel having touched at K— when Capt. Hathaway died. She was clean; but on July 4th, was again seen boiling. June 27th, Vineyard 2 whales, July 2d, Montreal, 6 whales, July 4th, Canada, 3 1-2 whales, Awashonks, 4 whales, Otahitian, 7 whales, William Hamilton, clean, Montezuma, 8 whales. At this time forty ships in sight, and five seen cutting in and 10 boiling. Whales scarce and wild.

Anadir sea, full of ice July 6th, Warren of Holmes' Hole, 2 whales, Catharine of N. L. 8 whales, Levi Starbuck 5, Liverpool, 2 1-2, 12th Menkar, 5, 20th, Holomok, 3 24th, Omega, 1. July 7th, heard from Robt. Morrison, 6, Alice Frazier, 3, Alice Mandell, 3.

Sept. 4th, lat 34°39, long. 157 17, spoke ship Jefferson of N. L., Williams, all full, 2500, this season. The Jefferson as follows, August 1st, Hunter, 75 sperm, 1300 whale, Tiger, 4, Baird, 5, Champion, 8, Cicero, 1, Zone, 6, Trident, 9, Franklin, 7, Erie, 13, Minerva, 11, Phenix, 12, John Elizabeth, 5, Massachusetts, 7 whales, Maria Theresa 2000 bbls.

(From the Brighton Guardian of June 9th.)

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ISLAND.—In the shipping intelligence of a New York paper we find the following:—

"Whale ship John & Elizabeth, of New London, was spoken on the 11th of March last, at sea, and reported having experienced a seveae shock of an earthquake about a month previous. Afterwards steered for Grampus Island, and found 80 fathoms of water upon it; supposed it must have been sunk in the earthquake as his chronometer was correct. The barque Glenely, from Hong Kong, also steered for an island laid down in the chart, but could not find it, and supposed it to have been also submerged.

Information Wanted

Respecting Robert Shepherd, who shipped in 1846, on board the Am. W. S., Mechanic. At the time of shipping, assumed the name of William Read. He left the ship at Maui, and went to Sydney, but has not since been heard from. He belongs to Brockville, Canada W. He is desired to report himself to his mother, and if he visits Honolulu to call at the Chaplain's Study.

The Friend, first series.

For sale at the office of the Publisher, previous volumes of the Friend, bound separately or together.

Vol. I. This vol. was published during 1843, when no other English newspaper was issued at the islands or in the Pacific. It contains documents relating to the British Commission, while the English Flag was raised on the islands, &c.

Vol. II. [1844,] contains "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," &c., by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., H. H. M's Min. of For. Relations, &c.

Vol. III. [1845] contains a series of articles upon the Marquesan islands.

Vol. IV. [1846], contains a narrative of twenty year's residence in Pitcairn's island, by John Buffett, etc., etc., &c.

Vol. VII. [1849] contains sketches of Guam Strong's Island, Rarotonga, Samoa, &c.,—"Trip from the Sandwich islands to Lower Oregon and Upper California," by Editor, &c.

Vol. VIII. [1850] contains "Visit of the French sloop of war, Bonite, to the Sandwich Islands, in 1836." This long narrative was translated for the Friend, from the French, by the Rev. D. Dole, &c.

☞ The foregoing eight volumes, comprize the *first series* of the Friend, and contain besides the articles specified, a great amount of interesting information, and useful reading, relating to all parts of Polynesia, the Western coast of N. and S. America, China &c. Also, much information relating to commerce and whale fishery of the Pacific.

Price, $10 00 the entire series, and $1 50 single volume. A reduction will be made to seamen, as the paper has ever been published for their special benefit. tf.

For Sale,

At the Chaplain's study, "Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands," "Bingham's Sandwich Islands," "Wyllie's Notes on the Sandwich Islands." Also, Bibles in various styles of binding, and the publications of the Am. Tract Society. tf

A Card.

Mrs. Mc Farlane, desires to acknowledge her indebtedness and express her gratitude, to those gentlemen in Honolulu, who so generously paid the passage, $200, of herself and family to California, on board the brig Zoe. Also she would acknowledge a donation of $25, and other assistance rendered by the Ladies Stranger's Friend Society.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C DAMON Seamen's Chaplain

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - $2,00
Two copies " " - - - - - 3,00
Five copies " " - - - - - 5,00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. 1 No. 7. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 8, 1852. Old Series Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

The Chapel and its support,	49
The Friend and its support,	49
Six hints to Seamen, items, &c.,	49
Report on Temperance, continued,	50, 51
Editorial Reminiscences,	52
The Cod-fish difficulty,	52
Sovereign of the seas,	52
A hint about books for Seamen,	53
An odd way to make a tee-totaler,	53
Donations, Valuable Testimonial, &c.,	53
Whalemen's Letters,	54
London and its Shipping,	55
Rather ominous language,	55
Ship news, notices &c.	56

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

The Chapel and its Support.

Some years have elapsed since we have made any statements in our columns, respecting the Chaplaincy, the manner of its support, and its relation to the American Seaman's Friend Society. The frequent enquiries made by Seamen, and other persons who have not resided long in Honolulu, have led us to suppose that a few explanatory remarks would not be inappropriate.

The Chapel and Parsonage are the property of the American Seaman's Friend Society. That Society now contributes annually, $800, to pay the Chaplain's Salary; but for other funds to maintain the establishment, the Chaplain is expected to collect the same either among seaman, or foreign residents in Honolulu, worshiping at the Chapel.

In consequence of an effort having been made to establish a second foreign church in Honolulu, and numerous calls upon the benevolence of the community no measures, *this year*, have been taken to raise funds for the chapel, except one contribution taken up in the chapel, last April, amounting to $138 85, while more than twice that amount had just been expended for repairs upon the chapel. Under these circumstances a debt was left unpaid, which has since been increasing. Although occasional donations have been received, yet they have been inadequate to meet the current expenses, incurred for lighting, sexton's services, &c.

On the 1st of October the debts of the chapel, were as follows:—

For oil, lamps, &c.,	$ 30 17
" 1 pair stone gate posts,	20 00
" Sexton's services,	90 00
" Repairs in spring,	117 90
" Sexton's house,	209 30
	$467 37

To meet the present liabilities of the chapel, and its current expenses, the chaplain makes the appeal to masters, officers and seamen, who may visit Honolulu during the coming season. In years past the seafaring community has generously co-operated with foreign residents, and the Society, in sustaining the establishment. It is to be hoped, that seamen will still feel interested in keeping the bethel "afloat." In 1848—9, when a debt of more than $3,000, had been incurred for repairs, by whalemen alone, there was contributed $1,515! With that fact to encourage us, it is our confident hope, that whalemen will still show themselves friendly, especially, those entering our harbor with *full ships!*

While referring to the subject of the chaplaincy, we would correct an erroneous impression that has been circulated, that none were welcome at the chapel, unless belonging exclusively to the sea-faring community. The principles upon which the chapel has been sustained, for twenty years, remain the same. Whoever will candidly examine the subject, must perceive at a glance, that the usefulness and efficiency of the chaplaincy, essentially depend upon the cordial co-operation of *a portion* of the foreign community, and with that portion which has voluntarily chosen to remain at the bethel, our sympathies are stronger than ever.

The Friend and its Support.

We call the attention of ship masters to a "testimonial" in favor of our paper, published in another column. Ship masters have often said, that the owners of ships ought to contribute for the support of the paper. We are authorized to draw upon the masters of certain ships, $5,00 a voyage.—So far as other masters would feel authorized to adopt the plan, we should be glad.

Eight years of experience, has convinced us, that the paper, if published, must be sustained in part by voluntary donations. Our present plan is, that which we have practiced for six years. We publish of each number 2,000 copies, designing one half for gratuitous distribution. The remaining 1,000 we reserve for *binding up*, and for subscribers.

The amount of annual donations for six years past, have been as follows:—

1845,	$421 31
1846,	449 70
1847,	519 66
1848,	290 25
1849,	496 95
1850,	300 62

The average has been, $413 08.

The total cost of the Friend, this year, will be about $800.

The total amount, of our receipts, as yet, have only amounted to $284. Who will lend a helping hand?

Six Hints to seamen visiting Honolulu.

1st. Keep away from the grog shops.

2, Don't fail to write your friends while in port.

3, Call at the chaplain's study, for bibles, hymn-books, papers, &c.

4, Bear in mind, the bethel was built for your accommodation; services every sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7½ P. M. Every Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at the vestry.

5, Visit the Seaman's Reading Room, open at all hours.

6, Listen to the signal bell at 9 1-2 o'clock P. M., and fail not to heed the 10 o'clock bell, to be on ship board.

Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer "Henry Clay," was burnt on the Hudson river, July 31. She was racing at the time, with the "Amenia." Many lives were lost. The excitement was great in New York upon the subject. The commander and some other officers had been arrested and held to bail, at $10,000.

Seamen's Letters.—In the Honolulu Post Office there are numerous letters directed to the care of the Seaman's Chaplain, but all such letters will be found either in the list published in another column, or in a similar list, posted up at the Post Office.

☞ Our paper has been delayed for want of Printers in the office.

REPORT

of Ex. Com. of the Hawaiian Temperance Society, upon the laws, regulating the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

(Continued.)

Our system of Licensing has always been the subject of much animadversion and criticism during its whole existence—but it as been admitted on all hands, that the Government are forced to their persent system, by its Treaty stipulations. A writer in the Friend in 1846 in a series of letters addressed to his Majesty, strongly urges for various reasons the refusal to grant licenses at all. The number of Licenses that ought to be granted has also often called forth opinions. The Editor of the Friend in Nov. 1846, comments upon the increase of the Licenses. He says, "in Honolulu in the year 1843 under the British commission the number of licensed houses, was limited to nine. That step of the commission was hailed as a favorable omen, for it closed some of the worst houses in Honolulu. One year having elapsed, we find 11 licensed house in Honolulu. Notwithstanding the decidedly favorable movement in regard to Temperance which has been made of late in Honolulu, and throughout other parts of the group, yet to our surprise we learn that the number of licensed houses is upon the increase, two having been added on the 1st of October.—The annual increase appears to proceed in the arithmetical progression of two per annum.

In 1843, 9 Licensed Houses,
1844, 11 " "
1845, 13 " "

According to this rate of increase, in 1860 the number will be multipled to 43. We are not aware that it has been publicly announced, that the French government have ever insisted upon any definite number of licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. So far as we are able to judge, the number ought then to be, the very lowest which shall be consistent with Treaty Stipulations; and if the treaty would not be considered as violated, we should be rejoiced to see an entire prohibition, and we honestly believe such would the sentiment of all true friends of Temperance, Morality and religion, not only here, but throughout the world." Four months later in 1846, we find him exclaiming against "the late increase of 5 licensed houses within the short space of 4 months" and stating, "it is our honest belief and that of many others, that this increase of licensed houses has had a strong influence to increase the sad and alarming prevalence of intemperance among us."

There were 17 licensed houses in 1845.—This present year the number of such houses is limited to twelve. That this business must be remunerative, seems implied by the prices paid at the late auction disposing of these licenses.

Licenses for the sale of liquor were put up at public auction, at Honolulu, recently when the following sales were made:

Maine Hotel,(to sell by the glass,) $1,000; Canton Hotel, (to sell by the bottle,) $575: Commercial Hotel, (to sell by the bottle,) $1010; Globe Hotel, (to sell by the bottle) $975: French Hotel, (to sell by the bottle,) $225 National, (to sell by the bottle,) $950; Liberty Hall, (to sell by the bottle,) $925; Mr. Wond, (to sell by the bottle,) $600; Blonde, (to sell by the glass,) $950, White Swan, (to sell by the glass,) $925; Foretop, (to sell by the glass,) $625; California House, (to sell by the glass,) $650; Making a total of $9,860."

Who pays for these privileges to sell, the amount of which are perhaps not a quarter part of the whole expense of the Licensed House? Not the vendor! but the deluded drinker who prefers to have spirits in his stomach, to having brains in his head, or dollars in his pocket!

There is another class of Licenses, intended for Hotels, Inns, and Victualing Houses. Under this class of Licenses, fall our little Pie, Cake and Beer Shops, which are so numerous in our community. They are not allowed under these Licenses to sell intoxicating drinks of any kind.

Statute laws, Vol. 1, Page 34, Art. 3rd. Of Hotels, Inns, and Victualling Houses.—

Sec. 1. 'The Minister of Interior may grant a license to keep a Hotel, Inn, or Victualling house, bowling alley, or Billiard table connected therewith or disconnected herefrom, to any person applying therefor in writing, and stating in his application the name of the publican—where he intends to establish his place of business, and whether the same is intended for the accommodation of sailors, or for the accommodation of other classes."

By Sec. 2. He is to pay into the Royal Exchequer the sum of $25, and give a Bond in the Penalty of,

The condition of this Bond is:—that whereas the above Bounden ——— principal, has this day made application as required by law for License to keep an Inn or Victualing house for the term of one year from the date hereof. Now if he shall not during the continuance of said license, sell or furnish any spirituous liquors of any kind whatsoever, without having first obtained a license for so doing according to law, and if he shall not during the continuance of said term, keep or suffer to be kept at his place of business, a noisy or disorderly house; or promote thereby any disturbance of the public peace and tranquility; nor harbor nor conceal diserting sailors; but shall provide the customers for whose benefit this license is granted with wholesome food whenever required, and shall at no time keep open his said Inn after 10 o'clock at night, and shall at all times give free access thereto, for examination by any officer of the Police, and observe all other regulations sanctioned by the Privy Council and embodied in his license, among which may be included permission or prohibition to keep bowling alleys and billiard tables, at rate of license to be prescribed by the Privy Council, then this obligation to be void; otherwise on proof being made to the satisfaction of a common magistrate, without the intervention of a jury as prescribed in the act to Organize the Judiciary, the penalty mentioned in the above bond shall be forfeited, and the License upon which it is predicated shall be revoked."

Sec. 3. "Before granting a license to keep a house of public entertainment for the higher classes of society to be called a Hotel, the Minister of the Interior shall receive at the hands of the applicant the sum of $40 and shall exact of him a bond in like form and penalty as is required in the preceding section of this article."

Sec. 5th. "It shall be the duty of every keeper of a public Hotel licensed under the provisions of this article, to keep open for general inspection, a register of the names of all persons who become guests or inmates thereof, and it shall be their duty respectively to cause such a list to be published monthly in the Government newspaper, for which they shall pay the usual publication fees."

By Sec. 7th, the penalty for violating the above sections, by opening a house without a license, is fixed at $10 for each offence, and imprisonment not exceeding six months at the discretion of the Court.

Whose duty is it to see that the above laws are not violated?

In the case of wholesale licenses, Statute Laws, Vol. 1, Art. 2, Sec. 4, states;—"Upon a violation of any of the above conditions of his bond, by any wholesale vender of spirituous liquors, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior, to pass over to his Majesty's Attorney General for enforcement against the delinquent parties, both principal and surety, with such information as has come to his knowledge in regard to any such violation.

In the case of Retail Licenses, Sec. 12 states;—"The Prefect of Police shall in person or by proxy, inspect all places licensed to vend spirituous liquors under this law."

Query; How often does the Prefect of Police do this duty?

In the case of Hotels, Inns, Victualling Houses, Vol. 1, Art. 3, Sec. 4, reads;—"It shall be the duty of the Min. of Int. to cause each of the said houses of public entertainment, as well for the accommodation of sailors, as for the resort of higher classes, to be from time to time inspected by some civil officer of the local police, at the place where the same is situated, who shall make report to him of its condition and character."

Selling Spirituous Liquors to Natives.—The Laws relating to this point are found in the Penal Code, Page 41, Chap. 42.

Sec. 1st:— "Whoever shall sell, give, or purchase for or in behalf of any native of this kingdom, or for his use, any spirituous liquors or other intoxicating drink or substance, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $200, and in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years."

Sec. 2nd;—"Whoever shall manufacture for sale any intoxicating drinks or substance in this kingdom shall be liable to a fine of $500, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years."

Notwithstanding this Law and the heavy penalty attached, the selling of spirits to natives is a notorious fact. Our first hotels have heavy bills against his Majesty, which they do not scruple to acknowledge before others is for spirits furnished. Nor is there a retail vendor that hesitates to furnish liquor to the natives when they have money to pay for it, and it can be furnished without discovery. The last anniversary of the King's birthday witnessed many natives drunk from spirits furnished them by white men. The native calls for beer, and if there are no makis about, the spirits are mixed with it.—

There is a mutual watchfulness by both vendor and native, that this covert movement shall not be discovered by the civil officer.

Of the sale of Ale, Beer, porter, cider, &c. In Vol. 2nd, Page 96 of Statute Laws is recorded an Act to Regulate the sale of the above beverages. It places these Fermented liquors in the same category with spirituous liquors subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties. This Act passed Sept. 27th, 1847.

The year following this act, it was discovered by the Legislature that although they had clipped several of the heads of this Hydra-headed monster Alcohol, there had arisen another in the shape of Spruce Beer which threatened to undermine all their previous preventive measures. In June 1848, this article was brought forward and an act, found in Supplement to Statute laws page 43, "to provide for the suppression of Drunkenness arising from the sale of a liquor called Spruce Beer," was passed. It is as follows:

"Whereas:—great complaint has been made to us on account of drunkenness arising from the sale of a deletrious drink, compounded of awa, tobacco, and other unknown ingredients, under the name of Spruce Beer, by the Keepers of Victualling Houses, therefore be it enacted by the House of Nobles &c. &c. &c."

Sec. 1st.—That any person who shall manufacture any intoxicating drink in this kingdom, for sale, shall be liable to a fine of $500, and in default of payment of said fine to be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years."

Sec. 2nd.—"That every person, except such as are duly licensed to sell spirituous liquors, who shall sell or furnish any person with any intoxicating drink, shall be liable to a fine of $500, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years."—Passed, June 15th, 1848.

It will be seen by this, that our little beer shops stand under some risk if they are guilty of misdeeds. It would seem hardly possible that men could dare such rigorous penalties, for so small profits as can accrue from any Spruce Beer business. Yet there seems a monomania almost in some persons, to dare all things for the sake of King Alcohol. The sovereignity of other Kings is straw alone in strength, compared with the sovereignity of this King over his minions.

Laws regarding the Sabbath. Penal Code page 85, Sec, 2nd:—"The Lord's day is taboo. All worldly business, amusements and recreations are forbidden on that day; and whoever shall keep open his shop, store, warehouse or workshop, or shall do any manner of labor, business or work, except only works of necessity and charity, or be present to any dancing, public amusement, show or entertainment, or take part in any game, sport or play, on the Lord's day shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10."

Sec. 3rd.—Whoever being a Hotel, Inn, or Victualling House, Bowling Alley, or Billiard Table Keeper, or retailer of spirituous liquors or any other persons keeping a house of public entertainment, and shall entertain any persons not being travellers, strangers, or lodgers in his house, on the Lord's day, or shall suffer any person on said day, to abide or remain in his house, or in any building or place appertaining thereunto, drinking or spending their time in games idly or at play, or in doing any secular business, shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding $10 for each person so entertained, or suffered to abide or remain; and every person so abiding or drinking, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5."

Sec. 5th:—"Marshals, Sheriffs, Constables, and other public officers, shall enquire into, and inform of all offenses in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and shall cause the same to be carried into effect."

It will be observed that this law designs a strict observance of the Sabbath. The regulations also in every license tend the same way, by enjoining the vendors of liquors, the keepers of hotels, Inns, Victualling houses &c., to close their doors from ten o'clock on Saturday night to daylight Monday morning. There are no loop holes here, to admit of back door entrances, the loafing of idlers or drinkers, nor selling of drams, nippers or eleven o'clockers, unless indeed such are to be considered as works of necessity or mercy on the part of the vendor. Our vigilant Police too are the guardians of this sabbath law and excellent care they take to see that it is not kept.

Laws relating to Customs, and seizures of smuggled goods, Supplement to Statute Laws, page 15, Sec. 11.

"Whenever any vessel shall arrive at any port of entry in this kingdom, having on board any wines, spirits, or other goods subject to a duty exceeding 5 per cent ad valorem, or shall be taking on board any such goods for exportation, the collector of such port, shall immediately place on board of such vessel an officer, whose duty it shall be to see that the Revenue laws and regulations of the port are duly observed. Such officer shall remain on board of such vessel until the goods are landed, or until the departure of said vessel; and such officer shall receive the sum of $2 50cts. per day, during his stay on board, and also food and lodging, all of which shall be at the expense of the vessel."

Sec. 15th, Records that all vessels, boats, or goods liable to forfeiture under the Revenue laws, may be seized anywhere by the Collector, or officers employed to prevent smuggling, or by any Police Officer."

Sec. 23rd.—"All property in the custody of any Collector or any other officer of customs, shall after condemnation, be sold by the Marshal, or some one of his deputies, at public auction, upon giving twenty days notice of the time and place of sale in the Polynesian newspaper. The proceeds of any such sale, after deducting the cost and charges, and the share of the officer making such seizure, shall be paid to the Collector of Customs for the benefit of the Royal Exchequer."

These laws passed June 6th, 1848.

In Appendix to Statute Laws, page 67, is a joint resolution respecting Awa, passed in August, 1846.

It prohibits, after the publishing of this law any person from planting or drinking awa without license.

It provides, a written license to plant awa for medicine only. Hawaii, one field only; Maui, one field; Oahu, one field; and Kauai one field. No field to exceed six acres in size. It provides, that written licenses shall be given for selling awa, four for each island except Hawaii which shall have six.—The licenses shall set forth the quantities and manner of selling, but under this general restriction, the licensed person shall sell to no one who does not bring a certificate, signed by a duly authorized physician and countersigned by the Governor of the island, which certificate shall specify the kind of disease and the quantity of awa necessary to cure it."

It provides also, that the Governor's shall give written authorization to physicians not exceeding four in number for each island except Hawaii which may have six."

Awa by this law has to run a severe gauntlet before it reaches a native's stomach.

Statute Laws, Vol. 2, page 57, Sec. 15th: "No person addicted to drunkenness shall be appointed to be an administrator, nor to be the guardian of a ward."

Statute Laws, page 62, Sec. 1st:—Divorce between natives may be granted for habitual drunkenness.

Spirit of the Hawaiian Laws on the Temperance Question.

Statute Laws, vol. 1st, page 156, Sec. 2nd; "As soon as the modification of subsisting treaties will admit, the Min. of Finance shall recommend to his Majesty in Privy Council the measures which in his estimation, may seem best calculated to repress and effectually prevent the importation of spirituous and intoxicating drinks of every description, either by prohibitory duties, or by declaring them contraband of trade and liable to confiscation which recommendation being adopted by His Majesty in Privy Council, and proclaimed by proclamation signed by his Majesty and attested by the Minister of Finance, shall from the date fixed in the proclamation have the binding force and efficacy of a law. Whereupon and not sooner the Minister shall by his proclamation discontinue prospectively the issuing of licenses for the wholesale and retail vending thereof."

Statute Laws, Vol, 1st, page 33, Sec. 1 th "The Minister of Interior shall have power in case of the modification or annulment of any subsisting treaty stipulation, entered into by this Government with any other nation, requiring the sale of spirituous liquors in this Kingdom (which may God grant) to issue his proclamation discontinuing prospectively the vending thereof at retail, and the further issuing of licences for that purpose, the prohibition of alcoholic drinks having been previously declared by the Minister of Finance as prescribed in the third part of this act."

The above are all the laws which your committee have discovered in the Books relating to alcoholic drinks. They seem sufficiently strong and sufficiently explicit to meet the case. Nothing more could be framed unless the law to banish them from our islands altogether; and such a law you have seen is already prospectively passed. But who does not see, who has reflected on this subject, the difficulty of governing and regulating this article after being permitted to enter our midst, "to regulate the irregularity," to bind with law this article which is lawless, and tending to confusion, disorder, and anarchy.

(To be Continued)

Editorial Reminiscences, No. 3.

AN OLD SKIPPER'S JOURNAL.

"What do you ask for your old journals?" was the question once put to a retired old sea-captain, by the conductor or superintendant of a Scientific Institution in the United States. "Five thousand dollars," was the reply. This appeared to be a large sum of money to be paid for a quantity of old *oily* manuscript journals, which had been accumulating for a quarter of a century, while the skipper was buffitting the ocean; first, as a green hand, next as a boat-steerer, and finally as the commander of a whale ship.—Five thousand was the price fixed by the old skipper, and although a much smaller sum would have served their owner an important purpose, in his circumstances and at his period of life, still he would not part with his *literary* and *scientific* productions, for a smaller sum. He doubtless reasoned, surely my journals must be worth a first-rate sperm whale! The intimation was given, that the price was too high! "That or nothing," was the reply.

Time passed on, and an offer came in another form. "What will you furnish for the use of ————, copies of your journal?" To this offer the reply was, "two and a half cents, per line." A contract was concluded upon these terms. Copyists were soon engaged in the work of transcribing; and in a few months, the old skipper actually received over five thousand dollars. It was our privilege while in the U. S., and the city of ———, to visit the office where the labor of transcribing was in progress.

We have often reflected upon these facts, as showing the importance of sea-faring men keeping full journals of their voyages, aside from the bare log book record from day to day. For days, weeks, months and years, the writer of these journals was unconsciously amassing a rich fund of information upon various subjects, connected with the whale fishery and natural science. The thought probably never once entered his mind during his long and perilous voyages, that he was investing his mental resources and observations, in a bank, that would eventually yield a handsome income for himself and family, when through misfortune, other resources had in a measure failed.

May the foregoing narrative of facts, encourage sailors, officers and masters, to keep full and accurate journals, and it may be, that finally, such journals will be among the most valuable returns of their voyages.

A WISE THOUGHT.—As life is a day's journey, and we are all travellers, and bound to "put up" somewhere, it would be well for us to look out beforehand that comfortable lodgings are secured when our trip shall be cut short by the night of death.

The Cod-fish difficulty.

Late papers from the United States abound with statements respecting a somewhat serious difficulty which has arisen between England and the U. S., respecting the interpretation of a Treaty, which was formed between the two nations in 1818. England takes the ground that the Americans have no right to fish in certain bays and inlets along the coast of British America. So decided are the English upon the point, that a large Naval force has been ordered to keep off the fishing fleet. The British N. A. colonies loudly espouse the side of the mother country, and have fitted out armed cruisers.—Thus a fleet of about 20 armed vessels, including several steamers, is hovering around the fishing ground, to pounce upon any fishing smack, that gets within the line! What seems very queer and unaccountable, the British government gave no intimation of this hostile movement. If it had been in time of war, it would have appeared far different, but these are days of peace.

The Americans take quite another view of the treaty, and at any rate, right or wrong, they have been allowed for "three and thirty years" to prosecute this fishery, until the fleet of fishing vessels now numbers over two thousand, manned by over thirty thousand men; while a capital of over $12,000,000 has been invested in the business. It is a serious point, and one that Americans will not give up without some kind of a war either of *paper or lead bullets* Commodore Perry has been ordered to repair to the scene of action with a naval force. The public mind is much excited upon the question.

Mr. Webster Secretary of State, is now investigating the question. We copy the following remarks of his, from a speech delivered at Marshfield Mass., July 25th.

It would not become me to say much on that subject until I speak officially, and under direction of the head of the government. And then I shall speak. In the meantime be assured that that interest will not be neglected by this administration under any circumstances. *The fishermen shall be protected in all their rights of property and in all their rights of occupation.* To use a Marblehead phrase, they shall be protected, hook amd line, and bob and sinker. And why should they not? They employ a vast number.—Many of our own people are engaged in that vocation. There are perhaps, among you some who perhaps have been on the Grand Banks for forty successive years, and there hung on to the ropes in storm and wreck.—The most potent consequences are involved in this matter. Our fisheries have been the very nurseries of our navy. If our flag-ships have conquered the enemy on the sea, the fisheries have been at the bottom of it—the fisheries are where the seeds form from which these glorious triumphs were born and sprung. Now, gentlemen, I may venture to say one or two things more on this highly important subject. In the first place, this sudden interruption of the pursuits of our citizens, which had been carried on more than thirty years without interruption or molestation, can hardly be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It is now more than thirty years that they have pursued the fishing in the same water and on the same coast, in which and along which notice has now come that they shall be no longer allowed these privileges. Now this cannot be justified without notice. A mere indulgence of too long continuance, even if the privilege were not an indulgence, cannot be withdrawn at this season of the year when our people, according to their custom, have engaged in the business, without just and seasonable notice. I cannot but think the late despatches from the Colonial office had not attracted, to a sufficient degree, the attention of the principal minister of the crown, for I see matter in them quite inconsistent with the arrangement made in 1845 by the Earl of Aberdeen and Edward Everett. Then the Earl of Derby, the present first Minister, was Colonial Secretary. It could not well have taken place without his knowledge, and in fact, without his concurrence or sanction. I cannot but think, therefore, that its being overlooked is an inadvertance. The treaty of 1818 was made with the crown of England. *If a fishing vessel is captured by one of her vessels of war, and brought in for adjudication, the crown of England is answerable, and then we know who we have to deal with.* But it is not to be expected that the United States will submit their rights to be adjudicated upon in the petty tribunals of the provinces, or, that they will allow our vessels to be seized by constables and other petty officers, and condemned by municipal courts of Canada and Newfoundland, New Brunswick or Noya Scotia! No, no, no, (Great cheering.) Further than this, gentlemen, I do not think it expedient to remark upon this topic at present, but you may be assured it is a subject upon which no one sleeps at Washington.

☞ The ship Sovereign of the Seas, Capt. L. McKay, sails this morning for San Francisco, with the largest cargo ever dispatched from this port, amounting to about 2,950 tons of assorted merchandise, exclusive of stores for a year's voyage; and also, probably, with a larger freight list than ever before cleared from the country by one vessel. She carries a crew, including officers, of 103 men and boys, exclusive of the master, consisting of four mates, two boatswains, three carpenters, three stewards, two cooks, eighty able-bodied seaman before the mast, and ten boys. This fine ship was built by Mr. Donald McKay, of Boston, and notwithstanding her large tonnage, was loaded and dispatched by her agents, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., in thirty working days. She leaves with a draft of 21 feet in water.—Journal of Commerce, 4th. Aug.

NOTICE.—Mr. Beckwith, teacher of the Royal School, will deliver a Temperance address, at the chapel, on Thursday evening, Oct., 14th. Residents and seamen, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to be present.

CARD.—The Seamen's Chaplain would acknowledge the receipt of $20 00, from Consul General Miller, for attendance at Little Briton Hospital, during the three months ending Oct. 1.

A hint about books for Seamen.

Should any of our readers in Honolulu or elsewhere upon the islands, have any books which they would be willing should be gratuitously distributed among seamen, they are respectfully invited to forward them to the Chaplain's study. The season has commenced and the Chaplain finds that his supply of books for gratuitous distribution is much smaller than usual. School books, histories, biographies, religious books, and files of old newspapers, will be very acceptable.

The following very apt, and suggestive remarks, respecting "reading for seamen," we copy from the Londen Sailor's Magazine. These remarks we especially commend to the consideration of those who may have their book-cases and shelves, crowded with books, which may not have been opened and read for months or years; place these volumes at our disposal and we will put them in circulation:

READING FOR SEAMEN.—"No combination of good influences on land, will reform or preserve the sailor at sea. They must be within his reach, and by his side, on his own element. Seamen need a good library on board ship. The Bible and religious books should be there. Books of history are peculiarly appropriate to the library we propose. In connection with history, books on natural science, books of travels, of voyages, of exploration and discovery, should be found within the sailor's reach. Common school books should not be overlooked, and a judicious selection of periodicals would not be out of place. With these facilities, the complaint would soon cease, that seamen have no taste for reading, or a taste only for books of a vile or unprofitable character."

☞ Several years ago, we became acquainted with an interesting young man, by the name of A. Wells Brown, a seaman on board an Am. whale-ship. After being in the vessel some two yèars, he informed the Captain that he could not conscientiously pursue whales on the Sabbath. The captain being a considerate man; saw the situation of the sailor, and in coming into port, gave him an honorable discharge. He immediately procured a berth on board an homeward bound merchant vessel. After his return home, he entered Harvard University. There our knowledge of the young man terminated, until our attention was directed to the following paragraphs, published in a Boston paper, of January 1852.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Arnold Wells Brown, a son of Dr. J. B. Brown, of this city, was killed on the Newton Branch Railroad. He had been out to Newton Lower Falls, on a visit to his uncle, Dr. Warren, and while crossing one of the bridges in that place, on his way to the depot to take the cars on his return, he was met by the train. The bridge was narrow, and although Mr. Brown, on discovering his perilous position, stood close against the railing, he was struck by the step of the second car, rolled under the cars, and thrown off the bridge a mangled corpse. His death was as sudden as it was awful.

A coroner's inquest held on the body acquitted the conductor and the engineer of the train of all blame, every effort having been made to avert the catastrophe; but the jury found the bridge was too narrow for safety.

Mr. Brown was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, and was a young man of much promise. His sudden and afflictive death will be lamented by a large circle of friends. He was about 25 years of age.—Traveller of Thursday.

An odd way to make a Teetotaller.

We remember an individual that resided in this city, not many years ago, who owned a considerable amount of property, but who was so much addicted to the use of strong drink, that his friends arranged matters in a way so as to prevent its being squandered, by removing it from his reach, and after taking care that he was well provided with the necessaries of life, allowed him a certain sum of money. As he grew older, his appetite grew stronger, and his daily allowance was not sufficient to gratify his increasing thirst. He would go to his friends and plead for an hour or more at a time, for a little more of the ready, but they were inexorable. At length they told him to go to a certain physician, (who was intimately acquainted with the family,) and probably he would loan him what he so much desired. The poor fellow went to the doctor, and asked him the favor.

"I'll tell you what I will do," said the medical man, "I will buy your carcass at a fair price; come, what will you take for it?"

"Five dollars," coolly replied the toper.

"Let me feel your pulse," said the physician, grasping the poor fellow by the wrist and looking him steadfastly in the eyes.—"Ah! that will do—here's the money," continued he, handing the sot a five dollar bank note "And now, go to the rumshop immediately—drink as much as you want, and at the expiration of a week, your body will be at my disposal."

"You don't mean to say that I am going to die so soon?" exclaimed the frightened victim of alcohol.

"I do mean to say that if you continue to drink as you have done for the last six months, in one week you will be a dead man; and of course, as I have purchased your body in a fair business-like way, I shall be at liberty to operate upon it."

The cool serious manner of the doctor, puzzled our hero, and he already began the death rattles in his throat!

"Here! roared he, "take back the money—I have no notion of being made mince-meat in so short a time!"

"But," said the knight of the lance, "it is a regular business transaction."

"I don't care—here's your money!—and away he dashed out of the office, to the no little amusement of his tormentor, who stood for several minutes convulsed with laughter.

The toper that was, never drank liquor after that day, and, in a very little while, became a sober, upright citizen.—Bos. Paper.

☞ THE LADIES' STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY met last evening at Mr. J. Ladd's, who had provided the most suitable and generous entertainment for the large company. There was an unusual attendance of gentlemen. A large loaf of cake having been presented to the society by Mr. Allen the U. S. Consul, it was disposed of at auction, having been divided into 37 parts. The highest ticket sold for $10, and least for $5. The total sum amounted to $241. Dr. Hardy fortunately obtained the ring in his slice! Mr. Auctioneer Thompson was more than ever felicitous in his favorite calling! The usefulness and prospects of the society are encouraging, and we rejoice that a society so well organized has been established, through which the benevolence of the community can flow out towards the sick and destitute stranger.

Donations

For the Seaman's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Ship Jefferson,		5 00
Capt, Williams,	5 00	10 00
Mr. King 1st officer Jefferson.	5 00	5 00
Mr. Tinker 2d, " "	5 00	
George Lester, seaman, "	5 00	
George Davis, " "	2 00	2 00
Jeremiah Jones, " "	2 00	2 00
Ship Minerva, 2d,		5 00
Capt. Reynolds,		5 00
Mr. Kallas,		2 25
G. F. Hambridge,		25
Capt. Rowland, H Hoxie,	5 00	
G. Johnson, Mary and Martha,		50
Rev. T. Coan, (Hilo,)		5 00
Captain, Tibbetts, C. Read,	10 00	

Valuable Testimonial.

Whereas we have often received interesting and useful information respecting our whaling vessels, and their cruising grounds from "THE FRIEND," published by Rev. S. C. Damon, we hereby authorize (in case Mr. D. resumes the publication of the paper,) the Captains of any of our ships which may visit Honolulu, to make a contribution to Mr. D. of five dollars, for account of the ship, for each voyage.

New London, Oct. 13, 1851.

New London.	Fair Haven.
Williams & Haven.	L. C. Tripp.
Williams & Barnes.	I. F. Ferry.
Weaver, Rogers & Co.	F. R. Whiknell.
Perkins & Smith.	Gibbs & Jenny.
Miner, Lawrence & Co.	Reuben Fish.
Frink & Prentis.	E. Sawin.
Benj. Brown's Sons.	Edmund Allen.
Chas. Mallory.	Nathan Church.
Randall, Smith & Ashley, Mystic, Stonington.	
Chas. P. Williams.	J. F. Trumbull.

P. S. The above testimonial was voluntarily started by the owners of whaleships, in New London, and was immediately signed by parties, representing, 40 out of the 52 vessels sailing from that port.—During the trip of the publisher of the Friend, to the U. S, it did not fall in his way, to visit other whaling ports, except, Fair Haven, Mystic, Stonington, and New Bedford; but wherever he went in those places among the owners of whaling vessels, there was a general concurrence in the opinion expressed in this testimonial. Some of the owners in New Bedford, promised to write their Captains to encourage the Friend. The publisher's stay in New Bedford was, not sufficiently long to obtain a general subscription from owners; while for those names of owners obtained in, Fair Haven, the publisher is entirely indebted to Capt. A Cox.

It is sincerely hoped that this expression of opinion on the part of the owners of whaleships, in the U. S. will enable the publisher of the Friend, to prosecute his gratuitous editorial labors without the depressing anxiety, that at the year's end, he shall fall some hundreds of dollars, in arrears to the printer.

Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1852. t-f

Whalemen's Letters,

Remaining in the Hawaiian Post-offices, Oct. 1, 1852. ☞ *The number of letters in each port will be found in their respective columns. Barks are marked 'b', all others are ships.*

	Honolulu	Lahaina	Hilo
Arctic, Gallett,	65	7	
Atkins Adams, Fish,	14	1	
Alfred Gibbs, Jenny,	14	5	
Awashonks, Lawrence,	11	12	
Anadir, *b*, Swift,	17	11	
Ann, *b*. Steen,	12		
America, Fisher,		2	
America, Seabury,	5		
Alice, *b*, White,	13		
Adeline, Carr,	7	1	
Acushnet, Bradley,	3		
Antelope, *b*, Potter,	5	3	
Alexander, Ryan,	1	2	
Alert, Bulles,	2	6	
Arab, *b*, Snell,	3	2	
Alex. Barclay,		1	
Brighton, *b*, Weaver,	18		
Braganza, Devoll,	13	2	
Brunswick, Wing,	18	9	
Baltic, *b*, Brooks,	6	4	
Bengal Phillips,	4	2	
B. Williams, Pendleton	4	11	
Barnstable, Coon,	3	2	
Bowditch, Waldron,	3		
Cabinet, Noyes,	9	16	2
Columbus, Crowell,	1	10	
Columbus, *b*, Harris,		13	
Chas. Carrol, Chappel,	3	1	
Concordia, *b*, French,	5		
Candace, *b*, Watson,	5		
Cavalier, *b* Freeman,	6	6	
Canada, West,	10		
City, Eldridge,	46		
Columbia, *b*, Hallock,	23		
Condor, Kempton,	23	2	
Coaack, *b*, Slocumb,	8	2	
Chander Price, Taber,	9	1	
Com. Preble, *b*, Lamphier	4		
Canton Packet, *b*,	7		
Com. Morris, Lawrence,	3	1	
Catharine, Hull,	3	7	
Columbia, Cash,	16		
Clement, *b*, Lane,	3	2	
Dover, Havens,	12	2	
Draper, Coffin,	12	4	
Dartmouth,	20		
Desdemona,	2		
Delta, *b*, Weeks,	3		
Euphrates, Peakes,	19		
Europa, Weeks,	26	4	
Emerald, Jaggar,	16	5	
Erie, Blackmer,	10	6	
Electra, Clark,	6		
Florida, Little,	10	10	
Fabius, Smith,	16	3	
Frances, Swain,	4	1	
Franklin, Lamb,		6	8
Friends, Low,	3		
Gladiator, Turner,	8		
G. Howland, Cromwell,	11	1	
Golconda, Dougherty,	3	1	
Gov. Troup, Coggeshall,	23	2	
Gen. Scott, Fisher,	7	11	
G. Howland, Jernegan,	34	1	
Gratitude, Cor. ell,	8		
Gen. Pike, Baker,	13	1	
Good Return, Wing,	27	1	
Heroine, Pease,	6	2	
Hibernia 2nd, Jeffries,	2	17	
Helen Augusta, Fales,	11	1	26
Huntress, Gibbs,	13	5	
Hobomok, Callot,	5		
Herald 2nd, Slocum,	14	2	
Hope, Gifford,	5	12	
Harvest, Almy,	2		
Harvest, Spooner,	4		13
Hillman, Cook,	4	1	6
Hunter, Holt,	30	2	
Huntsville,	13		
India, Stranburg,	11	2	
India, Miller,	4		
Italy, *b*, Rowly,	7	1	
Isaac Howland, West,	30	5	
Jefferson, Hunting,	29		
Jefferson, Williams,			
Janus, Cornell,	33	3	
Janet, West,	5		
John & Eliza, Chappel,	3	2	
Java, Lucas,	4	5	
John Howland, Taylor,	9	2	
J. Coggeshall, Whitfield,	1		
James Loper, Whippy,	9	6	
John Wells, Cross,	1		
Kutusoff Pierce,	5	13	
Lagoda, Tobey,	25		
Logan, Tucker,	10	2	
Liverpool, Barker,	2		
Liverpool 2nd, Swift,	1	3	25
Louisa, *b*, Wyatt,	6		
Lydia, Worth,	13	5	
Levant, Cooper,	7		
Luminary, Norton,	1		
Montezuma, Tower,	9		
Morea, Kelley,	27		
Marengo, Devoll,	13	1	
Majestic, Percival,	7	4	
Montpelier, Tucker,	10	1	
Archer, Smith,		1	
Albion, Soule,		4	
Almira, Jenks,		1	2 6
Alice Frazier, Taber,	10		
Abm. Barker, Norton,	5	9	
Addison,		1	
Aquetnet, Taylor,		1	
Alice Mandell, Wing,	22	8	
A. Coffin, Purrington,	22	11	
Amethyst, Howes,		1	
Arbent,		1	
Alfred, *sch.*, Davenport,	3		
A. Howland, Pease,	8	4	
Ann Alexander,		1	
Alfred Tyler, Luce,	1	1	
Black Warrior, Bartlett,	3		
Bayard, Graham,			3
Brooklin, Newry,	3	4	
Benj. Tucker, Sands,	4	1	29
Black Eagle, Ludlow,	6		2
Bart. Gosnold, Heustis,	12	1	8
Bramin, Childs,	1	82	
Benj. Morgan,		1	
Caroline,	2	4	3
C. Howland, Crosby,	21	2	
Champion, Waterman,	11	17	
Cherokee, Smith,		5	7
Corinthian, Stuart,	8	1	
California, Wood,	4		7
Cowper, Fisher,	10	9	
Coral, Sherman,	24		
Coriolanus, Grinnell,	3		7
Cortes, Cromwell,	11	4	
Citizen, Norton,	5	2	35
Cambria, Cottle,	4	3	4
Corea,	1		
Canton, Allen,	1		
Chariot, Brown,	3		
Covington,	1		
China, Howes,			4
Clematis, Benjamin,			1
Cincinnati,			1
Dromo, Starr,	5		
Dove, Rose,	2		
Daniel Webster, Meader	2		
Daniel Tucker, Sands,	1		
Edward, Mosher,	6	1	
Eliza Adams, Smith,	30	3	
Eugene, *b*, Pendleton,	5	4	
Enterprize, Jernegan,		1	4
Emily Morgan, Ewer,		1	
Fran. Henrietta Swain,	19	1	
Fortune, Hathaway,	2	5	
Falcon, Smith,	2		
Favorite, *b*, Pierce,	3	1	
Fellows, *b*, Pendleton,	1	9	
G. Washington, Edwards	2		56
G. Washington, Gibbs,		20	1
George, Clark,	8	1	
George, *b*, Stevens,	2	7	
George & Mary, Green,	9	2	
Globe, Taber,	1		
George, Fairhaven,	2		
Gen. Williams, Forseth,	1	3	
Harrison, Hathaway,			
Hercules, Fisher,	3	1	
Hannibal, Lester,	9	3	
Hero, Mc Cleave,	3	3	
Hellespont, Manwar'g	2	16	
Hoogley, Moss,	2		3
Henry, Colman,	1		
Henry Kneeland, Clark,	10		
H. Thompson, Holmes,	1		
Hansea,	1	1	
Howqua, Brown,	1		
Hydaspe,	1		
Illinois, Covell,	7	2	
Indian Chief, Bailey,	3	4	
Isaac Hicks, Skinner,	2		5
J. E. Donnell, Earl,	5	3	
James Edward, Luce,	9	4	
Julian, Cleveland,	11	6	
Junior, Hammond,	3	1	
John & Edw. Cathcart,	2	1	2
James Maury, Wheldon,	3		9
John, Anderson,	1		
Jasper, *b*, Rotch,	1		
James Meigs,	1		
Lancaster, Almy,	3	10	
L. C. Richmond, Cochran	3		6
Levi Starbuck, Ellison,	14	2	
Leonidas, Swift,	2		
Lemuel, Calimer,	1		
Lexington, Bunker,		5	
Louisiana, Taber,	1		
Mt. Vernon, Willis,	4		
Mogul, Fitch,	3	1	
Minerva, Hazard,	5	1	
Minerva 2d, Reynolds,			
Milton, Jones,	6	3	
Mary & Susan, Brown,			
Monongahela, Seabury,	6	23	
Massachusetts,	10	5	
Metacom, Bonney,	7		
Montreal, Fish,	21	1	
Marcia, Wing,	27		
Marcus, Sherman,	1	8	
Midas, Woodbridge,	17		
Manuel Ortiz, Cole,	14		
Milo, Soule,	19	5	
Mary Frazier, *b*,	5		
Mary, Henry,	3		
Magnolia, Cox,	6	13	
Nile, Conklin,	18		
Navy, Norton,	8	2	21
Northern Light, Stott,	8	5	
Newark, Dickens,	9	2	
New England,	9	10	
Nimrod, Leary,	10	8	
Navigator, Fish,	13		
Natchez, Hall,	3	19	
North Star, Brown,	4		
Niagara, Clough	2		
Ontario, s. H., Brown,		52	
Ontario, N. B., Slocum,	2	3	
Olympia, Russell,	12	3	
Ocmulgee, Cottle,	9	6	
Omega, Fisher,	1	13	
Orozimbo, Johnson,	10	3	
Oliver Crocker, Cash,	5	1	
Pocahontas, Dias,	1		
Philippe de la Noye, Morse,	5		
Parachute, Fisher,	8		
Pioneer, *b*, Billings,	7	1	
Phillip 1st *b*. Sisson,	7		
Phenix, Bellows,	9	11	
Pleasant. Smith,	1		
Roman. Tripp,	10		
Roman 2d, Blackmer,	3		
Robert Morrison, *b*,	13	3	
Rodman, Allyn,	9	2	
Rousseau, Taber,	3		
Rhone, Dennis,	4		
Rajah, *b*, Fisher,	7		
Roanoke, *b*, Hand,	4	4	
Sea, Soule,	11	7	
St. George, Hawes,	31	1	
Splendid, Fisher,	22	6	
Sheffield, Royce,	23		
Scotland, Smith,	16	1	
Sally Ann, Andrews,	5	2	
Sheperdess, *b*, Watrous,	10	7	
Sarah Sheaf, *b*, Wall	5		19
Seine, Landre,	1		9
South Boston, Williams	13	6	
Stephania, Ferry,	3	2	
Tenedos, *b*, Middleton,	9	2	
Tiger, Gavitt,	14	2	
Timor,	3		
Tuscany Halsey,	17		
Trident, Taber,	12	1	
Tybee, Barker,	10	3	
Uncas, James,	3	1	
Vernon, Little,	18	1	
Vineyard, Coffin,	8	16	
Vesper, House,	23	1	
W. Thompson, Jernegan,	33	15	
Wm. & Eliza, Allen,	5		
Washington, S. H. Rose,	10	5	
Waverly, Kempton,	13	2	
W. T. Whelton,	3		
Warren, Smith,	17	2	
Wm. Wirt, Fisher,	10	1	
Washington, *b*, Edwards,			
Zone, Parker,	9		
Monticello	2	1	
Menkar, Pease,		1	
Mary Ann, Dallman,			
Meteor, Jeffers,	3	4	6
Margaret Scott,	1		
Maria Theresa,	3	1	
Mary & Martha,			
Martha, Skinner,	4		
Martha, *b*, Tooker,	2	2	
Mt. Wallaston, Barker,	6		
Mary Gardiner, *b*,	1	2	
Merrimac, *b*, Destin,		2	
Montezuma, *b*. Kempton,		1	
Neva, Case,	15		
N. P. Talmedge,	8		
Neptune, Allen,	7	3	
Nassau, White,	4	15	
North America, Mason,	2		
New Bedford,	1		
Nancy, Walch,	1		
Newton, Sherman,	3	2	
Newburyport, Lester,	12	1	
Ohio, Norton,	7	2	8
Ocean, Swain,	4	4	
Oceanic,	1		
Oregon, Wisepenny,	2		
Oscar, Dexter,	7	2	
Oriental, brig,		1	
Pius IX,	2		
Pacific, Hoxie,	2	3	
Prudent, *b*, Nash,	1	3	
Platina,	1		
Paulina, *b*, Tatch,	1		
Pilot Bound,	2		
Robert Edwards, *b*,	4		
Robin Hood, Mc Kinley,	4	1	
Robert Pulsford,	5	13	
Rocius, Winslow,	5		
Rebecca Simms,	20		
Romulus, Baker,	3	4	
Rhine, *b*, Downs,	1		
Sarah, Swift,	1		
South Carolina,	2		
South America,	1		
Sophia Thornton, Young,	3	1	
S. H. Waterman, Hall,	7	3	
Sharon, Rule,	1		
Solomon Salter, Stafford,	1		
Saml. Robertson, Washburn,			
Susan, Smith,	1		
Susan & Mary,	1		
Superior, Babcock,	1	2	5
Triton, White,	4		
Tamerlane, Shockly,	4	6	
Three Brothers, Adams,	5	4	
Thomas Nye, Almy,	13	2	
Triton 2nd, Fish,	2		
Two Brothers, Nichols,		1	3
Venice, Harris,	5	2	
Virginia, *b*, Seabury,	3		
Washington, Palmer,	6	1	
Wm. Tell, Taber,	8		
Wm. Hamilton, Holm,	21	5	
Wm. C. Nye, Adams,		1	
Walter Scott, Collins,			
William Rotch,	1		
Wm. Lee, Lee,	1		
Zenas Coffin, Arthur,	1		

HENRY M. WHITNEY, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, OCT. 1, 1852.

Akin, Benjamin R.	Allen Samuel B.	Ashmun, Lewis
Alden, Calvin, D.	Andrews, John	
Barnard, Jabez A.	Bennet, William G.	Braley, George A.
Baker, Shubael	Bisemore, Andrew B.	Brewer, George W.
Badington, Moses J.	Blunotte, Edmund	Bryan, James N.
Baker, Marcus, A.	Blodgett, John T.	Briel, Jesse
Bailey, Henry	Bordon, William E.	Brady, James N.
Babcock, Aden	Bowling, Richard H.	Brooks, Norman
Babcock, Elisha	Boyd, Thomas P.	Bragg, William H.
Bates, Ambrose H.	Bowen, William	Brundage, Wm. B.
Baker, Andrew J.	Bryant, Charles	Brown, Richard
Bell, George W.	Brintnall, Davip	Briggs, Samuel P.
Bertran, N.	Brown, Edward	Brooks, Thomas
Beebe, William S.	Briant, Edward	Beebe, James N.
Bennett, Stephen B.		
Castle, Edward	Charlton, Robert	
Calo, Henry E.	Clark, A. K.	Conklin, George E.
Carr, Joh P.	Clark, David	Cook, George W.
Cassell, J. H.	Cleveland, Sylvanus	Craig, John
Cannon, Nath. L.	Clumanne, Walter E.	Cranker, Joseph
Carver, William.	Cole. W. or O.	Croscy, Alfred K.
Cerats, John	Colson, Nirs R.	Crapo, Robert B.
Chamberlain, C. L.	Cooper, Wm. C.	Crary, William P.
Chamberlain, H. W.	Colcord, John,	Cunningham, E. F.
Champlin, John	Cole, Charles H,	Cuffee, Russell
Chamberlain, Lucien	Coffin Ephraim	Clark, Charles F.
Cook, George W.	Chapman, J. E.	Crawford, Mr.
Cleavland, Henry A.	Clark, Stephen	
Davall, Thomas N.	Dryman, Charles H.	Downing, Reuben H.
Darsley, James	Dorton, Mrs.	Dunlap, Wm. G.
Dexter, Joseph B.	Dolliver, John S.	Dutcher, Mr.
Dedrick, Wm. H.	Dorset, Peter S.	Durfry, Henry
Dolliver, Charles G.	Durham, Benj. F.	
Ellis, Ephraim C.	Eldred, George W.	Ellis, John G.
Emery, Charles F.	Edwards, Pardon, E.	Elaredge, Frances
Farnum, John	Fitzsimmons, V. N.	Frost, George A.
Fisher, Abraham	Fordham, Henry A.	Furness, Robert
Fields, Charles	Fowler, John	Field, Fredrick K.
Fisk, Silas	French, Smith A.	Flores, Manuel, J.
Gallagher, James	Gerstencorn,	Gray, George
Garkell, Richard L.	Gifford, Robert P.	Graham, Henry C.
Gardiner, Herman B.	Gilliland, Richard	Graham, J. W.
Gess, Samuel	Griffin, E.	Graham, James
Genier, Daniel	Gilson, Edward	Grimes, Jacob E.
Gesper, Joseph	Gaskell, Richard L.	
Hartson, Charles G.	Halsey, John S.	Hamblen, Otis F.
Hammond, J. C.	Herendren, Milton S.	Hart, Robert S.
Harding, H.	Holt, John	Halliday, Richerd
Hawes, Jonathan C.	Hussey, Aaron F.	Harvey, Samuel
Halstead, Joseph	Howard & Boyne	Hastwell, Samuel
Humphries, Wm.	Howard, Oren S.	Hinges, Willard
Harris, Charles C.	Heath, William	Holt, John R.
Halsey, Charles	Hopkins, Charles G. Hilton, G. O. P.	Heath, Wm. L.
Jones, Albert G.	Joyat, Charles	Jaffery, E.
Jones, Benjamin F.	Jamieson, Ebenezer	Johnstoue, F.
Jackson, Hiel	Jarrett, William	
Kidder, Joseph S.	Kempton, Charles	
Lande, Ambrose S.	Little, Henry	Lafrenz, J. H.
Lee, Barton,	Larabee, Israel M.	Lyon, Martin
Lamers, C.	Levien, Joseph H.	Lester, Nathaniel R.
Leeper, Edgar	Lovell, Joseph H.	Lewis, Wm. B.
Mc Pherson, Slen	Moore, Emmett J.	Mott, Isaac E.
Marble, Christopher	May, George A.	Maxfield, John M.
Mahoney, Catherine	Mackie, George F	Mason, James
Mc Brade, Duncan	Mitson, Henry	Myers, Wandel
Miles, D. D.	Montgomery, Isaac	Maxfield, Wm. T.
Maynard, Lyman	Mc Corkey, Mary Ann	Murdock, Gilbert
Macomber, Geo. H.	Myers, Dawrence M.	Myrick, William C.
Macomber, Joshua L.		
Nichols, James	Nye, Nathan	Newbury, Solomon
Nye, Nathan	Osgood, Edwin	
Parker, Avery	Phillips, Evan E.	Platt, Henry
Pease, Benjamin H.	Parker, George J.	Paym, John P
Pierce, Samuel	Phillips, Thomas W.	Patterson, Walter,
	Priest, James	
	Quimby, Ezra	
Rose, Alexander P.	Ross, George R.	Roberts, George
Robinson, Charles	Reynor, George W.	Rawson, Samuel
Rogers Euclid	Richardson, J. W	Rathburn, Nathan W
Ross Eliza	Rodgers, John,	Rawlins, W. J.
Rottenburg Edwin	Ruddock, James	Robinson, Wm. J.
Streeter, Anson D.	Sherman, George E.	Silvester, John C.
Studley, Benj. K.	Snyder, Henry H.	Shinkney, Martin
Silvester, Charles H.	St Joen, Henry	Sanderson, Norris
Smith, Charles	Santhierst, Henry H.	Suquet, Noel
Sherman, Edward S.	Sparr, Hiram	Sayre, Nathan F
Smalley, Ezra	Steel, John	Snow, Otis S.
Smith, Alexander	Sprague, Joseph B.	St John, Samuel A
Savage, Thomas B.	Sargeant, William	Stetson. Charles S.
Sumner, Wm.	Squires, Zebedee	Stuart & Rahe
Turner, Alfred	Todd, Edward	Tice. John S.
Thomas, Benj. C.	Thayer, E. N.	Train, Joseph
Trask, Daniel	Taber, George A	Troy, Richard
Terry, David B.	Tift, George	
Vanderhoff, Casper	Von Fister, Edward	Van Pelt, George
Van Dolsen, James	Vinal, Wm. H.	
Williams, Charles S.	White, Hubert A.	Wyatt, Thomas
White, Elias H.	West, Isaiah	Woodbury, John S.
Williams, E. C	Williams, Joshua R.	Waldron, John B.
Whitehead Fred.	Wadleigh, J. W.	West, Nehemiah
Wescott, Frank	West, Joseph M	West, William
Whaler, George	Wilson, William H	White, Rincent, L.
Walch, Richard		H. M. WHITNEY, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Lahaina Post-office, Oct. 1.

Andrews, Charles	Adams, Wm H.	
Brown, Alfred	Brogart, James	Booker, Wm. S.
Butts, Albert N.	Brinten, James F.	Barstow, Charles,
Barley, Wm.		
Crocker, J. M.	Cuffee, Abraham	Cromwell, D.
Coon, George.	Coffin, Alexander	Copps, Moses
Crawford, Charles	Carey, R. W.	Cooley, A. S.
Darsey, Henry	Dexter, Capt. T. S. Emerson, C. A.	Day, E. P.
Fisher, Matthew	Fish, Elias Ganning, P. T.	Fisk, Silas
Hammond, Geo. F.	Hoyt, A. H.	Hathaway, T. B.
Holley, Richard	Hopping, T. S. Hastic, J. H.	Hosmer, C. B.
Jefferey, Capt. C.	Jones, Capt. B. F.	Jones, Charles
Laffray, P. C.	Ladd, S. H. Lewis, V.	Lamb, R. H.
Macomber, Stephen	Morrison, Wm.	Matthews, James
Macomber, L. B.	M'Laddin, M.	M'Dowell, H. C.
Maynard, L. E.	Miller, O. H.	
	Oakes, David, W.	
Plank, Ezra	Penny, G. F.	
Raymond, Mr.	Remington, J. F.	Raynor, J. T.
Reed, Geo. W.	Reynolds, D. F. Rogers, J. A.	Root, J. B.
Slocum, Capt. G. W.	Swan, Thomas	Simons, T. E.
Salsbury, Geo. W.	Sanborn, M. W.	Stone, H. M.
Salmon, Wm.	Shockly, Chas.	Streeter, A. S.
Stratton, Joel	Stedman, W. J.	Summers, Edward
Spooner, E. P.	Smith, Wm. H.	Shackford, M. W.
Todd, Rufus	Thompson, Wm.	Tucker, Dan.
Wilcox, F. L.	Washburn, John	Wells, Charles
Weaver, S. G.	Warner, Sumner	Walker, John
Wigley, James	Wilcox, Wm.	Woodbury, J. T.
Wilcox, P. T.	Wilson, John	
Young, Wm. T.	Yale, John	GEO. D. GOWER, P. M.

London, its River and Shipping.

The port of London, that part known by that particular designation, extends from London Bridge to Deptford, a distance of about four miles, with a breadth averaging rather more than three hundred yards. Taking the depth of the river into consideration, a great advantage is ensured it as a shipping port; the mean range of the tide at London Bridge, is about seventeen feet; to Woolwich the river is navigable for ships of any burden; to Blackwall for those of 1,400 tons register, and to St. Katherine's Docks, near the tower, for those of 1000 tons. The port evidently differs in characteristics from all other parts of London, each side of the river possessing such a special character as to constitute a perfectly distinct division of the metropolis. Above the bridge the south bank is chiefly appropriated to trade and manufactures, and the north characterized by fine architectural piles and embankments, the wharfs gradually increasing in the approach to London Bridge. Below the shipping stamps its own peculiar features on everything around.

Had we to direct the visitor to our metropolis, to the best spot for his first look on the port of London we should fix on London Bridge. There let him stand and look around. Whilst beside him a continuous throng of passengers, an interminable line of traffic, and vehicles of every description are passing without a single break; westward he beholds shores lined, as far as he can see, with wharfs and buildings, and the bosom of the river in perpetual agitation by the passage of the heavy-laden barge, or the swift-winged steamer. With what utter amazement must he turn eastward to the apparently inextricable maze which starts into his presence; here wharfs and warehouses rise as a mighty wall on either side, the river seems completely blocked up with shipping leaving but very intricate channels for traffic; interminable forests of masts extend as far as the eye can reach, and vessels of every country here display their flags—the British flag alone surpassing in number those of all other nations united. What varieties of form strike his eye! for here he sees "the dashing steamer and the gay wherry in contrast with the almost aboriginal fishing boat; the picturesque barge and majestic Indiaman; the rakish schooner, the clumsy coaster, and the graceful brig." All is life, animation, bustle! If he now descend the bridge, and commence his passage through the pool, the grandest commercial panorama passes before him, made up of closely packed ranks of coal vessels, innumerable trading ships, from the most cumbersome to the most majestic; quays, wharfs, granaries, warehouses with their incalculable store of produce, and fleets of merchantmen constantly arriving from distant ports, or falling down the river on their destination to other countries. The scene covers an extent of several miles, and although for the purposes of safe navigation it is required that a clear water passage of 300 feet across the middle of the river be kept, yet such is the crowd of ships of all kinds, steam boats, colliers, coasters and river-craft, that harbor masters find it most difficult to accomplish it. Well may the Londoner be proud of the sight, and the beholder, supposing him to feel as we feel, cannot contemplate these scenes without acknowledging that commerce and the empire of the ocean have laid the deep foundations of the opulence and grandeur of this mighty city.

Let us now examine more closely the facts presented by the shipping of our port. The rapid increase of commerce and shipping within the last century has been most astonishing. In twenty-five years from 1770 to 1795, its progress was as great as in the preceding seventy years. The exports and imports of London in 1700, were valued at about £10,000,000 sterling; and in 1794 at no less than £30,000,000. The foreign trade had also greatly increased, so that whilst in 1720 the foreign shipping, inwards amounted to 839 vessels, with a tonnage of 80,000; in 1794 there arrived 2,219 vessels, with a tonnage of 429,715. In the coasting line, whilst in 1750 the number of vessels amounted to 6,396; in 1795 they numbered 11,964. This was an extraordinary increase, for the accomodation of which scarcely an effort had been made, in consequence of which the commercial interests met with great losses and impediments. To some extent, however, the desideratum has now been met.—It has been estimated that about one-sixth of the whole shipping of the kingdom belongs to London; and in the year 1848, that of the port of London presented the following statistics:—

	Ships Cleared. Inwards.	Tonnage.
British and Irish,	29,694	5,842,969
Foreign,	13,636	2,013,657
	43,330	7,856,626
	Ships Cleared. Outwards.	**Tonnage.**
British and Irish,	38,750	6,453,615
Foreign	14,362	2,113,079
	53,102	2,566,885
Total Imports for the same year of the value of		£90,921,866
Total Exports for ditto		146,194,078

At the present time it is estimated that 9,000 vessels enter the Thames annually from foreign ports, equivalent to twenty-five per day, with an aggregate burden of about 2,000,000 tons. The number of coasting voyages made to London, in a year, by steamers, vessels, colliers, and other coasters, is 20,000. This brings out the astonishing fact, that including all vessels, foreign and coasting, no less than 38,000 voyages per annum are made to this city—that is more than 100 vessels, on an average, daily sail or steam up the Thames, laden with cargoes from home or foreign ports. About the same number leave the Thames for their different destinations.—*London Sailor's Magazine.*

Rather ominous Language.

The following paragraphs conclude the Hon. Wm. H. Seward's address in Senate of the U. S., June 30, on the death of Henry Clay:

Certainly, sir, the great lights of the Senate have set. The obscuration is not less palpable to the country than to us, who are left to grope our uncertain way here, as in a labyrinth, oppressed with self-distrust. The time, too, presents new embarrassments. We are rising to another and more sublime stage of national progress—that of expanding wealth and rapid territorial aggrandizement. Our institutions throw a broad shadow across the St. Lawrence, and stretching beyond the valley of Mexico, even to the plains of Central America, while the Sandwich Islands and the shores of China recognize its renovating influence. Wherever that influence is felt, a desire for protection under those institutions is awakened. Expansion seems to be regulated not by any difficulties of resistance, but by the moderation which results from our own internal Constitution. No one knows how rapidly that restraint may give way. Who can tell how far or how fast it ought to yield? Commerce has brought the ancient continents near to us, and created necessities for new positions—perhaps connections or colonies there—and with the trade and friendship of the elder nations, their conflicts and collisions are brought to our doors and to our hearts. Our sympathy kindles, our indifference extinguishes the the fires of freedom in foreign lands. Before we shall be fully conscious that a change is going on in Europe, we may find ourselves once more divided by that eternal separation that leaves on the one side those of our citizens who obey the impulses of sympathy, while on the other are found those who submit only to the counsels of Prudence. Even Prudence will soon be required to decide whether distant regions, East and West, shall come under our own protection, or be left to aggrandize a rapidly-spreading and hostile domain of Despotism.

Sir, who among us is equal to these mighty questions? I fear there is no one. Nevertheless, the example of Henry Clay remains for our instruction. His genius has passed to the realms of light, but his virtues still live here for our emulation. With them there will remain also the protection and favor of the Most High, if by the practice of justice and the maintenance of freedom we shall deserve it. Let, then, the bier pass on. We will follow with sorrow, but not without hope, the reverend form that it bears to its final resting place; and then, when that grave opens at our feet to receive so inestimable a treasure, we will invoke the God of our fathers to send us new guides, like him that is now withdrawn, and give us wisdom to obey their instructions.

Ship Worms Useful.

Throughout nature, apparent evils are compensated by unnoticed benefits. Destructive as the ship worm unquestionably is, nevertheless, we could ill dispense with its sevices. Though a devastator of ships and piers, it is also a protector of both, for were the fragments of wrecks and masses of stray timber that choke harbors and clog the waves, permitted to remain undestroyed, the loss of life and injuries to property that would result, would soon far exceed all the damages done, and dangers caused by the teredo. This active shell fish is one of the police of Neptune; a scavenger and a clearer of the sea. It attacks every stray mass of floating or sunken timber with which it comes into contact, and soon reduces it to harmlessness and dust. For one ship sunk by it, a hundred are really saved; whilst we deprecate the mischief and distress of which it has been the unconscious cause, we are bound to acknowledge that without its operations there would be infinitely more treasure buried in the abysses of the deep, and adventurous mariners doomed to watery graves.—*West. Rev.*

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Sept. 6.—Am sh John Wells, Capt. Cross, 200 sp, 300 wh 3000 bone.
18—Haw. brig Magdalena, Long, 43 days from San Francisco touching at windward ports.
18—Am wh sh Mec. anic, Corey, of Newport, from Anadir sea. 300 wh, 3000 bone.
18—Brit. brig Palermo, Moriarty, 22 ds from San Francisco, bound to S dney with passengers.
20.—Sch Iowa, Stoddard, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
20.—Am sh Mary and Susan, Brown, 23 mos. 160 sp, 1840 wh, 7000 bone, Kodiak.
22.—Am. sh Catherine, Edmunds, 42 ds fm Panama
23.—Am. wh sh Harrison, Hathaway, fm Kodiak, 70 sp, 1200 whale, 8500 bone, 900 last season.
24.—Am sh Pactolus, Tucker, for Sydney.
22.—Am sh Ann Maria, Bray, 498 tons, 40 ds fm Acapulco in ballast.
22.—Am bk Messenger Bird, Doane, 418 tons, 120 ds fm New London.
23.—Hanovarian bgt Lina, Denker, 24 ds fm Petropolovski.
23.—Am sh Ann Maria, Bray for Manilla.
24.— Am wh sh John Wells, Cross, fm Lahaina.
27—Peruv. bark Rosa Elias, Barclay, 36 dys from Callao.
28—Am. wh ship Mary & Susan, Brown, fm N W Coast via Lahai a, 160 sp, 1840 wh, 7000 bone.
29—Am bark Whiton, Young, 18 ds from San Francisco.
30—Am wh bk Mary Frazier, Haggerty, 35 mos. out, fm Ochotsk Sea 200 sp, 2600 wh, 17,000 bone.
30—Am wh bk Black Eagle, Ludlow, fm Arctic, 14 mos 2800 wh.
30—Am wh bk Concordia, French, from Kodiac, 35 mos 50 sp, 500 wh, 5,000 bone.
Oct. 1—Am bark Mary Waterman, Hedges, 21 days from San Francisco.
1—Am wh sh Hunter, Holt.
1—Am wh sh Eliza Adams, Smith.
1—Am wh sh Roanoke, Hand, 1000 bbls, Ochotsk.
2—Am wh ship Enterprise. Swain, 1100 wh, 350 sp.
3—Br bk Ella Frances, 33 days from San Francisco, via Niihau.
3—Br sch Creeper, Bell, 22 ds from San Francisco.
4—Fr wh sh Le Nile, 2000 bbls. wh., 28000 bone.
4—Ship South America, Walker, 1300 bbls., fm Arctic.
5—Ship Zone, Parke , Ochotsk 950 wh., 1400 bone.
6—Am wh sh Moctezuma, Tower, 2200 wh.
7—Am wh sh Franklin, Lamb, 1600 wh, 12,000 bone this season 800.
—Fr sh Ocean, 26 whales this season.
8—Am wh sh Wm. Thompson, Jernegan, from Ochotsk, 2200 wh.

Cleared.

Sept. 11.—Fr sh Vesta, Soubry, for Sydney via Tahiti.
—Am bg Zoe, Richards, for San Francisco.
25—Br sch Catherine, Matheson, (late Kauikeauli.)
25—Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, for Ladrone Islands,
28— Am sh John Wells, Cross, cruise.
Oct. 2—Haw. brig Wallace, Crowell, for San Francisco.
2—Haw. brig Harriet, Webster, Sydney.
2—Brit. brig Palermo, Moriarty, Sydney.
4—Am. brig M. A. Jones, Newell, San Francisco.
5—Am. wh. sh. Mary and Martha, Slocum, cruise.
6—Haw. brig Elizabeth Newell, Smith, San Francisco.
6—Am. ship Caroline Read, Tibbets, Calcutta.

Vessels in Port.

U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, Dulany, in the Roads.

WHALERS

Am sh Minerva 2nd, Reynolds, consigned to T Spencer.
Am sh Jefferson, of N. L., Williams, do
Am. wh sh Mechanic, Corey, consigned to R. Coady & Co.
Am bk Black Eagle, Ludlow, do
Am bk Mary Frazier, Haggerty, do
Am sh Hibernia, Baker, do
Fr sh Le Nile, Lecrosnier, do.
Am ship Mary & Susan, Brown, consigned to J C Spalding.
Am sh Roanoke, Hand, do.
Am bark Concordia, French, to master.
Haw brig Juno, Corwin.
Haw. brig Magdalena, Long,
Am ship Hunter, Holt, consigned to P. W. Thompson.
Am sh South America, Walker.
Am sh Zone, Parker.

MERCHANTMEN.

Am clipper ship Harriet Lane, Rowland, T Spencer.
Am ship Valparaiso, Smith, do.
Am bark Isabella, Wood. do
Am bk Mary Waterman, Hedges, do
Am clipper bk Messenger Bird, Doane, J C Spalding.
Am ship Alexander, Bush.
Am brig Noble, Robertson. B F Snow.
Am bark Whiton, Young, at Kauai. A. P Everett.
Ham brig Lina, Denkar, H Hackfeld.
Haw brigant. Catherine, Benedict.
Haw sch Geo Washington, Derby.
Haw sch William, Parke.

STORESHIP—Mouna Loa.

HULKS—"Don Quixote" and "Tasker."

REPORT of ship Mechanic of Newport, Cory master, arrived at Honolulu Sept. 18, 1852, from sea of Anadir, 28 July, hailing 300 whale and 3000 lbs bone. Spoke—
May 21.—Navigator, of Fairhaven, clean.
—Romulus, of Mystic. 1 whale.
—Indian Chief, of New London, nothing.
23.—Stephania, of New Bedford, nothing.
27.—Gen. Williams, of New London, nothing.
—Kutusoff, of New Bedford, 2 whales.
June 5.—Adeline, of New Bedford, nothing.
8.—Herald, of New Bedford, nothing.
10.—Dover, of New London 3 whales.
—Corea, of New London, 2 do.
11.—Russell, of San Francisco, nothing.
13.—Europa, of New Bedford, 1 whale.
15.—Harvest, of New Bedford, 7 do., and boiling.
19.—Majestic, of New Bedford, 2 whales.
20.—James Edward, of New Bedford. 4 do
22.—Roscius, of New Bedford, 3 do.
26.—Tiber, of Stonington, 2 do.
30.—Enterprize, of New Bedford, 1 do.
July 2.—Black Warrior, of New London, nothing.
6.—Geo. Washington Wareham, 2 whales.
12.—Orozimbo, of New Bedford, 12 do.
15.—James, of Fairhaven, 6 do.
20.—Edward, of New Bedford, 4 do.
21—Levi Starbuck, of New Bedford 7 do.
—Cornelius Howland, of New Bedford, 12 do.
25.—Canada, of New Bedford, 6 1-2 do.
27.—Nassau, of New Bedford, 12 do
Heard from, June 18.—Norton, of New Bedford, 8 do.
No date.— Martha, of New Bedford, 6 do.

Saw June 15, ships Black Eagle, of Sag Harbor, and Benj. Tucker, of New Bedford, boiling.

Ship Warren of Warren, was burnt at sea in the early part of July, Capt. Heath and crew are on board the ship California

The Mechanic reports much ice, heavy weather and thick fogs.

Ship George of Fairhaven before reported having put into Petropolovski stove by the ice, was condemned and sold at that port.

The Capt and part of the crew have arrived at this port on board the brig Lina.

REPORT of ship Hibernia of N. B., Baker master, arrived at Honolulu Sept. 30, from the Arctic Aug. 27, hailing 1300 whale 400 sperm. Spoke—
June 25—Heard from Cowper, N. B., 2 whales.
July 1—Benj. Morgan, N. L, 2 wh.
31—Chas. Carroll, do. 12 wh.
15—Dromo, do. 18 wh.
Aug. 5—Tenedos do. 11 1-2 wh.
5—Neptune do. 8 wh.
10—Lark do. 6 wh
10—Venice F. H, 10 wh.
12—Gen Scott, do. 10 wh.
15—Romulus, Mystic, 1800 bbls.
15—Braganza, N. B. 11 wh.
18—Bengal, N. L. 7 do.
18—Benj. Tucker, N. B. 6 do.
18—James, F. H. 8 do.
18—S America, N B 12 do.
18—Geo & Mary, N L, 12 do.
18—Tiger, Stonington, 18 do.
18—Ocean, Providence, 26.
18—Alert, N L 1300, 14 wh
18—Hannibal, do. 13 wh.
23—Indian Chief, do, 3 wh.
23—Uncas, N B, 1 wh.
23—Louisa, do, 1200.

REPORT of bark Black Eagle, of Sag Harbor, Ludlow, Master, arrived at Honolulu, from the Arctic, Sept 30 — hailing full. Left the straits 27th August Spoke—
Aug. 1—Midas, N B, 3 wh,
5—Isaac Hicks, N L, 8 do.
13—Levi Starbuck, N B, 800 bbls., 1 cutting.
13—North Star, N L, 600 do.
15—Alice, Cold Spring, 850 do.
15—Geo Washington, Wareham, 2200 bbls.
15—Edward, Nantucket, 800 bbls.
20—Lagoda, N B, 17 wh.
20—Wm Tell, Sag Harbor, 1300 bbls.
23—Splendid, Cold Spring, 2000 bbls.
26—Nassau, N B, bound north.
28—Vesper, bound south.
Heard from, no date, Liverpool, N B, 8 wh.
Aug 22—Tamerlane, N B., 800 bbls from Kodiack.
No date, Delta, Greenport, 759 bbls.

Ship Superior of New London, Babcock, master, went ashore in a thick fog at the head of Anadir Sea, on a low sand island on the 11th July Ship and cargo (550 bbls,) total loss. Captain B. has arrived at this port in the Black Eagle. All hands saved.

Capt. Babcock, late of ship Superior, reports in Anadir Sea—
July 20—California, N B, 1000 bbls.
20—Herald, N B, 700 bbls.
Heard from in Aug. Electra, New London, wanting 1 whale
Brooklyn, New London, 1600 bbls.

☞ Recent intelligence reports the Metacom, as not lost.

☞ Capt. Lamb reports Montreal, wanting only 4 whales, and ship Alexander, 1400.

Per Bark Whiton.—Left San Francisco 10th inst at noon, sailed in company with whaleship Eliza Adams and bark Mary Waterman both bound for this port. Capt. Smith of the Eliza Adams reports, 10 months out, 1 00 bbls whale, 1500 lb bone, taken this season on Kodiac, has sunk about 600 bbls.

Business in San Francisco the week previous to our sailing, rather dull, buyers in general holding back for arrivals by clippers, quite a number being due. A large trade confidently expected the next few weeks, and at remunerative rates for winter supplies in the interior.

Flour selling at $35, and in small lots $38 per bbl. Two parcels in from Chile, produced no disposition among holders, to sell at lower rates.—Stock in hand not being equal to more than five weeks supply.

Mess and clear pork scarce and selling readily, at $20 per half barrel, $38 per bbl Butter, and lard owing to recent arrivals, in considerable quantity, both declining rapidly, the latter selling to arrive at 13 and 14c.

Clipper ship Flying Cloud, had arrived, 101 days, reports adverse winds and calms, greatest distance run in one day, 325 miles, smallest 35

Brig Baltimore, Thorp, hence via Kauai, arrived on the evening of the 9th, reports 22 days, all well.

Left in port bound for Honolulu, ships Emily Taylor, Ellen Brooks, barks Tartar, Magdala, and some others to load with oil and bone for the U. S.

Several vessels daily expected from China with passengers,—Spoke bark Desdemona hence, bound to San Francisco, as we were coming out.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrivals.

Sept. 23—Am wh sh Harrison, Hathaway, fm Kodiak, 70 sp., 1200 wh, 8500 bone, 900 last season.
30—Am sh Golconda, Dougherty, 14 mos., 100 sp., 900 wh, 10,000 lbs bone.
—Am sh Euphrates, Peakes, 15 mos., 100 sp., 1000 wh, 100 0 bone.
—Brit bk Augusta, Penney, 23 ds fm S. Francisco.
Oct. 6—Am wh sh Abraham Barker, Norton, 12 wh this season

Cleared.

Sept. 30—Br bk Augusta, Penney, Hong Kong.

DIED.

On the 23d May, of chronic consumption and tiphus fever, Capt. David Evans Hathaway, of the Am. whaling bark Fortune. The bark is in charge of the mate.

On board Hawaiian whaling brig Juno, July 23d, Mr. Albert H. Parsons, 2d officer. He was a native of Sag Harbor, L. I., where his friends now reside, but he has two brothers on board ship Catherine, of New London, as 1st and 2d officers.

MARRIED.

In Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, June 22 Mr. Warren Goodale, late resident at the Hawaiian Islands, to Miss Ellen R. Whitmore, Principal of the Cherokee Female Seminary, both of Marlboro', Mass.

Consulate of United States,
Honolulu, Sept. 23d, 1852.

Rev. S. C. Damon,

Dear Sir, Will you please publish in the Friend the following **NOTICE.**

Information is wanted of Thomas E. Reed, who landed at these islands from the whaleship Ganges of Nantucket in November 1848. He is about 25 years of age, 5 ft 10 inches in height, blue eyes, fair complexion and brown hair. His occupation is blacksmithing. Address J. Alcott Reed, Athens, Greene county, New York, or U. S. Consul, Honolulu. Truly your's,

E. H. ALLEN, U. S. Consul,
per H. A. Patterson.

Information Wanted

Respecting, George Gordon Gunn, who sailed from Providence, R. I., in the ship Cassander, Capt. King, Oct., 5, 1844. He is supposed to have left the ship at the islands. Any information respecting his residence, and if not living respecting his death, will be gladly received by the Editor of the Friend, or Richard Tape, Walpole, Mass. U. S. A.

Information Obtained,

Respecting, Jeremiah Potts, of New London, who is confidently reported to have died in California, although particulars and date of death cannot be definitely ascertained.

ALSO,

Respecting, Orlando W. Flagg, of New Salem Mass. who is reported to have died in California. No particulars reported.

NOTICE.

Andrew Bailey, a native of Westchester county, New York, can receive information in relation to an inheritance from his father, lately deceased, by applying at U. S. Consulate, Honolulu. tf.

LETTERS for the following persons will be found at the Chaplain's Study :

Capt. G. Hand,	Mr Chas. Townsend, 2
Mr. H. W. Hammond, 2	Mr. S. Dodge, 3
Capt. B. B. Lamphier, 3	Mr. J. D. Childs.
Mr. James Thompson, 2	Mr. James Souther.
Mr. Thos. H. Burgess, 4	Mr. Wm. H. Huddy, 2
Thomas Banks, 1	Mr. D. K. Penney.
Capt. W. W. Clark,	Mr. R. D. Eldridge, 2
Capt. B. Clough.	Mr. H. A. Cleaveland.
Capt. W. Earl.	Mr. James Hathaway.
Mr. Thos. N. Russell and	Mr. James P. Ludlow.

Books, for sale at the Chaplain's Study.

History of Sandwich Islands, by Jarvis, price	$1 00
Seamen's hymn-books, small edition,	37-12
Collection of Sacred Music,	50
Various publications, of American Tract Society.	
English and American prayer-books.	
Illustrated Family Almanac, for 1852.	
Bibles, in various styles of binding at American Bible Society prices.	tf.

W. NEWCOMB, M. D. W. HILLEBRAND, M. D

NEWCOMB & HILLEBRAND,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Residence and office, Hopewell Place, corner of Beretania and Smith street, Honolulu.

Messages left with Messrs. Mitchell & Co., at the Express Office, Nuuanu street, will be promptly attended to. tf-5

WANTED!

TWO good Journeymen compositors, to whom steady employment and high wages will be given. Apply at Polynesian Office. 11-20

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. 1, No. 8. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 19, 1852. Old Series Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

Temperance demonstration,	57
Temperance report (concluded,)	58
Table of distances,	58
Profanity,	59
Napoleon and the British Sailor,	59
Smuggled Liquors,	60
Sailor, your mother remembers you,	60
Profane swearing,	60
Uncle Tom's Cabin and Editorial Items,	61
Antarctic Whaling Grounds,	62
Loss of ship Ontario,	63
Editorial Reminiscences,	63
Deaths, ship news, notices, &c.,	64

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

Temperance Demonstration.

Many persons imagined there would be no temperance meeting at the chapel last Thursday evening, because it rained, but they were mistaken. A meeting was held and well attended. Addresses were made indicating that when ladies and gentlemen push through a rain-storm to attend a temperance meeting, they are in earnest. Agreeably to our previous notice, Mr. Beckwith, principal of the High School, appeared as the orator of the evening. His remarks were protracted for nearly a full hour, to the manifest delight of his numerous hearers, and we regret that we cannot furnish a full report. We shall only attempt a brief abstract.

Resolved, *That the people of Honolulu, in the opinion of this Society, have not done their duty upon the subject of temperance.*

He argued that progress required agitation. The subject required continued discussion, and persevering effort. The orator then proceeded to point out and illustrate the duty of the ladies in promoting the cause. In illustrating their influence, allusion was made to the young lady who subsequently became the wife of Wm. Wirt, and whose decision upon the temperance question raised him from the *gutter* and saved to his country, the world and the church, one of the noblest men, brightest intellects and gifted minds that adorned his age and nation.

All which the orator had hitherto uttered seemed onlypreparatory to some outspoken remarks, which he felt it to be his duty to make, touching the policy of the Sandwich Island Government; in regard to licensing twelve grog shops in Honolulu, and selling smuggled liquors, which had been seized by the police. He appeared to have left *his gloves at home*, and prepared himself to handle the subject as an honest, true-hearted, earnest and fearless man. He clearly showed that the French Treaty did not require this government to license twelve grog shops in Honolulu. "It was not in the bond." Even if it did require the license of the retail of spirits, the iniquitous business should be confined to one house. "Let there be," says the speaker, "but one Gehenna in Honolulu." He moreover argued that, supposing the treaty required this government to license the sale of spirituous liquors, then the government would be justified in violating the treaty, for it was a *forced* obligation, virtually, "It was not in the bond."

As the glowing and eloquent remarks fell from the speaker's lips, we regretted, in looking about the house, there were not more government officers present, for they might have obtained some new ideas upon the interpretation of the treaty with France. The Sandwich Island Government, instead of walking as near as possible to the treaty, appears to have adopted a line of policy that would bring the most money into the Public Treasury. "Such money," remarked the speaker, "is the price of blood; let it be cast into Aceldama; let not the first *red cent* go into the Treasury.

Again do we express our regret that we cannot furnish our readers with a full report of Mr. Beckwith's remarks, which were truly just what were needed at the present moment. The truth is, along our temperance ranks, there has been a little recoiling; our men have not stood the galling fire of the enemy, and while it was supposed the Government was ready to let off a volley of grape-shot and bombs into the enemy's quarters, alas, our *professedly temperance* Government is fairly committed to carry out the policy of the rum-sellers. What greater absurdity and horrible monstrosity than for this Government to seize smuggled liquor, and then sell the same at public auction, that it may flow over the islands, withering and scathing every fair bud of promise.

After the orator of the evening had concluded his remarks, the meeting was protracted an additional half hour, during which several gentlemen took a part. Among them it was gratifying to hear Chief Justice Lee remark, that he deeply sympathized with Mr. Beckwith in most that he had said, moreover adding, that he abhorred, or detested (we forget what word he employed) the idea of the Government selling smuggled liquors. If other members of the Privy Council had been present, it would have been equally gratifying to have had them stand up with hands washed clean of this species of iniquity!

Capt. West, master of the whale-ship Florida, took part in the discussion, and clearly showed that one of the heaviest burdens upon the business of the port of Honolulu, was the sale of spirituous liquors. He remarked that for more than twenty years, he had been master of a vessel, and had always steered clear of Honolulu until now, because liquors were sold here. This is a point well worthy of the attention of this Government, when its friends are doing all in their power to do away with the "burdens upon commerce."

We were also gratified to hear Capt. West testify that no merchant in Honolulu had slyly taken him *behind the door* for the purpose of treating him to a glass of brandy, and thereby receiving his patronage, as it had been intimated by a former speaker, such a practice existed among the merchants of Honolulu.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a vote was passed to continue the discussion of the Resolution, offered by Mr. Beckwith, at the next meeting, to be held Friday eve next May there be on that occasion a genera gathering, of both the friends and opponents of the cause.

Miss Lang's School.—Having visited her school, we take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of the public. She could accommodate a limited number of boarders on reasonable terms. Her school is favorably located nearly opposite the theater.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a well located lot in the Nuuanu V. Cemetery, will receive information, by applying to the Seamen's Chaplain.

REPORT

of ex. committee of the Haw. Temperance Soc'y.
Concluded.

Men from earliest ages, have attempted to control it, nature bind it to order, governments to prevent its breaking forth into lawless rout; but all have failed, nor will this Hawaiian government succeed better than those who have made the same effort before them. Alcohol overcomes the wisest, eludes the craftiest, bewilders the simplest and has insinuated itself into the good-will of high and low, rich and poor, the sage and the simpleton. But we may safely assert, it has now met in the teetotallers, a class of persons, whom it can neither out-wit nor outgeneral. Your committee think the spirit of our laws indicate five points strongly: —

1st. This government if unfettered, would prohibit the importation and sale of spirits, altogether. 2nd. That intoxicating drinks should be taboo to the natives. 3d. That no intoxicating drinks shall be manufactured in the kingdom. 4th. That drunkeness is a vice that unfits men for social duties, and the care of the property of others. 5th. That those who will sell liquors in these four islands, shall do so, under stringent regulations.

Concerning the second clause of the Resolution, viz: "What means, most conducive to the advancement of the temperance cause, can be employed in this community," your committee beg to offer a few suggestions rather than advice. It will be as well, perhaps, to state the usual means employed by temperance people, leaving the society to adopt those which may be adapted to our circumstances, or such other as may be suggested by recounting the usual means.

Moral suasion has been the great weapon of the temperance cause. To this end men have banded themselves together into societies and unions. By such societies, this subject is brought before a community, attention is arrested, and in connection with the pledge, it is carried out into practical life. Information is necessary to the success of every good cause: and not only this, but excitement, at least, in sufficient degree, to induce men to embark in it. The usual exercises of temperance meetings have been addresses, singing or desultory debate. We have already constituted such a society in this place, with its pledge and stated meetings. Whatever, therefore, shall give to our meeting interest, will be a help to our cause.

We might accomplish this in a measure, by public addresses once a month. Had we a list of strangers, who are popular in this kind of work, as our more favored neighbors, we could do much good in this way. Yet, though "prophets are not without honor, save in their own countries, or house," we might perhaps, find enough prophets among our own people, to keep up such a series of addresses with some interest.

The introduction of singing into our meetings, would be a good thing. It would help to give animation, when some feel the spirit moving them to talk.

Debating such questions as may have previously been given, if properly managed, would assist the interest of our meetings.

Reading of pieces on temperance subjects, written by such of the society as feel so disposed, or the appointing of some person at such meeting to provide matter for the ensuing meetings, would help to make the time interesting. The holding of our regular meetings at all events, whether they be dull or interesting, your committee deem of great importance, for thereby we keep the cause before our community.

The binding of youth and children into juvenile temperance societies, has been much employed in the temperance work. We all acknowledge the importance of guiding and moulding the developing mind, for there are no opinions more powerful or more potent to govern men than those which have "grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength." Perhaps the onward and rapid strides of the temperance enterprize, during the last four or five years, has resulted from the work among the children, more than we would at first suppose. Thousands of youth have grown up under the total abstinence banner since it has been unfurled, some 20 years ago; and have come upon the stage of life, teetotal men, from education and habit. These are prepared to go all lengths in the cause, and to carry out every legitimate deduction of the temperance principle, untroubled by former biases or prejudices, and they are helping to make the temperance conquest complete.

The children of this community might easily be pledged to the total abstinence principle, by means of sabbath or week-day school pledges.

Temperance newspapers are a powerful auxiliary. The press is mighty in its capabilities to do good. Your committee doubt, however, whether we are able as yet to sustain a temperance newspaper. Our two present papers often devote their columns to temperance articles, and with this we must be satisfied.

The distribution of temperance tracts, has been employed in this cause, and has been much praised by some. We have not as yet, employed it, yet your committee would suggest, that as we have had several addresses printed, the propriety of having them distributed by a carrier, to every dwelling.— They would then have a chance, at least, to do good.

There is labor and toil in wielding all the arms of moral suasion, above named, and our climate is no great climate for powerful exertion, either moral or physical; yet, by keeping up a steady and persevering battle, we may hope to see the temperance cause achieving as great conquests in these Hawaiian islands, as it has done in other parts of the world.

Of late, legislation has been the second great weapon of the temperance man. It has come into great repute. It is a new weapon, and being wielded with resolution, it cuts keenly, and threatens to overturn the kingdom of alcohol. Its suasion seems likely to overcome all those impediments which moral suasion has relinquished as impossible. This is an argument which addresses itself to the rum seller, as the former arguments have done to the drunkard. It cannot be put aside by the rum seller, it will make itself heard, neither can he escape its power, for this is the power able to cope with "the strong man armed, and cast him out."

Temperance legislation is most in repute in the United States. There it agitates nearly the whole Union. Maine, Rhode Island, Minesota and Massachusetts, have already placed it upon their statute books.— Iowa and Ohio, in a partial degree; while New York, Pennsylvania, and other states are agitating the measure. Even Canada, so closely related to our beer-loving brethren, is making an effort also, for this kind of legislation. The capabilities of this sort of legislation in producing good results, its results, its probable usefulness, its adaptation to the necessities of the temperance reform, as also its applicability to these islands, is already before the society in the proposed discussion of the Maine liquor law. Your committee will therefore leave its merits to that question.

It has been suggested to this society, by some that our government is not consistent with itself in selling seized liquors, or that the moral effect would be greatly increased by their extinction. Destruction of seized liqors seems to be the new idea of the day.— They no longer escape capital punishment, as formerly, but without ceremony, are put out of existence. Were it deemed proper or expedient, this society might exert its influence that way, by memorializing His Majesty and Privy Council, or the next legislature, on the subject. Liquor under condemnation, has, on several occasions, been destroyed here, so that it would not be a novel idea to the government. The numerous seizures of late, is making the government a pretty heavy dealer in the article, and from the glut in the market, they may find themselves obliged to open retail shops, for its disposal.

It will have been observed from the quotations made from the statutes, that there is a chance for the law here, similar to the Maine law; that in fact it is already passed prospectively. That chance rests upon whether that commercial people, the French, shall give our government liberty to legislate as it pleases. That day may not be far distant, and until then, temperance men must wait patiently. When it does arrive we may perhaps, see the teetotal legislation of the complete stamp, taking its place on our statute books.

The above report is respectively sumitted.

E. O. Hall.
Chas. R. Bishop.
J. Mott. Smith.

Valuable Table.

Distances from London, New York, and New Orleans to the principal seaports in the world in geographical miles. Distances in statute miles are obtained by adding three to every twenty, or fifteen to every hundred geographical miles. The mean length of a degree of latitude is 69 statute miles.

The first row of figures gives the distance from London, the second from New York, and the third from New Orleans.

London is distant from New York, 3,376 miles; New York from New Orleans, 2,045 miles; and New Orleans from London, 5,115 miles.

	From London.	From N. York.	From N. O.
Ajaccio . .	2,120	4,030	5,427
Alexandria . .	3,176	5,086	6,483
Amsterdam . .	290	3,510	4,720
Angra, (Azores) .	1,525	2,250	3,570
Archangel . .	2,230	4,315	5,535

Auckland	14,270	14,524	13,859
Constantinople	3,264	5,140	6,437
Copenhagen	710	3,640	5,825
Dublin	588	3,226	5,840
Baltimore	3,700	465	1,610
Barbadoes	3,780	1,906	1,240
Barcelona	1,905	3,985	5,382
Batavia	11,812	13,066	12,400
Bencoolen	11,650	11,904	12,239
Bermudas	3,165	660	1,640
Beyrout	3,518	3,428	6,825
Bordeaux	758	3,310	4,605
Boston	3,125	308	2,323
Botany Bay	8,040	13,294	12,360
Buenos Ayres	6,685	7,114	9,380
Bristol, (Eng.)	135	3,475	4,650
Cadiz	1,325	3,190	4,587
Calcutta	12,160	12,425	12,760
Canton	13,650	13,904	13,239
Carthagena	4,150	1,980	1,375
Cape Horn	7,850	8,115	7,381
Cape of Good Hope	6,580	6,834	6,250
Charleston	4,315	748	1,297
Cherbourg	340	3,185	5,875
Colombo	11,070	11,324	10,770
Columbia River	16,130	15,995	15,300
Feejee Isles	14,850	15,104	14,550
Funchal	1,550	2,900	4,150
Galveston	5,250	2,500	450
Gibraltar	1,380	3,290	4,700
Halifax	2,750	612	2,650
Hamburg	420	3,775	5,520
Havana	4,610	1,420	610
Havre	275	3,310	5,975
Hobart	12,450	12,700	12,150
Hole in the Wall	4,175	1,100	950
Hull	230	3,600	5,350
Key West	4,150	1,475	575
Kingston	4,560	1,640	1,025
Land's End	475	3,010	4,740
Leghorn	2,260	3,170	4,567
Lima	10,730	11,310	10,675
Lisbon	1,100	3,175	4,575
Liverpool	650	3,210	4,950
Madras	11,585	11,850	12,275
Malacca	11,250	12,500	11,950
Malta	2,412	4,325	5,720
Manilla	12,425	13,675	13,120
Monrovia	3,475	3,825	4,900
Mobile	5,025	1,950	260
Naples	2,420	4,330	5,725
Nagaski	14,675	14,925	14,375
Nassau	4,200	1,150	980
Pekin	15,100	15,325	14,775
Pernambuco.	4,450	4,760	3,925
Philadelphia.	3,540	242	2,000
Para	4,430	4,120	3,425
Plymouth	315	3,060	4,800
Portsmouth	190	3,275	4,925
Pulo Penang	12,000	12,250	11,700
Quebec	3,010	1,400	3,450
Rangoon	12,600	12,850	12,300
Rio de Janerio	5,400	5,840	5,150
Sandwich Islands	15,100	15,300	14,625
St. Helena	4,860	5,900	5,500
St. Jago, (Cuba)	4,125	1,420	1,125
St. Jago, (C. Verd Islands)	2,675	3,100	4,110
S. John's(Newf'd)	2,230	1,250	3,300
St. Petersburg	1,375	4,420	6,500
Singapore	12,475	12,710	11,850
Smyrna	3,120	5,000	6,400
Spitzbergen	1,500	5,200	7,100
Stockholm	1,120	4,050	6,225
Swan River, (Australia)	11,660	11,900	11,450
Tahiti (Society Is.)	11,800	12,225	11,475
Teneriffe	1,800	2,940	3,750
Trieste	3,220	5,130	6,525
Tripoli	2,400	4,330	5,725
Valparaiso	9,475	9,750	9,000
Venice	3,200	5,125	6,520
Valencia	1,740	3,650	5,050
Vera Cruz	5,135	2,240	820
Victoria, (Austr'a)	12,575	12,825	12,875
Washington.	3,775	400	1,860

We publish the above table for the convenience of our commercial readers. By it the Sandwich Islands are the most distant from the great centres of commercial business, with the exception of Columbia River and Pekin.

We should be happy to publish a table of distances in the Pacific, taking Honolulu and San Francisco as centres, if some of our nautical friends, who have charts at hand, will furnish it.

[For the Friend.]

Profanity.

While praiseworthy efforts are being made in our city, to put a stop to the highly dangerous and reprehensible practice of fast riding and similar irregularities which prevail here, and are apt to become intolerable but for the timely interference of the police, I think it might be well to direct attention to another grievance which calls loudly for abatement. I refer to the profanity and indecency openly practised in our streets.

By reference to Chapter 35th of the Penal Code of this Kingdom, it will be seen that whoever blasphemes the holy name of God, is liable to be severely punished, either by fine or imprisonment; and whoever profanely curses or swears is liable to a fine. By section 6th of Chapter 13th, any man or woman who is guilty of lewd conversation, lascivious conduct, or libidinous solicitations, may be published by fine or imprisonment.

These are wholesome laws and ought to be just as strictly enforced as any other portion of the Penal Code, and yet no part of the laws appears to be so wholly disregarded, or so habitually trodden under foot with perfect impunity. It is in vain for the Legislature to enact wholesome regulations if they are not attended to. Who can walk through our streets at the present season, particularly after dark, without seeing or hearing some of the above laws grossly violated? Who among the residents in town, that reverences the holy name of God, is not grieved daily, like Lot in the midst of Sodom, with the filthy profane and blasphemous conversation of the openly wicked and abandoned.

Honolulu, Oct. 1852. JOHN MARK.

P. S. Let christian parents remember that their children see and hear these things as well as they do themselves, and let the Police, whose business it is to inform against the offenders, do their duty manfully, and we may hope to see this evil abated.

The Steamship City of Pittsburg, Capt. Stotesbury, which arrived here from Philadelphia on Saturday, to take passengers for California, has been thoroughly overhauled and adapted for the Pacific. She is a splendid vessel, of 3,000 tons burthen, and has most excellent accommodations for some five hundred passengers; and for strength and fittings is unsurpassed by any steamer afloat. She is advertised to leave for San Francisco on the 15th July.

From Campbell's Poems.

Napoleon and the British Sailor.*

I love contemplating—apart
From all his homicidal glory,
The traits that soften to our heart
Napoleon's glory!

'Twas when his banner, at Boulogne
Armed in our island every freeman,
His navy chanced to capture one
Poor British seaman.

They suffered him—I know not how—
Unprisoned on the shore to roam;
And aye was bent his longing brow
On England's home.

His eye, pursued the flight
Of Birds to Britain half way over;
With envy *they* could reach the white
Dear cliffs of Dover.

A stormy midnight watch, he thought,
Than this sojourn would have been dearer,
If but the storm his vessel brought
To England nearer.

At last, when care had banished sleep,
He saw, one morning—dreaming, doting—
An empty hogshead from the deep
Come shoreward floating;

He hid it in a cave, and wrought
The live-long day laborious; lurking
Until he launched a tiny boat
By mighty working.

Heaven help us! 'twas a thing beyond
Description, wretched; such a wherry
Perhaps ne'er ventured on a pond,
Or crossed a ferry.

For ploughing in the salt-sea field,
It would have made the boldest shudder;
Untarred, uncompassed, and unkeeled,
No sail—no rudder.

From neighboring woods he interlaced
His sorry skiff with wattled willows:
And thus equipped he would have passed
The foaming billows:

But Frenchmen caught him on the beach,
His little Argus sorely jeering:
Till tidings of him chanced to reach
Napoleon's hearing.

With folded arms Napoleon stood,
Serene alike in peace and danger,
And, in his wonted attitude,
Addressed the stranger:

"Rash man, that would'st yon channel pass
On twigs and staves so rudely fashioned,
Thy heart with some sweet British lass
Must be impassioned."

"I have no sweetheart," said the lad;
"But—absent long from one another—
Great was the longing that I had
To see my mother."

"And so thou shalt," Napoleon said;
"Ye've both my favor fairly won;
A noble mother must have bred
So brave a son."

He gave the tar a piece of gold,
And with a flag of truce, commanded
He should be shipped to England Old,
And safely landed.

Our sailor oft could scantly shift
To find a dinner, plain and hearty;
But *never* changed the coin and gift
Of Bonaparte.

* This anecdote has been published in several public journals, both French and British. My belief in its authenticity was confirmed by an Englishman, long resident at Boulogne, lately telling me that he remembered the circumstance to have been generally talked of in the place.

Remarkable.—Mr. Jonathan Fuller, who died in North Chelsea yesterday, at the advanced age of 83, died in the same house in which he was born, and had never slept from under its roof a single night in his life.—Chelsea Telegraph, 21st.

☞ With this number we conclude the interesting report of the Ex. Committee of the Hawaiian Temperance Society. Therein will be found an abstract of the laws of the Hawaiian kingdom upon the subject of spirituous liquors. In justice to Dr. Smith, it should be stated that upon him devolved the principal labor of preparing the document.—It will be seen, that the members of the committee are perplexed with the inconsistency of a professedly temperance government, selling smuggled liquors, which have been seized by the police. We quote the following from their report.

"The numerous seizures of late, is making the government a pretty heavy dealer in the article, and from the glut in the market, they may find themselves obliged to open retail shops for its disposal."

Is it not a fair inference to suppose that the government would engage in the retail business, if more money was to be made?—The simple truth is, the sale of these seized liquors is a stigma upon the government, and all those members of privy council who are engaged in the affair, we hope will no more advocate the measure. It is not to be justified under the present state of public opinion. The government is in a situation of adopting the "Maine Liquor Law," in part, and not to do it, brings the government into discredit among its best friends. So we think, and so we shall continue to publish until this abuse ceases. Letters we understand, have been received from Lahania, requesting the government not to dispose of the liquors at that port, which were recently seized. Do our readers ask what we would do with them? We answer, knock in the heads of the casks and station a trusty band of policemen near by, to see that no person carried away any portion of the poison.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have read, with sorrow, in the last Polynesian, a fresh advertisement, showing that the Sandwich Island government still courts the name of being a wholesale dealer in spirituous and intoxicating liquors. This sale will, doubtless, put a few paltry pence into the government Treasury, but at the expense of consistency and honesty as a temperance government. If the editor of the government organ can explain this matter, it will be highly gratifying to not a few, who are conscientiously friends of the government and disposed to uphold its measures. In years past, at home and abroad, we have taken an honest pride, in referring to the Hawaiian government as steadfastly maintaining temperance principles, but of late, another feature has made its appearance. From our point of observation, this exposing smuggled liquor for sale, appears wrong—and not to be defended. The King's ministers in their private capacity profess to be good temperance men, but collectively they are a company of rum-sellers. The fresh advertisement, appearing immediately subsequent to the late temperance meeting, looks strange—it savors a little of the bravado--as much as to say "let teetotallers talk, *what do we care*, we are not bound to conform to the public opinion created by temperance people."

Sailor, your mother remembers you.

There is not a sailor afloat, or ashore, whose mother, if alive, does not daily call him to mind. Some sailors keep their mothers informed, by their letters, respecting their wanderings, but multitudes do not. This is wrong; no sailor should enter a port where he can forward letters, without writing, at least, one to his mother. The sailor should remember his mother, and not forget to write her.—She may not write him, because she does not know where he is, but if she did, be assured she would write him. One of our strongest encouragements to labor for the sailor is the fact that the prayers and blessings of the sailor's mother rest upon our humble efforts. Some months since we received a letter from a lady in Canada requesting us to advertise for her long lost son. We did so, and much to our surprise the young man recently presented himself. He was induced to write his mother and promised ere long to return home. We are confident there are hundreds, if not thousands of sailors, in the Pacific, who have been absent several years from home without once communicating with their friends.—This is wrong, unkind and cruel, especially to their mothers. We hope they may be induced immediately to write. Those who visit Honolulu, enjoy an excellent opportunity to forward letters to the U. States, England, Germany, France, Denmark, New Holland, and any other part of the world. Sailors do not fail to improve it.

Profane swearing.

A correspondent has our thanks for calling the attention of the public, and the guardians of public morals, to the subject of profanity. It is to be lamented that necessity should compel us to refer to the subject. Profane swearing is a bold and heaven-daring sin, which should be discountenanced by public officers and private citizens. The Hawaiian laws are stringent upon this subject, but alas, they are at present a dead letter. We would not recommend hasty and rash commitments for violations of this law, but there are cases frequently occurring which require that the police should do their duty.

The corrupting, debasing, useless, and wicked practice of taking God's name in vain, and employing other profane expressions, cannot be too severely condemned and discountenanced. The profane swearer should be made to feel that his language is an outrage upon decency and good morals,—a violation of the law of God and man. Probably there are no persons, whose influence is more corrupting to our youth, than those who use profane language. We are aware that many who are guilty of this practice, excuse themselves upon the plea, that they intended no injury and mean no harm. Perhaps it may be so, but still this plea will not render harmless their words of blasphemy and phrases of profanity. The profane swearer pollutes the moral atmosphere of any circle wherein he moves, whether among the inmates of the parlor, the workshop, the cabin or the forecastle. We cannot see, why the liar and profane swearer should not be classed together, while of the two the influence of the latter is the most pernicious and demoralizing. Let our readers consider this subject—if guilty, repent and reform, and if innocent, exert their influence decidedly in favor of the precept "Swear not at all."

Forty-four Names.—In Rensselaer county, New York, a tavern-keeper had abandoned the traffic in alcohol, after having been several years engaged in it. Whenever the subject of his selling liquor was referred to, he was observed to manifest a feeling of deep regret and sorrow. A friend one day inquired the cause. "I will tell you," said he, and opening his account book, said, "here are forty-four names of men who have all been customers, most of them for years—thirty-two of these, to my certain knowledge, now lie in the drunkard's grave, ten of the twelve are now confirmed sots! These are the fruits of this dreadful and degrading business."

☞ We are confident that every rumseller will "manifest a feelIng of deep regret and sorrow," if he sits down and calmly reflects upon the inevitable results of his traffic in strong drink. The rumseller may not be able, in only a few instances to trace the sad career of his victims, but the time is coming when he must again meet them, face to face. When the sea shall give up the dead that are in it, then a great company will arise, whose deaths were the direct consequence of strong drink. When the rumseller *thinks, he must be miserable:* how can it be otherwise, his business involves the ruin of his customers. As sure as men patronize the rumseller, sooner or later, they must pay the penalty, and the history of rumselling, clearly establishes the point, that in a majority of instances the rumseller, who has ruined others, finally ruins himself. It would not be difficult to illustrate this point, by many notorious examples on the Sandwich Islands.—This being the fact, the prospect is not very flattering for those who are disposed to engage in the business Gladly would we persuade men to desist from both selling and drinking intoxicating liquors.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin,"

"Have you seen it?" asked a neighbor the next morning after a late arrival from California.

"No," was our reply, "but have you?"

"Yes, I sat up last night and read the first volume."

"Where did you get it?"

"I must not say, twenty-five names are now on the list!"

We concluded there was no chance for us until the next arrival, if this copy must be thumbed by twenty-five readers.

A correspondent in the interior of Massachusetts thus writes under date of June 24.

"Prof. Stowe, it seems, is going to be a professor at Andover; by the way, have you read the book written by his wife, called "Uncle Tom?" It is a book of the times. She has already realized $9,000 from the sales, and the publishers twice that sum. It is a most lucky hit for them!"

This book seems to be having an unrivalled sale. What is remarkable, notwithstanding its Anti-Slavery principles, it is having a wonderful sale at the South, where another book has been written to counteract its influence.

We hope our book-market will soon be supplied. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was originally published in the National Era, a most excellent literary and Anti-Slavery paper, published in the city of Washington, D. C.

P. S. These remarks we scribbled for our last number, but the manuscript in some manner was overlooked. The "Messenger Bird" has since arrived and brought a supply of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it has been our privilege to read the book. Most sincerely we hope every American at home and abroad may enjoy the same privilege. Especially we hope, those Senators and Representatives may read it, who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law,—those time-serving ministers of the gospel who endeavor to justify American slavery by the Bible—those multitudes of christian professors who are so indifferent to the accursed evils of Slavery—and finally, we hope all ultra men both in the Colonization and Abolition ranks, will read the book. Yes, we hope that Englishmen too will read the book, it will show them that although the British Colonial System entailed Slavery upon the "States," there are American hearts which cherish as warm a sympathy for down-trodden and oppressed Africa, and her sable sons, as ever yearned over the slaves of the West India Islands. The book will do good. It may have its faults, but they are like specks on the sun, not easily discernable amid its many brilliant pages.

Industry and perseverance conquer all things.

Speech

OF THE HON. W. H. SEWARD, ON THE WHALE FISHERY AND AM. COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

In the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Seward reported a bill, from the Committee on Commerce, for a Survey and reconnoissance of Bhering's Straits, the Arctic Ocean, and the Courses of trade between America and China.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that a Senator should devote "a whole speech" to the whale fishery and the commerce of the Pacific. Discerning men, are however beginning to see, that the trade and commerce of the Pacific, will ere long assume a far higher position than has hitherto been assigned to them. Not only is the "Star of Empire" westward, but the tide of commerce is also westward. The speech of Mr. S. displays research, and historical investigation. Most truly we hope, the U. S. Government will be aroused to the importance of sending out a surveying expedition to the North. In referring to the whaling fleet cruising in the Arctic, he remarks as follows:—

But these fleets are beset by not only such dangers of their calling as customarily occur on well-explored fishing grounds, but also by the multiplied dangers of ship-wreck resulting from the want of accurate topographical knowledge—the only charts of those seas being imperfect and unsatisfactory. While many and deplorable losses were sustained by the fleet of 1849–'50, we have already information of the loss of eleven vessels, one-thirteenth part of the whole fleet of 1851, many of which disasters might have been avoided had there been charts, accurately indicating the shoals and headlands, and also places of sheltered anchorage near them. These facts are represented to us by the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, and are confirmed by Lieutenant Maury, who presides in this department of science in the navy as well as in the labors and studies of the National Observatory. We want, then, no bounties nor protection, nor even an accurate survey, but simply an exploration and reconnoissance of those seas, which have so recently become the theatre of profitable adventure and brave achievement of our whale hunters. This service can be performed by officers and crews now belonging to the navy, in two or three vessels which already belong or may be added to it, and would continue at most only throughout two or three years.

While Mr. Seward's statements are for the most part quite accurate, yet we think the Hon. Senator must have consulted *doubtful authorities*, or he never would have hazarded the following sentence:—

"Our Panama route to China has a decided advantage over that of the Isthmus of Suez, and at the same time vessels leaving that country and coming round the Horn, will reach New York always at least five days sooner than vessels of equal speed can double the Cape of Good Hope and make the port of Liverpool."

The Hon. Senator will rarely see a China vessel reported in the New York papers *via Cape Horn!!!*

☞ It is encouraging to know that there are some persons in our community whose hearts are full of sympathy for the sick, suffering and unfortunate. One such quietly slipped a $10.—in our hand recently, with the request that it might be employed to aid the destitute. We have passed it over to the Stranger's Friend Society, and would suggest to our benevolent readers the propriety of making that Society the medium of communicating their charities. The officers of that society are efficient and are in the way of accomplishing much good. Long have we felt the need of such an association, and it is the occasion of sincere joy, that the Ladies of Honolulu have undertaken the business of aiding the sick and destitute. We are confident their appeal for funds will always be generously met.

Hilo Chaplaincy.

Hilo, Sept. 8. 1852.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Since my last report I have received for the Seaman's Chapel at Hilo, the following sums:—

	CTS.
Seaman of Ship Alert,	$ 50
C. L. Thomas, 2d Mate Roman,	5.00
Seaman of Ship Marcia,	50
Capt. Graham, Ship Bayard,	3.00
Capt. Fales, Helen Augusta,	10.00
Expenses in repairs on Chapel,	5.63
" seraphine, cost and char's,	120.00
Now on hand,	$40.04

The Reading Room attached to the Chapel is supplied with a good assortment of books and periodicals, and is always accessible.

Divine service in the Chapel every Lord's day during the shipping season.

Bibles, Testaments and other books in different languages, and in various styles of binding, for sale or distribution by the subscriber. Also bound volumes of "The Friend." T. COAN.

Temperance among Sailors.

The Maine Liquor Law, it seems, has been adopted as a port regulation, with reference to American vessels, at Havana. The American captains, having been much troubled on account of the drunkenness of their crews, who purchased liquor of the fruit boats which came out to them, got up a petition to the authorities to have the nuisance abated. It was signed by forty-five captains then in port, and received the endorsement of Judge Sharkey, the Consul. After considering the matter, a regulation was issued by the Captain of the port forbidding the sale, and affixing the following penalties:—First offence, the destruction of the liquor; second offence, the confiscation of the boat and destruction of the liquor; third offence, the former penalties, with the addition of two months' imprisonment, and then a term of years on board a man-of-war.

Antarctic whaling ground.

The Arctic whaling ground having been successfully visited for several years, our whalemen are now making enquiries respecting a whaling ground, in the extreme high latitudes around the South Pole. Capt. Roys and his successors, in the Arctic, must ever acknowledge their indebtedness to the voyage of Capt. Beechy, and now that the attention of whalemen is directed south, they must again acknowledge their indebtedness to English navigators.

Capt. Walker of the South America, has loaned us a valuable English work, in two volumes, published in London 1851, and entitled, "A Directory for the navigation of the Pacific Ocean" &c. &c. These volumes contain a mass of information respecting the islands and coasts of the Pacific, such as we never before saw brought together in so narrow limits. Information has been collected from every possible source, and combined together by the author, Alexander G. Findlay, "fellow of the Royal Geographical Society." A portion of volume second is devoted to recent discoveries in the Antarctic hemisphere. Thinking that the information respecting the Antarctic whaling ground, will be perused with interest by the masters of whaleships and others interested in this branch of commerce, we make the following extracts.

VICTORIA LAND.

This the most southern known land, is the discovery of Capt. Sir James Ross and Commodore Francis R. M. Crozier, in January, 1841. The Erebus and Terror, having quitted Hobart Town on November 12, 1840, proceeded to the Auckland Islands and Campbell Island, and then advanced to the southward to reach the south magnetic pole. On January 11th land was seen ahead, and as the land is best described by Sir James Ross himself, we will quote his narrative.

The land rose in lofty peaks entirely covered with perennial snow; it could be distinctly traced from S. S. W. to S. E. by S. (by compass), and must have been more than 300 miles distant when first seen.

The highest mountain of this range I named after Lieutenant Col. Sabine, R. A. It is in lat. 71° 42 S., lon. 169° 55 E.

At noon we were in the highest latitude (71° 15) attained by our great navigator in 1774, during his several attempts to penetrate to the South. We had by this time run 15 leagues directly towards Mount Sabine, and still it appeared to be very distant; more land came in view as we advanced, mountainous ranges extending to the right and left of that we first discovered. At 6 p. m., when we had closed the land 70 miles, we were about two leagues from the shore, which was lined with heavy pack ice. We steered close along the edge of it towards a small bay, where we hoped to effect a landing, but the wind being on the shore, and a high sea beating heavily along the pack edge, we found it quite impracticable. We therefore stood to the S. E., for the purpose of rounding the eastern extreme of a close body of ice, and of getting to the leeward of a projecting point of the coast, off which we observed several small islands, that we expected would afford such protection as to admit of our landing with less difficulty.

The cape which forms the southern promontory of the bay was named Cape Downshire, after the late marquis. Its northern point was called Cape Adair, after Viscount Adair, lat. 71° 18, lon. 170° 45 E. It is a remarkable projection of high, dark, probably volcanic, cliffs, and forms a strong contrast to the rest of the snow-covered coast. Some rocks that were observed to lie several miles to the north and west of Cape Adair, showing their black summits conspicuously amongst the white foam of the breakers, were named Dunraven Rocks: we obtained soundings in 165 fathoms, and several small black stones, which came up with the lead, tended to confirm my conjectures of the volcanic origin of the newly discovered land.—Cape Adair at the time bore N. 52° W., distant about 5 or six miles. It was a beautiful clear morning, and we had a most enchanting view of the two magnificent ranges of mountain, whose lofty peaks, perfectly covered with eternal snow, rose to elevations varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the ocean. The glaciers that filled the intervening valleys, and which descended from near the mountain summits, projected in many places several miles into the sea and terminated in lofty perpendicular cliffs.—In a few places the rocks broke through their icy covering, by which alone we could be assured that land formed the nucleus of this, to appearance, enormous iceberg. The range of mountains extending to the N. W. was called Admiralty Range, of which the higher and more conspicuous were distinguished by the names of the Lords Commissioners of the Admirality, Mounts Minto, Adair, Parker, Troubridge, Pechell and Dalmeny.

Mount Dalmeny, lat. 71° 5 S., 167° 8 E., formed the western extreme of the Admiralty Range, as also the most westernmost land in sight, and was distant from us between 70 and 80 miles. The height of mount Sabine was found, by means of several measurements, to be rather less than 10,000 feet, and about 30 miles from the coast. The elevation of the other mountains was not determined with accuracy, but we judged them to vary from 7,000 to 9,000 feet; and altogether they presented as grand and magnificent a view as can be imagined. A cape to the westward of Cape Adair, having a deep bay between them, was named after Charles Wood, Esq., First Secretary to the Admiralty; and another cape, still farther to the westward, surmounted by a remarkable conical hill, was distinguished by the name of Sir Jno Barrow, Bart.

The dip had increased to 86°, and the variation, amounted to 44°. These observations place the magnetic pole in lat. 76° S., lon. 145° 20 E., therefore in the S. W. (true) from us, and distant above 500 miles. But the land interposed an insuperable obstacle to our direct approach to it, and we had to choose whether we should trace the coast to the N. W., with the hope of turning the western extreme of the land, and thence proceed to the southward; or follow the southerly coast line round Cape Downshire, and thence take a most westerly course.

The ceremony of taking possession of these newly-discovered lands, in the name of our most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria, was immediately proceeded with.

The Island was named Possession Island. It is situated in lat. 71° 56, and lon. 171° 7 E., composed entirely of igneous rocks, and only accessible on its western side. We saw not the smallest appearance of vegetation, but inconceivable myriads of penguins completely and densely covered the whole surface of the Island, along the ledges of the precipices, and even to the summits of the hills, attacking us vigorously as we waded through their ranks, and pecking us with their sharp beaks, disputing possession; which, together with their loud coarse notes, and the insupportable stench from the deep bed of guano, which had been forming for ages, and which may at some period be valuable to the agriculturists of our Australian colonies, made us glad to get away again, after having loaded our boats with geological specimens and penguins. Owing to the heavy surf on the beach, we could not tell whether the water was ebbing or flowing; but there was a strong tide running to the South, between Possession Island and the main land, and the Terror had some difficulty to avoid being carried by it against the land ice. Future navigators should therefore be on the guard in approaching the coast at this place.

☞ January 14th, 1841 in lat. 71° 50, and lon. 172° 20, a great number of whales were observed, thirty were counted at one time in various directions. They were chiefly of large size, and the hunchback kind; only a few sperm whales were distinguished amongst them; we observed great quantities of molluscous and other minute marine animals, on which no doubt the whales were feeding; and large flocks of the young of the Cape pigeon were playing about, and feeding with them.

In their farther progress to the southward, that is, to the South and East of Coulman Island, they had seen but very few whales, which was the more remarkable on account of the very great numbers they met with not more than 60 or 70 miles to the northward.

☞ We will conclude this most imperfect series of extracts on this interesting region with the following remarks of Capt. Ross:—"I have no doubt but that these seas, in the summer season, might be penetrated to a great distance; and it is very probable that eventually the South magnetic pole will be attained by persevering to the S. W. through the vast track of ocean which separates Victoria Land from the Balleny and other islands or lands, discovered near the antarctic circle, by Biscoo, Balleny, Wilkes, and D'Urville. We saw a great many whales whenever we came near the pack edge, chiefly of a very large size; and I have no doubt that, before long, this place will be the frequent resort of our whaling ships, being at so convenient a distance from Van Diemen's Land, which affords every means and facilities for their equipment; and thus we may hope to become, by degrees, through their exertions and enterprise, better acquainted with this part of the antarctic region, which the setting in of the winter so much earlier than we expected had prevented our accomplishing so satisfactorily as we wished."

BALLENY ISLANDS.

This is the earliest discovery, and as before mentioned, was made by Capt. John Balleny in the schooner Eliza Scott, of 154 tons, accompanied by the dandy-rigged cutter Sabrina, Mr. H. Freeman, master, belonging to Messrs. Enderby, and well equipped for the enterprise. They quitted London July 16th, 1838.

As this group is one of very considerable interest in the history of the antarctic lands, we will extract, with some abbreviations, the account of its discovery:—"February 9th, 1839—At 11 a. m. noticed a darkish appearance to the S. W., lat. observed, 66° 37 S. At noon saw appearance of land to the S. W., extending from W. to about S.; ran for it, and at 4, made it out distinctly to be land.—At 8 p. m. got within five miles of it, when we saw another piece of land of great height, bearing W: by S. At sunset we made them out to be three separate islands of good size, but the western one the longest. February 10th—at 2 a. m. bore up for the middle island, and got within half a mile, but found it completely ice-bound, with high perpendicular cliffs. February 11th—At 11 a. m. the weather cleared; saw the land bearing about W. S. W., and of a tremendous height, I should suppose at least 12,000 feet, and covered with snow. February 12th—At 6 p. m. went on Young Island, in the cutter's boat at the only place likely to afford a landing; but when we got close with the boat, it proved only the drawback of the sea, leaving a beach of 3 or 4 feet at most. Capt. Freeman jumped out and got a few stones, but was up to the middle in water. There is no landing or beach on this land; in fact, but for the barren rocks where the icebergs had broken from, we should scarce have known it for land at first; but as we stood in for it (Buckle Island,) we plainly perceived smoke arising from the mountain tops. It is evidently volcanic, as specimens of stone, or rather cinders (scoriæ and basalt, with crystals of oblivine,) will prove. The cliffs are perpendicular, and what in all probability would have been valleys and beaches, are occupied by solid blocks of ice. I could not see a beach or harbor, or anything like one."

The group consists of five islands, three large and two small, the highest of which named Young Island, was estimated by Capt. Balleny, as well as by his mates, at 12,000 feet above the sea. It rises in a beautiful peak, which may be called Peak Freeman, as being on the island on which the commander of the cutter Sabrina landed. These islands and peaks were named respectively after Messrs. Young, Borradaile, Buckle, Sturge, Brown, Row, and Beale, the spirited merchants who united with Mr. Enderby in sending out the expedition. The easternmost, or Sturge Island, rises also to a peak, named Brown's Peak, but is not half the height of that on Young Island. Immediately off the centre, to Borradaile Island, is a remarkable pinnacle of rock, called Beale Pinnacle, which rises like a tall lighthouse from the waters. The westernmost, or Row Island, is low, and offers no remarkable feature.

Another portion of the Balleny group was also seen by Capt. Sir James Ross March 2, 1841. At first it appeared as two, but on the succeeding day as three islands. The northern one was named Russell Peak; the southernmost, Smyth Island, after the President of the Royal Astronomical Society; and the third was named Frances Island.

Editorial Reminiscences--No. 4.

Father Ladd, the peace man.

Some years ago we recollect to have frequently listened to the lectures of Father Ladd, the peaceman. For many years he labored incessantly, and contributed most generously to diffuse abroad correct principles upon the evils of War and the benefits of Peace. He resided on a beautiful estate in Minot, state of Maine; but travelled extensively and everywhere lectured upon his favorite subject, to the delight of multitudes. On several occasions we recollect to have heard him relate the following anecdote. He was a most remarkable man, generous, kindhearted and goodnatured.—

"I had," said he, "a fine field of grain, growing upon an out-farm some distance from the homestead. Whenever I rode by I saw my neighbor Pulsifer's sheep in the lot, destroying my hopes of a harvest.—These sheep were of the gaunt, long-legged kind, active as spaniels: they could spring over the highest fence, and no partition-wall could keep them out. I complained to neighbor Pulsifer about them, sent him frequent messages, but all without avail. Perhaps they would be kept out for a day or two, but the legs of his sheep were long, and my grain rather more tempting than the adjoining pasture. I rode by again; the sheep were there still; I became angry, and told my men to set the dogs on them, and if that would not do, I would pay them if they would shoot the sheep.

"I rode away much agitated, for I was not so much of a Peace man then as I am now, and I felt literally full of fight. All at once a light flashed upon me. I asked myself, would it not be well for you to try, in your own conduct, the Peace principles you are preaching to others? I thought it all over, and settled down in my mind as to the best course to be pursued.

"The next day I rode over to see neighbor Pulsifer. I found him chopping wood at his door. 'Good morning, neighbor.' No answer. 'Good morning,' I repeated. He gave me a kind of grunt, like a hog, without looking up. 'I came,' continued I, 'to see you about the sheep.'

"At this he threw down his axe, and exclaimed in a most angry manner, 'Now aren't you a pretty neighbor, to tell your men to kill my sheep? I heard of it—a rich man like you to shoot a poor man's sheep!'

"'I was wrong, neighbor,' said I; 'but it won't do to let your sheep eat up all that grain; so I came over to say that I would take your sheep to my homestead pasture, and put them in with mine, and in the fall you may take them back, and if any one is missing, you may take your pick out of my whole flock.'

"Pulsifer looked confounded—he did not know how to take me. At last he stammered out,—'Now Squire, are you in earnest?'

'Certainly I am,' I answered; 'it is better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on grain; and I see the fence can't keep them out.'

"After a moment's silence—'The sheep shan't trouble you any more,' exclaimed Pulsifer. 'I will fetter them all. But I'll let you know that when any man talks of shooting, I can shoot too; and when they are kind and neighborly, I can be kind too.'

"The sheep never again trespassed on my lot. And, my friends,' he would continue addressing the audience, 'remember that when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they talk of injuring you. When nations threaten to fight, other nations will be ready too. Love will beget love: a wish to be at peace will keep you at peace. You can only overcome evil with good. There is no other way.'"

Loss of the ship Ontario of N Bedford.

By the arrival of the Hector, Capt. Smith, at this port 10th inst. from the Pacific, the report of the loss of the whaler "Ontario" is confirmed, and as was anticipated it proves to be the vessel of that name belonging to this port. The Ontario sailed from Honolulu on the 1st of Dec. last, for a cruise on the line for sperm oil. She had previously been quite successful having sent home 275 bbls of whale oil, and 35,000 lb of whalebone, and had on board at the time of leaving Honolulu about 1700 bbls. of whale oil, and 35,000 lb whalebone. The O. was wrecked on the 24th Jan. last on a reef at Pitt's Island, one of the King's Mill Group. The ship struck upon the reef about 4 o'clock, A. M. and in a few hours became a total wreck. She had taken 1000 bbls of sperm oil since leaving Honolulu. The Br. schooner Supply, took off a part of the crew and landed them at Sydney, receiving in payment for that service about 500 bbls of oil from the wreck.—Capt. Slocum and the remaining officers and crew were taken off by the Phocion of New Bedford, which was cruising in that vicinity, and would take passage in her for home.—She may be expected daily. The Phocion had on board, 300 bbls of oil from the wreck, 200 bbls of which were purchased and the remainder found drifting about and picked up. The Hector cruised in the vicinity of the wreck in hope of falling in with some of the cargo, but saw none.

The Ontario was a good ship of 370 tons, and was insured at offices in this city on thirteen sixteenths of ship and catchings as she sailed from Honolulu for $36,700, as follows:—At the Union Mutual $19,300; Pacific $4,400; Mutual Marine, $8,000, and Bedford Commercial, $5,000. Three sixteenths are uninsured.—*N. B. Ship. List.*

Enormous Wealth.—The Duke of Devonshire is possessed of immense wealth, his income being above *five thousand dollars a day*, or *two millions a year!* Thus in England the few are rich and the many are poor, being in food and raiment, and all the means of physical comfort, in a worse condition than the majority of Southern slaves.—It is strange there is not a universal uprising of the masses, overturning institutions, usages, and a government, which perpetuate such crushing oppression.

Loss of the Huntress.—Mr. Benj. Moshier, late of the ship Huntress, arrived in the "South America." He reports that his vessel went on shore, April 25th, about 8 P. M., on the Island Kanag Kinskey, on the coast of Kamschatka. The crew safely landed the next morning, being about one eighth of a mile from the shore. They found snow about 3 feet deep and weather very cold. Some of the crew froze their feet and hands. They fortunately took some matches on shore. On the first day a cask of water and another of bread floated ashore, and the third day they boarded the vessel and obtained provisions. They unfortunately lost their only remaining boat, and were obliged to build rafts. They soon built a tent, and endeavored to make themselves as comfortable as possible.—They had commenced constructing a schooner from the wreck, had laid the keel, reared stem and stern posts, when the Monongahela hove in sight about the 20th May. She took all off and on the following day about half of the crew was transferred to the Brooklyn. On the 24th of July, Mr. Moshier went on board the South America. The vessel was clean, having discharged all of her oil at Honolulu, which was shipped to the U. S. On board the Fanny of Nantucket.

Lines

ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES W. WARNER OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. WHO WAS KILLED BY A FALL FROM THE FORE YARD OF THE SHIP MARY & SUSAN, AUGUST 9. 1851.

BY A SHIPMATE.

Where the green fields of ocean, like daisy-decked meads,
Wave gently 'neath sparkles of foam,
And the sun's cheerless rays gild the ice-turrets grey;
Died a wanderer far from his home.

Oh! brave hearts and true, gathered round the pale form
Of our messmate, all silent and cold—
A plunge and a splash—and we heard but the dash
Of the mild waves that over him rolled.

No more will his voice so familiar of yore,
Fall glad on a fond mother's ear,
Nor a kind-hearted sister be strained to his breast,
As she welcomes him back with a tear.

And the rosy-cheeked maiden who bitterly wept,
When her lover went over the Main;
In vain may she watch to behold the white sail,
Of her Charlie returning again.

Oh! cold is the shroud that encloses his form,
Far down in the Emerald wave;
And the winds sweeping by, from the far frozen North,
Howl a requiem over his grave.

Oh! far from the friends and the home of thy youth,
We have buried thee deep in the main,
And the tears of affection shall moisten bright eyes
Which have looked for thy coming in vain,

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst. George W. Punchard, aged 35 years, formerly of Salem, Mass., but for the past 12 years a resident at the islands.

On board Am whaleship Arctic, April 25th, Master William Emerson, aged 16 years, son of the Rev. J. S. Emerson, of Wailua, island of Oahu. This youth embarked, hoping that a voyage might restore him to health, but his disease the consumption had too far advanced. He gradually declined after leaving port and died 5 weeks out. His remains were buried N. L 49° 40, E. L. 155°

At U. S. hospital, Honolulu, 13 Oct. Mr. Mitchell native of Glasgow, Scotland, also same day and at same place, Mr. Packhouse, a Prussian.

In Honolulu, Oct 17, John Neddles, aged 74 years, for 35 years a resident of these Islands.

Donations.

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Ship Hunter	10 00	
Capt. Doane, Messenger Bird,	5 00	
John Rinnell, "	50	
Hiram F. Sparrow,	25	
Benj. F. Berry,	25	
N. F. Baker,	50	
J. D. Lothrop,	25	
A. Eldridge,	1 00	
J. Crowell,	25	
P. B. Chase,	25	
A Crowell,	25	
R. B. Nickerson,	1 00	
A. Doane,	25	
C. C, Lewis, Hibernia,		50
A sailor on the wharf,		1 00
1st officer Roanoke,	1 00	1 50
U. S. S. St. Lawrence,	8 50	8 50

N. B. The purser of the St. Lawrence, has forwarded the sum of $17 but without designating by whom contributed or for what purpose, hence we have devoted it as acknowledged, for both objects at present are especially in want of funds.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Oct 8—sh Florida, West, 1500 this season.
8—sh Levi Starbuck, Ellison, 1200 this season.
9—Haw brig Baltimore, Thop, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
9—Am ship Wellington, Meyhew, in ballast, 40 days fm Panama.
10—Am wh sh North America, Mason, fm Arctic, 15 mos. 1000 bbls wh 12,000 lbs bone.
11—Am wh sh Cicero, Churchill, fm Ochotsk, 36 mos, 450 bbls wh. 5000 bone.
11—Am wh sh North Star, Brown, fm Arctic, 16 mos. 1060 bbls wh, 14,000 bone.
12—Am wh sh Warren, Smith, of Tisbury, from Arctic, 16 1000 wh 14,000 bone.
12—Am wh sh Gideon Howland, Jernegan, from Arctic, 26 mos. 3100 wh, 40,000 bone.
13—Bremen wh sh Hansea, Husing, from Arctic, 23 mos. 1850 bbls sp 13,000 bone.
14—Am wh sh Abram Barker, Norton, fm Arctic, 25 mos. 2500 bbls 19,000 bone.
15.—Am wh ship Nile, Conklin, 900 bbls this season.
" " " Pocahontas, Dias, from Kodiak, 1,500 wh 15,000 bone, this season.
Oct 18—Am wh sh Alfred Gibbs, Jenny, 1150 wh, 190 sp. 18,000 bone.
18—Am wh sh Mary Ann Dallman, 1200 wh. 18,000 bone.
18—Uncas, C. W. Jones, 1400 wh 209 sp 16,000 bone.
18—Vesper, Birch, 1600 wh, 19,000 bone.
18—Hoogly, Morse, 1000 wh 100 sp 10,000 bone.
18—Am wh sh James Edward, Luce, 800 wh 170 sp 10,000
18—Am bk Globe, Handy, 200 sp.
18—Am sh Wm. Tell, Tabor, 1,300 wh, 1,800 bone.
18—Am wh bk Brighton, Weaver, 1,000 wh 12,000 bone.
18—Am wh sh Arctic, Gellet, 1,600 wh.

Cleared.

Oct. 9—Am bk Mary Waterman, Hedges, for Hong Kong.
9—Am wh sh Mechanic, Cory, cruise.
13—Am wh sh Roanoke, Hand, cruise and home.
13—U. S. Frigate, Dulaney, for Hilo.

Vessels in Port.

WHALERS.

Am bk Black Eagle, Ludlow.
Am bk Mary Frazier, Haggerty.
Am sh Hibernia, Baker.
Am sh Mary and Susan, Brown.
Am bk Concordia, French.
Haw. brig Juno, Corwin.
Haw. brig Magdalene, Long.
Am sh Hunter, Holt.
Am sh Enterprize, Swain.
Fr sh Nil, Neve.
Am sh Zone, Parker.
Am sh South America, Walker.
Am bark Bayard, Graham.
Am sh Franklyn, Lamb.
Am sh Moctezuma, Tower.
Am sh Wm. Thompson, Jernegan.
Am wh sh North America, Moson.
Am wh sh Cicero, Churchill.
Am wh sh North Star, Brown.
Am wh sh Warren, Smith.
Am wh sh Gideon Howland, Jernegan.
Bre wh sh Hansea, Husing.
Am wh sh Abram Barker, Norton.
Am ship Pocahontas, Dias.
Am sh Nile, Conklin.
Am sh Uncas, James.

MERCHANTMEN.

Am sh Harriet Hoxie, Rowland.
Am sh Wellington, Meyhew.
Am sh Valparaiso, Smith,
Am bark Isabella, Wood.
Am clipper bark Messenger Bird, Doane.
Am sh Alexander, Bush.
Am brig Noble, Robertson.
Hamburg brig Lina, Denkar.
Haw bgt. Catherine, Benedict.
Haw sch William, Parke.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct. 7.—Am sh Abraham Barker, Norton 25 mos. 1450 wh 18,000 bone, Arctic.
8.—Am sh Omega, Fisher, 24 mos, 300 wh, Arctic.
9.—Am bk North America, Mason, 15 mos, 1000 wh, 12,000 bone, Arctic.
9.—Am bk George, Stevens, 12 mos. 950 wh, 12,000 bone, Kodiak.
12.—Am sh Anson, Perry, 14 ds fm San Francisco.

Cleared.

Oct. 13. Am. wh sh. Euphrates, Peakes, cruise.
13. " Abram Barker, Norton, Honolulu.
9. " North America, Mason, Honolulu.
13. Am ship Anson, Perry, Hong Kong.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Oct. 8—Am wh sh Ontario, Brown, 2000 bbls wh, (1500 bbls this season) 20,000 bone.
9—Am wh sh, Mary Ann, Dallman, 23 mos. 200 bbls sp, 1250 wh 28,000 bone

Memoranda.

REPORT of vessels spoken by ship Mary Ann, Dallman.

Aug.	Benj. Tucker	5 "	Seine	9 "	
	Lydia	11 "	Canada	8 "	
	Hercules	13 "	Alfred Gibbs	9 "	
	Menkar	10 "	Alice Fraser	12 "	
Sep.	Newton	10 "	Champion	2,100 bbls.	
	Lagoda	13 "	Nimrod	14 whs.	
	Waverly	5 "	Liverpool 2d	19 "	
	Alice Mandell	11 "	Montreal	16 "	
	Europa	10 "	Eugene	14 "	

Memoranda.

REPORT of vessels spoken by the Ontario Capt. Brown.

July	4	Marcus,	3 wh.	"	29	Neva	11 "
"	8	Catherine	8 "	Sept	2	Edward	8 "
"	10	Navigator,	8 "	"	"	Splendid	20 "
"	10	Arab,	10 "	"	"	Monongahela	13 "
"	12	Lancaster,	2 "	"	"	Washington, S.H.	11 "
"	12	Hoogly,	1 "	"	3	Seine	17 "
"	15	Sophia	3 "	"	5	Geo Washington	17 "
"	23	Milo,	7 "	"	6	Morea	11 "
"	24	Tuscan,	10 "	"	"	Washington	9 "
Aug	1	Alexander,	8 "	"	7	Martha	17 "
"	2	William	9 "	"	"	Nassau	16 "
"	8	Julian	7 "	"	"	William	13 "
"	8	Nassau	12 "	"	8	Good Return	16 "
"	15	Herald,	8 "	"	"	South Boston	2,400 bbls.
"	16	Clement	10 "	"	"	Alice	8 whs.
"	"	Levant	7 "	"	"	Awashonks	12 "
"	18	Hannibal	11 "	"	"	14 Albinois	17 "
Aug	18	Gratitude	8 "	"	"	Bramin	19 "

Bark Globe, in N. lat 28 30, E. L. 138, experienced typhoons from 1st to 5th of Sept. losing top-gallant masts, mizen topmast, 3 boats and deck completely swept except try-works. No lives lost.

Another Temperance Meeting

Will be held at the BETHEL next Friday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Subject of last meeting continued. Per order of the executive Committee.

A Whalemen's Shipping List, will be published on a letter sheet at the Polynesian Office, at 12 o'clock on the day of the sailing of the "*Whiton*," (probably Wednesday the 20th,) which will include all the arrivals of whalers at the islands, amount of oil and bone, &c,, up to the hour of publication. Single copies 12 1-2 cents, 12 copies $1.

Removal.—Dr. Geo. A. Lathrop has removed his office from Nuuanu Street, to the building adjoining the Ship Chandlery of Thos. Spencer.

To Seamen and Strangers.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers. are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

Books, for sale at the Chaplain's Study.

History of Sandwich Islands, by Jarvis, price	$1 00
Seamen's hymn-books, small edition,	37-12
Collection of Sacred Music,	50
Various publications, of American Tract Society.	
English and American prayer-books.	
Illustrated Family Almanac, for 1852.	
Bibles, in various styles of binding at American Bible Society prices.	tf.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - $2.00
Two copies " - - - - - - 3.00
Five copies " " - - - - - 5.00

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. 9. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 2, 1852. Old Series Vol. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

Editorials,	Page 65
Whalemen,	66
Admiralty Notices,	66
American Inventions,	67
Letters,	67
Japanese arrived and editorials,	68
Whalemen's Song and original Hymn,	69
Telegraphs in India,	69
Cuba annexation,	68
Temperance, scripturally viewed,	70
The ways of the Wine Merchants,	70
"Swear not," &c.,	71
Marine news,	72

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

The Monster Intemperance.

At our late temperance meeting, one of our sea-faring speakers, very aptly compared the monster Intemperance, to those monsters which he had been chasing and lancing in the Arctic. We know not how successful a whaler this person may be, but we can testify that at the monster Intemperance, he struck some effectual blows. Intemperance is not quite like an "old bow-head," for the latter has but one head, while the former is hydra headed. Cut off one head, another will make its appearance. When Hercules would kill the old hydra monster, he not only cut off his heads, but cauterized the wounds. He applied fire-brands and burnt into the Hydra's body so that another head could not start out. This course must be taken with the hydra-headed monster, Intemperance. His heads must all be cut off. This is what the Maine Liquor Law is doing. We know many who do not believe it can succeed, but, we say, let it be fairly tried. Reforming drunkards is cutting off one head, training our youth in correct temperance principles is cutting off another head, public discussion is depriving the monster of another head; but the "Maine Liquor Law" aims a blow at the seat of life. A long time may come before the Maine Law will be the law of this land; but we are resolved to cut away, and deprive the monster of as many heads as possible; and ere long we hope to see the work triumphantly accomplished. Let not the friends of the cause falter, but lend a hand. Come, ye whalemen, get ready your harpoons and lances, spades and cutting knives, show what you can do! Ah, see well to it, that the old monster does not give you a blow with the flap of his tail, or drag you out of sight of the good temperance ship, at whose main there flies a pennant with the inscription:—

DEATH TO THE MONSTER INTEMPERANCE.

Here is $5,00 for the Friend.

This is a remark of a stranger to us a few days since. On our inquiring his name, he replied "no matter for that." Our curiosity was excited to learn the motive prompting the contribution. He then furnished the following particulars of his last voyage, when he was an officer. His ship had been out eleven months without taking a drop of oil, when she touched at Honolulu. Here the steward obtained a bound volume of the Friend, containing an account of Capt. Roys' successful cruise to the Arctic. The vessel sailed for the Japan sea, but obtaining no oil, she steered for the Arctic, where she in a few weeks took 2,200 barrels.—"For that oil we felt indebted to the Friend," remarked the stranger. It is a source of unfeigned gratification to be thus instrumental in enabling a whale ship to "fill up." If our paper does not enrich ourself pecuniarily, we are glad that it enriches others.—Our original and primary object has always been the publication of useful and interesting intelligence upon moral and religious subjects, but as our little craft glides along, we shall be happy to assist whale ships to complete their cargoes, keep merchant vessels off the dangerous reefs in the Pacific, publish to the world the discoveries of exploring ships, and otherwise assist in extending abroad thecommerce of civilized nations.

With such facts as that abovementioned, (and others of a similar nature noted in our "log," which we might publish,) before the minds of ship owners and seamen, "The Friend" ought not to beg its way through life. We are glad that ship masters are coming into the arrangement of subscribing "$5,00 for their ships." (See Testimonial in another column.) Our special thanks to certain ship masters for setting the example, and advocating the measure.

☞ We hail with delight the new Postage Bill, of the United States.

Temperance Meetings.

Since our last issue two interesting and spirited meetings have been held at the Bethel. Seamen and landsmen took part in the discussion. Principles were discussed and facts stated, in a way to advance the cause. There appears to be an honest difference of opinion among the professed friends of the cause. What meets the views of one, does not of another, hence an occasional spark will be struck. When this can be done and good feeling maintained, it is just what is needed. As some of our readers in other parts of the islands, we are confident, would be interested in reading a report of the remarks, it was our intention to have made reports, but fearing that such reports would check the freedom of discussion, we shall refrain from such publications. We have been deeply interested in these discussions, and hope they will be continued. Our sea-faring visitors, interested in the temperance reform may do the cause good in Honolulu, by coming out with their views and opinions. We sincerely hope the Bethel will be crowded at our next meeting. Let young men not fail to countenance the cause by their presence, and will not many come prepared to speak. Ye, who can throw the harpoon and lance, come ye, and hurl a fatal blow at the monster intemperance. Let him feel the power of your strong arm.—Send him away "spouting blood," and when we see him "turn up" we will raise a shout of triumph that shall echo over the land and sea.

☞ We would acknowledge a donation of books for gratuitous distribution among seamen, from Capt. Penhallow's family, and also from Mr. Dimond, *but what are these among so many!* We have now probably full three thousand seamen in port, and our stock of books for gratuitous distribution is running low, hence we make another appeal. Such as the following will be highly acceptable,—school books, including arithmetics, grammars, histories, &c.; also, any volumes containing useful reading. Bundles of news papers, and magazines, will be readily disposed of among our numerous visitors.—Those disposed to aid, cannot forward their contributions too speedily.

For the Friend.

Temperance Scripturally Viewed.

The apostle Paul, in the 5th Chapter of his epistle to the Galatians, enumerates drunkenness among what he styles the works o. the flesh, and in contradistinction to this he places temperance among the fruits of the spirit.

In reading the above chapter the thought has occured to me that the only radical, thorough cure, for intemperance, is the same antidote that must be used to overcome all the other works of the flesh, namely, the Gospel of Christ. The spirit of God which is imparted to the believer through faith in Christ, is the only power which will enable him to conquer and overcome in his heart and life, the spirit of evil with all its works. Make a man a Christian and he will become a temperate man without signing a pledge. Regenerate and purify his heart, and his outward conduct will also become pure. It is impossible for a true christian to be a drunkard or for a drunkard to be a real christian.

The efforts made to put down the great evil of intemperance, by inducing here and there a few scores of men to pledge themselves to abstinence from intoxicating drinks, resembles the attempt to destroy a field of obnoxious weeds by taking a wood knife and hacking off a few branches here and there from the tops. You will never clear the field in that way. You must dig it up by the roots or you will never completely eradicate the weed. Again, drunkenness is but one branch of the tree of evil which bears such a variety of fruits. Striking off a few leaves from this branch, or indeed cutting off the branch entirely will not destroy the tree. How often do we hear the remark that thousands have gone, and thousands more are still going to the drunkard's grave; while we might with equal truth say that thousands are going to the grave of the profane swearer, and many of them tee-totallers. Total abstinence from intoxicating drinks will not save the soul, altho' some persons seem to lay as much stress upon it as if it would do so.

When Christian Missionaries visit heathen lands laying under the dominion of Satan, in the thick darkness of idolatry, they do not carry round a written pledge to abstain from idol worship, for the poor deluded people to sign. No, they preach to them Christ crucified,—they make them Christians, and they throw down and burn their idol gods of their own accord. Let the pure and elevating doctrines of Christianity be fully appreciated and acted upon by the majority of any community of men, and there will be little need to warn them against the sins of drunkenness, profanity or idolatry.

I am willing to admit that some good of a temporal nature has been effected by means of the total abstinence pledge, but I cannot see what real benefit is done by making men temperate merely, unless they be made altogether Christians. Making men temperate will not make them Christians, but only make them Christians, and you need give yourself no further trouble.

Gambling, in some countries, prevails to as great an extent as intemperance, and is quite as great an evil. But although all the many respectable people in the world, who are in the habit of playing an occasional game of chess, should burn their chess boards that will not stop the evil habit of Gambling.

The same principle will apply to intemperance, and therefore many good Christians who use wine in moderation, cannot see any good reason for giving it up.

They are told by some very zealous tee-totallers that they should give up their wine for the sake of others, but they do not think so.

Their Great Teacher, who "spake as never man spake," did not inculcate this doctrine of total abstinence from wine, and they think that he taught all that it is necessary for them to know and to do.

I believe the time will come when drunkenness will disappear from the face of the earth along with the other sins which are the fruits of that Spirit of Evil "that now worketh in the children of disobedience," and by the same means too. The spirit of God is the only real purifier of the life, by first regenerating the heart. Prohibiting a man from doing evil, while the love of sin still reigns in his heart does him no good.

Although I believe that drunkenness will disappear during the thousand years of happiness and peace which are drawing nigh, I do not by any means believe that during that time of bliss, the use of wine will be abandoned. JOHN MARK.

Honolulu, October, 1852.

The Ways of Wine Merchants.

FROM CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES, BY JOHN POOL, AUTHOR OF PAUL PRY.

"There, now, sir, to prove how much gentlemen may be mistaken, I assure you, sir, as I, an honest man, I never had but two sorts of wine in my cellar—port and sherry."

"How! when I myself have tried your claret, your"——

"Yes, sir, *my* claret, sir. One is obliged to give gentlemen every thing they they ask for, sir. Gentlemen who pay their money, sir, have a right to be served with whatever they please to order, sir; especially the young gentlemen from Cambridge, sir. I'll tell you how it was, sir, I never would have any wines in my house, sir, but port and sherry, because I *know them* to be wholesome wines, sir; and this I will say, sir, my port and sherry were—*the—very—best*—I could procure in all England."

"How! the *best*?"

"Yes, sir, *at the price I paid for them.*

But to explain the thing at once, sir: You must know, sir, that I had'nt been long in business when I discovered that gentlemen know very little about wine; but that if they did'nt find some fault or other they would appear to know much less—always excepting the young gentlemen from Cambridge, sir, *and they are excellent judges.* [And here Burley's little eyes twinkled in an humorous commentary on the concluding words of his sentence.] Well, sir, with respect to my dinner wines, I was always tolerably safe; gentlemen seldom find fault at dinner; so, whether it might happen to be Maderia, pale sherry, or brown, or"——

"Why just now you told me you had but two sorts of wine in your cellar."

"Very true, sir, port and sherry. But this was my plan, sir. If any one ordered Maderia: From one bottle of sherry take two glasses of wine, which replace by two glasses of brandy, and add thereto a slight squeese of lemon; and this I found to give general satisfaction—especially to the young gentlemen of Cambridge, sir. But, upon the word of an honest man I could scarcely get a living profit by my Maderia, sir, for I always use the best brandy. As to the pale and brown sherry, sir, a couple of glasses of nice pure water, in place of the same quantity of wine, made what I used to call *my delicate pale*—(by the bye, a squeeze of lemon added to *that*, made a very fair Bucellas, sir,—a wine not much called for now, sir;) and for my old *brown* sherry, a *leetle* burnt sugar was the thing. It looked very much like sherry that had been twice to the East Indies, sir; and, indeed, to my customers who were *very* particular about their wines, I used to serve it as such."

"But, Mr. Burley, was'nt such a proceeding of a character rather"——

"I guess what you would say, sir; but I knew it to be wholesome wine at bottom, sir. But my port was the wine which gave me the most trouble. Gentlemen seldom agree about port, sir. One gentleman would say: 'Burley, I don't like this wine; it is to heavy.' 'Is it, sir; I think I can find you a lighter.' *Out* went a glass of wine, and *in* went a glass of water. 'Well, sir,' I'd say, 'how do you approve of *that*?' 'Why—um—no; I can't say——.' 'I understand, sir; you like an *older* wine—*softer;* I think I can please you, sir.' Pump again. 'Now, sir,' says I, (wiping the decanter with a napkin, and triumphantly holding it to the light,) 'try this, if you please. 'That's it, Burley; that's the very wine; bring another bottle of the same.' But one can't please every body the same way, sir.

Some gentlemen would complain of my port as being to poor; without body. In went *one* glass of brandy. If that did'nt answer: 'Ay, gentlemen,' says I, 'I know what will please you; you want a fuller-bodied, rougher wine, Out went *two* glasses of wine, and in went *two* or *three* glasses of brandy.

This used to be a *very* favorite wine—but *only* with the young gentlemen from Cambridge, sir."

"And your claret!"

"My good, wholesome port again, sir. Three wines out, three waters in, one pinch of tartaric acid, two ditto orris-powder.

For a fuller claret, a little brandy; for a lighter, more water."

"But how did you contrive about Burgundy?"

"That was *my* claret, sir, with from three to six drops of bergamot, according as a gentleman liked a full flavor or a delicate flavor.

As for champagne, sir, that, *of course* I made myself."

"How do you mean 'of course,' Burley?"

"Lord, sir," said he, with an innocent, yet, waggish look, "surely every body makes his own champagne, *else what* CAN *become of all the goosberries?*"

☞ Mrs. Margaret Freeland, of Syracuse, recently broke open the bar of Emanuel Rosendale, and destroyed its contents, because he persevered in defiance of her entreaties to sell her husband whiskey, which made said husband abuse his family most brutally. She was arrested and brought up for trial, but countersuits were brought for selling liquor *unlawfully*, the citizens employing counsel for Mrs. F. He withdrew his suit and paid the costs.

Swear not.

"Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne. nor by the earth, for it is his footstool."

O! swear not by your God, vain man!
The mightiest strength is frail;
Thy longest life is but a span—
A brief a mournful tale.

Be from thy lips hosannas heard,
Nor oaths nor songs profane;
Remember he hath said the word,
"Take not my name in vain!"

nd swear not by the holy heaven!
It is the Almighty's throne:
Nor by the burning stars of even,
For they are all his own.

O man! arise at early day,
Look on the glorious sun;
Swear not! but bow thee down and pray
To him—the Holy One.

Swear not by earth, the beauteous earth,
The footstool of his power!
He gave its every glory birth,
In the primeval hour.

List to the proud rebukes that roll
From ocean, earth, and air;
Let the deep murmurs move the soul
To worship—not to swear.

O! swear not by the blessed One,
Whom God the Father gave—
His well beloved and only Son,
A sinning world to save;

But weep that thou so oft has bent
A worldly shrine before;
Turn to thy Savior and repent—
Depart and sin no more.

nd swear not by thine own weak name!
For thou art but the slave
Of pain and sorrow, sin and shame,
Of glory and the grave.

Thy boasted body is but clay,
Born of the dust you tread;
And soon a swift approaching day
Shall lay thee with the dead!

Oriental Clipper Line to China.

We noticed in the San Francisco papers for some time past, that a line of clipper ships was about to be established between that port and China, by Messrs. Ogden & Haynes, touching, on the outward passage, at the port of Honolulu. This purpose has been carried into effect, and the clipper bark PATHFINDER, Capt. Macy, arrived at this port on Saturday last, in 11 days from San Francisco, being the first of the line which has been despatched.

The "P" came to an anchor outside,recruited, and sailed again for China on Tuesday morning.

The next vessel will be the clipper bark FANNY MAJOR, a new vessel of 350 tons, which was to sail from San Francisco about the 10th inst., to be succeeded in a fortnight by the BLACK SQUALL.

We learn that this line is to be composed of six vessels, two of which are now building in the United States, and that they contemplate making semi-monthly trips to China, and return direct to San Francisco. Should this arrangement be carried out, it will afford a fine opportunity for passengers to this port, in a class of vessels which will, under ordinary circumstances, make the passage in from 11 to 15 days, and with very little detention.

The abolishing of tonnage dues on all vessels bringing merely passengers, has reduced the charges on vessels of this class touching at this port, to a merely nominal rate, and that for services actually rendered. Besides, ships can here procure wood, water, stock and vegetables, discharge and ship crews, &c., with every facility that can be asked in any foreign port.

We are glad to welcome this new clipper line, and hope it will prove the precursor of a line of steamers, which the wants of commerce in this part of the world will most surely demand as soon as the Panama Railroad is completed. We admire the energy that thus "takes time by the forward top," and wins for itself the result it aims at. Would there was a little more of this spirit among the business men of this community; and then we should see plantations springing up to meet the advances of commerce, which can only prosper as agriculture furnishes it the means.—*Polynesian.*

Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

WE, KAMEHAMEHA, King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby issue our Proclamation, agreeably to former custom, that,

WHEREAS, the year now drawing to a close has been crowned with numerous and great blessings to us as a people; peace and tranquility have prevailed throughout our Islands; dangers from abroad have been averted; commerce and agriculture have been in some degree revived; crops have been good; our laws have been sustained; health has been generally bestowed; religion has been prosperous and free—all of which, and numberless other blessings demand from us as a nation, a formal and general tribute of thanksgiving to that Almighty Being on whose favor all national prosperity depends.—

We do therefore, with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of State, designate, and recommend Thursday, the 18th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving to God throughout our Islands, and we earnestly invite all good people to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

Done and passed in Privy Council this 11th day of October, A. D. 1852.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

Information Wanted!

Respecting, George Gordon Gunn, who sailed from Providence, R. I., in the ship Cassander, Capt. King, Oct., 5, 1844. He is supposed to have left the ship at the islands. Any information respecting his residence, and if not living respecting his death, will be gladly received by the Editor of the Friend, or Richard Tape, Walpole, Mass. U. S. A.

Respecting Orlando W. Flagg, belonging to New Salem, Mass., who has been about six years seaman on board whale-ships in the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with his friends,or the Seamen's Chaplain Honolulu.

Respecting Henry Dallas Powers, alias Henry Powers, who left New York about 3 years ago, and shipped on board a whale-ship. If he will call at the Chaplain's Study he may hear good news respecting his friends.

Respecting Covenell N. Kendrick, belonging to Hamilton, N. Y. He has been absent about 14 years from home, but was heard of some 5 years ago in Australia. Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to write Prof. Kendrick, Rochester, N. Y., or the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

Respecting Wm. Vanderpool of Oneida Co., N. Y. He is supposed to be on board some whaling vessel in the Pacific. At one time he assumed the name of Peter Haslehurst. Should he visit Honolulu, he may hear some good news by calling upon the Seamen's Chaplain. tf.

Consulate of United States,
Honolulu, Sept. 23d, 1852.

Rev. S. C. Damon,

DEAR SIR, Will you please publish in the Friend the following **NOTICE.**

Information is wanted of Thomas E. Reed, who landed at these islands from the whaleship Ganges of Nantucket in November 1848. He is about 25 years of age, 5 ft 10 inches in height, blue eyes, fair complexion and brown hair. His occupation is blacksmithing. Address J. Alcott Reed, Athens, Greene county, New York, or U. S. Consul, Honolulu.

Truly your's,
E. H. ALLEN, U. S. Consul,
per H. A. Patterson.

The Friend, Bound,

May be had at the Chaplain's Study, in separate years, or all the old series in one volume, from 1844, including seven years.

Also, Volumes, including this year, bound, up to the last number.

Valuable Testimonial.

Whereas, we have often received interesting and useful information respecting our whaling vessels, and their cruising grounds, from "THE FRIEND," published by Rev. S. C. Damon, we hereby authorize (in case Mr. D. resumes the publication of the paper,) the Captains of any of our ships which may visit Honolulu, to make a contribution to Mr. D., of five dollars, on account of the ship, for each voyage.

New London, Oct 13, 1851.

NEW LONDON,	FAIR HAVEN.
Williams & Haven.	L. C. Tripp.
Williams & Barnes.	I. F. Terry.
Weaver, Rogers & Co.	F. R. Whitnel.
Perkins & Smith.	Gibbs & Jenney.
Miner, Lawrence & Co.	Reuben Fish.
Frink & Prentis.	E. Sawin.
Benj. Brown's Sons.	Edmund Allen.
Chas. Mallory.	Nathan Church.

Randall, Smith & Ashly, Mystic.

STONINGTON.

Chas. P. Williams. J. F. Trumbull.

P. S. The above testimonial was voluntarily started by the owners of whaleships in New London, and was immediately signed by parties, representing 40 out of the 52 vessels sailing out of that port.—During the trip of the publisher of the Friend to the U. S., it did not fall in his way to visit other whaling ports, except Fair Haven, Mystic, Stonington, and New Bedford; but wherever he went in those places among the owners of whaling vessels, there was a general concurrence in the opinion expressed in this testimonial. Some of the owners in New Bedford promised to write their captains to encourage the Friend. The publisher's stay in New Bedford was not sufficiently long to obtain a general subscription from owners; while for those names of owners, obtained in Fair Haven, the publisher is entirely indebted to Capt. A. Cox.

It is sincerely hoped that this expression of opinion on the part of the owners of whaleships in the U. S., will enable the publisher of the Friend, to prosecute his gratuituous editorial labors without the depressing anxiety, that at the year's end, he shall fall some hundreds of dollars in arrears to the printer.

Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1852-tf

NOTICE.

Andrew Bailey, a native of Westchester county, New York, can receive information in relation to an inheritance from his father, lately deceased, by applying at U. S. Consulate, Honolulu. tf.

$5 00

Will purchase a bound volume of the Friend, containing all the numbers published from Jan. 1850, to the last number, Oct. 19,—and pay for one year's subscription of the paper, sent to the United States.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

TAKE NOTICE.—All vessels engaged in the illicit importation of spirits or wines, ale and other spirituous liquors, are liable to seizure, and on due proof, to confiscation and sale. The masters and supercargoes of vessels so engaged, shall, moreover, and all their aids, co-operators and abettors, whether on board such vessels or on shore, be subject to a fine of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* each, and imprisonment until paid. G. P. JUDD,
3-tf Minister of Finance

Japanese Arrived.

Capt. West, of the "Isaac Howland," informs us that on the 15th of April, in N. lat. 31° and E. long. 150°, about 300 miles N. N. E. of Guam, he fell in with a Japanese Junk. It was small and destitute of cargo. Only four persons were found on board. It did not appear that any had died. They had evidently been a long time without much food, being very much emaciated. Their only remainidg food was a little oil. As near as could be ascertained the vessel had been out of her reckoning forty-nine days.—At the time of the discovery, the tiller was lashed, and the ships's company seemed to have given themselves up to die. Capt. West took them on board his vessel, judiciously administered nourishing food and they soon recovered their strength and spirits.—Having taken from the vessel a few spars, Capt. W. set her on fire. It is not yet determined what will be done with them. Two of them Capt. W. would be glad to take to America, and if some vessel about to cruise in the vicinity of the Japan islands, will take the other two, it will be a good and satisfactory arrangement.

Is not the time approaching when the inhabitants of the Japan islands will be brought within the sphere of civilized nations. Where is the famous U. S. Japan Expedition? We hope the new administration will prosecute the enterprise. It is important.—Our whale ships desire much to visit the ports of Japan for supplies.

Seamen do not fail to write Home.

It is gratifying that our "hint" to sailors about writing to their parents and friends, does not pass unheeded. One remarked to us, "I am going to take your advice and write to my mother." Others are doing the same. This is right and praisworthy. We hope not a sailor will leave Honolulu without improving the opportunity of communicating with his friends. If sailors write now they may reasonably expect replies in the spring, or one year from this time.

Honolulu Post Office.

The present arrangement of the Post Master is excellent for whalemen. In directing their friends to write, let them request that the name of the ship be inserted, in as much as each ship has its "box." Numerous letters have been received at the post office directed to the care of the Seamen's Chaplain, but he has not taken them out, because the prospect of their reaching their destination is more sure, by allowing them to remain.

Consul for Hilo.—Major Thomas Miller, now residing at Hilo, has received the appointment of U. S. Consul for that port.

Codfish and Halibut.

We have heard several masters of whale ships assert, that, codfish and halibut are to be found at various places in the North Pacific. As this is a point of some interest, prospectively, to the trade and commerce of this part of the world, we should be glad to obtain more definite information upon the subject.

English Ex. vessels.—If the masters of any of the numerous whale ships in port are able to report any later intelligence respecting the English Ex. vessels in the Arctic Ocean they are requested to do so immediately, either to the editor of the Friend, or to H. B. M. Consul General.

To a Correspondent.

We have received a communication signed "Bible." If our correspondent will come forward with his name, we shall not hesitate frankly and openly to reply to his question; but we will add, that we are not accustomed to do even a good deed under the influence of *threats*.

Next Temperance Meeting,

Will be held at the Bethel, on Friday evening, Nov. the 5th, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. The public, generally, invited to attend.

"Not all Imagination."

"Good evening, brother Skipper, come, let us make a call upon the Chaplain." "No, not I; he has never invited me!" "Suppose he has not, neither has he invited me, but he has called on board my ship, and I feel bound to return the call!" "Ah, how is that!"

"You cannot suppose the Chaplain, while a hundred ships are in port, will find time to seek out and personally invite every shipmaster. If he calls on board our vessels, and invites our men to the Bethel, that is all we can reasonably expect; besides, if he calls upon our quarter decks, or visits our cabins, enquiring for us, are we not bound to return the call?"

"Perhaps so, I'll think of it."

"The truth is, we must not expect too much, no more than what is reasonable. There are more than an hundred ship masters in port, and many are strangers to our Chaplain; now if he visits all our vessels, that is enough!"

☞ They say that fish may be carried alive any distance by putting on them a good coating of compact clay, wet with salt water, and surrounding it with ice. In this way you may see swimming in the fish-monger's tubs at Paris, fish brought from the coast of Denmark.

Who is humbugged?—Our wine drinking gentry sometimes represent our teetotallers as a weak minded and humbugged portion of the community, because they prefer pure water to the deleterious mixtures prepared in the shape of Port, Sherry and other descriptions of wines. Taking a different view of this subject we commend to the special perusal of our readers, the "Ways of the Wine Merchant," published in another column. Ah, who is humbugged, the tee-totaller or the wine-bibler? If London wine-drinkers cannot rely upon the purity of their wines, alas, what must not our Honolulu wine-drinkers sip down!

"Ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Donations for the Chapel.—In most parts of the world, it is the custom to circulate "the hat" at the close of the public religious services on the Sabbath, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of lighting, sexton's services, &c.,—that practice has never been adopted at the Bethel in Honolulu. It has been thought advisable to rely upon voluntary donations. We hope our sea-faring friends will bear this in mind. The Chaplain will be happy to furnish those ship masters with *blank subscription papers*, who are disposed to aid the Chapel and "the Friend," among their respective crews. Our special thanks to those ship masters who have set so good an example. When ships have not been successful, we should be far from encouraging any subscriptions to be taken up. Whatever amount is given by a sailor we desire that it shall be purely "a free gift." Those who subscribe for the support of the Friend, can receive the value of the subscriptions in copies of the paper.

☞ We would acknowledge packages of late San Francisco papers, per Helen Major from James Ludlow, Esq., of San Francisco.

The New York World's Fair.

The Directors of the World's Industry have selected a plan for their building. It is a Greek Cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 865 feet long and 149 feet broad, and the dome is 130 feet high. There are in the building 11,000 square feet of space on the ground floor, and 52000 square feet in the galleries. It is estimated to cost $195,000. The buildtng is to be entirely of iron and glass, and is already advertised to be opened on the 2d of May, 1852. The other plans are very beautiful and ingenious, but the Directors are confident they have selected the best.

Emigration.

Private accounts state that great numbers are preparing to emigrate, in the next few months, to California, from all parts of the United States.—*S. F. Herald.*

Original Whaleman's Song.

BY ONE OF THEM.

Has a love of adventure, a promise of gold,
Or an ardent desire to roam,
Ever tempted you far o'er the watery world,
Away from your kindred and home,
With a storm-beaten captain, free-hearted and bold
And a score of brave fellows or two,
Inured to the hardships of hunger and cold,
A fearless and Jolly good crew?

Have you ever stood watch where Diego's bolds hores
Loom up from the Antarctic wave.
Where the snowy-plumed Albatross merrily soars
O'er many a poor mariner's grave?
Have you heard the mast-head man sing out "there she blows,"
Seen the boats gaily leave the ship's side,
Or the giant fish writhe 'neath the harpooner's blow,
While the blue sea with crimson was dyed.

Have you seen the foam fly when the mighty right whale,
Thus boldly attacked in his lair,
With a terrible blow of his ponderons tail,
Sent the boat spinning up in the air;
Or where the fair isles of the evergreen glades
Are teeming with dainties so rare.
Have you ever made love 'neath the cocoa's shade
To the sweet sunny maids that dwell there?

And have you e'er joined in the boisterous cheer
Ringing far through the heaven's blue dome;
When rich in the spoils you had purchased so dear,
You hoisted your topsails for home,
Or when the dark hills of Columbia rose
From out the blue waves of the main,
Have you e'er realized the unspeakable joys,
Of meeting with loved ones again?

Let those who delight in the comforts of home,
And the joys of a warm fireside,
Who deem it a peril the ocean to roam,
In the cots of their fathers abide·
But not a day nearer we reckon our death,
Though we daily sport over our grave,
Nor sweeter they'll slumber the green sod beneath,
Than we in the boisterous wave.

ORIGINAL TEMPERANCE HYMN.

"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

COMMON METRE.

To shield thee from temptation's power,
Trust not thyself alone,
Lest in some weak, unguarded hour
Ye find your courage gone.

O, pray for aid to shun the way
That leads to guilt and crime,
And never dim bright reason's ray
In revellings and wine.

For dark and fearful is the spell
That weaves the vicious chain,
Then watch and pray—O, heed thee well;
Let reason hold the rein.

Oh! stronger minds than yours or mine
Have idly made their boast,
We've seen the chain around them twine
'Till every hope was lost.

Why should we boast? We're daily taught
By lessons such as these,
Our every path with dangers fraught,
Then pray, and never cease. M. F.

NEW CLIPPER LINE.—A regular line of French clippers is about to be established between Havre and San Francisco. The construction of these vessels progress with great rapidity. The first of the line, measuring upwards of 1000 tons, and fashioned after the latest and most perfect models, is to leave Havre early in January.

☞ A few remarks in a late Number of Blackwood's Magazine, by John Bull, about Brother Jonathan.

"Whoever will be Presiden, however, the United States will hold on the even tenor of their way—increasing every day and every hour in material prosperity, augmenting in population and resources. They will not interfere in the affairs of Europe, notwithstanding all Kossuth can say; they will not again attempt to surprise Cuba, under cover of a Creole revolution, *till a more favorable opportunity*. They will coquette with the Sandwich islands; push their feelers into the open oyster shell of Mexico, and so far as the narrowest part of the Isthmus, feeling a destiny which compels them thither. They will flatter and court the Canadians, who hate them; construct railroads and canals as highways for enterprises of all kinds; settle, populate, cultivate, develop wild districts and undiscovered resources; display many of the best and many of the worst features of the Anglo-Saxon character, with here and there a touch of all the different nations which they are absorbing into themselves; and in the end, I believe, before magnitude causes disjunction, or corruption produces decay, will become, what they believe themselves to be now, one of the greatest people that the earth has ever seen."

Telegraphs in India.

The first line of the telegraph ever attempted in India was open for the public service on the 1st day of December, 1851.—It extended from Calcutta to Kedgree, on which route there were two miles of river crossings. A Calcutta paper remarks:—"This triumph of science holds out to us the early prospect of being able to establish a daily communication between the various authorities in India and the centre of authority in London. While Europe is advancing with telegraphs towards India, India should be advancing with her lines towards Europe.

The following is a list of candidates for the Presidency:

Franklin Pierce, Democrat, New Hampshire; Winfield Scott, Whig, New Jersey; Daniel Webster, Union Whig, Massachusetts; J. P. Hale, free Democrat or Abolitionist, New Hampshire; W. Goodell, straightout Abolitionist, New York.

The election will take place this day (November 1.)

Marine Railway.

After a year or two of negotiation, a definitive arrangement has been made for the immediate construction of a Marine Railway, with a ship yard, foundry, &c. &c., at this port. By this agreement, the Hawaiian government has granted to A. G. Benson, Esq., of New York, the site to the West of the Custom House, in fee simple, from the slip to the lime kiln, where lumber is now stored. The said Benson gives a bond, as a guaranty on his part, that the work shall be completed within two years, and this government gives him an exclusive privilege for twenty years.

It is intended that the work shall be of the first class, and sufficiently large to take up, with ease, ships of 800 tons, in ballast; or ordinary sized vessels without discharging their lower hold. The smithery and foundry department will also be on a large scale.

The entire outlay will probably reach $75,000 or $100,000, a considerable portion of which will be expended here, and be thrown into circulation. We also learn that a portion of the stock will be reserved to be taken here.

Such a work has long been needed at this port where there are, (as at this moment,) from eighty to a hundred ships at one time, many of which come in crippled and leaking, from contact with the ice and other casualties, in the northern ocean. The well known energy of Mr. Benson is sufficient guaranty for the despatch, as well as the success of the enterprise. A. B. Howe, Esq., is the, agent here, with full powers to begin operations; and he will soon be ready to contract for timber, labor, &c., for prosecuting the work.

We also learn that it is contemplated by the same parties to send out a large dredging-machine and pile-driver, both to work by steam, and to apply for a contract to widen the harbor and remove the mud and rubbish towards its mouth. This is needed quite as much as the rail-way, and we hope it will be undertaken at once.

The great number of vessels that visit this port, annually, many of which undergo more or less repairs, renders it highly probable that the investment will yield a large return. The *time* saved by vessels in comparison with the old method of heaving out, will be immense, as well as the *labor* and *expense* of repairs and will doubtless secure the new enterprise all the business where a railway can be employed.

We are not, as a general remark, in favor of monopolies; but in cases like the present, where heavy outlays are contemplated in which private parties would not be likely to engage unaided, we think the government does well to encourage the introduction of capital for the public good, and the benefit of the whole group.—*Polynesiaw.*

Cuba Annexaton Question.

Late papers, clearly indicate that the Cuba question is becoming an absorbing topic in the U. S., we copy the following from the California "Times and Transcript" of Oct. 8.

The news that the Creoles were arousing again, preparatory to a second attempt to throw off the yoke of Spain, has raised yet another excitement throughout the Atlantic, Southern and Western States. The order of the "Lone Star" has been formed, and from Maine to Louisiana, hundreds are enrolling their names One of the most influential papers in New York, the "Courier and Enquirer," together with the New York "Sun", are in favor of this new movement; and the former journal says that 15,000 Americans are now ready to assist the Creoles, and that ample funds are on hand to carry out an expedition. Simultaneously, with this, Senator Douglass has declared himself, in a speech at Tammany Hall, in favor of the annexation of Cuba, which was received by the multitude with overwhelming applause.

Moreover, we learn that Yucatan is about to apply for admission into the Union. This, together with the propositions of the Sandwich Islands, and with the decaying condition of the whole Mexican Republic, clearly points to wonderful changes during the next four years.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAMS, WIFE OF THE "APOSTLE OF POLYNESIA."—A few days since it was our painful duty to announce the decease of the wife of the late Rev. John Williams, missionary in the South Sea islands. On Wednesday, all that was mortal of her was consigned to its last resting place in Abney Park. The funeral was strictly private.—*Christian Times.*

For the Friend.

Whalemen.

BY ONE OF THEM.

Of what are the thousands of our whalemen composed ? Are they, as many would teach us, the offscourings of society; a vile unlettered host, the impersonation of obscenity whose delight is profanity, and whose manners are so corrupt as to render them fit associates for the vilest brutes in creation? Did those of our religious teachers, and others, who take such a considerate interest in the welfare of the " poor benighted sailor" who knows not a God, nor regards the teachings of a Divine Savior —did they ever, I say, associate with a crew of men but lately launched upon the "wide expanse of wâters" in quest of the spoil which has enriched so many of our ease-loving fellow-mortals, and built up more than one city, fair to look upon, along our Atlantic sea-board? Have they ever passed a month in that close connection with a "green" crew, which enabled them to judge of the early character of that much-maligned class of our seamen. Or even after months of the treatment and privations which would prove a "fiery ordeal" to the most indomitable spirit in existence, have our missionaries in foreign ports found them unwilling to hearken to the "way of life" or regardless of the welfare of their immortal souls? Have our preachers of the Gospel, either at home or abroad never been gratified by the marked attention bestowed upon the words of truth expounded by them from the sacred desk, by the hard-visaged sons of old ocean, to whom sermons are as angel visits, "few and far between?" How often have they observed in a sailor the mark of decorum, which unfortunately is not characteristic of all landsmen?

Dost thou think, oh! fair lady, whose lot has been cast amidst pleasures over which no cloud of sadness has cast a darkening pall, that those who daily undergo trials of which thy wildest imagination never conceived, who are incessantly exposed to a thousand dangers from the least of which thou wouldst shrink with wild terror, dost thou imagine these men to have been ushered into existence full grown, knowing not the ties which bind a son to his sainted mother, or a child to its early home?

Bethink thee, fond mother, how many a struggle it would cost thee to part with the bright eyed boy who stands prattling by thy knee, or nestles fondly in thy bosom; for him when he was far upon the deep, blue sea, thy heart would tremble at each rough blast, which now serves but to render thy happy home doubly dear. Remember how many an iron breast throbs to the pulsations of a warm heart, which cherishes in its "holiest of holies" the recollections of that kind mother, who in youth gazed on its possessor, no less fondly than thou now viewest thine own fair child, haply doomed to brave the storms of passions, and buffet with the waves of adversity, in his transit o'er the sea of life to the haven of eternity. Dost thou marvel, oh! unspotted one, that the sailor lured by temptations and snares away from the paths of religion and virtue, never deigns to offer up his prayers and blessings to the God to whom christians should pray. Bethink thee of the long years spent away from all redeeming influences, with no kindly voice to beckon him away from the evil allurements of those wicked associates, his predecessors in crime and depravity, for the loss of whose souls their coeval professors of christianity will be held accountable in the day when "the sea shall give up its dead." And what kindly greetings attend his arrival in port, bearing with him the fruits of his long and arduous toil, which will soon furnish the means to pander to the pleasures of his nominal employer, the merchant prince who has for long years refused to bestow a mite from his hoarded thousands with a view to conducing to the temporary comfort of those men who freely spent the best years of their life and the flower of their strength in contributing to his worldly comfort and luxuries. Lonely and a stranger he readily falls a prey to the host of crimps who "lay in wait seeking whom they may devour," and who under the title of boarding, furnish poor meals and poorer lodgings, from the loneliness and sad cheers of which he is fain to seek short-lived pleasures too often bought with pain, in the deceitful embrace of her "whose steps lead down to death." Is it strange that such is the almost universal course adopted by the sailor? Do we seek the irresistible cause which thus seems to impel him to ruin? What mother is there who would not scout the bare idea of a sailor, presuming to intrude himself into the society of her family circle? As soon would she think of nourishing a viper in her bosom. What female but considers herself grossly insulted by the address of a common sailor,—one who has the misfortune to eat the bread earned by constant exposure and bitter privation. His total exclusion from the hallowing influences of all respectable female society is the rock upon which has been wrecked the brightest hopes of many a youth of promise. Lasciviousness and intemperance stalk hand in hand to overwhelm the unconcious youth on his first return from sea. With no kindly voice to direct him, need we wonder that he is lured from chastity and sobriety to be plunged into the whirlpool of evil passions, from which if ever he rise, it is but the shattered wreck of the once fair barque which sailed on the summer morn of life under such favorable auspices. Ponder well this, O! ye who seek the sailor's welfare; ye turn him aside to experience the cold comforts of those who regard him only according to the glitter of his gold. Let him find among you the comforts of a home and the example of Christians, and the work of regeneration long sought for, will have commenced in earnest, and from your Father in Heaven may you receive the reward which your kind actions on earth have merited.

We have been requested by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to insert the following:

Admiralty Notice respecting Lights to be carried by sea-going vessels to prevent Collision.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in Us by the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, Cap. 79, dated 7th Aug., 1851, we hereby require and direct that the following Regulations be strictly observed:—

Steam Vessels.—All British Sea-going Steam Vessels, (whether propelled by Paddles or Screws) shall within all Seas, Gulfs, Channels, Straits, Bays, Creeks, Roadsteads, Harbours, Havens, Ports, and Rivers, and under all circumstances, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit Lights of such description, and in such manner, as is hereinafter mentioned, viz:—

When under Steam.—A Bright White Light at the Foremast Head; a Green Light on the Starboard Side; a Red Light on the Port Side.

1. The Mast Head Light is to be visible at a distance of at least five miles in a dark night with a clear atmosphere, and the Lantern is to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the Compass, being ten points on each side of the Ship, viz., from right a-head to two points abaft the beam on either side.

2. The Green Light on the Starboard side is to be visible at a distance of at least two miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere; and the Lantern is to be so constructed as to shew a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the Compass, viz., from right a-head to two points abaft the beam on the Starboard side.

3. The Red Light on the Port side is likewise to be fitted so as to throw its light the same distance on that side.

4. The side Lights are moreover to be fitted with screens, on the inboard side, of at least three feet long, to prevent the lights from being seen across the bows.

When at Anchor.—A Common Bright Light.

Sailing Vessels.—We hereby require that all Sailing Vessels when under sail, or being towed, approaching or being approached by any other Vessel, shall be bound to shew between sunset and sunrise a bright light in such a position as can be best seen by such Vessel or Vessels, and in sufficient time to avoid collision.

All Sailing Vessels at anchor in Roadsteads or Fairways, shall be also bound to exhibit between sunset and sunrise, a constant bright light at the Mast-head, except within Harbours or other places where regulations for other Lights for Ships are legally established.

The Lantern to be used when at anchor, both by Steam Vessels and Sailing Vessels, is to be constructed, as to shew a clear, good light all round the horizon.

We hereby revoke all Regulations heretofore made by us relating to Steam Vessels exhibiting or carrying Lights; and we require that the preceding Regulations be strictly carried into effect, on and after the 1st of August 1852.

Given under our hands the 1st day of May, 1852.

HYDE PARKER,
P. HORNBY.

By command of their Lordships,
W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Here follow Diagrams to illustrate the working of this mode of fitting Lights, which we cannot insert, but they may be seen at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate General.

Directions for Fitting the Lights.

The manner of fixing the Colored Lights is to be particularly attended to. They should be fitted, each, with a screen of wood, on the inboard side, in order to prevent both being seen at the same moment from any direction but that of right a-head.

This is important, for without the screens

(a principle first introduced with this plan) any plan of bow-lights would be ineffective as a means of indicating the direction of steering.

This will be readily understood by a reference to the preceding illustrations, where it will appear evident, that in any situation in which two vessels may approach each other in the dark, the colored lights will instantly indicate to both the relative course of each,—that is, each will know whether the other is approaching directly or crossing the bows, either to starboard or to port. This intimation is all that is required to enable vessels to pass each other in the darkest night, with almost equal safety as in broad day, and for the want of which so many lamentable accidents have occurred.

Patterns of the lanterns to be carried, and of the mode in which the screens are to be fitted, may be seen at the Custom Houses of the principal commercial ports of the United Kingdom.

By command of their Lordships,
W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Note.—The system of night lights laid down in the above regulations has been adopted in Her Majesty's Service, and by the Governments of the principal Foreign Maritime Nations.

From the London Weekly News and Chronicle.

American Inventions.

The Americans are evidently getting the start of the majestic world, and one of them, Mr. Hobbs, whose cognomen bespeaks an origin sanctified by the chime Bow-bells, or, at all events, is sufficiently Anglo-Saxon to spare our humiliation, has vaulted into the throne consecrated by the genius of burglary, as King of the Picklocks. But Mr. Hobbs is not merely the destroyer,—he is the inventor, or the prophet who represents the inventor, and he picks the locks of his predecessors only for the purpose of introducing an American lock, which is to defy the manipulation of the most accomplished artists. Then there is Mr. Colt, with his "revolvers," which are to change the art of war; McCormick, with the "reaping machines;" Powers, with his Greek Slave; and Stevens with his magic schooner, triumphant over the naval architecture of England, including the Lords of the Admiralty and all the "old fogies" at Somerset House.

These victories, however, from their very nature, may prove evanescent. They are the conquests, if not the accidents, of a season, and may soon be thrown into oblivion by some still more brilliant discoveries or inventions of our own countrymen. It will do some of our artisans a great deal of good to be brought to these countries, after growing indolent and incapable, under a system of protection and exclusion. The yacht builders, in particular, we are told, went on in their old way, after the "wave-principle" in the construction of vessels had been demonstrated by English mathematicians, who were, as usual, treated by the pig-headed practical men as visionary theorists. The Americans adopted the improvements suggested, and have, accordingly, beaten us to our heart's content, on our own element, and in the presence of our own Queen, in those waters that have always been sacred to the maritime glory of England. Better this, however, than for the improvement to have become known to us under circumstances that might have rendered it fatal to our actual supremacy as a naval power.

The House of God.

BY MRS. L.H. SIGOURNEY.

"A day in thy courts is better than a thousand."

Hail, consecrated spot!
Here would I choose my lot
Of Sabbath praise,
Until his icy hand
Who cuts this mortal band,
Shall close my days.

Oh, holy men of prayer,
Let me your worship share,
Until I see
Yon hosts in glorious light,
And angels clothed in white—
A goodly company:

Until my raptured ear
Eternal songs shall hear,
With harpings blest;
And in the church above,
Whose ritual is love,
Find perfect rest.

List of Letters at Capt. S. Spencer's Store

Warren Aihu	James Powers
Peleg S. Wing	Joseph Symons
Ezra Gifford	George McNeil
James Winslow	Abner Tucker
Abrahem W. Pierce	John S. Andrews
Henry A. Slocker	Wm. Davis
James B. Lawton	Ava Spence
Thomas B. Hathaway	John H. Perry
Edward Nickols	Stephen Devol
Thomas W. Johnson	Horace Nickerson
Edward J. Howland	James S. Nye
James W. White	Wm. H. Mitchell
Robert S. Howland	Jabez N. Peirce
Isaiah Chase	Wm. T. Kahoon
Eben Cook	James E. Bennett
Gideon Anthony	Franklin Toby
Phillip Reynolds	Obed Cathcart
George Norton	Michael Baker 3d
Benj. F. Wing	David Fisher
Nathan B Heath	Stephen Kempton
John P. Carr	Geo B. Sherman
Jeremiah B. Carey	Jose B. Da Carmava
Antony Jason	Albert N. Keith
Andea A. Clark	Geo E. Howland
Andrew Stubbs	Stoten Jasin
Amasa F. L. Holbrook	Timothy Davis
Robinson L. Bates	John McDacdaniel
Nathaniel Fales	Geo Cook
George F. Chadwick	Wm. Swain
Daniel Halsey	Thomas W. Phillips
C. H. Canfield	Geo E. Howland
Thomas B. Hathaway	Charles H. Clifford
Charles N. Raynes	Charles Taber
George Michael	Lyman N. Williams
Leonard S. Gifford	John Case
John H. Perry	Hudson Winslow
Lyman Wing	James T. Eldridge
Hudson Winslow	Joanes O. Conner
Benj F. Gibbs	William H. Higgins
Peley W. Gifford	Robert Mills
Capt. Anderson	Geo Carell
Rich'd Gould	Phillip F. Sherman
Adolphus Jersey	Pardon Taber
Thomas W. Thompson	Thomas Sandford
James F. Hathaway	Emery Chapman
James S. Winslow	Benj H. Osborn
James B, Traves	Wm. Glass
John H. Pease	James W. White
Daniel A. Delancy	Bariah C. Manchester
Joseph Francisco	Geo W. Breck
Sylvanus Paine	Ezra Smalley
Henry Eyres	Goodman Roberts
Jonathan D. Howland	Capt. Peaks
Andrew J. Cary	Frekerick W. Luce
Henry S. Gifford	Capt Clement
James Monroe	John H. Seward
Christopher P. Gardner	Andrew J. Allen
Phillip W. Slocum	Edwin Coffin
Rich'd Rundell	Thomas F. Allen
Eliel T. Fish	Edward T. Henckley
Ebenezer F. Nye	Erastus B Perkins
Paul E. Davis	Hiram F. Richardson
Hallet G. Winslow	Allen R. Wilber
Edwin P. Thompson	Samuel Slocum
Edwin N. Clark	Ebenezer Jenny
John W. Leanord	J. W. Fostor
George E. Davis	Luther Little
Ebenzer Dexter	Alex. Quinn
James E. Toben	Fred Corey
Littleton C. Winnphany	John C. Silvester
Roswell M. Edwards	Freeman E. Ryder
Ward Eldred	George Gibbs
Henry F. Worth	Isaac H. Wing
James T. Taber	Charles H. Shaw
Edmund Burke	Benj Tucker
Samuel H. Whiteside	Ebinezer F. Nye
Rich'd Rowland	James H. Wicks
Franklin Toby	Albert A. Butts
Job Hathaway	Henry B. Crocker
Wm. J. Spooner	Lenard B. Farnham
Andrew P. Rismore	Frederick King
Nathan H. Mantu	John Ryan
Francis W. James	Silas Cattle
Abner Tucker	Thomas D. Ackerman
Thomas Merry	E. W. Kempton
Isaac Neston	George Gibbs
George Taber	Thomas Worth
Benj. F. Jones	Rich'd Brown
Wm. T. Wood	Leonard S. Gifford
John A. Soule	James Hillman
John Allen	Abraham E. Davis
Horace Nickerson	David Walker
Stephen Macomber	Charles Cowing
Nathaniel Brailey	Ebenezer Jenny
Thomas P. Caswell	James F. Daniels
C. P. Hewston	James Munrow
Abraham Brooks	Wm. R. Smith
David G. Kirby	Lemuel C. Wilber
Edward C. Remington	Benjamin W. Tilton
Eben Peirce	James Hamilton
Geo. A. Tripp	Jonn D. Waxfield
William A. Sherman	Seth Nickerson
George Swain	Merril W. Sanbon
James Smith	Albert M. Keith
Fred Otto	Charles E Cottle
Antony Jacinth	Elihu Fish
Syras J. Dick	Manuel Veasa
David Lymen	Ebenezer E. Nye
Wm. P. Crany	Capt George Gibbs
Dexter Bellins	Henry H. Snyder
Geo. W. Hyde	James McKenzie
Henry Russell	Phillip H. Omey
Hugh Fletcher	Wilba P. Mancheste
William Peats	George W. Lewis
George P. Taber	Wm. D. Gifford
Edward Gormley	Reuben T. Thomas
Lenord S. Gifford	James Dansell
Goodman Roberts	David Cochran
William J. Bennett	Job Macomber
Ford Fisher	Joseph F. Dodge
Pardon Williston	Elisha Clark
Oliver Lisson	Thomas Winship
Wm. F. Jones	S. H. Gibson
Wm. E. Roth	Joshua B. Winslow
John W. Smith	James O. Comorone
Wm. J. Taber	Rich'd Norton
Samuel F. Davis	Peter Brunmell
Edward F. Littlefield	Stephen L. Thomas
Henry Elsworth	Ebenezer Dexter
Charles S. Spooner	Valentine Parker
J. B. Brooks	Charles Downes

LIST OF LETTERS IN THE LETTER-BAG OF ELIZA ADAMS.

Jabez N. Pierce	S. Nickerson
Cyrus Ripley	H. Pease
James D. Linton	J. O. Connor
E. W, Kempton	C. H. Hagar
A. P. Bisemore	Manuel A. Pease
N. S. Finney	Thomas A. Pease
W. Reynolds	Thomas N. Russel
C. Cook	James Moroe
Littleton C. Winpenny	Richard H. Fisher
Philanda Smith	E. A. Luce
Charles Butler	Joseph Luce
S. S. Ripley	D. Cochran
Alfred Look	Peter Pease
C. Jernegan	John Dunham
Henry Tew	C. Marchant
James Danzell	Thos G. Lambert
Theodore Winpenny	C. Manter
James A Norton	T. M. Pease
H. O. Adlington	J. W. Smith
Richard Gould	S. L. Parker
F. O. Rotch	C. Courtney
S. W. Crosby	W. P. Manchester
Frederick Fisk	W. H. Procter
William Earl	G. Jernegan
William Cottle	D. W. Coffin
Rhodes G. Spencer	J. A. Luce
E. C. Almy	H. Jernegan
H. Nickerson	F. P Cole.

DIED.

Killed by capsizing of a boat, August 27, Edward Scoton, of New York, and belonging to ship Navigator.

Drowned, in Anadir sea, 14 July, William Robinson, belonging to Robert Morrison.

Killed by a whale, June 10th, James Seacore, of the William Thompson. He left the W. S. in the Omega of Fair Haven, and shipped on board the Wm. Thompson, at Honolulu, in 1851.

Died at sea, May 5th, on board bark, Mt. Wallaston, George Garrison, (colored) native of Virginia.

On board ship India, Aug. 30th, of consumption, John Wade of Roxbury, Mass., aged 24 years.

On board ship Mary Ann, Dallman, Oct. 10, Mannel V. Cooper, of Western Isles.

On board ship Benj. Tucker, Sands, of consumption, Aaron Mayhew, of Long Island.

In Honolulu, Oct. 30, at the French Hotel, CAPT. CHURCHILL master of the American whale ship "Cicero."

Married.

On board the ship Charles, Oct. 26th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. Jas. F. Hammond to Miss M. C. Spooner, both formerly of New Bedford.

In Honolulu, Nov. I, at the residence of Mrs. Dowsett, by REV. S. C. DAMON, M. C. MONSARRAT, Esq., to MISS E. J. DOWSETT, both of Honolulu.

Passengers.

BY THE CHARLES, FROM BOSTON.—Mrs. H. S. Howland, Mr.. P. Andrews and child, Miss M. C. Spooner, Mr. S. H. Dowsett

Donations.

Subscription on board the————————for the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

NAMES.	FOR CHAPEL	FOR FRIEND.
Ship Gideon Howland,		5 00
Capt. Jernegan,	5 00	5 00
J. Richmond,	2 50	2 50
C. R. Bryant,	2 00	2 00
W. H. Tute,		2 00
B. T. Vincent,		2 00
A. Melar,	1 00	
J. N. Pease,	1 00	1 00
C. N. Norton,	1 00	
T. D. Pease,	1 00	1 00
R. Henderson,	1 00	
E. F. Skinner,	1 00	1 00
Antone,	1 00	
B. F. Hatch,	1 00	1 00
J. Ascension,	1 00	
J. A. Derby,		1 00
C. Addison,	1 00	1 00
T. B. Holt,	1 00	2 00
Van Lectures,	1 00	50
P. Mc'Case,		2 00
Stuart,	1 00	1 00
J. W. Baker,		1 00
F. Chandler,		1 00
Ship ARCTIC,		5 00
Chas. W Gellett,	5 00	5 00
Phineas Fish,	2 50	2 50
Albert O. Look.	1 50	1 50
Alpheus Chase,	1 00	1 00
Ichabod Bartlett,	1 50	1 50
Alden Allen,	1 50	1 50
Henry A. Delano,	1 00	1 00
Thos. H. Burgess,	1 00	1 00
Frank Taber,	50	50
John Fuller,	50	50
Marshall D. Briggs,	1 00	1 00
W. C. Vinton,	50	50
Thomas Haskell,	50	50
Joseph Gooley,	50	50
A. Jackson,	50	50
Morris Fortes,	50	50
Martin Adams,	50	50
Peter Van Buren,	50	50
Charles Ransom,	50	50
Cornelius Canty.	50	50
Cornelius McLauthlin,	50	50
Timro Cleaveland,	75	75
Ship "Florida,"	5 00	5 00
Ship "Mary and Susan,"		5 00
Capt. Soule,		7 00
Daniel Miner, "Dover,"		1 00
Friend of the Friend,		5 00
Mr. Cloud, "H. Kneeland,"		1 00
Mr. Parsons, Catherine,		3 00
Son of a Sailor,	1 00	
Capt. Havens, "Dover,"	5 00	

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

19—Am sh Frances, Swain, 160o wh, 2o000 bone.
" Am sh Henry Kneeland, Vinal, 6o sp 18oo w 2o000 b.
" Am sh Alfred Gibbs, Jenny, 115o wh. 18000 bone.
" Am bk Arab, Snell, 160o wh, 28000 bone.
" Am bk Delta, Weeks, 5o sp, 11oo wh, 14000 bone.
" Am bk Rajah, Fisher, 325 wh, 5,5oo bone.
" Am wh sh Arctic, Gellett, 7o sp, 1600 wh, 25000 bone.
" Am bk Alice Frazier, Taber, 12oo wh.
" Am sh Dover, Havens, 35 sp, 13oo wh, 12000 bone.
" Am sh Splendid, Smith, 25oo wh, 38000 bone.
" Am bk Cossack, Slocum, 5o sp, 11oo wh, 7000 bone.
" Fr sh Salamander, Hardoy, 15oo wh, 20000 bone.
" Bremen sh Av Heincken, Geerken, 155o wh, 16000 b.
" Am bk Tenedos, Middleton, 2000 wh, 24000 bone
" Am sh Corea, Hempstead. 173o wh, 22000 bone.
" Am bk Martha, Tooker, 225o wh, 3o,000 bone.
" Am sh Junior, Hammond, 9oo wh, 14,000 bone.
" Am sh Dromo, Starr, 12oo wh, 6,000 bone.
" Am sh Catherine, Hull, 15oo wh, 2o,000 bone.
" Am bk Neptune, Allen, 38 sp, 75o wh, 8,000 bone.
2o—Am sh Pacific, Pease, 17o sp, 8oo wh, 1o,000 bone.
" Am sh Electra, Clark, 5o sp, 14oo wh, 2o,000 bone.
" Am sh Alice, White, 55 sp, 1ooo wh, 15,000 bone.
" Am sh Trident, Taber. 4o sp, 15oo wh, 15,000 bone.
" Am sh Nautilus, Seabury, 25o sp.
" Am sh Lagoda, Tobey, 4o sp, 24oo wh, 35000 bone.
" Am sh Wm. Wirt, Fisher, 15oo wh, 23,000 bone.
" Am sh Corinthian, Stuart, 12o sp, 4oo wh 6,000 bone.
" Am sh Jefferson, Hunting, 25 sp, 28oo wh 33000 bone.
21—Am sh Thos. Nye, Almy, 135 sp, 65o wh, 5,000 bone.
" Am sh N. P. Talmadge, Edwards, 4o sp, 9oo wh 8000 bone.
" Am sh Hobomok, Stetson, 8oo wh, 6oo sp, 6000 bone.
" Am sh Gladiator, Turner, 1oo sp, 38oo wh 60000 bone
" Am bk Mt. Wallaston, Barker, 18oo wh.
22 Am sh Triton 2d, White, 7oo wh.
" Am sh Levant, Cooper, 140 s 9oo wh, 12,000.
Oct. 23.—Am sh John Howland, Taylor, 7oo wh, 8000 bone.
" Am sh Chas. Carroll, Chapel, 135o wh, 17000 bone.
" Am sh Niagara, Clough, 32oo wh, 50000.
" Chilian sh Pescadore, Heath, 5o sp, 8oo wh, 11000 b.
" Am sh Navigator, Fish, 6o sp, 21oo wh, 34000 bone.
25.—Am sh India, Stranburg, 13oo wh, 18000 bone.
" Am sh Parachute, Baston, 12oo wh, 12000 bone.
" Am sh Orozimbo, Johnson, 31 sp 156o wh 27000 bone
" Bre sh Republik, Austin, 125o wh, 14000 bone.
" Bre sh Otaheite, Weiting, 15o sp, 28oo wh, 40000 b.
" Am sh Sophia Thornton, Young, 15o sp 85o w 12oo b.
" " Robin Hood, M'Ginley, 65 sp 22oo w, 35000 b
" " Benj. Tucker, Sands, 8oo wh, 12000 bone.
" Fr bk Asia, Lelievre, 8oo wh, 1oooo bone.
" Fr sh Orion, Hache, 18oo wh, 25000 bone.
" Am sh Canada, West, 1ooo wh, 1oooo bone.
" Am bk Prudent, Nash, 2o sp, 13oo wh, 18000 bone.
" Am sh Enterprize, Jernegan, 135 sp, 9oo wh 14000 b.
" Am bk Robt Morrison, Norton, 14o sp 135o w 2oooo b
" Am sh Cor. Howland, Crosby, 2o sp 18oo wh 3oooo b.
26.—Brit sh Rhone, Dennis, 9o sp, 7oo wh, 1oooo bone.
" Am sh Emerald, Jagger, 19o sp 226o wh 34000 bone.
" " Charles, Andrews, 142 ds from Boston.
" " Massachusetts, Bennett, 1oo sp, 13oo wh, 18000 bone.
27.—Am sh Good Return, Wing, 15o sp, 135o wh, 2oooo b.
" " Magnolia, Cox, 21oo wh, 35000 bone.
" " Roman, Tripp, 115 sp, 4oo wh, 5000 bone.
" " Comoro, Scudder, 147 from Boston.
" " Julian, Cleveland, 18oo wh, 25000 bone.
28.— " Edwards, Mosher, 2o sp 12oo wh, 18000 bone.
" Am bk Canton Packet, Howland, 75 sp, 15oo wh, 2oooo bone.
" Am sh New England, Pendleton, 10oo wh 23ooo b'ne
" " Alert, Bolles, 75 sp, 235o wh, 25000 bone.
" " Isaac Howland, West, 32oo wh, 45000 bone.
29.— " Nimrod, Corey, 1oo sp, 13oo wh, 28000 bone.
" " Awashonks, Lawrence, 15oo wh 18000 bone

Vessels in Port.

WHALERS.

Am bk Black Eagle, Ludlow.	Am bk Arab, Snell,
Am bk Mary Frazier, Haggerty	Am bk Delta, Weeks.
Am ship Eliza Adams, Smith.	Am bk Rajah, Fisher.
Am bk Concordia, French.	Am sh Arctic, Gellett.
Haw. brig Juno, Corwin.	Am bk Alice Frazier, Taber.
Haw. brig Magdalene, Long.	Am sh Dover, Havens.
Am sh Hunter, Holt.	Am sh Splendid, Smith.
Am sh Enterprize, Swain.	Am bk Cossack, Slocum.
Am sh Zone, Parker.	Fr sh Salamander, Hardoy.
Am sh South America, Walker.	Bre sh Av. Heincken, Geerken
Am bark Bayard, Graham.	Am bk Tenedos, Middleton.
Am sh Franklyn, Lamb.	Am sh Corea, Hempstead.
Am sh Moctezuma, Tower.	Am bk Martha, Tooker.
Am sh North America, Mason.	Am sh Junior, Hammond.
Am sh Cicero, Churchill.	Am sh Catherine, Hull.
Am sh North Star, Brown.	Am bk Neptune, Allen.
Am sh Warren, Smith.	Am sh Pacific, Pease.
Bre sh Hansea, Husing.	Am sh Electra, Clark.
Am sh Abram Barker, Norton.	Am sh Alice, White.
Am sh Pocahontas, Dias.	Am sh Trident, Taber.
Am sh Nile, Conklin.	Am sh Nautilus, Seabury.
Am sh Uncas, James.	Am sh Lagoda, Tobey.
Am bk George, Stevens.	Am sh Wm. Wirt, Fisher.
Am sh Mary Ann, Dallman,	Am sh Corinthian, Stuart.
Am sh Vesper, Birch.	Am sh Jefferson, Hunting.
Am sh Hoogly, Morse.	Am sh Thos. Nye, Almy.
Am sh James Edward, Luce.	Am sh N P Talmadge, Edwards
Am bk Globe, Handy.	Am sh Hobomok, Stetson.
Am sh Wm. Tell, Tabor.	Am sh Gladiator, Turner.
Am bk Brighton, Weaver.	Am bk Mt. Wallaston, Barker.
Am sh Ocean, Swift.	Am sh Triton 2d, White.
Am sh City, Eldridge.	Am sh Levant, Cooper.
Am sh Frances, Swain	Am sh Niagara, Clough.
Am sh Henry Kneeland, Vinal.	Am sh Roman, Tripp
Am sh Alfred Gibbs, Jenney.	

☞ The whale ships reported above as arrived, are also in port.

MERCHANTMEN

Am sh Harriet Hoxie, Rowland.
Am sh Valparaiso, Smith,
Am bark Isabella, Wood.
Am clipper bark Messenger Bird, Doane.
Am sh Alexander, Bush.
Am brig Noble, Robertson.
Hamburg brig Lina, Denkar.
Haw bgt. Catherine, Thop.
Haw sch William, Parke.
Am ship Charles, Andrews.
Am ship Comoro, Scudder.
Am bark H. T. Bartlett, Heeren.
Haw. brig Baltimore, Paty.
Haw. brig Wilhelmine, ——

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct. 16—Am sh Washington, Palmer, 1oo sp, 24oo wh, 2o,ooo bone this season.
18—bk Awashonk Lawrence, 15oo wh, 15,000 bone.
" sh Milo, Soule, 15o sp, 115o wh, 17,000 bone.
" sh Champion, Ripley, 6o sp, 2000 wh, 30000 bone
" sh New England, Pendleton, 19oo wh 27ooo bone
" sh Midas, Woodbridge, 2 oo wh, 15,000 bone.
" Am sh Vineyard, Coffin, 5oo sp, 21oo wh, 32ooo bone.
" Am sh Erie, Blackmore, 8o sp, 24oo wh, 35ooo bone.
19—Am sh Herald, Slocum, 1o5o wh, 15ooo bone.
" Am sh Indian Chief, Bailey, 12ooo wh, 14000 bone.
" Am sh Lancaster, Almy, 15o sp, 85o wh, 12,000 bone
" Am sh Montreal, Fish, 7o sp, 35000 wh, 23ooo bone.
" Am bk Gen Scott, Smith, 15oo wh, 25oo bone.
" Am sh America, Fisher, 14oo wh, 16ooo bone.
" Am bk Antelope, Potter, 7o sp, 1oo wh.
2o—Am sh Newburyport, Lester, 22oo wh 22,000 bone.
" Am bk Eugene, Pendleton, 2000 wh, 2000 bone.
21—Am sh Alert, Bolles, 76 so 18oo wh 25000 bone.
" Brem. sh Republic, Austin, 125o wh, 44000 bone.
" Am sh Lydia, Worth, 2o sp 19oo wh 22ooo bone.
" Am sh Betsy Williams, Pendleton, 12o sp 135o wh, 24000 bone.
" Am bk Italy, Rowley, 11oo wh, 1oooo bone.
" Am sh Cowper, Fisher, 16oo wh, 2oooo bone.
Oct. 23.—Am bk Black Warrior, Bartlett 4o sp 1o5o wh 14ooo b
" Am sh Liverpool 2d, Swift, 15o sp 225o wh 3oooo b'ne
" " Sally Anne, Andrews, 2oo sp, 15oo wh, 16ooo b.
" " Montezuma, Benjamin, 4o sp 15oo wh 18oo b'ne
" " Huntsville, Smith, 15o sp, 15oo wh, 2oooo b'ne
" " Nimrod, Corey, 11o sp, 14oo wh, 2oooo bone.
" Am bk Fortune, Davis, 9o sp, 1ooo wh, 35oo bone.
" Am sh Majestic, Percival, 14oo wh, 16ooo bone.
" " Hellespont, Manwaring, 7oo wh, 1oooo bone,
" " Julian Cleveland, 18oo wh, 2oooo bone.
25.— " Marcia, Wing, 32o sp 12so wh 15ooo bone.
" " Splendid, Fisher, 11o sp, 1ooo wh, 12ooo bone.
" " Natchez, Hall, 15 sp, 1ooo wh, 8ooo bone.
" " Almira, Jenks, 18o sp 13oo wh 16ooo bone.
" Fr sh La Tour de Pin, Smith, 25oo wh, 2oooo bone.
" Am sh Isaac Howland, Wirt, 32oo wh, 4oooo bone.
" " Tamerlane, Shockley, 3oo sp, 16oo wh 16ooo b.
" " Bart Gosnold, Heustis, 4o sp 185o wh, 3oooo b.
" Am sh Cambria, Cottle, 17oo wh, 22oo bone.
" " Albion, Soule, 15oo wh, 25ooo bone.
" " Com. Preble, Lamphire, 2o sp 22oo wh 28ooo b.
" " Monongahela, Seabury, 23oo wh, 26ooo bone.
27.— " Scotland, Smith, 22oo wh, 3oooo bone.
" " Minerva, Hazard, 4oo sp, 25oo wh, 35ooo bone.
" " George and Mary, Green, 15oo this season.

Cleared.

Oct. 25.—Am sh Alert, Bolles, for Honolulu.
" " Isaac Howland, Wirt, for Honolulu.
26.— " Julian, Cleveland, for Honolulu.
" " Milo, Soule, for Honolulu

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Aug. 11.—Am sh John and Edward, Cathcart, 13o sp, 18o wh, 25oo bone.
Sept. 12.—Am sh Mechanic, Corey, 2oo wh, 2000 bone.
30.— " Franklin, Lamb, 16oo wh, 11ooo bone.
Oct. 8.— " Ontario, Brown, 5o sp, 2ooo wh, 2oooo bone.
9.— " Mary Ann, Dallman, 1oo sp 135o wh 18ooo b.
13.— " Navy, Norton, 5o sp, 16oo wh, 24ooo bone.
18.— " Benj. Tucker, Sands, 8oo wh, 13ooo bone.
" " Rodman, Allyn, 1ooo wh, 15ooo bone.
" " Almira, Jenks, 15o sp, 13oo wh, 16ooo bone.
" " Vernon, Little, 3o sp, 12oo wh, 18ooo bone.
19.— " Enterprize, Jernegan, 135 sp 97o wh, 11ooo b.
" " Geo. Washington, Edwards, 17 wh's, 2oooo b.
" " Pioneer, Billings, 9oo wh, 14ooo bone.
" " Newton, Sherman, 14oo wh, 16ooo bone.
20.— " Illinois, Covell, 4o sp, 25oo wh, 3oooo bone.
" " Venice, Harris, 12o sp, 13oo wh, 2oooo bone.
" " Phœnix, Brewster, 175o wh, 2o,ooo bone.
22.— bk Harvest, Spooner, reported full.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you please acknowledge a donation of $10 from "A Friend," and $10 from Doct. Hoffman for the benefit of the Strangers' Friend Society.

MRS. W. NEWCOMB,
Treasurer S. F. S.

A PRESENT.—The *Boston Post* says the book-case which the Queen of England is about to present to the Emperor of Austria, will cost 50,000 dollars. If she would give him the New Testament, worth one dollar, and give him 49,999 dollars to read it, there might be some prospect of improvement in the young man.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. 10. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 17, 1852. Old Series VOL. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, NOVEMBER 17, 1852.

Editorials,	73
War in Heaven,	74
Confession of a Drunkard,	74
Reminisences of a Whaleman,	75
Order Restored,	76
Clippings from Late papers,	76
Marriages, Deaths, &c.,	77
Loss of Ship Bramin,	79
Marine Journal, &c.,	80

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 17, 1852.

Jack Rummy and Tom Steady,

OR, A POOR RULE THAT WILL NOT WORK BOTH WAYS.

Jack Rummy.—I say, Tom, that was a bloody scrape, killing Burns. The constable should have been lynched.

Tom Steady.—Ah, shipmate, not too fast, you will run into the breakers.

Jack.—Breakers, or no breakers, my creed is, blood for blood.

Tom.—Well, Jack, 'spose Dick Jackson, had gone ashore last night, got drunk and killed a constable, would you have allowed the Kanakas to have lynched him?

Jack.—I don't care anything about your supposition, blood for blood is my doctrine.

Tom.—Come, Jack, tell me honestly what should be done with Dick? Shall he be quartered without trial or jury?

Jack.—If you want to know my honest opinion, I 'spose not. Let him have a fair trial, and a jury of white folks.

Tom.—Ah, Jack, your anchor has hooked on to one of those *suppositions*. All is right now. The old ship of State will out ride the storm. The "law and order" cable will not part, if it should then it would be hard times for us, sailor men.

Jack.—I know it as well as you, Tom, and if this Kanaka government would clear the beach of those rum-holes, all would be well enough. It is rum that plays the mischief, and kicks up all this fuss.

☞ Supposing the whaling fleet has averaged 1200 barrels to each ship, each whale yielded 100 barrels,—and that 250 ships have visited the North Pacific, and Arctic Ocean during the past season, then, it follows that about 3,000 whales must have been taken. No allowance is made for those whales which were killed and not taken, which would doubtless amount to several hundreds.

ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING LIQUORS.—In New South Wales, brandy is smuggled in tallow; in Maine brandy is nicely put up in flour barrels; while at Honolulu, rum and brandy arrive carefully deposited in mess beef; yes, somebody, report says a Mr. A. S. Mansfield, sent out in the Boston Ship "Charles," 200 barrels of "New York mess beef," each containing a keg of liquor. These barrels were consigned to A. B. Howe, and were properly entered at the Custom House as containing mess beef. There was no suspicion of the fraud until one of the casks slipped from the hooks, and fell, when the head bursting out, the discovery was made. The entire consignment was seized by the government, and on examination each cask was found to contain a 10 gallon keg of spirits.

This exposure further establishes a position of the truth of which we have long been fully convinced, viz: "The Sandwich Islands is no field for wicked men to think of practicing their schemes, before 'high heaven,' unless they are willing to incur the awful risk of being pursued even in this life by the retributive justice of God." (See Friend for Aug. 15, 1845.) Let not evil doers think to escape. Every year adds to the list of those who make the vain attempt. We could publish a long catalogue of names on infamy's list. O, that men would heed the warning, before it is too late.

NEW WHALING GROUND.—Where, O where? In the *straits of Coady, gulf of Spaulding* and the *sea of Spencer*. If reports are true more whales have been chased, struck, lanced, "turned up" and "stowed down," in these places, during the current year, than in the Arctic ocean or the Ochotsk sea. There are conflicting reports respecting the actual amount which each ship will "turn out," but the price of oil must be materially affected, in consequence of the immense quantity of "oil and bone" sent to the markets of Europe and America.

☞ The Chaplain would acknowledge papers and pamphlets forwarded for gratuitous distribution, from the Rev. L. Smith's, Capt. Penhallow's, Mrs. Clark's, Mr. Armstrong's, and the Rev. Mr. Bond's family on Hawaii. These various packages included Littell's living age, Christian Parlor Magazine, Mother's Magazine, newspapers, &c. &c. The Chaplain would assure these respective donors that all were highly acceptable, and nearly every leaf has been distributed. If others have an *extra* supply, it will afford the Chaplain pleasure to scatter abroad any amount that may be forwarded. The number of seamen in port will not fall below 3,000; hence, a few *bushels* of books, pamphlets and newspapers, may profitably be distributed.

☞ Our correspondent, "John Mark," has some very good ideas, but in one we think him erroneous. In our last number he advanced the position that Christianity does not require wine drinkers to give up their beverage "for the sake of others." We should be pleased to have him interpret the position advanced by Paul, in his 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, 8, 13. "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while ths world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Would not Paul have been a teetotaller if he had lived in the 19th century?

☞ At one time, there have been enumerated in Honolulu, the wives of twenty-five sea Captains. From such information as can be obtained, it is supposed that one in six of all whaling Captains, is accompanied by his wife. The practice is annually increasing. This is a new feature in the prosecution of the whaling business. Probably a score of American ladies have visited the Arctic Ocean during the past summer.

☞ We are not aware what officer of the Hawaiian Government has the oversight of the water pipes, for supplying water to shipping; but if that officer will allow the work to proceed during the night it will greatly accommodate some ship masters, who are in haste to leave port. An extra hand for a few nights would be sufficient.

☞ There will be religious services, tomorrow, Nov. 18th, "Thanksgiving Day, at the Bethel, and also at the Court House.

Services to commence at 11 o'clock. The residents and sea-faring community respectfully invited.

For the Friend.

War in Heaven.

Some of the readers of the "Friend" may look surprised at the words "War in Heaven," and be ready to exclaim that of all places in the universe, heaven is the last where war might be expected to take place. It is, nevertheless, certain however, that there will be, or has been war even in Heaven. In the Revelations made to and recorded by the Apostle John, in the Island of Patmos, he says, "And there was war in Heaven: Michael and his Angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in Heaven." (Rev. Chap. 12, 7: 8.

That same evil spirit from whose influence comes wars and fightings among men; the great Arch-rebel through whom legions of the Angels of God have lost their first estate, will dare to combat even in Heaven itself with the Arch-angel Michael and his army of bright spirits. Men too often overlook the power of Satan. They forget that they have to wrestle not with flesh and blood merely, but also with the "Prince of the air," with "principalities and powers."

The precise time in our world's history at which this expulsion of Satan and his angels from Heaven is to take place we cannot know precisely. Indeed, it may have taken place already. However that may be, the few verses immediately suceeding those quoted above deserve our marked attention, for John distinctly states that in his vision, "the old dragon was cast out, that old serpent called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; and he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him." Satan is defeated, and together with all his host cast out from the Heavenly places, the right to inhabit which they have forever forfeited. No longer able to maintain the war above, they are permitted to come down to earth among the fallen race of of man.

"Wo to the inhabiters of the earth, and of the sea! for the devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time.

Let us reflect on the character and past history of this Prince of Darkness, as revealed to us in other parts of Scripture, and we will not be surprised at the expression, "Wo to the inhabiters of the earth." Sin, which is the original cause of all our misery, was not inborn in our first parents. They were created holy and happy, and our race might still have been so, but for the malice and subtlety of the Evil One. He it was who dared first in Paradise to oppose the will of his Maker, and call him a liar,—he it was who, in the guise of an angel of light, as it were, tempted the innocent beings who dwelt in the garden, through their natural desire for knowledge, to doubt their Creator's word, when he said, "Ye shall not surely die." His great design has always been to dishonor God, and make man dishonor his Creator. The malice and cruelty which he displays towards his victims of the human race, whom he leads captive at his will, are truly fiendish. Behold his treatment of Job, when the Almighty for a wise purpose permitted him for a season to afflict the Patriarch.

We must not measure the power and the knowledge of Satan by those of our race. He is of a different and a higher order of beings than we are. He who could dare even to confront and to tempt the Lord of Glory himself, is surely possessed of faculties far above ours. He heard the first promise ever made by God to fallen man, that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the Serpent, and when the fullness of time had come, he heard the song of the shining ones who announced a Savior's birth. Armed with intensest malice he followed the footsteps of that Savior in his sojourn on the earth, till she saw him nailed to the cross. But the death of the Savior was the downfall of Satan's power. Our beloved Lord arose from the grave triumphant over Death and Hell. The time is gradually approaching when Satan will be bound for a certain length of time, during which there will be peace and happiness throughout the world. But many things revealed to John must first take place. Troubles and distresses of various kinds will afflict the nations of the earth. The true Church must be severely tried in the furnace of affliction, by temptations the most subtle and severe that the "father of lies" can invent, and probably by the sword of persecution. Every thing that Satanic malice and rage can bring to bear on the church will be employed, "because he knoweth that he hath but a short time."

Reader, do not forget to pray daily to Him who hath overcome the power of Satan and who can bruise him under your feet, that He will enable you to resist the devil. Offer up the petition, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

JOHN MARK.

Honolulu, November, 1852.

For the Friend.

A Hint

To young men and parents.—"Abstinence is said to be of easier practice than temperance. We can, by a moderate effort forbear entirely from an indulgence; but to partake of it in moderation is a task of infinite difficulty. It follows, of course, therefore, that where there is manifest danger from our adopting a particular practice, the possible advantages which may incidentally grow out of it, ought to be, not only evident, but manifold. Is this the case with the use of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors? Are the occasional benefits so unequivocal and permanent in their nature as to induce us to incur the risk of the *penalty* for excess? Do our feelings of bodily health and comfort, and of mental severity, or our prospects in life, and the countenance of friends, become of a more enduring nature by this habit? To each and all of these questions, the reply is clearly and unhesitatingly in the negative. Ought the fear of seeming to be dull and unsocial, among boon companions and merry tipplers, induce us, even against our taste and inclination, to sip from the sparkling glass, and eventually acquire a forced relish for drinks, which, from daily experience, we know to cause the death of thousands of our fellow beings? If we cannot stop when we will, and who dare say that he can stop, and remain impassive to the goadings of imperious habit, why in the name of reason, virtue and humanity should we ever consent to be guided by her? especially when the utmost advantage that can be promised, is an occasional forgetfulness of self—a perversion and debasement of the noble faculties of our nature.

Let parents meditate upon this question profoundly, when they allow, and even teach their children to drink wine from their glass, or sip the few drops left in that of their parents. Let them reflect on the consequences of attempting to overcome the natural timidity and awkwardness of youth by persuasion to drink the health of this lady, or that gentleman, or toast some celebrated ton. Would they see pictured before them, with more than mimic ferver, the scene which they are preparing the future man to act, they have but to step to the window opening to the street or highway (and young men will do well to look too,) and there they will see a figure reeling along in all the decrepitude of age, without its years, the senselessness of idiotism, without its harmlessness—the sport of the idle, and the pity of the thoughtful, in fine, a *confirmed drunkard*. Alas! how many, very many, when suffering the torments brought on by vicious habits acquired in early life, can, even though they spent years in their paternal home, exclaim:

"——No Mother's care
Shielded my infant innocence with prayer:
No father's guardian hand my youth maintained,
Called forth my virtues, or from vice restrained."

This was the lament of the poet who had never known father or mother. How much more profound must it be of those who have had the society of both, without the salutary admonitions of either."

Selected for the benefit of Young Men—from the

"Confession of a Drunkard."

"Twelve years ago I was possessed of a healthy frame of body and mind. I was never strong, but I think my constitution, (for a weak one) was as happily exempt from the tendency to any malady as it was possible to be. I scarce knew what it was to ail any thing. Now, except when I am losing myself in a sea of drink, I am never free from those uneasy sensations in the head and stomach, which are so much worse to bear than any definite pains or aches.

"At that time I was seldom in bed after six in the morning, summer and winter. I awoke refreshed, and seldom without some merry thoughts in my head, or some piece of a song to welcome the new born day. Now the first feeling which besets me, after stretching out the hours of remembrance to their last possible extent, is a forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me, with a secret wish that I could have lain on still, or never awaked.

"Life itself, my waking life, has much of the confusion, of the trouble, and obscene perplexity of an ill dream. In the daytime I stumble upon the dark mountains.

"Business, which, though never particularly adapted to my nature, I used to enter upon with alacrity, now wearies, affrights, perplexes me. I fancy all sorts of discouragements and am ready to give up an occupation which gives me bread, from a harrassing conceit of incapacity. The slightest commission given me by a friend, or any

small duty which I have to perform for myself haunts me as a labor impossible to be got through. So much the springs of action are broken.

"The same cowardice attends me in all my intercourse with mankind. I dare not promise that a friend's honor or his cause, would be safe in my keeping, if I were put to the expense of any manly resolution in defending it. So much the springs of moral action are deadened within me.

"My favorite occupations in times past, I now cease to entertain; I can do nothing readily: application for ever so short a time would kill me. This poor abstract of my condition was penned at long intervals, with scarcely any attempt at connexion of thought which is now difficult to me.

"My broken and dispirited nature seems to sink before anything great or admirable.

"I perpetually catch myself in tears, for any cause, or none of shame, and a general feeling of deterioration.

"These are some of the instances, concerning which I can say with truth, that it was not always so with me.

"Shall I lift up the vail of weakness any further? or is this disclosure sufficient?

"I am a poor nameless egotist, who have no vanity to consult by these confessions; I know not whether I shall be laughed at or heard seriously. Such as they are, I commend them to the reader's attention, if he finds his own case any way touched. I have told him what I have come to; let him stop in time."

This is but a small part of what the poor inebriate says of himself, but it is enough to show what all moderate habitual drinkers are in danger of coming to, unless they "stop in time." But to the young, to those who have not had a twelve years experience, let me say, fly the convivial board *instantly*, if you do not mean to sell yourselves for the term of life.

But remember that, "a reform, to be efficacious must be entire and complete from the very moment when the person is convinced, either by his fears or his reason of pernicious tendency and operation of an evil habit. A single day, aye, an hour spent with a friend, or a few old boon companions will often render nugatory a partial reform of months duration;" as was the case with the poor drunkard who wrote his confession with tearful eyes.

"Abstinence, resolute, entire abstinence is the only means of safety and immunity. The chain must be entirely broken—so long as the links are entire, no matter how attenuated, they are ready at any moment to be coiled round and round us, until we are pinioned and shackled beyond the possibility of escape, or hope of freedom."

Oct 20th, 1852.

Reminiscences

OF A WHALEMAN IN A SNOWSTORM.

Here we are 3d of May 1852, to the north of Bhering's Island, a close curtain drawn about us, the wind whistling through the rigging, flakes of snow and sleet falling obliquely athwart the decks, sky and ocean co-mingling in one impenetrable gloom far and wide, shutting us in as it were from the outer world, and leaving us to commune with our sad thoughts. I would not be prosy and tire our friends with the common-place events of even a day at sea; yet for want of more profitable employment I give utterance to such thoughts as present themselves, without regard to the criticism of my brethren, who are now either looking at the storm, their locks frosted as with age, or comfortably seated by their cabin stove enjoying the luxury of an agreeable change.—There let them remain until the curtain rises, when duty will call them upon deck to scan the horizon with the hope of discovering some unfortunate "Bowhead," who perchance may be collecting his dinner from the fine particles of animal substances, so liberally diffused through the water in these regions, all unconscious of danger until the barbed iron enters his back, when with a throe of agony and a dash of the flukes, he sets his enemies to swimming in his own element. Can we blame him?—The attack was altogether unprovoked, and if he were permitted to make his appeal, would be quite as affecting as that recently made through the pages of the Friend.—"Again do I make my appeal. I was enjoying my solitary meal with all the gusto of an epicure, a bed of brit was before me, my mouth open to receive it, when this wanton attack was made upon me, all day long have I been watching for the enemies of our race until hunger drove me to a brief unconsciousness of danger. The whaleman's cupidity will not allow me one meal a day. Yes, I hear him plead his necessities, he says that poverty is staring him in the face. But it is a one sided view, argument with me is of no avail, and as I have stopped to parley, new enemies approach. There goes the sharp-pointed lance deep into my vitals, and my life-blood is flowing apace. Soon our race will be dead, and the whaleman will have only walrusses and ice-bergs to contend with." The words of the Polar whale are ended, and our thoughts are permitted to range in a field which comports more with the heading of our brief effusion. And how they cleave to the early recollection of the incidents of childhood. Years of absence, scenes of suffering, toil, pain, anguish, false friends, dangerous enemies, with all the concomitant evils which crowd upon the mind, cannot erase impressions early made, written as it were, by the finger of the Almighty like the immutable laws upon the tablet of stone reverting to childish days and spots of earth made sacred by association. I have visited distant climes, circumnavigated the globe, becoming familiar with the habits of barbarous as well as civilized life. The snow capped mountains of northern Asia and the quartz veined cliffs of California have been displayed before me in all their magnificent grandeur. The verdant isles of the Pacific have greeted my longing vision after months of tedious cruising. And yet, the picturesque scenery of one of our New England rivers claims the pre-eminence especially in mid-summer, when its banks are rich in nature's herbage, and tall forests of evergreen throw back their shade, where repose flocks and herds protected from the rays of a summer sun; whilst in front flows on the sparkling, gurgling waters, pursuing a circuitous course until they find a level in the broad Atlantic.

It is upon the banks of a romantic stream, about forty miles from its mouth, and near the beautiful village of H——, Me., that a level spot of ground may be seen, which, at first, appears like a mountain slide, as high hills are seen in close proximity, in the rear, affording a rich variety to the scenery, as well as contributing their foreign aid in enriching the soil already fruitful, that the old homestead stands "as a monument of other days" environed with shrubbery, and in front a cluster of luxuriant willows, with thick matted roots preserving the bank from caving, and hides the decaying mansion, our early home. How often in childhood have I sailed my rude skiff upon its surface, and compared this mountain stream with old ocean; asking myself what resemblance its minnows bore to Leviathan and what sort of animal Leviathan was. It was here we first saw the light, and took our first sporting lessons which has resulted in our leading almost an amphibious life! With what thrilling interest have we listened to the adventures of the aged one, who set us the example by roaming in his youth; and then the anxious appeal of a fond mother, ever fearful that the knowledge of such incidents would beget a desire for the same. How vivid are recollections, (trifling in themselves to others,) when to us they afford feast for memory to dwell upon,—the affectionate greetings of parents when we were absent but a day, and all the little attentions, bestowed by those that loved us. It is only when thrown upon a cold world and judged by man's selfishness that we appreciate the past and feel regrets at not having been happy when we could.

The friends of our childhood have passed away, and our early home is occupied by strangers; yet there is a halo thrown around the spot that time, distance or absence, can never dispel. For all this, we discover only another evidence of the change that is continually going on in our world. In the memmory of our fathers there lived a race who were "lords of the soil," erect in "the image of their maker," conscious of their aboriginal claims. Where are they now? The plow-share occasionally turns up the sad remnants of their decay. Their places are supplied by strangers. They have become extinct. But I have wandered, as my purpose was not to speak of the departed, and yet the present and the past, the living and the dead, are so nearly allied that I need not excuse myself, as I hasten to a conclusion, not by bidding a final adieu to these scenes, for I hope yet again to re-visit them; new ties bind me, and youthful voices are calling me to my home. May this beautiful river long continue to receive its supply of limpid waters from the Moose Head, as it flows onward in its rapid course toward the ocean, fit emblem of time and eternity.

Yours, Respectfully,
UMBRELLA TREE.

LINE UPON LINE.—"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, "How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?" 'Why,' she said, 'if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor.'"

Thursday next, Nov. 18th, is the day appointed for Thanksgiving.

Order Restored.

Last week the peace and order of Honolulu were much disturbed by certain riotous proceedings on the part of seamen, who felt that they had occasion for taking the law into their own hands, in as much as one of their number had been unfortunately killed by a policeman. The facts in the case were as follows:

On Thursday evening, a man by the name of Henry Burns, of ship "Emerald," was found dead in one of the cells of the Fort.—As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, a Coroner's jury was summoned by the Marshal, which rendered the following verdict.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

We, the undersigned, summoned by the Marshall of Honolulu to hold an inquest upon the body of Henry Burns, seaman, and to decide upon the probable cause of his death, have all agreed, after due reflection upon the statements of the witnesses produced, that Henry Burns' death was caused by a blow inflicted with a club in the hands of Constable Geo. Sherman, on the evening of the 8th day of November.

We believe that the blow was not given with malice aforethought, but rather from cowardice in quelling the disturbance which was the cause of his visit to the cell, where Burns and others were confined.

JULIUS A. ANTHON, Foreman.
JNO. C. BULLIONS.
JAS. K. TURNER.
THOS. SPENCER.
W. A. ALDRICH.
C. S. BARTOW.
J. L. CLEVELAND.
H. SMITH.
BENJ. CLOUGH.
A. C. EDWARDS.

Honolulu, Nov. 9, 1852.

Before the verdict was rendered, there was much excitement among the seamen on shore. Crowds gathered in front of the Fort, demanding that the policeman should be delivered up. Hoping that the excitement would be quieted without a resort to force, the government officers refrained from any military demonstration. The burial of the unfortunate young man who was killed, took place last Wednesday afternoon. During the evening there was much noise in various parts of the town. Mr. Allen, the U. S. Consul and Mr. Severance, U S. Commissioner, addressed the crowd, assuring them that the policeman should be fairly tried, and exhorting them to quietly disperse. These efforts were ineffectual, and between nine and ten o'clock, an attack was made upon the police, which resulted in the burning of the Harbor Master's office and Police Station House, near the Custom House. This fire much endangered the immense fleet of ships, in port, but most fortunately all escaped. The riotous crowd visited several public houses, demanding liquors. A portion of the crowd went into the valley threatening the premises of Mr. Judd.

The following morning a public meeting of citizens took place at the Fort. A volunteer company of foreign residents was organized under the sanction of the Governor.—The native militia, to the number of two or three hundred, were placed under arms.—At this critical juhcture, the Governor sent out a force to apprehend all drunken and riotous persons. The streets were soon cleared and order restored. The Governor issued an order that all seamen should go on board at dark. This order was obeyed, and the streets became quiet. Thus they have remained until the present time, and hereafter we do not apprehend further trouble.—Our confident expectation is, that much good will result from this unfortunate affair. The respective parties will more clearly perceive the ground upon which they stand. It will show seamen that they must conform to the wholesome laws and regulations of the port; it will forcibly impress upon the police, the importance of conducting judiciously in the exercise of their responsible duties, and convince the government that it may rely upon the foreign community and nineteen-twentieths of the sea-faring population, to rally for the support of law and order. Riot, misrule and lynch law, will find but few abettors in this community.

The following are the published addresses of the U. S. Consul and Commissioner.

To American Seamen in Honolulu.

It is much to be regretted that serious disturbances have occurred in this town within two days, in consequence of the death of a seaman in the Fort, by a fatal blow from a policeman. The case should justly excite your sympathy for a fellow seaman.—But the attempt made, or threatened, to take the offender out of the Fort by violence and put him to death without a trial, and before even the verdict of a Coroner's inquest was known, is in the highest degree reprehensible, and can never be tolerated in any civilized country. The criminal laws of this kngdom are modelled after those of the United States, and like ours, are based on the common law of England, which secures a trial by jury to every man charged with a capital or highly criminal offense This right can only be superseded by the proclamation of martial law; and American citizens should be among the very last persons to trample it under foot, for it is a vital principle of their own liberty, and the security of life, limb and property. The offender in this case has been arrested and committed to prison. He will be tried by a due course of law; and I am not aware of any reason for doubting that justice will be done as promptly here as it would be done in Boston or New York. He is in the custody of the Marshal whose sworn duty it is to keep him and bring him into court safely for trial.

The Marshal is bound to do this, though it may cost hundreds of lives. And the government of the islands is bound to back him with all the force it can command. If the King should fail to do this, he would not deserve to be recognized as an independent sovereign, as he has been by the United States and the most powerful nations of Europe. In resisting tumultuous violence his government is in the strict performance of its duty, and deserves your support, and not your opposition, as it deserves the support of all considerate men, and especially of the foreign residents, which I am glad to see it received most effectively yesterday and last night,—The government of the United States and the King of these islands have a treaty of peace, which I am charged to see faithfully executed. They are happily on the most friendly terms. You are not in an enemy's country, but among a people who would be glad to look upon you as friends and protectors I trust you will still deserve to be so regarded.

But the conclusion cannot be resisted that there are some bad men among you instigating you to mischief. The conflagration of Wednesday night is a painful proof this. It is known to be the work of incendiaries. I should be deeply mortified to find any of them Americans, but whoever they are, I call upon all Americans citizens, whether on ship or shore, to assist in identifying them, and bringing them to condeign punishment. It is a solemn duty which Americans own to themselves, to the good faith of their own country, as well as to the government here, which is endeavoring by all its means to protect the property of foreign residents, and guard the vast commercial interest which comes to these islands for shelter, refreshment and business.

The kindling of incendiary fires is a crime of the blackest dye, and deserves the most prompt and severe punishment. Trusting that you will yourselves assist to suppress all disorders in future, and aid in bringing the guilty to punishment which the public safety imperiously requires,

I am your friend and obedient servant,

LUTHER SEVERANCE,
Commissioner of U. S. of America.

Honolulu, Friday morning, November 12, 1852.

CONSULATE of the United States,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Americans, and all who sail under the Stars and Stripes are hereby notified that the Coroner's jury called to inquire into the cause of the death of the person at the Fort, have rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a blow inflicted by a person now in confinement awaiting his trial, and that he will be tried by a jury selected by me.

Justice shall be done. I request you to go on board your ships quietly at sundown, and those on shore not to join, assemble or gather in very large numbers. My countrymen, listen to me. Remember that you represent a country of law and order, and don't refuse to obey the laws here.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, U. S. Consul.

Honolulu, Nov. 11th, 1852.

Clippings from Late papers.

HOLLAND.—We find the following in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 24th:

"The *Staats Courant* publishes an important communication from the Colonial Department, relative to the past and present relations of Holland with Japan. It appears from this official document that the report of the intervention of Holland to prevent the departure of the American expedition, and the abandonment of the project by the United States, in consequence of which the authorities of Japan had permitted their country to be entered in order to arrange the question, is unfounded.

"All that the Government of Holland proposed to do, was to address to that of Japan an amicable dispatch with a view of preparing a favorable reception for Commodore Perry, and to point out the advantages that would result to Japan from the opening of its ports to foreign commerce, as the Emperor of China had done in 1842. It is not improbable that the negotiation may be crowned with success, and that Commodore Perry, on arriving within sight of the coast, will find little difficulty in the negotiations he is directly sent to bring about with the Imperial Court. At the same time, it is right to declare that the Netherlands Government has not ceased since 1844 to induce the Imperial Government of Japan to relax its system of exclusion."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There are later advices, to July 2, from Cape of Good Hope. An attack by the British, under Col. Butler, was made upon the Waterkloof, May 17th, at a place called the Horse-Shoe. The Caffres were driven back and their huts

burned; but as the British began to retire, the savages reappeared and attacked the rear guard, and were only repulsed by a good use of the artillery. Disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become general for fifty miles or more on both sides of a border line some 150 miles in length. On 12th June, five ammunition wagons were captured by the Caffres, and eleven of the guard killed and seven wounded.

Popery in Peru.—A correspondent of the *London Christian Times* says: A worthy priest in Lima, the capital of Peru, about a year ago say, published on extensive work in that city condemnatory to the Pope's usurpations and aggressions on the civil and on the ecclesiastical authorities. The nail was hit on the head. The Pope felt it, and in consequence the work was formally condemned and prohibited to be read. A pamphlet was published by the priest in Lima, in which he refuted all the grounds which the Pope had alleged for condemning the work. This pamphlet was circulated extensively, as it was easier of access and sooner read than the work about which it treated. This again brought the work more into notice. A second and an abridged edition was then published, and to this the Government of Peru openly subscribed in the face of the Pope's prohibition. The subject is being taken up with interest in that country, both in a civil and religious point of view.

For Liberia.—The *Colonization Herald* says, in consequence of numerous applications for passage to Liberia, it is intended to send three vessels thither shortly. These will sail from Baltimore, on the 15th September; New York, October 1; and Baltimore, November 1.

France.—The French government has considerably increased the bounty on the Newfoundland salt fish trade, which they are greatly encouraging, to the detriment of British interests. Already French cargoes have been selling at different ports of the Mediterranean, where, formerly, the British flag monopolized this important branch of commerce. This is one reason why the British government has sent out the additional force to Newfoundland.

Webster's Dictionary in England.—It is stated that William Longman, a prominent English publisher, has tried in vain to find an editor to prepare a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary; and has adopted the revised edition of Webster, by Goodrich, as the most perfect English standard.

Hospitals in London.—London contains for its nearly three millions of inhabitants thirteen general hospitals, all of them well appointed with every appliance for the relief of suffering humanity.

A dear Suit of Clothes..—The first piece of gold discovered in Australia, which now rivals California in the extent of its products of its precious metals, was found by a native. Seeing his master count a number of sovereigns, he told him that he had found a piece of "yellow stuff" bigger than all those together, which he had hidden, but would give it to him for a new suit of corduroy. The bargain was struck, when the man brought a lump weighing 106 pounds, and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d., or more than $24,000.

The Reward of Industry.—Several years ago, a portrait painter in Boston by the name of Copley, not succeeding well in business, went to England, taking with him his son, John Singleton Copley. As he was a very studious boy, his father sent him to college, where he became distinguished as a scholar. When he left college he became a lawyer and soon rose to the first rank. The king and his court seeing what a learned man he was, thought it important to secure his services for the government, and therefore raised him from one post of honor to another till he was made Lord High Chancellor of England, the highest place that can be given to a subject. This example can be imitated by all the young readers of this paper. Let them take the motto of the poor portrait painter's son, "*press onward*," be studious and diligent, and if they do not gain his high rank, they will become useful and respected men.

☞The mercantile shipping of the civilized world amounts amounts to about 8,000,000 tuns, which is worth, new and old, $30 per tun, and nets, clear of interest, insurance, &c., 10 per cent. or $24,000,000 per annum. The appropriation of the British Navy, for the current year is $33,620,100!! Is not this a sober fact? that the annual expenses of one nation's navy exceeds the net profit of all the mercantile shipping owned by the civilized world.

Married.

In New Haven, on the 24th of August, by the Rev. Stephen Taylor, D. D., of Richmond, Va., Rev. Hiram Bingham, late of the Sandwich Island mission, to Miss Naomi E. Morse, principal of York Square Female Seminary.

In Honolulu, at Hopewell Place, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th, by Rev S. C. Damon, Wm. Hillebrand, M. D., to Miss Anna P. Newcomb, daughter of Dr. Newcomb.

Died.

After a lingering illness of many months, of consumption, on the 6th inst., at the residence of Rev. Lowell Smith, in Nuuanu Valley, Mr. Eli R. Holman, aged 27 years. Mr. H. came to the islands an invalid about a year ago, and for several months was able to attend a little to business, but for the past four or five months had been slowly wasting away under the influence of a disease which no medical skill could arrest. Although Mr. H. came here a stranger he died among friends who ministered to all his necessities, and who mourn his early death. His remains were deposited in the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery on the afternoon of Sunday, and were attended thither by a large concourse of friends.

On the 9th of September, on board the steamer Illinois, on her passage from Chagres to New-York, Capt. J. S. B. Knox, from the bursting of a blood vessel. Capt. K. left these islands in July last, on his return to the U. States, after a residence of about a year.

January 4th, on board the whale-ship Enterprize, of N. Bedford, John Newman, carpenter, native of Stockholm, Sweden, where he has friends now residing.

Killed by falling overboard against a scow, in the harbor of Honolulu, John Prera, belonging to Bravo, Cape de Verds. He was a sailor on board the "Benj. Tucker."

At sea, South lat. 29 46, N. L., 194 22, Charles Covell, belonging to Waterbury, Ct., aged 29 years. He was 4th officer on board the "Sophia Thornton." This intelligence is communicated by Capt. Young, from whose letter the following quotation is made: "He [Mr. Covell] was married about three weeks previous to sailing, to a young lady of Waterbury. We have lost one beloved by all on board, one that bid fair to gain the highest station in a seafaring life, one in whom implicit confidence could be placed, by day or night, on shipboard or ashore, but he has been called away in the bloom of life."

At the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, Mr. John Evens, of Havana, Tompkins Co., N. Y. The deceased was carpenter on board barque "Eugene," of Stonington, Capt. Pendleton. This intelligence is communicated by the steward of the Hospital, who refers in his letter to the kind attentions of Capt. Pendleton, his officers and crew.

In Honolulu, Nov. 14, Mr. William Wilson, late 3d officer of ship California, and some years since a printer in Honolulu. He belonged in Concord, N. H., and has a brother residing in Boston.

Lost overboard from ship South Boston, 3d of April, James Souther, belonging to Boston, Mass. At the time, he was drawing water over the ship's side, and sitting upon the rail, but in some unaccountable manner he fell overboard and although boats were immediately lowered, yet it was not possible to save him.

In Honolulu, Saturday, Nov. 13, at his residence in Nuuanu Valley, Mr. A. B. Howe, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

July 11, on board "Isaac Hicks," Rolin Ryder, aged 19 belonging to Willimantic, Ct., of inflamation of the bowels The ship was at the time in Anadir sea.

Oct. 10, on board ship "James Maury" William Scott, boat steerer, a native of the Marquesan Islands, but had sailed for some years out of New Bedford.

Nov. 15th, 1852, Samuel Hamilton, aged 28 years, 10 months and 7 days. The deceased arrived at Honolulu, Nov. 1st in the bark "Fanny Major," from San Francisco, accompanied by a younger brother, John B. Hamilton, who deeply mourn his loss. His disease was pulmonary consumption.

The deceased madea profession of religion some ten years since in Louisa Co., Iowa, where his father was a ruling elder. He had four brothers and four sisters in Iowa and California.

The funeral was attended same day from the residence of A. S. Oooke, and the remains conveyed to the lot for strangers in our beautiful Nuuanu cemetry there to rest till the last trumpet shall sound.

Memorandum.

Melancholly Disaster.—Capt. Pease, of ship Heroine reports as follows: in N. L. 45° and E. L. 177° he experienced a severe hurricane, during which a sea swept the deck, carrying off everything, including mizzen mast, bulwarks, boats, davits &c., &c. The most sad feature of the disaster was that six young men found a watery grave. Their names are as follows:

John C. Fuller, 2d officer, of New London.
Henry Miller, boat steerer, of Buffalo.
Rufus W. Sampson, seaman, of Massachusetts.
Antone Lorenzo, a Portuguese.
Francis Josinico "
Also a Sandwich Islander.

Capt. Jeffreys reports that on the 17th of May, while cruising in the Arctic, George Rogers, Philadelphia, and George Lungley, foremast hands of the ship Hibernia, of N. B., were taken down by the line, while fast to a whale. Also, in the Ochotsk sea, in June, lost a man by drowning, the boat being capsized, William Arnerd.

Capt. J. also reports that on the 15th of Oct. his vessel came in contact with some unknown vessel in the night, while lying to, the wind blowing hard and it snowing at the same time. On the larboard side there was made a clean sweep of boats, davits, &c., also lost jib-boom, flying jib-boom and sprung bowsprit, besides other important damages. The ships were in contact ten minutes, but it was impossible to communicate from one ship to the other. Now while in this crippled condition, in N. L. 46 and E. L. 170, met with a heavy hurricane, occasioning some more damage, and unfortunately the loss of a man, falling from the fore-top-sail yard and striking in the fore rigging. His name was John Cross, and was killed instantly.

Capt. J. also reports that he experienced another and heavier typhoon on the 29th of Oct., while scudding, the vessel shipped a sea, staving in the dead lights, which nearly filled the cabin with water. In the same gale the Heroine of N. B. was severely damaged, losing mizen mast and sweeping decks. The 2d officer and five men were unfortunately lost.

Donations.

Subscription for the Seaman's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	FOR CHAPEL.	FOR FRIEND.
Ship EMERALD,		$5 00
Capt. Jaggar,	5 00	
Officers and crew,	7 75	12 25
Ship SPLENDID,		5 00
Capt. Smith,		5 00
Officers and crew,	4 50	18 00
Ship LAGODA,		5 00
Capt. Tobey,	5 00	
Officers and crew,	5 50	5 00
Ship H. KNEELAND,		5 00
Capt. Vinal,	5 00	5 00
Officers and crew,	10 00	
Ship CANADA,		5 00
Capt. West,	5 00	
Officers and crew,	3 00	7 50
Ship SOUTH AMERICA,		5 00
Capt. Walker,	5 00	
Officers and crew,	7 50	9 00
Ship ZONE,		5 00
Capt. Parker,		5 00
Mr. Gifford,		50
Ship FRANCES,	5 00	5 00
Capt. Swain,	5 00	
Officers and crew,	11 50	4 50
Ship BLACK EAGLE,	5 00	5 00
Capt. Ludlow,	3 00	2 00
Officers and crew,	12 00	
Ship H. HOXIE, [merchantman]		
Capt. Rowland,		5 00
Officers and crew,	10 00	4 00
Bark ARAB,		5 00
Capt. Snell,	2 50	2 50
A Friend,		5 00
Two Sailors,		2 00
Capt. Cleaveland,		10 00
A Stranger,		6 00
Found on Editor's Table "a mite,"		5 00
Capt. & Mrs. Swain, "Enterprize,"	10 00	10 00
Mr. Fisher,		5 00
Daniel Miner,	1 00	1 00
Ship Awashonks,	5 00	

☞The full amount of the subscriptions for the Friend is acknowledged above as "donations," no allowance being made for the bound volumes which have been furnished. When a subscription is taken up on shipboard, the Editor is ready to furnish bound volumes for both Cabin and Forecastle.

New Bedford Market.

[For the week ending Aug. 30.]

Sperm.—The market, as the season advances, begins to exhibit some signs of activity, and we hear of more inquiry for home use than for some time past. The sales of the week include 200 bbls at 125 cents; 260 bbls, extra head, at 126 cents; and at a neighboring port a parcel of 340 bbls, at 123 cents per gallon, cash down.

In Whale.—There has been a good business doing since our last, at a slight decline from previous rates. We notice sales of 1200 bbls South Sea at 71 and 73 cents; 1615 bbls, in parcels, principally Polar, at 73 cents; and 200 bbls Polar as filled when landed, at the same price. There is a fair inquiry, but large holders, we understand decline to operate except at extreme rates. Manufactured oil is in brisk demand and sales are making at full prices. We notice a sale of one hundred bbls bleached Winter at 82 cents cash.

Whalebone.—Remains dull and without transactions.

To Whaling Captains.

The unusually large number of whale ships now recruiting at these islands, induces us to re-publish tthe following request from a late number of the New Bedford Shipping List; and to call the attention of ship masters, who are about cruising in the vicinity of the island mentioned, to the suggestions contained therein. Should the Solomon Islands be in the way of any of the ships about going to sea on a cruise, will not their Captains take a peculiar pleasure in endeavoring to ascertain the fate of Mr. Boyd, and thus contribute a valuable service to humanity, and especially to the relatives and friends of a gentleman widely known and highly esteemed.

MR. BENJAMIN BOYD.

To Commanders of American vessels trading in the Pacific Ocean. The following statement is submitted to their kind consideration in ascertaining the fate of Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Benjamin Boyd, formerly of London and recently of Sydney, New South Wales, whilst on his voyage from San Francisco to Sydney, in the schooner Yatch "Wanderer," landed in October, 1851, on the south west side of the Island Guadalcanar, lat. 9 40 south, lon. 159 50 east, one of the Solomon Group, and not returning to the vessel, his crew supposed him to have been murdered.—His family however, cling to the hope that he was entrapped by the natives, and may still be alive.

In this opinion they are strengthened by the information they have received from persons of all classes having practical knowledge of the habits and customs of the islanders, all of which gives strength to the inference that Mr. Boyd is still alive.

From the testimony in question, it would appear, that it is no rare occurrence for Europeans to be kept in durance by the people of these islands, and amongst others, an eminent authority, Capt. Lort Stokes, Royal Navy, not long since returned from the South Seas, on this subject states:—"I cannot but think that he (Mr. Boyd) is still alive.—The natives are fond of having a white man amongst them; make a great deal of him, and will not allow him to escape."

Under these circumstances it is believed that the assistance of the American Government would be of the greatest value in solving the fate of Mr. Boyd. The Americans have a large fleet of whalers in the South Seas, and frequently touch at the Solomon Islands for barter or refreshment; and it is therefore to be hoped that if some of the most experienced Commanders were to interest themselves in investigating the facts respecting Mr. Boyd, their efforts would tend to clear up the mystery which envelopes this distressing subject.

☞ The following merchant vessels are now on their way from the U. S. for this port. Bark Philomela, sailed from New York in July. Clipper ship Conquerer and clipper ship Equator sailed in August, ship Eliza Warwick, October 1st, the three latter from Boston.

Loss of the Ship Bramin, of New Bedford.

We have been furnished by Mr. G. Bonden, late mate of the Bramin, with the following facts in regard to the disaster.

The whale ship Bramin, Capt. Childs, of New Bedford, was twelve and a half months from home, She left Hilo in March last for the Arctic, and had taken oil to the amount of 1,500 barrels, up to the 25th of September. About that date, being in the Arctic Ocean, some 200 or 300 miles north of Bhering's Straits, a storm set in from the northward, with thick weather, accompanied with snow, hail and fog. While lying to under easy sail, she was run into by the ship Adeline, of New Bedford, which carried away her bowsprit and all her head gear, and broke her fore-mast just above the deck, but did not carry it by the board. Her best bower was also carried away, her deck sprung, and the ship started a leak. The Adeline was also considerably damaged and one of her anchors broken, though not carried away. After the collision, the Adeline immediately anchored. In this crippled condition, the Bramin endeavored for two days to keep off the land, hoping for a cessation of the gale; but as this did not occur, and finding it impossible to keep from going ashore, she came to with her remaining anchor, as near the Adeline as she could get, hoping to ride it out by sending down her yards, spars, &c.

Immediately on coming to an anchor, all possible speed was made in relieving the ship of her spars, &c., but she only held on about an hour when her cables parted, and all hope of preserving her was lost. The boats were then lowered, and the officers and crew all embarked for the Adeline, which was still at anchor about two miles off, and which ship they safely reached without losing a man. The Bramin soon drifted into the breakers, and when last seen her foremast and main topmast were gone. The weather was so thick, that her exact fate was not known.

About two hours after the crew of the Bramin had got on board the Adeline, she parted both cables, and for two days it required the utmost exertion to keep her off the land, which they finally succeeded in doing, by having a little favorable change of wind.

After getting out of the Straits the Adeline pursued her voyage for this port, and when within about ten days sail of the islands, Mr. Bonden left her for the Hobomok, in which ship he arrived on the 10th instant, and in advance of the Adeline, which was still in a crippled condition.

The Bramin was owned by Gideon Allen, Esq., of New Bedford, and we have not been able to learn whether she was insured or not. The ship and cargo were worth probably, about $50,000.—*Polynesian.*

Law and Liquor.

The Liquor Law in Massachusetts.—The work of executing the new law has commenced in earnest, liquors having been seized and destroyed, and the sellers fined, in Boston, Worcester, Taunton and other places. In Boston, complaint has been entered against one of the principal dealers, who holds a license from the city government, in order to test the validity of the licenses. The Boston Traveller says: It is understood that the committee of the friends of the new liquor law in Boston, are prepared to make 100 complaints against the unlicensed persons in this city for the violation of the law, whenever it is thought proper to commence operations.—*N. Y. Observer, Sept. 2.*

Decisions upon the Liquor Law.—The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that the inhabitants of that State may keep liquor in their houses for their own use, and that liquor may be brought into and transported within or through the State, if it be not intended for sale. The amount of the decision seems to be, that the Legislature may prohibit the sale or keeping or offering for sale of liquor, but cannot prohibit its use. This decision makes the law analogous to the laws concerning other poisons. Only licensed druggist and apothecaries can sell arsenic. These can only sell it under certain regulations, and others cannot sell it at all. But the law does not prohibit the use. Hence anybody may use arsenic in any act; and it is much used in preparing the skins of animals and birds for stuffing. And anybody may take it, even with the felonious intent of suicide, without incurring any penalty. Hence, if one should take arsenic or other poison with such intent, and should be saved from death, no prosecution for taking the poison could be sustained.

Maine Law in Canada.—The agitation for the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law in Canada has become formidable, and politicians who have no real feelings upon the subject are taking up the cry for the sake of popularity. Among the subjects more or less agitated, and which are in fact thrust with considerable prominence before the public, is the prevention of Sabbath desecration, as it is called, on which some strangely antiquated and fanatical notions prevail.—The movement aims to stop the mails, to close the post-offices, and prevent the running of railroad cars on Sundays. It is supported by strong sectional and sectarian prejudices; but the measure which it aims to obtain has not the slightest chance of obtaining the support of a House constituted like the present Assembly.

The Primary Seizure.—On Sunday evening, the city Marshal, being backed by the necessary affidavits, seized one keg and one demijohn of liquor, in the house of Hannah Sylvia, on south Water stseet. The keg was concealed under some hanging clothes, while the demijohn was snugly ensconsed under the bed. The stuff, as we are informed, was an execrable potation, well calculated to inflame the inside of any person rash enough to drink it. The "creature" will have its hearing in the Police Court, this morning, and if found guilty, somebody will be appointed to see execution done upon it. As no fee is allowed for this service, and as he who performs it may be sued for trespass, competitors for this high office will be few. In olden times executioners had as their perquisite the clothes of their victims. Should not the law allow the spiller-general to keep the demijohns?—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Extensive Seizure of Liquor in Fall River.—We learn that about sixty barrels of liquors, valued at about $3,000 were seized at Fall River yesterday, under the new Liquor Law. The property belonged to a Mr. Albro, and was stored upon his premises.—*New Bedford Mercury 11th.*

The opponents of the law have started a daily paper in this city to advocate its repeal. Meetings for a similar purpose have been held in one or two places. Of one held in New Bedford, the Mercury says it was made up of all classes, and consisted of temperance men, law and order men, moderate drinkers, ex-traders in liquors, &c. Although the meeting was called at the request of the op-

ponents of the law, the temperance men were in the majority, and carried everything their own way. Henry H. Crapo was chosen Chairman. A series of resolutions laudatory of the new law, and requesting the city authorities to publish monthly statements of its influence upon drunkenness, poverty and crime in the city, was adopted; and twelve minutes from the time the meeting was called to order it adjourned with three cheers for the Maine Law. Opportunity was given for the opposers of the law to advance their sentiments, but it was not improved.

Liquor Smuggling in Australia.—About six weeks since a vessel from Port Macquarie had in her manifest, among other things, fourteen hogsheads of tallow. The Customs' officers having had a hint, went on board and found six of the tallow casks full of brandy, which they of course took possession of. A correspondent asks us what further steps have been taken in the matter, and we are unable to answer him. Plenty of time has elapsed to bring up witnesses from Port Macquarie, but nothing has we believe been done. It is reported that a small fine has been paid by somebody, but the case is far too important to be hushed up in this way. Whoever has been guilty of this fraud upon revenue, and caused disgrace to be attached to that small, but highly respectable class, the wine-growers, ought to be both exposed and punished.—*Sidney Herald.*

The Liquor Law in Rhode Island.—The new Liquor Law is being carried into effect in Providence with zeal and energy, and its good effects are seen in the diminution of the number of arrests for drunkenness. During last week, which was the second under the new law, the arrests for drunkenness and offences growing out of it were four. The preceding week there were six. The average number previously has been from thirty to forty. Such facts as these are arguments in favor of the law that cannot be gainsaid. The Temperance Advocate is of the opinion that private drinking has not increased in the ratio that was feared.

Hitherto Newport has enjoyed the entire immunity from the operation of the new Liquor Law, but the security of the devotees of fashionable wine bibbing is but fancied, it seems. We learn from the Providence Journal that a seizure of liquor was made at the Ocean Cottage on Monday, and Mr. Copeland of the United States Hotel, was held to answer on the same day for a violation of the Liquor Law. On Tuesday morning, the cases came up before the Justice's Court, but they were postponed unil next Wednesday, amidst considerable confusion. Some of the witnesses, and others who were prominent in the prosecution, were roughly treated, and much confusion and excitement prevails in the town, and particular indignation was manifested towards some persons from other towns, who, it was supposed, had come to aid in the enforcement of the law. Further violence was anticipated. The hotel keepers of Newport have entered into a sort of defensive alliance, and declare their intention to contest the law to the utmost.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Honey Bee has been successfully introduced into California by a gentleman of Newburg New York.

From the N. Y. Observer.

The Lobos Islands.

The Lobos or Seal Islands, off the coast of Peru, have recently become valuable, by the discovery of large beds of guano upon them; and in consequence, the government of Peru has set up an exclusive claim of sovereignty and possession over the Islands, and forbidden the vessels of all nations to procure guano upon them without license from that government. This claim the English government have been disposed to acknowledge, while the United States government resists it. Some time ago the opinion of Mr. Webster was asked by some gentlemen who were designing to send out an expedition for guano, to which he replied that he knew of no ground upon which the claim of Peru could be maintained; and it is understood that an expedition has since been sent out by them. A correspondence on the subject has since occurred between the Peruvian minister at Washington and the Secretary of State. This correspondence was communicated to the Senate, by the President, on Monday of last week. Mr. Webster, in his letter, maintains that these Islands being more than three marine miles from the coast, and not being occupied or protected by any Peruvian armanent, cannot properly belong to that government, but being uninhabited and uninhabitable, are the common property of all nations.

Mr. Webster avers, moreover, that up to 1833, American citizens pursued unmolested the business of seal fishing on those Islands, their right to do so never having been disputed till a decree made by the Peruvian government that year; against which decree the American Charge d'Affaires at Lima protested, and it was never put in force against our citizens.

Mr. Webster accounts for the course pursued by the British government by the fact that when this decree was issued they had no interests there, and at that time, before the discovery of guano, they committed themselves to the support of the Peruvian claim. Mr. Webster also maintains that guano was discovered on the islands by Capt. Morrell, who went out on a voyage of discovery, and published his narrative in 1832, previous to which no book generally known and circulated in this country mentioned the existence of guano there.

Mr. Webster concludes his able letter as follows:

The whole discussion, therefore, must turn upon this, viz: the Lobos Islands lying in the open ocean, so far from any continental possessions of Peru as not to belong to that country by the law of proximity or adjacent position, has the government of that country exercised such unequivocal acts of absolute sovereignty and ownership over them, as give to her a right to their exclusive possession, *as against the United States and their citizens*, by the law of indisputable possession? And the undersigned repeats that this is not a question between Peru and other governments, who may have more or less distinctly admitted her right, but it is a question between Peru and the United States, who have so long exercised that right, and remonstrated against its interruption.

The government of the United States, however, is prepared to give due consideration to all facts tending to show possession or occupancy of the Lobos Islands by Peru, and is not inclined to stop or preclude discussion until the whole matter shall be thoroughly investigated. If there are any facts and arguments that have not been brought to its consideration, they shall receive the most respectful and friendly attention. If it shall turn out that, as has been intimated above, those islands are uninhabited and uninhabitable, and therefore incapable of being legally possessed or held by any one nation, they and their contents must be considered as the common property of all. Or if unprotected by the presence of Peruvian authorities and without actual possession, their use has been by Peru abandoned or conceded, without limitation of time, to citizens of the United States, for a long period, or yielded in consequence of the remonstrance of this government or its agents, then no exclusive owner can be pretended, as against the United States at least.

Under all the circumstances, the President thinks it most advisable that full instructions on this subject should be despatched to the charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, and that proper orders should be given to the naval forces of the United States in that quarter to prevent collision until further examination of the case. No countenance will be given to the authors of such enterprizes, claiming to be citizens of the United States, who may undertake to defend themselevs or their vessels by force, in the prosecution of any commercial enterprises to these islands. Such acts would be acts of private war, and their authors would thereby justly forfeit the protection of their own government.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Osma a renewed assurance of his very high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Senor Don Juan Y. de Osma, &c.

Who is Queen Victoria?

Victoria the first is niece of William the Fourth, who was brother of George the Fourth, who was son of George the Third, who was grandson of George the Second, who was cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William the Third, who was the son-in-law of James the Second, who was brother of Charles the Second, who was the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the Third, who was the uncle of Edward the Fifth, who was the son of Edward the Fourth, who was the cousin of Henry the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the second, who was the son of Edward the First, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard the First, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Nov 30—Am sh Ocmulgee, Cottle, 50 sp, 1100 wh, 15000 bone.
" " Manuel Ortez, 2000 wh, 20000 bone
" " Two Brothers, Nichols, 50 sp 1150 wh 20000 b.
Nov. 1.— " California, Wood, 150 sp, 1650 wh, 25000 bone.
" Am bk Fanny Major, Cresey, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
2.— Am bk Black Warrior, Bartlett, 250 sp 1050 wh, 14000 bone.
2.—Am sh Bengal, Phillips, 1300 wh, 15000 bone.
" " Geo. Washington, Edwards, 1800 wh, 20000 b.
" " Rodman, Allyn, 1000 wh, 15000 bone.
" Brit. bg Maid of Julpha, Beauvais, 24 ds fm Raiatea.
" Am bk Gen. Scott Smith, 1500 wh, 24000 bone.
4.— " Braganza, Devoll, 150 sp 2250 wh 30000 bone.
" " Stephania, Terry, 1400 wh, 15000 bone.
" " Whiton, Young, fm Kauai
" Am sh John Jay, Howland, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
" Am bg Zoe, Richards, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
5.—Am sh Seine, Landra, 1300 wh, 14000 bone.
" " Montreal, Fish, 70 sp, 3500 wh, 28000 bone.
" " Olympia, Russell, 60 sp, 1200 wh, 20000 bone
Nov. 6—Am sh Betsey Williams, Pendleton, 110 sp, 1300 wh, 18000 bone.
8—Am brigantine Emeline, Green, 33 ds fm Petropolovski, mdze to B. F. Snow.
8—Am sch Wm. Allen, Bell, 50 ds fm Navigator's Islands.
8—Am sh Montpelier, Tucker, 50 sp, 2200 wh, 20000 bone
8—Am sh Jas. Maury, Whelden, 1400 wh, 18000 bone.
8—Am bk Harvest, Spooner, 70 sp, 1800 wh, 25000 bone.
8—Fr sh Pius IX, Lecrosnier, 15 sp, 1200 wh, 28000 bone.
9—Am sh Pallas, Chandleur, 1400 wh. 14000 bone.
9—Am bk Pioneer, Billings, 900 wh, 14000 bone.
9—Am sh Navy, Norton, 50 sp, 1600 wh, 25000 bone.
9—Am sh Metacom, Bonney, 150 sp 1300 wh, 14000 bone.
10—Am brigantine Marion, Lane, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
10—Am sh Alice Mandell, Wing, 50 sp 1750 wh 25000 bone
10—Am bk Neva, Case, 1100 wh, 13000 bone.
10—Am sh Alexander, Ryan, 700 wh, 10000 bone.
10—Am sh Waverly, Kempton, 25 sp, 1200 wh, 15000 bone
10—Am sh Washington, Rose, 1600 wh, 18000 bone.
11—Am sh M. Howes, Patten, 29 ds fm Astoria.
" Am bk Alfred Tyler, Luce, 300 sp, 1000 wh,
" Am sh Margaret Scott, Eldridge, 150 sp 350 wh 6000 b.
" " Northern Light, Stott, 90 sp, 1700 wh 25000 b.
" " Fabius, Smith, 1200 wh, 18000 bone.
" Am bk Lark, Kelly, 80 sp, 1400 wh, 20000 bone.
" Am sh Morea, Kelly, 70 sp, 1150 wh, 20000 bone.
" " Hercules. Fisher, 200 sp, 1600 wh, 17000 bone.
" " So. Boston, Williams, 250 sp, 2400 wh. 30000 b.
12— " Janus, Cornell, 80 sp, 2200 wh, 30000 bone.
" " Cambria, Cottle, 1600 wh, 20000 bone.
" Fr sh Elizabeth, Darmandavits, Havre, 40 sp, 1800 wh, 32000 bone.
12—Am sh Emily Taylor, Riddle, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
" Am bk Florida, Pike, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
" Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, fm San Francisco.
" Am sh Coral, Shearman, 100 sp, 1100 wh, 14000 bone.
" " Illinois, Covell, 40 sp, 2600 wh, 30000 bone,
13 " Adeline, Carr, 1000 wh, 17000 bone.
" " Frances Henrietta Swain, 1400 wh, 24000 bone
" " Romulus, Baker, 120 sp, 2100 wh, 30000 bone.
" " Three Brothers, Adams, 80 sp 1400 wh 20000 b
" " Gov. Troup, Coggeshall, 800 sp 2000 wh 24000 b
" " Florida, Little, 270 sp, 2500 wh, 30000 bone.
" " Heroine, Pease, 900 wh, 10000 bone.
" " Monticello, Folger, 550 sp, 900 wh, 12000 bone.
" " Liverpool, Barker, 18 sp, 1800 wh 20000 bone.
15 " Maria Theresa, Taylor,
" Am bk Washington, Edwards, 1000 wh, 13000 bone.
" Am sh Isaa Hicks, Skinner, 40 sp, 1700 wh, 25000 b.
" " Hibernia 2d, Jeffrey, 70 sp 1800 wh, 26000 bone.
" " Brookline, Norrie, 2000 wh, 25000 bone.
" " Wm. Hamilton, Holm, 25 sp, 2400 wh, 30000 b.
" " Philip I, Sissons, 1200 wh, 15000 bone.
" " Marcus, Sherman, 30 sp, 800 wh, 8000 bone.
16 " Chas. Frederick, Haskins, 1200 sp.
" " Minerva, Hazard, 400 sp 3000 wh 47000 bone.
" " Coriolanus, Grinnel, 12 sp, 1400 wh, 16000 bone

Cleared.

Nov. I.—Brit. bg Maid of Julpha, Beauvais, Hong Kong.
2.—Wh sh Abm. Barker, Norton, for New Bedford.
3.—Wh bk Bayard, Graham, cruise and home.
3.—Wh sh Franklyn, Lamb, cruise.
3.—Wh sh Florida, West, cruise.
3.—Wh bk Rajah, Fisher, cruise.
3.—Wh sh Levant, Cooper, cruise.
3.—Wh sh Sophia Thornton, Young, cruise.
4.—Wh sh Hunter, Holt, cruise.
4.—Wh sh Wm. Tell, Fabei, cruise.
Nov. 5—Am sh Jefferson, Hunting, cruise and home.
5—Am sh Pocahontas, Dias, cruise.
6—Am sh Awashonks, Lawrence, cruise.
6—Am bk Whiton, Young, San Francisco.
7—Am sh Pacific, Pease, cruise.
7—Am sh Niagara, Clough, Valparaiso.
9—Am sh Lagoda, Tobey, cruise.
9—Chilian bk Pescadore, Heath, Valparaiso.
9—Am bk Gen. Scott, Smith, cruise.
9—Brit. bg Marion, Young, Port Phillip.
10—Am sh Dover, Havens, cruise.
10—Am sh Splendid, Smith, Cold Spring.
10—Am bk Black Warrior, Bartlett, cruise.
11—Am sh M. Howes, Patten, Akyab.
12—Bre sh Hansa, Husing, cruise.
12—Bre sh Averick Heincken, cruise.
12—Brit. sh Rhone, Moore, Sydney.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct. 28—Am sh Gen. Scott, Fisher, 110 sp, 1100 wh, 17000 b'ne
29— " Bengal, Phillips, 1300 wh, 15000 bone.
" " George & Mary, Green, 1300 wh, 20,000 bone.
" Am bk Candace, Walker, 1800 wh, 20000 bone.
Nov. 1— " Vernon, Little, 1200 wh, 18000 bone.
" " Clematis, Benjamin, 15 sp, 2300 wh, 40000 b
8—Am sh India, Miller, 2300 wh, 2600 bone.
" " Gen. Williams, Forsyth, 1200 wh, 14000 bone.
" " Janus, Cornell, 170 sp, 2100 wh, 30000 bone.
" bk Anadir, Swift, 2100 wh, 22000 bone.
" sh A. H. Howland, Pease, 55 sp, 1600 wh 25000 b.
9— " Hillman, Cook, 1900 wh, 30000 bone.
" " Sea, Soule, 1500 wh, 25000 bone.
" " George, Hawes, 200 sp, 1800 wh 28000 bone.
" " Phoenix, Billows, 60 sp, 1800 wh, 24000 bone.
" " Romulus, Baker, 120 sp, 2200 wh, 30000 bone.
9— " Morea, Kelley, 70 sp, 1150 wh, 1500 bone.
10— bk Baltic, Brooks, 150 sp, 1100 wh, 18000 bone.
" " Oscar, Dexter, 1000 wh, 16000 bone.
" sh Phœnix, Brewster, 1750 wh, 17500 bone.
" " Nassau, White, 50 sp, 2500 wh, 30000 bone.
" " Chandler Price, Taber, 25 sp, 1575 wh, 28000 b.
" " Gratitude, Cornell, 1500 wh, 20000 bone
" " Liverpool, Barker, 18 sp, 1800 wh, 20000 bone.
" " Tiger, Gavitt, 175 sp, 1300 wh, 18000 bone.
" " Menkar, Pease, 1800 wh, 22000 bone.

Clearances.

Oct. 28—Am bk Awashonks, Lawrence, cruise.
Am sh Newburyport, Lester, home.
Am sh Tamerlane, Shockley, Honolulu.
29—Am sh Indian Chief, Bailey, cruise.
Am sh Betsey Williams, Pendleton, cruise.
Am bk Black Warrior, Bartlett, Honolulu.
Am sh Bengal, Phillips. Honolulu.
30—Am bk Italy, Rawley, cruise.
Nov. I—Am sh Omega, Fisher, cruise.
Am sh Washington, Palmer, cruise and home.
Am sh Herald, Slocum, cruise.
2—Am sh Champion, Ripley, home.
Am sh Olympia, Russell, cruise.
Am sh Almira, Jenks, Honolulu.
3—Am bk Antelope, Potter, cruise.
Am bk Eugene, Pendleton, cruise and home.
4—Am sh Midas, Woodbridge, cruise and home
5—Am sh Lancaster, Almy, cruise.
8—Am sh George and Mary, Green, cruise.
9—Am sh Sally Ann, Andrews, cruise and home.
Am sh Montezuma, Benjamin, cruise.
Am sh Huntsville, Smith, cruise.
10—Am sh Marcia, Wing, cruise and home.
Am sh Cambria, Cottle, cruise.
Am sh Janus, Cornell, Honolulu.
Am sh Natchez, Hall, cruise.
Am sh Romulus, Baker, Honolulu.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Oct. 23.—Am sh Seine, Landra, 1300 wh, 14000 bone.
" " Braganza, Devoll, 2250 wh, 26000 bone
" " Cherokee, Smith, 600 wh, 9000 bone.
" " Marcus, Sherman, 30 sp, 800 wh, 8000 bone.
" " Two Brothers, Niccols, 50 sp 1150 wh 20000 b
24.— " Hillman, Cook, 2000 wh, 34000 bone.
" " California, Wood, 150 sp 1650 wh 20000 bone.
" " Coriolanus, Grinnel, 12 sp 1400 sp 16000 bone

Memoranda.

By Sch. Wm. Allen, C. Bell, Master.—Reports at Apia, Navigator's Islands, June 10th, Am. wh sh William and Henry, Fairhaven, Mayhew, 6 months, clean, Ganges, Nantucket, Coffin, 32 mos, 1250 spm, to cruise on the line, brig Glencoe, San Fran., Samson, loading with hogs for S. F., ship Emily, Hoyer, S. F., for Sydney with passengers, ship Emily, N. B., Vincent, 35 1-2 mos., 2,000 bbls. spm., bound home, ship Lion, Providence, Nichols, 30 mos, 1,050 bbls. sp, to cruise on the Line, ship Com. Morris, Falmouth, Lawrence, 34 mos, 1150 bbls sp, to cruise on the line, bark Smyrna, N. B., Tobey, 29 mos, 600 bbls spm, to cruise on the line, ship Phocion, N. B., Nichols, 31 mos, 2300 bbls sp, bound home, ship Potomac, Nantucket, Grant, 33 mos., 1,900 bbls. to cruise. July 24.—Ship Orpheus, Mooney, fm S. F., 31 days bound to Sydney with passengers, schooner Bride of Samoa, Pritchard, fm Sydney, bound to the Feegees and other islands, with supplies for French missionaries, schooner Atalina, Simmes, fm Sydney, bound to Tahiti.

On the 8th of June, the British bark Legerdemain, Capt. Tremouth, at 4 A. M., struck on Nicholson's reef, near Savage Island. Constructed a raft of the masts and spars, and left the wreck on the 17th. On the 22d, when near Savage Island, the natives came off and robbed them of everything. Four of the crew pulled to the land and have not since been heard of. The remaining portion of the crew were picked up by the natives off Toutuila on the 29th, and on the 30th, they were taken to Apia, by the Terror, of Hobart Town.

Sept. 17th.—Her B. M's S. Calliope, Capt. Sir Edward Home, was at Apia, last from Sydney. She is cruising among the Islands.

Information Wanted!

Respecting a seaman, by the name of Gustavus Frederick Bracy, belonging to Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and has a brother residing in Watertown, N. Y. For many years he was supposed to be dead, but he is reported to have visited Lahaina, about two years since. Any information respecting this young man will be most joyfully received by his friends, or if made known to the Chaplain, in Honolulu, be communicated to them. Should this notice fall under the observation of this young man, he is requested to call at the Chaplain's study where he may read a letter from his brother. tf.

Respecting, George Gordon Gunn, who sailed from Providence, R. I., in the ship Cassander, Capt. King, Oct., 5, 1844. He is supposed to have left the ship at the islands. Any information respecting his residence, and if not living respecting his death, will be gladly received by the Editor of the Friend, or Richard Tape, Walpole, Mass. U. S. A.

Respecting Orlando W. Flagg, belonging to New Salem, Mass., who has been about six years seaman on board whale-ships in the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with his friends, or the Seamen's Chaplain Honolulu.

Respecting Henry Dallas Powers, alias Henry Powers, who left New York about 3 years ago, and shipped on board a whale-ship. If he will call at the Chaplain's Study he may hear good news respecting his friends.

Respecting Wm. Vanderpool of Oneida Co., N. Y. He is supposed to be on board some whaling vessel in the Pacific. At one time he assumed the name of Peter Haslehurst. Should he visit Honolulu, he may hear some good news by calling upon the Seamen's Chaplain. tf.

Consulate of United States, }
Honolulu, Sept. 23d, 1852. }

Rev. S. C. Damon,

Dear Sir, Will you please publish in the Friend the following **NOTICE.**

Information is wanted of Thomas E. Reed, who landed at these islands from the whaleship Ganges of Nantucket in November 1848. He is about 25 years of age, 5 ft 10 inches in height, blue eyes, fair complexion and brown hair. His occupation is blacksmithing. Address J. Alcott Reed, Athens, Greene county, New York, or U. S. Consul, Honolulu. Truly your's,

E. H. ALLEN, U. S. Consul,
per H. A. Patterson.

Valuable Testimonial.

Whereas, we have often received interesting and useful information respecting our whaling vessels, and their cruising grounds, from "The Friend," published by Rev. S. C. Damon, we hereby authorize (in case Mr. D. resumes the publication of the paper,) the Captains of any of our ships which may visit Honolulu, to make a contribution to Mr. D., of five dollars, on account of the ship, for each voyage.

New London, Oct 13, 1851.

New London,	Fair Haven.
Williams & Haven.	L. C. Tripp.
Williams & Barnes.	I. F. Terry.
Weaver, Rogers & Co.	F. R. Whitnel.
Perkins & Smith.	Gibbs & Jenney.
Miner, Lawrence & Co.	Reuben Fish.
Frink & Prentis.	E. Sawin.
Benj. Brown's Sons.	Edmund Allen.
Chas. Mallory.	Nathan Church.

Randall, Smith & Ashly, Mystic.

Stonington.

Chas. P. Williams. J. F. Trumbull.

P. S. The above testimonial was voluntarily started by the owners of whaleships in New London, and was immediately signed by parties, representing 40 out of the 52 vessels sailing out of that port.—During the trip of the publisher of the Friend to the U. S., it did not fall in his way to visit other whaling ports, except Fair Haven, Mystic, Stonington, and New Bedford; but wherever he went in those places among the owners of whaling vessels, there was a general concurrence in the opinion expressed in this testimonial. Some of the owners in New Bedford promised to write their captains to encourage the Friend. The publisher's stay in New Bedford was not sufficiently long to obtain a general subscription from owners; while for those names of owners, obtained in Fair Haven, the publisher is entirely indebted to Capt. A. Cox.

It is sincerely hoped that this expression of opinion on the part of the owners of whaleships in the U. S., will enable the publisher of the Friend, to prosecute his gratuituous editorial labors without the depressing anxiety, that at the year's end, he shall fall some hundreds of dollars in arrears to the printer.

Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1852-tf

NOTICE.

Andrew Bailey, a native of Westchester county, New York, can receive information in relation to an inheritance from his father, lately deceased, by applying at U. S. Consulate, Honolulu. tf.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. II. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 1, 1852. Old Series VOL. IX.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, DECEMBER 1st, 1852.

Thanksgiving Sermon,	81, 82, 83
Late news from Micronesia,	84
Letters from Messrs. Gulick, Snow & Sturges,	84, 85
Donations and items,	85
Temperance,	86
Summary,	86
Mexico, Cheap Postage Bill,	87
Poetry and notices,	87
Meeting of Captains,	88
Ship news, deaths, &c.,	88

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

Honolulu, Nov. 21st., 1852.

Rev. S. C. Damon,

Dear Sir :—Having listened with much pleasure, to a discourse preached by you on a thanksgiving occasion, 18th inst., we, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will publish the same, in your valuable paper; as it contained, in our opinion, much that is instructive, and its general character is calculated to benefit those who may read it.

Yours, very respectfully,

G. L. COX.
J. LUDLOW.
J. C. ALMY.
B. H. HALSEY.
D. JAGGAR.

Editorial Remarks.—In yielding to the request of the respected ship masters, whose names are appended to the foregoing letter, we would bespeak the indulgence of the readers of the Friend, for occupying so much space with a discourse, written and delivered without the most distant idea that it would be requested for publication. As an apology for the *strong American tone* which pervades the sermon, we would direct the attention of our readers to the following circumstances. On Thanksgiving Day, the Editor of the Polynesian, asserts, there were about 145 whale ships in the harbor. In addition, there were 12 merchant vessels, and the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence. With only an occasional exception, these vessels are under the flag of the United States.—The number of seamen on board this large fleet would not fall below 6,000 men. It might exceed that number. The amount of property invested in this large amount of shipping would doubtless amount to $15,000,000. Circumstances like these probably never before occurred in the history of American commerce, certainly not in the commerce and whale fishery of the Pacific.

THANKSGIVING SERMON,

Preached in the Seamen's Chapel, Honolulu, on the 18th of November, 1852, by Rev. S. C. Damon.

(Published by request.)

Psalm, 50, 14; "Offer unto God, thanksgiving."

Almost exclusively an assembly of American citizens, we are gathered this morning. Most of us are New Englanders, and may trace back our origin to the fathers of New England. We are Americans, but not upon American soil; still we are assembled to celebrate a time-honored and time-hallowed festival, which had its origin among our Pilgrim Fathers. It may have been the practice, for truly religious people, of other times and lands, on suitable occasions, to "offer unto God, thanksgiving," but the peculiar festival, now designated "Thanksgiving," is of American, or rather of New England origin. At the end of the first twelve months after the Pilgrims landed upon Plymouth Rock, there was observed a season of thanksgiving. Edward Winslow, on the 11th of Dec., 1621, wrote to a "loving and old friend" in England, after this manner, "Our harvest having been got in, our Governor, (Bradford,) sent four men on fowling, that so we might after a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors." Here we have an allusion to what may be styled, "the first New England Thanksgiving." Before two years had passed away the annals of the Colony disclose the fact, that a day of thanksgiving was formally set apart. In view of the "many signs of God's favor and acceptance" remarks Winslow, in his work entitled "Good News from New England," "we thought it would be great ingratitude, if secretly we should smother up the same, or content ourselves with private thanksgiving for that, which by private prayer could not be obtained. And therefore another solemn day was set apart and appointed for that end, wherein we returned glory, honor and thankfulness, to our good God, which dealt so graciously with us."

Historical records are abundant to show that those were dark and trying days among the Pilgrims. They had already observed in that year, 1622, one day of fasting and prayer. Some of the people proposed that instead of a day of fasting a day of thanksgiving should be observed. Their trials were many, and so were their mercies. It became them, it was thought, not only to fast and pray, but also to praise and give thanks. Thus originated our American Thanksgiving. As it has been beautifully remarked, "we hail this day as the symbol of our fathers' faith in God; we meet it as a joyful duty, summoning us to praise and grateful devotion."

For more than two centuries the day has been annually observed among the inhabitants of New England. Of late years, the observance of the day has become more general throughout the United States, until now from the Rock of Plymouth to the shores of the Pacific, a grateful and united people of more than 20,000,000 unite in this annual festival. It is no longer sectional, but national. The song of Thanksgiving is not merely heard amid the hills of New England, but its strains are prolonged until they die away "amid the murmurs of the Pacific seas." They do not die away, even then, for borne by the breeze the sons of New England dwelling upon Hawaiian shores, enthusiastically echo back the notes of grateful praise; while thousands of America's hardy sons, whose home is upon the deep, and whose pastime is to sport with the monsters of the ocean, congregate from all points of the compass and parts of the broad Pacific, and to-day are found in Honolulu, keeping this day of public thanksgiving. Our numbers upon Hawaiian shores are not reckoned, by hundreds, but thousands. It is becoming in us, to celebrate this Anniversary festival, worthy of our country and our Puritan ancestry. It is becoming in us, to keep their labors and toils, trials and virtues, in everlasting remembrance. How admirably suited is a day like this to effect this praiseworthy purpose. For a similar purpose during my late visit to the United States, I made a pilgrimage to Plymouth. I desired to stand upon Plymouth Rock.* That pri-

* From Russell's Pilgrim Memorials we copy the following interesting remarks in regard to Plymouth Rock.

FOREFATHERS' ROCK.

A rock in the wilderness welcomed our sires,
From bondage far over the dark rolling sea;
On that holy altar they kindled the fires,
Jehovah! which glow in our bosoms for thee.

ANONYMOUS.

The Forefathers' Rock, so attractive to the curiosity of visitors, excepting that part of it which is now enclosed within the railing in front of Pilgrim Hall, retains the same positon it occupied two hundred and thirty years ago, when the founders of New England first landed on our shores.

It is not a little curious that one loose rock on the shore of Plymouth harbor, should have become so famous as is that called the "Pilgrim Rock," where there is not known in the township a single ledge save those the fisherman reaches with his lead at various points of the coast. "Pilgrim Rock" is one of these boulders—itself an older pilgrim than those who landed on it. It is an extremely hard variety of Sienitic granite, of a dark grey color The mica is in very small quantity, in fine black particles. The rock, by its rounded edges, bears evidence of its rolled character, as well as of the attempts to break specimens from it; which fortunately its extreme hardness renders seldom successful. This rock is now in two pieces, each piece about four feet through, (says a Geological account of Plymouth.) That part now at the water's side is about six and a half feet in diameter, and is situated on the south side of the

vilege was granted to me. Just one year ago, during a keen and frosty November morning, I wandered over the consecrated spot, where the Pilgrim Fathers erected their first habitations, made their first homes and found their first graves! I failed not to visit those graves and decipher the expressive epitaphs upon their tomb-stones. I was pointed to the very rock, which tradition informs us, was first pressed by a Pilgrim's foot. I looked out upon the harbor, where the May Flower anchored two hundred and thirty-one years before. Amid scenes so replete with historical associations my mind found abundant materials for reflection. As I left the place, my heart glowed with joy and thanksgiving, that my birth and early home were amid the hills of New England.

I have already remarked that we have not assembled upon American soil, neither have we gathered, in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or any of his colleagues seated in the gubernatorial chairs of sister States. No, we are gathered in obedience to the Proclamation of the rightful and hereditary Sovereign of these islands. This day, we are told is an Hawaiian Thanksgiving Day, but the Hawaiian feature must give place to the American, and I consider that His Majesty the King and His Majesty's Privy Council, could not have paid a higher compliment to America than by appointing an Annual Thanksgiving. For this high and distinguished compliment, we will honor the King, and submit to the laws of his kingdom.

Two years ago, on a similar occasion, I addressed an audience chiefly composed of residents in Honolulu. On that occasion, I referred to the preservation of health—our salubrious climate—a fruitful soil—industrial prosperity—general education, and the enjoyment of unobstructed religious toleration, as motives or incentives to public thanksgiving. I am called to address an audience composed of widely different elements.—Almost entirely are you my hearers, Americans, sailing under a flag inspiring our bosoms with proud and patriotic emotions.—Far away have we sailed from the shores of our beloved New England; still each additional league of ocean separating us from our native land, only endears our country's flag more tenderly to our hearts. As Americans gathered upon Hawaiian soil, have we, or have we not, occasion for observing a day of public thanksgiving? Our circumstances are strikingly peculiar. What then are the motives which should inspire us as Americans, on Hawaiian shores, to "offer unto God, thanksgiving?"

1st. It becomes us to "offer unto God, thanksgiving," because as Americans and foreigners, we here enjoy so many *social, commercial* and *religious privileges*. For these many privileges, we are bound to recognize the overuling Providence of God. One fact is indisputable on no soil, foreign to the shores of North America, do Americans enjoy greater social, commercial and religious privileges. In what foreign port will you find the tone of society more purely American than in Honolulu? Here the Yankee, with all his peculiarities, feels, speaks and acts, like a man "at home." It is necessary to remind him, sometimes, that yonder flagstaff does not support the "stars and stripes." It was only a few days since, that I listened to a patriotic American, in the streets, addressing the bye-standers, in terms, precisely similar to those which an American would employ standing upon American soil, and with his country's flag waving over his head. I said to him, "Friend, under what flag are you now?" He immediately lowered his tone and assumed a different air. Here as in his native land, the American may speak out freely his sentiments upon all subjects, and more than that, he may publish them. In domestic and social life, the American is privileged to feel at home upon Hawaiian soil.

How is it in the affairs of commerce?—Americans and all foreigners do here enjoy distinguished privileges. Whatever can be shown to be reasonable and right, is yielded to them. I refer now to the general policy of the Sandwich Island Government. Perhaps some may reply, this is no more than what is right and proper, for foreigners bring hither their wealth and create business.—Just so they would do in Japan, and other foreign countries, if allowed by the laws of the land. Where will you see a fleet of vessels, like that now crowding this harbor? The facilities for this fleet to transact its business are as great here as they would be in one of our own ports. When complaints are made, they relate more to some trifling formality of the Custom House and port regulations, than to a restriction upon commercial liberty. As an American, I feel it a duty to "offer to God thanksgiving," that such multitudes of my countrymen, may come and go, thus highly favored, and furthermore that so much wealth belonging to my countrymen, enjoys all the protection which it is possible for the government of His Majesty to render.

In regard to religious privileges the sturdiest Puritan and stoutest stickler for free religious toleration, could not ask for greater immunities. The very building in which we are now convened, stands upon ground the free gift of a high chief of these islands. I am privileged to hoist the Bethel flag, and beneath its ample folds, to invite residents, seamen and strangers of all lands, to assemble for the worship of our common Father. When a brother Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Trumbull, some months since hoisted the Bethel flag in Valparasio, he was informed that it would not be tolerated. He might preach in a quiet manner, but he must not hoist a Protestant flag!

The very religious festival which we are now assembled to celebrate shows that the American citizen is a privileged visitor upon Hawaiian shores. Not only will this government salute our flag on the 4th of July, but the King appoints by Royal Proclamation a day of Public Thanksgiving, more I have sometimes imagined to gratify the hundreds of Americans scattered over his islands, than to suit the wishes of his own people; for it is impossible for them to enter into the celebration of this day, with the same feelings that dwell in the hearts of Americans.—Neither is it possible for the natives of other lands dwelling among us to fully appreciate our feelings upon this occasion.

In the mind of an American, but especially a New Englander, there are the most cherished and endeared associations connected with this day. He may forget his father and mother, brothers and sisters, on all other days of the year, but on this day he will recall them to remembrance. However far he may have wandered, over sea and land, and however long he may have been absent, still the very mention of Thanksgiving, will strike a chord in his heart, as sensible to the touch, as that awakened in the bosom of the Scottish Highlander or a Swiss peasant, when in a foreign land, he listens to some national air, reminding him of his native hills and mountains.

Is it not pleasant, my hearers, this morning, to let our minds revert to scenes of early life,—call up the associates of our youth—revisit in imagination the old homestead—gather, with the loved family circle around the domestic hearth, on a Thanksgiving Eve! Then assemble the children with their parents and grand parents. As it has been aptly remarked by one of New England's sons, "Around the festal board, they all meet, for the absent members of every family, on this day of rejoicing come back again if possible, under the paternal roof. The son who is absent at school or college, the apprentice, or clerk, comes home to pass thanksgiving with his parents. The daughter who is married, and has removed from her native town, returns with her husband and little ones, to sit down once more at her father's table. Relations and friends endeavor on that day to meet and renew past friendship, and tell their tales of weal and woe. The silent tear is not unfrequently seen in the eye, as memory points to one, who a year before was seated at the table, and enjoyed the precious interview; but who now is among the dead. It is a kind of record-day in which the past is reviewed and in which the heart is refreshed by new tokens of friendship. The evening is passed by the older members of the family in conversation, and by the children in those ani-

store now occupied by Phineas Wells, at the head of Hedge's wharf, a few feet only from the same.

The visitor frequently inquires, is this the "veritable" rock which first received the Pilgrims?—Happily we are able to answer his question with perfect confidence.

This rock De Tocqueville, in his work on America, remarks, has become an object of veneration in the United States. I have seen bits of it carefully preserved in several towns of the Union. Does not this sufficiently show that all hman power and greatness is in the soul of man? Here is a stone which the feet of a few outcasts pressed for an instant; it is treasured by a great nation; its very dust is shared as a relic. And what has become of the gateways of a thousand palaces? Who cares for them?

Beneath us is the rock, (says Webster in his Centenial Address, Dec. 22, 1820,) on which New England received the feet of the Pilgrims. We seem even to behold them, as they struggle with the elements, and with toilsome efforts gain the shore. We listen to the chiefs in council; we see the unexampled exhibition of female fortitude and resignation; we hear the whisperings of youthful impatience, and we see, what a painter of our own has also represented by his pencil, chilled and shivering childhood, houseless but for a mother's breast, till our own blood almost freezes. The mild dignity of Carver and of Bradford; the decisive and soldierlike air of Standish; the devout Brewster; the enterprising Allerton; the general firmness and thoughtfulness of the whole band; their conscious joy for dangers escaped; their deep solicitude about dangers to come; their trust in heaven; their high religious faith, full of confidence and anticipation—all these seem to belong to this place and to be present upon this occasion, to fill us with reverence and admiration.

mating sports which diffuse such joy around the evening fire-side. Such is a New England Thanksgiving; perverted by many, but a blessing and a comfort to not a few."

Secondly. Another reason why Americans, gathered on Hawaiian shores, are bound to to "offer unto God thanksgiving," on the present occasion, is the fact, that during the past season great success and prosperity have crowned their persevering and arduous labors. The past has been a most successful season. Whalemen, in the North Pacific, have never been most successful, when it is considered how large a fleet has been cruising in those regions. All have taken something, the majority have taken more than a remunerating quantity of oil, while a few have been uncommonly successful. Comparatively few losses have been sustained, either of vessels or men. To an uncommon degree, health has been enjoyed by the many thousands of seamen engaged on board the hundreds of ships. These are blessings, surely, for which all are bound to "offer unto God thanksgiving" as they return to port. That man,—that sailor,—that whaleman, is surely not to be envied who can, without grateful emotions, recount the dangers and perils through which he has passed, in the Ochotsk and Anadir seas, or the Arctic Ocean. From very many lips have I heard the remark, "no one, who has not been to the Arctic, knows the labor, toil and anxiety, which attend cruising for whales in those regions." The season is comparatively short—furious gales are frequent—charts are good for nothing—thick fogs abound—whales are wild—fields of ice oftentimes surround the vessel—the weather is chilly and cold—the danger of being drifted upon a lee shore, or of being run down by some other vessel, are quite sufficient to render the whaleman's life one of care and anxiety, but those present dangers, and sources of perplexity cannot make the whaleman forget his home, and those many ties which bind him to his native land. For what, it may be asked, do our whalemen encounter so many perils, and experience so many dangers, in those remote and inhospitable regions? It is that they may provide for the present and prospective wants of themselves and their families. Some men go there, labor hard, and when they return squander the proceeds of their toils, but the majority of masters, officers and seamen endure privations and toils, that they may make others happy, or provide for old age. This is no attempt at a fancy sketch. These are facts. For ten years, I have been listening to the whaleman's story. For the thousandth time has that story been told me, and yet I listen to it with unabated interest. How many thousand times have I heard the sailor, but especially the New England whaleman speak of his home—his wife—his parents—his children. As he thinks of home and its beloved inmates, he forgets the perils which he has encountered—the privations suffered, the miseries endured, and the companions lost.

The present is a season, and this day, one of all others, when, as a congregation of seamen, principally whalemen, thanksgiving should be offered unto God for his goodness and merciful protection. Some are permitted with full ships, to direct their course homeward, while others are permitted to hear from their friends and families far away. Let then your notes of praise and songs of thanksgiving ascend unto God. Who, if not the whaleman, is bound to "offer unto God thanksgiving" as he enters port? God has emphatically been his protector, and has nerved his arm to hurl the harpoon and lance at the monsters of the deep. Amid a thousand dangers unseen as well as seen, God has graciously preserved him. In what manner can a more suitable acknowledgment of God's goodness, be rendered than by repairing to the Bethel—the House of God. Here let the whaleman give thanks, on this day of Public Thanksgiving; while all Americans, privileged to enjoy this day, within the dominions of His Majesty, Kamehameha III, are under strong obligations to be grateful to God. It is a remarkable fact, that a once heathen King, born under the dark reign of idolatry, should so far have become enlightened as to appoint a day of Public Thanksgiving, savoring so much of enlightened and christian America.

While, my hearers, it is our privilege to celebrate this day, on Hawaiian shores, and while as Americans—as foreigners, visiting or residing in a foreign land, we enjoy such *social, commercial* and *religious* privileges, it is highly decorous and becoming, as well as a dictate of wisdom and sound policy to observe all those laws, rules and regulations, enacted for the well being of society and good order of this community. The keeper of an hotel has a right to adopt such rules and regulations as he may deem politic and best for the prosperity and success of his establishment. The public which seeks for entertainment is bound to observe those rules and regulations or go elsewhere. When there is good understanding between the parties—the host and his guests—mutual suggestions may be made, which will result in the prosperity and convenience of all concerned. In a wider sense, and upon a broader scale, these islands are now affording entertainment for thousands of mariners voyaging upon the highway of the nations. It is for the benefit of both parties that wholesome laws and regulations be enacted. *This must be so. It is as much for the sailor's benefit as those residing on shore. Above all let not Americans be guilty of trampling upon law and order. They have too much at stake, afloat and ashore.* The American citizen has much at these islands for which he may be justly proud. This should be to him a source of thanksgiving. As I contemplate the triumphs of benevolence and philanthrophy—the successful enterprise of my countrymen in various branches of agriculture, trade and commerce; I feel bound to give thanks to God; while my humble efforts shall be directed in such a manner that this enterprise may tend to the welfare of my fellow men; whatever may be their nation or language, color or degree of civilization. I perceive that commerce may do much to benefit a people, if that commerce is well directed, but if otherwise it will prove a curse rather than a blessing. An influence, my sea-faring hearers, is placed in your power to do much good, or effect much evil. You may advance or retard the world's conversion. As you visit various ports in civilized and uncivilized lands—as you mingle among the dwellers upon the shores of Asia and Polynesia, remember, I beseech of you, that you represent a great, free, civilized and christian nation. Conduct in a manner that your country's flag will be hailed as the symbol of freedom and happiness, peace and gladness. Wherever you go, endeavor to elevate, not degrade your fellow men. That you may do this effectually, cherish in your hearts' "holy of holies," a love for your country and her institutions—your kindred and your ancestry—your fathers' religion and your fathers' God.

As true Americans let us welcome with pleasure the observance of a Anunal Public Thanksgiving on Hawaiian shores. Let it remind us of our native land. May it serve to keep alive in our bosoms a love for home and domestic scenes. Let us regard it a distinguished privilege, ever to be remembered, that when in our wanderings we alighted upon a green isle of the ocean, even here, we found the Sovereign of the Kingdom had proclaimed a day of Public Thanksgiving.

Let us observe it, and may that observance make us better men, aye, better American citizens. Let our song *now* and *ever be*,

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills;
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above\

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake
Let all that breath partake
Let rocks their silence break,
The song prolong.

Our Father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty;
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us with thy might,
Great God, our King.

NOTE.—The foregoing National Song was admirably sung by the Choir at the close of the sermon.

The Largest Mail Yet.

The mail despatched by the brig Zoe, for San Francisco, on the 22d inst., contained 2,341 letters, some 300 more than were ever despatched from the post-office at Honolulu, by one mail.—These letters were the accumulation of but two weeks, since the sailing of the Whiton, and the largest proportion were forwarded by persons in the whaling fleet, now in our harbor. So large a mail will not, probably, be despatched from this office for a twelve-month to come, or until we have as large a fleet of ships as we have had this season at the various ports of the islands.—*Polynesian.*

The Sugar Crop.

The manufacture of the sugar crop has commenced on those plantations where the cane blossoms, and from the present appearances, a large yield will result from the favorable season the planters have enjoyed, so far as weather has been concerned. The unusual drought of 1851 destroyed much cane; but there has been no lack of rain the present year. We have heard persons who have visited the plantations on Kauai say, that heavier crops were never witnessed, than were growing there a few weeks since.—*Polynesian.*

Late News from Micronesia.

Visit Pitt's Island or Tari Tari—Makin or Muggin—Strong's and Ascenssion—return to Strong's Island—Location of the Mission Families—Shipping—Commerce and Prospects of the Mission—Natives understand English—English Language to be taught, &c., &c.

It affords us great delight to announce the safe arrival of the Missionary schooner, "Caroline," Capt. Holdsworth, 45 days from Strong's Island. It will be recollected this vessel sailed from Honolulu, July 15th, for the purpose of conveying several Mission families, destined for the new Mission to the Kings Mills' group, or Micronesia. They had a pleasant passage of 17 days, from Kauai, to Pitt's Island, the most northerly of the group. Pitt's Island is called Tari Tari, by the natives. At this island was found good anchorage. A company of English traders were found established, engaged in trade with the natives for cocoa-nut oil.—An English whaler, the "Lord Nelson," was lying off and on. They spent three days there including a Sabbath, having been well received by both the English and natives.

The Caroline next proceeded to Strong's Island, where KING GEORGE gave them a cordial reception, and from thence to Ascension, touching at one or two small islands. Having been favored with full communications from Rev. Messrs. Sturges, Snow and Gulick, we prefer presenting our readers with a narrative of the expedition, in their own language, merely adding that the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are located at Strong's Island; and Rev. Messrs. Gulick and Sturges, with their wives at the lee harbor of Ascension. One Sandwich Island family is located at each station. The Caroline brought back two natives of Tari Tari.

Letter from the Rev. L. H. Gulick.

Micronesia, Missionary Sch. Caroline.

Rev. Mr. Damon,

Dear Sir:—It may be interesting to the readers of the Friend to receive a condensation of the facts of nautical interest connected with such points as we have visited in these seas.

We reached Tari Tari, of the King's Mill group. Aug. 6th, 1852. Under the lee of the S. W. point of Tari Tari, we found good open anchorage. The natives are perfectly safe. Immediately on shore at this place, Mr. Randell lives under the protection of the British flag which waves over his roof, just under the edge of the cocoa-nut trees.—Cocoa-nuts may be procured here to any extent. Good water may also be found in Mr. Randell's well. He assured us it was perpetual, and could not be exhausted. He keeps on hand but a small supply of ship-stores, and yet a few may sometimes be procured of him. He has a forge and employs a blacksmith who performs work well and expeditiously. But little more can be said of the inducements Tari Tari offers to passing vessels. Already a number of vessels touch here, as I learned from the Pitt's Island Journal. I regret not having secured a shipping list from it for your paper.

We found there the ship Lord Nelson, of London, Capt. Dobson, laying off and on.—No oil.

I made the following interesting extract from the Pitt's Island Journal, kept by Messrs. Randell & Durant. "Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1852. The Ontario, of New Bedford, Capt. Slocum, struck on the N. E. reef, at 11 P. M. Monday; she is now lying a complete wreck. She had 1,800 whale and 90 bbls sperm on board; one and a half months from the Sandwich Islands." The circumstances of the wreck I have learned to be as follows: She followed Norrie's chart, which places Makin N. W. of Tari Tari. Having made Makin that day, she purposed laying to under its lee until Tuesday morning, and stood to the South, supposing the coast clear. But as Makin lies N. E. from Tari Tari, the north reef of Tari Tari, as will be seen from Capt. Wilkes' chart, lies precisely in the Ontario's course; she consequently struck. Several hundred bbls. of her oil were saved, but much of it went to sea. Capt. Slocum afterward left the island in the ship Phocion. It is possible you may have received all these particulars ere this reaches Honolulu.

For a day we lay off and on under the lee of Makin or "Muggin," as it is by the islanders pronounced. Mr. Durant lives here, and is one with Mr. Randell and a considerable firm for the purchase of cocoa-nut oil. They collect oil from all the islands of the group, and send it to the Sydney market. There is scarce anything to be procured at Makin but cocoa-nuts.

Before reaching Makin, we passed a brig at a considerable distance. We afterward learned from Mr. Durant, that she was the William Penn, Capt. Hussey, from Strong's Island. Capt. Hussey has for about 18 months been residing on Strong's Island, where he left his ship, the Planter, and sent her home to Nantucket. The owner of that ship recently visited Strong's Island and put under his command this brig, with which he is now whaling. In December he is to return to Strong's Island, then take the brig to San Francisco; and from thence we learn, Capt. Hussey thinks of visiting the States. We regretted deeply not being able to communicate with Capt. Hussey before our own visit to Strong's Island, but the darkness of the night prevented.

We reached Strong's Island, Aug. 22, anchored in the weather, or "Lili Harbor," as marked by Capt. Dupperrey. It is one of the safest harbors in the world, and is by far the largest and best on the island. Coquille, or the lee harbor, on the west side, has this advantage, that the east winds favor an escape from it. But its capacity is small, and the greater body of the population is on the windward side. The south harbor is small, and I am told somewhat difficult of access. Mr. Kirkland acts as pilot, as also does a Rotuma native, by the name of "Rotuma Tom." Mr. Kirkland's pilot fee in and out is ten dollars. He assured us that vessels, at no season of the year, were long detained in the weather harbor, from adverse wind. Besides himself, there are but two whites on the island, and only one of them is permanently settled, the other having been there but a few days. So far as our experience reveals, a vessel is as safe here from violence as it is possible to be.—No vessel has been cut off here, since the Waverly and Harriet, and perhaps an American whaler in 1835. The Waverly from Oahu, was cut off in the weather harbor, by order of the present King's predecessor.—The provocation is said to be that the daughter of a chief was thrown overboard and drowned. The Harriet anchored in the lee harbor about two years after the present King George commenced his reign. While the King and chiefs were on the windward side, a quarrel occurred between some of the ship's crew and the islanders, in which the whites were killed. The natives thinking it a necessary act of self-protection immediately attacked the ship and killed all hands. The King hastened to the spot and as punishment executed, it is said, all of his subjects principally engaged in the affair, both men and women. From Mr. Corgat, of Ascension island, we learn that soon after the capture of the Waverly, Mr. Dudoit's vessel, Honduras, under command of Capt. Stock, in the windward harbor lost her Capt. and all her hands but two, and then escaped. The Waverly, he informs us, lay in the lee harbor, and the Honduras, Harriet and an American whaler, in the windward. I give both statements.

Already wood and water, bread fruit, bananas, taro and wild yams may be procured at Strong's Island. Mr. Kirkland is making earnest efforts to be able to furnish shipping with other articles, such as goats and pigs, yams, beans, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., and he will no doubt succeed. Strong's Island, I have little doubt, will yet be a place of considerable resort for whalers and vessels between Sydney and China. Its capacities for producing cannot be readily limited, for its fertility is very great.

As yet, no active and settled system of trade has been established. The whole of purchases is accomplished through the King and Chiefs. The common people are but serfs and have nothing to offer. Cloths and hardware are in demand. Could monied currency be introduced, I think it would be a great advantage to all parties The population is probably about fifteen hundred.—Rev. B. G. Snow, of our Mission, purposes settling immediately in the weather harbor of this island.

(To be continued.)

Extract from a Letter of the Rev. Mr. Snow.

Strong's Island, Oct. 14, 1852.

Rev. Mr. Damon,

Dear Sir:—Here I am on the much talked of island, and Mrs. S. with myself and one of the Hawaiian families are to remain with the far-famed KING GEORGE. I would be glad to give you a full account of things here, and of the many interesting incidents and scenes we have passed through since you *prayed* us away from the crowded wharf at Honolulu. But I feel this is less important, as I presume——has given you a chapter for the Friend

We are on the ground, and in want of means to work with. We find many of the

natives, (but not all) do speak quite an intelligible English, being strongly desirous of learning to read and write it; which you know will take books, slates, &c. But that is not so much the part I want of you as in the other part of my field, viz: sailors. They need bibles, good books, &c. You understand their wants better than I do, and can select more judiciously such things as I need. The two dozen Seamen's hymn-books, you sent were kept at Ascension, as they have quite a number of foreigners there. There have been already two whale ships here since our arrival. One of them yesterday, the Narraganset, of Nantucket, Capt. Coleman, 15 months out, 650 sperm. He has his wife and two children with him, all in good health, or so they appear. Mrs S. and myself, with Bro. Clark took tea with them yesterday—enjoyed the call very much, and I am inclined to think it was as pleasant to them as it was unexpected. I shall try to get a chance to preach to them on board, for I like a sailor-audience. The crew thus far, appear to be a very orderly set of fellows; and I like the open hearted and yet modest bearing of the Captain and his family very much. The daughter has a melodeon which afforded me a little musical entertainment last evening.

As King George has no chapel built yet; I incline very much to occupying Mr. Kirkland's bowling alley for a chapel, especially as he never allows any gambling in it, nor allows any rolling on the Sabbath. Are the alleys at Honolulu *as moral* as at Strong's Island? I preached to a respectably large and very attentive congregation in a bowling alley at Ascension. If swords are going to be beaten into plow-shares, why not bowling alleys be converted into chapels?

Letter from the Rev. Mr. Sturges.

Micronesia, Sept. 28, 1852.

Dear Brother Damon:—Knowing the deep interest you and your people feel in our enterprise, I send you a few facts respecting its progress thus far. Everywhere the Providence of God anticipated our coming, removed obstacles, and opened before us wide and promising fields. Thousands and tens of thousands have come up to us from their homes of darkness, pleading with language, mighty to move christian sympathy. "The isles literally wait for God's law."

At the Kings Mill group is an important field. Fifty thousand, in the most deplorable condition, appear to be in a state of readiness for the Gospel. They are tired of their old religion; they are falling before their vices—they are interested in what has been done for other islands, and now wait in this anxious state for something new. Shall we give them the Gospel? They must and will have this something *soon*. Why suffer them to pass this interesting crisis without affording them the only remedy? Who will come to their rescue? Is not this the very field for your Hawaiian Churches? And will not some of your young converts come to the rescue?

Our intercourse with the natives was perfectly friendly. We were very cordially received by some English traders, who have been some ten years upon the islands, and have stations throughout the Group. They showed us no little kindness, and would most likely favor missionary efforts, at least, would not oppose them. The present king of Pitt's is a bright boy of about 14, is the grandson of the king who died some two weeks before our arrival. Now seems to be a favorable time to strike. With one or two energetic, devoted, self-denying missionaries of the Board, as leaders of Hawaiians, the whole Group might be occupied at once.

We next visited Strong's island, where we were surprised to find the people speaking English, and so familiar with our customs. They must have a wonderful aptness to learn or they could not have improved as is manifest they have, from their little intercourse with shipping. Brother Snow expects to labor there. May the God bless them.

We next came to Ascension, where we found men and things in a confused state. From sixty to eighty foreigners stop upon this island, some of whom are of the most abandoned character, and have nearly ruined one of the most interesting people in the world. The presence of a Man-of-War will most likely be necessary to settle the affair at the weather harbor. We first went to that harbor, being decoyed in, but did not attempt the establishment of a mission, because it was not judged safe. Here, at the lee harbor, we find altogether a better state of things; the foreigners are of a better class, and the authorities of the tribe afford protection. We have been both surprised and encouraged at the cordial reception, and assistance on the part of foreigners here. They have done deeds worthy of imitation. One man far the most influential, (*Lewis Cogart*) upon the island, has been with us from the very first; assisting us in our transactions with the king, etc. He has also done repairs upon our schooner to the amount of more than sixty dollars, and refuses to take one cent pay, saying, "That instead of the ship being indebted to him, he is indebted to it for bringing missionaries." Such a man must be of great benefit to us. Others co-operate in the same manner.

Two vessels have just arrived, 20 days from Honolulu, and are preparing for the establishment of trading houses. They promise to co-operate with us.

Concerning our field we may say, literally, "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." The natives are a very bright, energetic people, not very strongly attached to any customs, but show an anxiety to learn our language, and adopt our ways. They believe in the existence of three gods, and many spirits; they think the souls of the good will be happy after death, and the bad unhappy. The great barrier here, as elsewhere in warm climates, will be the indolence of life, arising from the ease with which all their wants are supplied. The bread fruit abounds here, and is *the food* of the island. Many things, however, are cultivated, to some extent. The island is very productive, and for several reasons must become of great importance to shipping and commerce. There is an exhaustless supply of the best of timber for ship building and repairing—good water, good supplies, etc. We shall probably have to do an important work with the many sailors that come to us from time to time. Will you send us a few bibles, books and tracts to help on in this blessed work.

We enter upon our work with strong hearts, feeling assured that the enterprise must and will prevail. God has brought us hither, introduced us to the friendship and help of the population—we trust in Christ—determined to go forward, and why should we not prevail. Full long enough has Satan ruled this gem of the ocean; his kingdom must come down. The Lord will order it. Let us feel that we have a *special* interest in your prayers. We feel that we have *been literally wafted* to our work, on the *breath* of *prayer*, and we have no doubt you *will* remember us.

The probabilities are that we shall establish schools for teaching the English language, expecting to make this the language of the island. We shall be obliged, however, to master the native tongue, though we may not reduce it to writing. The natives, particularly the children catch our sound very readily. I do not think it will be any more difficult to teach them to read our books than it is children at home, if we can have them under our care.

We have services each Sabbath in English, and have quite a congregation. It begins to seem quite like home here.

Please give my love to your people; I remember them with pleasure.

Mrs. S. joins me in sending love to them, also to your family. Is not Bonabe a part of your parish? if so, may we not hope to see you down here some time?

Affectionately,

ALBERT A. STURGES.

☞ Another temperance meeting at the Bethel, on Friday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Come one, come all.

☞ Will not some of our seafaring friends regret if they sail without obtaining the "Friend" bound. Volumes now ready, including the last number published.

Donations.

Subscription for the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuituous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Ship GOOD RETURN,		5 00
Capt. Wing,		5 00
Officers and crew,	4 00	18 00
Ship OCEAN,	5 00	5 00
Capt. Swift,	5 00	5 00
Officers and crew,	5 00	5 00
Ship TAMERLANE,	5 00	
Capt. Shockley,		5 00
Officers and crew,		12 75
Ship MAGNOLIA,		5 00
Capt. Cox,		5 00
Officers and crew,		6 00
Bark MARTHA,		5 00
Capt. Tooker,	5 00	5 00
Officers and crew,	5 00	5 00
Ship ROBIN HOOD,		5 00
Capt. Mc'Kinley,	5 00	
Officers and crew,	7 50	14 50
Ship TENEDOS,		5 00
Capt. Middleton,		5 00
Ship LYDIA,		5 00
Ship SO. BOSTON,		5 00
Capt. Williams,		5 00
Ship JAMES EDWARD,		5 00
Capt. Luce,	5 00	
Ship ALERT,		5 00
Capt. Bolles,	4 00	
Ship HELLESPONT,		5 00
Capt. Fisher,		5 00
Capt. Crosby,		5 00
Capt. Baston,		5 00
Capt. Jeffries,		5 00
Capt. Austin,		5 00
Mr. Hamilton, from California,		5 00
A sailor,		50

Temperance! Temperance!!

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Temperance Society held on the 18th inst., a committee was appointed to investigate the causes of the late disturbances in town, particularly in their relation to ardent spirits. Accordingly, at the ensuing meeting on the 25th, the following report and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, and it was resolved that they be published in the Polynesian, the Friend and the Argus.

Report.

Your committee appointed at the last meeting of this Society on the 19th inst., to report a series of resolutions in reference to the late disturbances, so far as they affect the cause of temperance, beg leave to present the following:

Your committee has ascertained from the Prefect of Police, that on the evening of the 8th inst. Henry Burns was committed to prison in the fort, in Honolulu, for drunkenness; that subsequently a Frenchman was brought by a constable to the police station in a state of complete intoxication—and in that state was committed to the same cell with Burns, in which there were also three other prisoners. A quarrel soon arose between Burns and the Frenchman, during which they tore up the bricks from the floor and threw them at each other. The other prisoners called for the keeper to interfere and preserve order. Sherman, the constable entered, and in the affray Burns lost his life—by what means precisely will doubtless be made to appear more fully in the course of judicial investigation. All that is important to state, is that both were in a state of intoxication.

Burns was found dead in prison during that night. This occasioned the mob, and perhaps the most serious disturbance our usually quiet town has ever witnessed, on the night following. During the progress of the riot, intoxicating liquors were extorted by threats of violence, from liquor sellers in various parts of the town; the rioters thus became more riotous, and less within the control of reason. In their fury, one government house, worth several thousands of dollars, was set fire to and consumed; the house of one of the King's Ministers was threatened, his family driven out in the night, and his person insulted. The lives and property of all the inhabitants of the town, and the immense amount of shipping in the harbor, were in imminent peril. More than one hundred seamen were arrested and committed to prison; and many more were deprived of that sweet liberty ashore which otherwise they might have enjoyed.

Therefore, in view of the above statement, your committee would offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, the death of the seaman Burns, the consequent riot on the evening of the 9th inst., together with the deplorable consequences that followed, are to be attributed to the use of intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, 2d. While the cause of temperance is the supporter of law, order and good government in this community, to support and encourage the use of intoxicating drinks in any way as a beverage, is supporting that which has, does and ever will lead to disorder, crime and violent death.

Resolved, 3d. That in view of the late disturbances, the friends of temperance in this community are called upon to re-double their diligence in the work of reform, and never slack their hand, until the victory is won, and the banner of temperance waves in triumph over these fair islands.

Resolved, 4th. The death of the seaman, Burns, under the circumstances, appeals loudly to this society, to spare no effort to enlist seamen on the side of temperance.

Respectfully submitted,
R. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

Summary.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4, 1852.—The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived here on Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, and sailed for Liverpool at 1.

The rumored concession to Americans of fishery rights has caused much excitement here, and an influential meeting of all classes interested has been held. Strong resolutions for an address to the Governor, and a petition to the Queen, praying for a suspension of negotiations, were passed and forwarded to England by the Canada.

Cost of Chinese Books.—A Chinese novel in 21 volumes, and estimated to contain from one-sixth to one-fourth more characters than Dr. Morrison's version of the Bible, is sold in the shops for 60 cents; Mr. Williams sees no reason why the Bible in Chinese should not be afforded for half a dollar.

Chinese Literary Enterprises.—A family in Canton have engaged to have a set of blocks cut for a new edition of the national historians of China, a series of classical works called the twenty-four histories, which will involve an outlay of more than $100,000. It is done to show their regard to letters, rather than with the hope of gain.

Dr. Lang's Mission to England.—Dr. Lang's mission is at present one of great moment. His object is twofold—first, he is to publish, through Messrs. Longman, certain Works on the Colonies, which will be specially seasonable and important, since they will, we have reason to believe, constitute by far the most complete embodiment of the facts of the entire subject that has yet issued from the Press. No man now living is so competent to do justice to the great theme, and the hour selected is by far the fittest that has yet transpired in Colonial history. It cannot be doubted that such Works, from such a pen at such a time, will be received with avidity, and produce effects which will redound to the interests of the Australian Colonies. This will be by far the most distinguished service that has yet been rendered by Dr. Lang to the land he loves, and the people by whom he has been so signally honored.

But, having passed through the world of letters, Dr. Lang will immediately proceed to the world of business. When last among us, he spoke much of the capabilities of Australia as a field for the growth of Cotton. He now comes to prove his boast, by exhibiting testimony and specimens, both alike satisfactory, and calculated to settle the question.—*British Banner.*

Largest Iron Ship.—An iron ship, named the Typhoon of 1,027 tons, with iron lower masts and bowsprit was launched on the Clyde, July 20th, being the largest ship ever built of iron on that river.

Opinion of a competent Judge.—"The Jesuits," said a Spanish bishop, "found Spain a nation of heroes, and left her a nation of hens."

Sir Stratford Canning.—This excellent nobleman, who for a long time has been the British ambassador at Constantinople, being about to return to England, where he has been recently raised to the peerage, was waited upon by the American missionaries in a body, who is an address recognized his agency, under God, is establishing religious freedom in Turkey, as well as in bringing about many civil and social changes of the highest consequence to the welfare of the people. He was affected to tears, and in his warm hearted reply declared, that if Turkey was indebted to him for any efforts he had made for the amelioration of the condition of the people, it was indebted ten times more to the American missionaries, and that his own attempt to have a Protestant community recognized could not have succeeded, had not the missionaries cleared the way.

☞ An immense pendulum, hung within Bunker Hill Monument has led to the knowledge of a variety of interesting facts.—Among them is one which we see given on the authority of Prof. Horsford, of Harvard College, stating that the Monument swings backwards and forwards like a pendulum, every day. By an aparatus, which it is unnecessary to describe, it has been ascertained that there is a very slight but perceptible movement, in the morning to the westward, at noon to the northward, and in the evening to the east. It is caused by the unequal expansions of the sides of the Monument by the heat of the sun. What confirms it is, that a shower suddenly cooling one side, also produces a movement.

English Model of the Yacht America. An English paper says, Mr. Veal, a working shipwright of the Devonport dock-yard, has made himself a sailing boat upon the lines supplied by Mr. W. Rundell, also a shipwright in the dock-yard, after as nearly as possible the model of the America yacht. It was tried against the picked boats of the port, and it beat them all.

Her hull and her sails were as much like the America as possible. The boats with which she raced, carried as much more canvass and when going before the wind, got ahead of the America model boat. As soon as it became needful to close haul, she overhauled the whole of them, and won in gallant style. It appeared to surprise many practiced boat-builders, that a craft with such limited sails should have beaten their "crack boats," but so it was.

Mail for the United States.

The semi-monthly mail for the U. S. will be despatched by the brig Wallace, on Friday, Dec. 3d. Closing at the Post-office at 3 P. M.

Launch of the Caloric Ship.

The ship named the *Ericsson*, and to be fitted with caloric engines, was launched at Williamsburg on the 15th ult. It is said that she is a superb vessel.

Small Pox. This disease, once looked upon as a terror but now no longer as a cause of panic, has made its appearance in this city. We are informed that three deaths have taken place from it in the course of the two or three past days.—S. F. paper, Oct. 30.

Mexico—The Latest News.

By the California our Mexican dates says the "Times and Transcript" are to the 18th ultimo. We find that our neighboring Republic is every day giving evidence of a shattered condition which renders it a matter of astonishment that she has so long held together. Not a pillar of the whole fabric from base to cornice that is not tottering and just ready to give way.

In the northern tier of States, to wit: Senora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon and Tamaulapas, the Indians are still continuing their ravages, while in the last named State, a revolution against Cardenas the Governor, has just broken out, with every evidence of triumph. Out of the ten central States, seven are in successful condition of revolution.

The different revolts, although to a great extent local in their character, which is only another evidence of the utterly decayed condition of the whole country, could nevertheless easily be united into one general plan. Guadalajara appears to be the head quarters, and the disaffected, conscious that the Government as at present organized, cannot hold together, are waiting with anxiety the movements of the State.

It would not be at all surprising if the next dates should bring us news that Guadalajara had declared for the return of Santa Anna, and his assumption of the helm of power, and that nearly every State of the Republic had wheeled into line to carry out these laws.

Cheap Postage Bill.

The amended Postage Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It makes material reduction in the present rates of postage upon newspapers, end will prove particularly advantageous to California. Newspapers, periodicals and all printed matter not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; and where the postage is paid quarterly or regularly in advance either at the office where the said newspaper or periodical is delivered, one half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published shall be charged one-half of the rates before named; provided, that small newspapers published monthly or oftener, when sent in packages to one address, and prepared by affixing stamps thereto, shall be chargeable at half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. The postage on all transient matter shall be charged double the forgoing rates.—*S. F. Herald.*

Fatal Affray.

A skirmish took place at Lahaina a few days ago, during which the police attempted to arrest some seamen who ran to their boat on the beach, when the police were resisted, and one of them struck with a boat-hook by the mate of a ship, and killed. The mate was arrested and will be tried at the approaching term of the Superior Court.

There will be three trials of this description at the January term, and several others for aggravated criminal offenses.—*Polynesian.*

For the Friend.

To my Sister.

BY A SAILOR.

I've wandered far from thee, sister,
Far from our happy home,
And left the land that gave me birth
In distant climes to roam.
And since, though age has crossed my path,
And manhood's on my brow,
Yet still I've often thought of thee,
I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking of the happy days
When hand in hand together,
We gaily roamed our native hills,
Tripped lightly o'er the heather.
But many a rugged wave has rolled
O'er life's tempestuous sea,
Since through the wood and by the stream
In youth I've strayed with thee.

Does the grove of laurel yield the same,
Bright flowers that once it bore;
And through the mead the silver rill
Sing gaily, as of yore?
Do the lofty poplars to the breeze,
Still bend their heads as slow,
And the willow wave above the spring,
We planted long ago?

Does the ivy still around our cot,
In graceful clusters twine,
And through the little window peep,
The rose tree of lang syne?
Or has the ruthless hand of time
With ruin and decay,
Dried up the spring we loved so well
And swept the flowers away?

Dost wander still adown the path,
O'er which the cedars wave,
And kneel as we were wont to do,
Beside our mother's grave?
And when amongst the tall green grass,
The gentle zephyrs sigh,
Dost still with spring flowers strew the beds,
Where she and sister lie?

And dost thou ever wander where
Thy absent brother strays,
Who rambled through these scenes with thee,
And shared thy childish plays?
Who set beneath the spreading oak
So many an hour with thee,
And paused to hear the wild bird s note,
As happy and as free?

The sun-bright hours that garlanded
The morning of our days,
Like sparkling dew before the sun,
So quickly passed away.
But many a year of toil and care,
By land or on the sea,
Has never from my heart erased
The love I bore for thee.

And many a pleasant summer eve,
I wander back again,
And roam with thee those pleasant fields,
And hear the song-bird's strain.
Sit with thee on the mossy bank
Beside the shady spring,
And list the old familiar strains
I loved to hear thee sing.

May God preserve thee safe from harm,
My sister kind and dear,
May grief ne'er dim the lustre of
Thy bright eyes with a tear.
Though early friends no longer hold,
A place in memory,
My heart through all life's varying scenes,
Has ne'er forgotten thee.

Sept. 15, 1851.

The Friend, Bound,

May be had at the Chaplain's Study, in separate years, or all the old series in one volume, from 1844, including seven years.

Also, Volumes, including this year, bound, up to the last number.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Seats Free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 p. m.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1-2 a. m and 2 1-2 p. m.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of the Friend. An annual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

$5 00

Will purchase a bound volume of the Friend, containing all the numbers published from Jan. 1850, to the last number, Oct. 19,—and pay for one year's subscription of the paper, sent to the United States.

Information Wanted!

Respecting a seaman, by the name of Gustavus Frederick Bracy, belonging to Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and has a brother residing in Watertown, N. Y. For many years he was supposed to be dead, but he is reported to have visited Lahaina, about two years since. Any information respecting his young man will be most joyfully received by his friends, or if made known to the Chaplain, in Honolulu, be communicated to them. Should this notice fall under the observation of this young man, he is requested to call at the Chaplain's study where he may read a letter from his brother. tf.

Respecting, George Gordon Gunn, who sailed from Providence, R. I., in the ship Cassander, Capt. King, Oct., 5, 1844. He is supposed to have left the ship at the islands. Any information respecting his residence, and if not living respecting his death, will be gladly received by the Editor of the Friend, or Richard Tape, Walpole, Mass. U. S. A.

Respecting Orlando W. Flagg, belonging to New Salem, Mass., who has been about six years seaman on board whale-ships in the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with his friends, or the Seamen's Chaplain Honolulu.

Respecting Henry Dallas Powers, alias Henry Powers, who left New York about 3 years ago, and shipped on board a whale-ship. If he will call at the Chaplain's Study he may hear good news respecting his friends.

Respecting Wm. Vanderpool of Oneida Co., N. Y. He is supposed to be on board some whaling vessel in the Pacific. At one time he assumed the name of Peter Haslehurst. Should he visit Honolulu, he may hear some good news by calling upon the Seamen's Chaplain. tf.

Consulate of United States,
Honolulu, Sept. 23d, 1852.

Rev. S. C. Damon,

DEAR SIR, Will you please publish in the Friend the following **NOTICE.**

Information is wanted of Thomas E. Reed, who landed at these islands from the whaleship Ganges of Nantucket in November 1848. He is about 25 years of age, 5 ft 10 inches in height, blue eyes, fair complexion and brown hair. His occupation is blacksmithing. Address J. Alcott Reed, Athens, Greene county, New York, or U. S. Consul, Honolulu.

Truly your's,
E. H. ALLEN, U. S. Consul,
per H. A. Patterson.

NOTICE.

Andrew Bailey, a native of Westchester county, New York, can receive information in relation to an inheritance from his father, lately deceased, by applying at U. S. Consulate, Honolulu. tf.

A Meeting of Ship Masters.

At the suggestion of a ship master, the Chaplain invited informally a few ship masters to meet at his study, on the evening of Nov. 2d. The meeting was called to order by Capt. West, of the ship "Florida," being appointed Chairman. The Chaplain then proceeded to explain the relation which the Honolulu Chaplancy sustained to the American Seamen's Friend Society, showing that while the society cheerfully advanced $800 as the Chaplain's salary, it left him to relie upon the voluntary contributions of the seafaring community, and foreign residents in Honolulu, to meet the incidental expenses of the establishment, and support of the "Friend."

The statement was also made that the organization of another religious society in Honolulu, necessarily would oblige the Chaplain to rely more, in time to come, upon seamen, for the support of the Chapel. The Chaplain then read from the Friend of Oct. 8th, showing that there was a debt on the Chapel, on the 1st of Oct. of $467 37. To liquidate this debt and meet the current expenses of the establishment until January 1st, '53, would require to be raised, not less than $500.

In regard to the Friend, it was stated that from four to five hundred dollars annually, must be raised by voluntary donations among seamen. An extract from the Friend of Oct. 8th, was read showing that from 1845 to 1850, or during a period of six years, an average of $413 08 was annually raised in that manner.

It was was also stated that the total cost of the Friend for eight years, ending Feb. 1851, was $7,-123 82, while during that period the total receipts amounted to $7,396 62, leaving a balance of $272 80. No charge ever having been made for editorial labors.

In view of these statements Captains Walker, Cox, West and others, expressed the opinion, that measures should be immediately taken to collect funds to meet these expenditures. Capt. West remarked that for one, he was glad to learn how the establishment was maintained, and in regard to the support of the Bethel and Friend, there could be but one sentiment among candid persons. Others fully coincided in this opinion. Capt. Walker stated that in regard to the usefulness of the Friend, there could be no question. It certainly had assisted him, in obtaining during the last voyage a cargo of 5,300 barrels!

The point was discussed, in regard to the best manner of raising the necessary funds, and it was finally decided to circulate subscription papers among the respective ships' companies.

As this meeting was informally called, it was voted to call another meeting on the following day, at 3 P. M., and at the same place, when the following gentlemen were chosen to notify their brethren of the meeting.

Capt. Cox, New Bedford; Capt. Crosby, New Bedford; Capt. Walker, New Bedford; Capt. Ludlow, Sag Harbor; Capt. Smith, Cold Spring; Capt. Bush, of Merchant ship Alexander; R. N. Smith, Martha's Vineyard,

Adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

November 3d.

Agreeable to adjournment, a meeting of ship masters was convened at the Chaplain's study.—Capt. West was again called to the chair, when a statement was made respecting the previous meeting.

Almost every one present made informal remarks, all tending to show that the seafaring community would be ready to sustain the Chapel and "Friend." The decision of the previous meeting, was confirmed as to the mode of raising funds, although some thought that subscription papers should be scattered abroad, and the "hat" circulated as more might be thereby collected. It was finally decided that the former method should be first tried; when nearly every one present took "extra blanks" for the purpose of advancing the cause.

On motion of Capt. Tooker, seconded by Capt. Cox, it was unanimously voted to publish the proceedings of these meetings, as it was thought the cause would thereby be advanced.

Ajourned.

N. B.—Any ship masters willing to promote the support of the Bethel and the Friend, by allowing his crews to subscribe, will be furnished with a subscription paper by calling upon the Chaplain.

A Meeting of Ship Masters

Was held at the Mansion House, Nov, 30th. Capt. James Turner was appointed Chairman, and J. C. Almy, Secretary. The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1st, Resolved, To purchase a lot in Nuuanu Valley Cemetry, for the burial of American ship masters.

2d. To enclose the same with an iron fence.

3d. To Raise additional funds for the purchase of a marble monument, to bear the names of all who have or may be interred in said lot.

4th. The following gentlemen were appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into execution.—Capt. Thomas Spencer; R. Coady, Esq.; J. C. Spaulding, Esq; Capt. B. F. Snow, and Makee & Anthon.

Adjourned.

Married.

In Honolulu, Dec. 1st, at the residence of Capt. Brown, in Nuuanu Valley, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Capt. John P. Hempstead, of New London, Ct., to Miss Harriet Layman, of West Australia, N. Holland

Died.

In Honolulu, Nov. 28th, Sabbath evening, at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, Col. W. A. Baker, of Sacramento city, California, and late of New Orleans.

In Honolulu, Saturday night, Nov. 27th, Capt. Burch, of New London, master of ship Vesper. His funeral took place Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Bethel. A large concourse of ship masters were in attendance.

Taken down by the line and drowned, Aug. 25th, Manuel, a Portuguese, fm Fayal, belonging to the Pacific of Fairhaven.

Oct. 27th, on board ship Columbia, John Williams, a Portuguese, from Oporto.

On board ship Coral, Oct. 4th, a Portuguese sailor.

Ship James Maury reports the death of Trueman R. Stephens, of consumption. He belonged to Newtown, Long Island, state of New York.

Killed by a whale in the Ochotsk sea, on the 16th of August last, Wm. H. Holmes, 1st officer of ship Hellespont, aged 29 years. He was buried the following day on the western shore of Kamschatka.

At Lahaina, Nov. 8, Jane Huntley, youngest daughter of Capt. John and Martha Manwaring, aged 7 years.

Lost overboard, from ship George, of New Bedford, Marion, a Spaniard, aged 20, native of Guam.

Lost overboard, Oct. 20, Emah Antoine, a Portuguese, aged 28 years, native of St. Antoine, Cape de Verd Islands.

In Honolulu, on Friday, Nov. 26th, the youngest son of W. A. Crawford.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Nov 15—Am sh Eliza Mallory, Williams, 19 ds fm San Fran.
17—Am bk Magdala, Long, 8 ds fm Hilo.
17—Haw brig Wallace, Crowell, 16 dys fm San Francisco.
17—Am sh Cowper, Fisher, 1600 wh 25000 bone.
" " Benj. Morgan, Chapel, 115 sp 900 wh 1000 b.
" " Tuscany, Halsey, 20 sp 1500 wh 20000 bone.
" Am bk J. E. Donnell, Lamphere, 200 sp 2600 wh 45000 bone.
19—Am sh Splendid, Fisher, 110 sp 1000 bone
" " Scotland, Smith, 2200 wh 30000 bone.
" " India, Miller, 2200 wh 26000 bone.
" " Columbus, Harris, 40 sp 1160 wh 18000 bone.
" " Gratitude, Cornell, 1800 wh 30000 bone
" " Brunswick, Wing, 50 sp 1650 wh 28000 bone.
20—U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, Dulaney, fm Hilo.
20—Am sh Gen. Pike, Baker, 200 sp, 2300 wh, 20000 b.
20—Am sh Robt. Pulsford, Carey, 50 sp, 1700 wh, 30000 b
22—Am sh Columbia, Cash, 150 sp, 1500 wh, 23000 bone.
22—Fr sh Ferdinand, Martin, 1150 wh, 20000 bone.
22—Am bk Favorite, Pierce, 45 sp, 2100 wh, 30000 bone.
23—Am sh Ontario, Brown, 2200 wh, 30000 bone.
23—Am sh Sarah, Swift, 1450 wh, 18000 bone.
25—Am sh George, Clark, 800 sp, 1200 wh, 20000 bone.
26—Am bg M. A. Jones, Newell, 18 ds fm San Francisco.
29—Am sh Ohio, Norton, 120 sp, 2400 wh, 35000 bone.
30—Am sh Jeanette, West, 1800 wh, 22000 bone.
30—Am bk Sarah Sheaf, Wall, 900 wh, 14000 bone.

Cleared.

Nov. 20—U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, Dulaney, for Valparaiso
" Am sh Cambria, Cottle, to cruise.
" Am sh North Star, Brown, to cruise.
" Am bk George, Stevens, to cruise.
" Am bk Hoogly, Morse, for Warren.
" Am bk Mt. Wallaston, Barker, for New Bedford.
" Am sh Benj. Tucker, Sands, to cruise.
" Am bk Martha, Tooker, to cruise.
22—Am bk Black Eagle, Ludlow, cruise.
23—Am sh Cicero Hammers, cruise.
25—Am sh John Howland, Taylor.
22—Am sh Comoro, Scudder, Manila.
23—Am sh Valparaiso, Smith, for U. S.
25—Am sh Jas. Maury, Wheldon, cruise.
26—Am bk Theodos, Middleton, cruise
26—Am sh Charles, Andrews, for Penang.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 11—Am sh Brookline, Norrie, 40 sp, 2000 wh, 24000 b.
" " Geo. Washington, Gibbs, 150 sp, 3600 wh, 26000 bone.
Nov. 11—Fr sh Angelina, Vauquelin, 800 wh, 15000 bone.
12—Am bk Newton, Sherman, 1400 wh, 2000 bone.
15— " Dartmouth, Manchester, 200 sp. 1500 wh 1800 bone.
15—Am sh Logan, Tucker, 100 sp 1100 wh 14000 bone.
" " Brunswick, Wing, 50 sp 1650 wh 25000 bone.
" Am bk Louisa, Wyatt, 250 sp 1200 wh 14000 bone.
" Am sh Mogul, Fitch, 2500 wh 33000 bone.
16—Am bk Friends, Low, 80 sp 2200 wh 30000 bone.
16—Am bg Daniel, Williston, fm Hilo.
16—Am sh Cortes, Cromwell, 50 sp 2550 wh 40000 bone.
Nov. 18—Am bk Shepherdess, Watrous, 150 sp 2150 wh 30000 bone.
19—Haw. sch Manuku, Berrill, 7 ds fm Honolulu.
22—Am sh Alex. Coffin, Prerrington, 1800 wh 30000 bone
" Am sh Columbus, Crowell, 500 wh, 10000 bone.
23—Am sh Kutusoff, Pierce, 1700 wh, 20000 bone.
25—Am sh Cabinet, Noys, 300 sp, 240 wh, 2300 bone.
26—Am bk Sarah Sheaf, Wall, 900 wh, 11000 bone.
27—Am sh L. C. Richmond, Cochran, 300 sp, 1450 wh, 25000 bone.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Nov. 8—Am bk Louisa, Wyatt, 250 sp, 1200 wh, 16000 bone
" Am sh Kutusoff, Pierce, 1750 wh, 20000 bone.
" " Isaac Hicks, Skinner, 30 sp 1700 wh, 26000 b.
" " Sarah Sheaf, Wall, 850 wh, 10000 bone.
9— " Columbus, Crowell, 900 wh, 11000 bone.
" " Benj. Morgan, Chapel, 900 wh, 11000 bone.
" " Columbus, Harris, 40 sp; 1360 wh 20000 bone.
11— " George, Clark, 1000 wh, 15000 bone.
" " L. C. Richmond, Cochran, 1450 wh, 26000 b.
12— " Columbia, Cash, 900 wh, 14000 bone.

PORT OF LILI or WEATHER HARBOR, Strong's Island.

The following Shipping List was received per "Caroline," and furnished by Mr. Kirkland, Pilot. The List includes the report of shipping for 1851, but it is omitted for want of room. The report for this year will show the character of vessels visiting that port. See Rev. Messrs. Gulick's and Snow's letter.

Jan 4.—Bark Jasper, Roach, N. B., 500 sp, bg Inga, Barns, N. B., 250 sp, 150 cocoa nut oil. 20,—sh Wm. Thompson, Jernegan, N. B., 600 wh. 28,—bk Alfred Tyler, Luce, N. B., 900 sperm.

July 1.—Sh Herald, Lerry, F. H, 250 sp. 9—bk Eurickea, Page, San Francisco, for Hong Kong with beach le mer and sandle wood. Capt. Page reports the barque Solomon Saltus, of Sydney, Capt. Mc'Kendry, ashore at the Feegee Islands. The Capt. and crew lost all their effects. 17th—bg Wm. Penn, of San Francisco, fitted out at this place for a whaling cruise on the line. Capt. J. B. Hussey, late of ship Planter, of Nantucket has command of her.

Aug. 15th.—Sh Atlantic, Coleman, Nantucket, 1200 sp. 22,—Missionary schooner Caroline.

Jan. 16th.—Sh Marsolo, Thornton, Greenport, 200 sp. 26,—sh Vesper, House, Cold Spring, 200 sp.

Feb. 10th.—Ship Sheffield, Roys, Cold Spring, ship Splendid, Smith, Cold Spring, 151 sp.

Sept. 30th.—Sh Napoleon, Holley, Nantucket, 400 sp.

Oct. 15th.—Sh Narragansett, Coleman, Nantucket, 650 sp.

PORT OF RONOKITTIE, Ascension Is.

The following Shipping List was received per "Caroline," and furnished by Mr. James Cook, one of the Pilots of the port. The original list commences with December 1849, but for want of room in our columns we commence with January 1851. The amount of oil taken is also omitted, as a report of the vessels has long since been made.

January 5th, 1851.—Barclay, Baker, Nantucket.

February 16.—Bay, Morrey, Warren, Olneco, Drew, Duxbury. 23d,—Mary, Henry, New Bedford.

March 10th.—Neptune, Allen, New London, John Elizabeth Chapel, New London, Falcon, Smith, New Bedford. 19th,—Fellows, Pendleton, Stonington.

April 9th.—Merrimack, Wilson, New London, Sutton, Mc'Kenzie, Sydney. 14th,—Benj. Rush, Swan, Warren.

May 8th.—Rhone, Dennis, Sydney.

Nov. 10th.—Washington, Palmer, New Bedford, Hibernia, Baker, New Bedford. 22—Mohawk, Swain, Nantucket, Hector, Smith, New Bedford.

Dec. 14th.—George and Mary, Green, New London, India, Miller, New London, Neptune, Allen, N. England, Sheffield, Rovse, New York, Roscoe, Graham, Harvest, Almy, N. B.

January 1852.—Royal Sovereign, ———, Sydney. 16th,—John Elizabeth, Chapel, N. London.

March 19th.—Canton Packet, Howland, N. B. 25.—Allen, Newcomb, N. Bedford.

Sept. 11.—Missionary schooner Caroline, fm Honolulu. 26—Sch. Koh-i-noor, Levien, 20 ds fm Honolulu. Expected in a few days fm the windward harbor, Sea Nymph, Capt. M'Kenzie.

Information Wanted!

Respecting Henry Skofield, belonging to Brunswick, Me. He was discharged sick, at the islands, in the winter of 1850 or '51, from ship "St. Johns," Capt. Skofield.

Any information will be gladly received by the Seamen's Chaplain, or C. Bunker, Esq., U. S. Consul, Lahaina.

☞ Capt. West, of the "Isaac Howland," informs us that he expects to sail in two or three weeks, and will touch at Ascension. A letter-bag from the post office will be despatched.

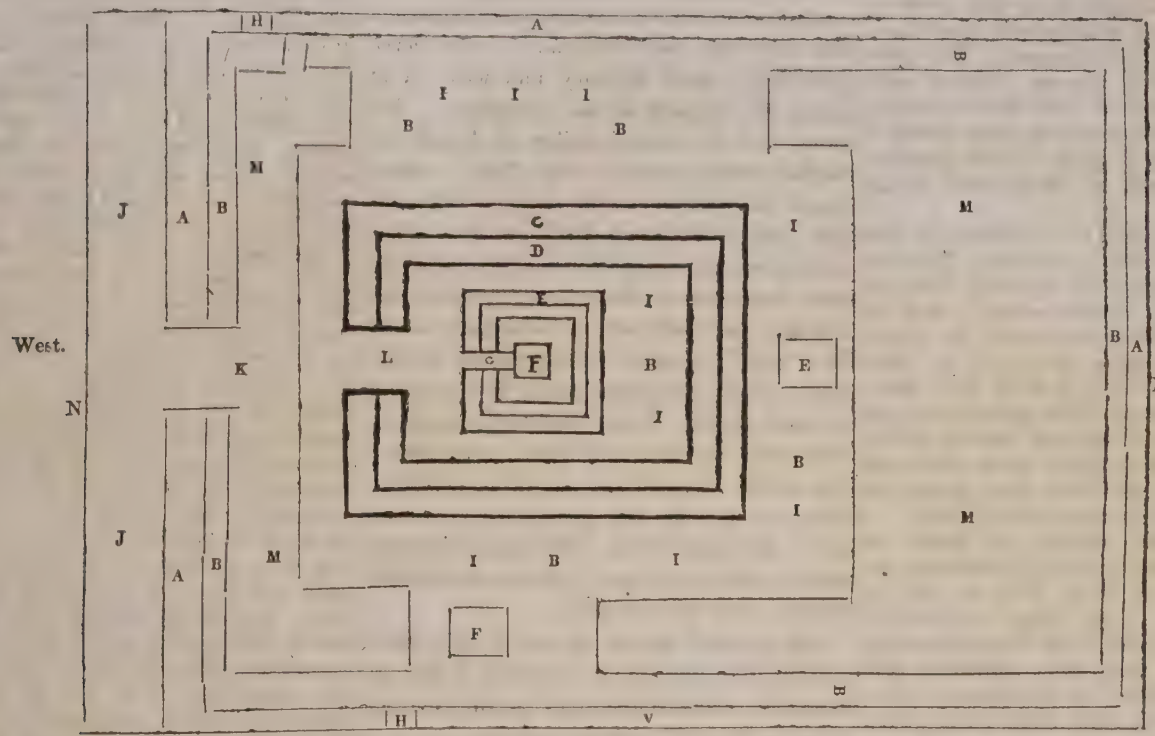
Any other master bound to Strong's Island, or Ascension, will favor the public, by giving notice to the Editor of the Friend or Polynesian.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. I, No. 12. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 17, 1852. Old Series VOL. IX.

Remarkable Ruins on the Island of Ascension, at the Matalanim Harbor, built entirely of Basaltic prisms.

SURVEYED BY J. T. GULICK.



A The outer wall.
B The platform.
C The inner wall.
D The platform of the inner wall.
E Large steps to a platform over the centre vault.
F Vaults.
G Entrance into the centre vault, but now blocked up.
H Low passages through the walls.
I The position of several vaults, dimensions not known.
J The platform in front.
K The entrance through the outer wall.
L The entrance through the inner wall.
M The main platform, the same height as the platform in front.
N Water surrounding it.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, DECEMBER 17, 1852.

Remarkable Ruins, &c.,	89
Residence in New Holland and Caroline Islands,	90
Harbors on Ascension Island,	91
Editorial items,	92
Whalemen's Shipping List,	83, 4, 5, 6.
Marine Journal,	96
Subscriptions,	96

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 17, 1852.

Remarkable Ruins on Ascension.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE REV. MR. CLARK.

The ruins of ancient structures found on the island of Bonabe deserve some notice.—These consist of old walls and mounds of earth thrown up for considerable extent, found in different parts of the island.

But the most remarkable are the ruins in the Matalanim tribe near the windward harbor. These ruins have been noticed by different writers, and there has been much speculation about their origin, but I have never seen them fully described.

They are situated upon low land extending out upon the flats which surround this island. We approached them from the inland side by crossing a creek or canal 20 or 30 feet wide, walled on both sides and nearly dry in low tide. This led us to the outer entrance of the ruins or fortifications, which was through a large open gateway. On inspection, we found these ruins to consist of two quadrangular walls, one within the other. The length and breadth of the outer quadrangle by a rough measurement was 236 by 162 feet, and the wall from 6 to 10 feet thick, and in some places 25 feet high on the outside. This wall seemed entire in some places and in others broken and overgrown with vines and trees. Proceeding a few paces from the outer wall we came to the entrance of the inner enclosure facing the entrance to the outer In front of the inner wall is a raised platform 10 or 12 feet wide. The inner wall was about 14 feet high, where it was not broken down, and 6 feet thick. The top rows of basaltic prisms of which this wall was built, projected over about two feet on the outside, apparently to prevent the walls being scaled from without. This inner enclosure was about 95 feet by 75 on the outside. In the centre a little raised above the the surrounding ground, was a large vault. The ancient entrance to it was throughly closed by basaltic prisms, but I entered through a crevice in the top.—The vault I found to be about 15 feet by 10 inside, and 7 or 8 feet deep. The bottom was uneven having been dug up apparently by former visitors in search of treasure or curiosities. The top of this vault was covered with immense basaltic columns extending the whole length and measuring 17 feet. On the top of the vault a large bread-fruit tree was growing, whose roots extended down through the vault to the ground below.

There are several similar vaults in different parts of the ruins, mostly between the inner and outer walls. Human bones I believe, have been found in some of them.—Small pieces of ancient coin, a silver crucifix and a pair of silver dividers, have been found; also a small brass cannon far inland. These were probably left here by Spanish adventurers long before the island was known to the civilized world.

These structures exhibit no great mechanical skill. No lime, cement or hewn stone are used in their construction. The walls are built almost entirely of basaltic prisms in their natural state. These prisms are of all sizes up to immense 7 and 8 sided basaltic columns 18 feet long and 2 1-2 feet in diameter. A vast number of columns of this size or near this size are found in different parts of these ruins, some of them raised 8 or 10 feet above the ground. We were informed that similar prisms are found at the foot of a precipice in the north part of the island, about 15 miles distant. These prisms were probably brought from that place by water and placed in their present position.—By whom and for what purpose? This probably, will never be known. The present inhabitants can give no light on the subject. The volcanic rock composing these prisms is very compact and of great specific gravity, so that the largest of them must weigh several tons.

Some have supposed these ruins to be the strongholds of Spanish bucaneers. But why should they lay out such immense labor in this distant island of the ocean? And by whom was the labor performed; by themselves, or by natives subjected to their power? I am inclined to think they were built by the ancestors of the present race for purposes of defence against hostile tribes, when the people were much more numerous than at present, and when they possessed more physical, if not more mental ability.

Walls somewhat similar are found on Strong's island, near the King's residence on the small island of Lele, built in part of basaltic prisms. The King represented them as having been built by their ancestors, when the people were very numerous, and there was "too fight," as he expressed it.—We asked him how such large stones were brought and raised to their places. He said they were brought from the other side of the bay on rafts, and raised on inclined timbers, or by means of an inclined plane. Some of these stones were very large, though not as large as the prisms described above.

A Residence

Of eleven years residence in New Holland and the Caroline Islands; being the Adventures of James F. O'Connell, Edited from his verbal narrative, published by B. B. Mussey, Boston, 1836.

Just at this time, when our attention is directed to the Caroline Islands, a particularly interesting volume, bearing the above title has fallen in our hands. Although the book was published sixteen years ago, yet we have never chanced to meet with it, neither was it ever perused by those Missionaries who have gone to either Strong's island or Ascension. We understand that the work is referred to by Mr. Hale of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, in that part of his work relating to Micronesia.

The title page indicates that the book was not written by O'Connell, while from the preface, we learn that some literary character in Boston, under the signature of "H. H. W." acted as his amanuensis. This writer presents O'Connell's Adventures in rather more polished style than would have been the case, had he written his own narrative. On this account, doubtless, most readers imagined that the book contained merely "a sailor's yarn," which might or might not be true. It is not our design to endorse as truth all that we find recorded in the volume, but it has certainly a truthful foundation.—O'Connell undoubtedly, resided several years on the island of Ascension, and acquired a knowledge of the native language. On comparing his narrative with the intelligence recently received, we are forcibly impressed with the fact that O'Connell must have possessed a good memory and was apt at giving an account of his adventures. He states that he was a sailor on board the English whale ship "John Bull," which vessel was wrecked in the vicinity of Ascension, about the year 1827 or '28. After visiting several islands he finally resided for about five years on Ascension, where he was married, and finally left the islands on board the "Spy," a vessel belonging to Salem, Mass., which must have taken him off about the year 1832. From other sources of information, we learn that the "John Bull," was, either wrecked, or cut off near McAskills, and that the Spy passed by Ascension about the year 1832. We shall hereafter refer to this subject and perhaps publish full extracts from the narrative.

Our present design is merely to publish O'Connell's account of his visit to the remarkable ruins referred to in the extract from the Rev. Mr. Clark's journal.

"Arriving a second time at this deserted Venice of the Pacific, we prepared for a deliberate survey. Having with us no native to annoy us with his superstitious fear and haste to return, we fastened the canoe and staid upon the island till the next tide. For many successive days we repeated our visits, returning to Kitti at night. No native ever ventured with us after the first day, though one would think familiarity might have lessened their awe, as at low tide one might walk from Kitti to the haunted spot; indeed, it is considered a part of that island.

These explorations were sufficiently interesting to engross all our thoughts. Nothing during my residence on the Carolines was productive of so much deep yet vague speculation. The immense size of a portion of the stones in the walls, rendered it impossible that they could have been placed there without some mechanical contributions superior to anything I met among the natives; and no contemptible degree of architectural skill was manifested in their construction, though their dilapidated state afforded no clue to the purpose for which they were piled. Always nearly circular, they inclosed areas from a quarter of a mile to a mile in circumference, sometime elliptical and sometimes a perfect circle or rather a parallelogram, with swelled sides, conforming in shape to the ground. We seldom found any water inside the walls, as they circumscribed the highest portions of the island, making it present at high tide the appearance of a cluster of small walled islands. At its eastern end the spray, which broke over the reef which bounds the islands, washes one of these walls. It must be visible to vessels passing outside the reef, but to a person unprepared to expect any such thing, would present nothing remarkable in its exterior.

The largest cluster of these ruins merits a particular description. The outside wall incloses a space about a mile in circumference. This area is not, as in other cases, empty, but about twenty feet distance from the outside wall is another, exactly parallel to the first; then at the same distance another, and still another, to the number of five or six.—The centre wall incloses a space only about forty feet across, and is perfectly square.—The outside wall was, upon one end of the edifice, about twenty-five to thirty feet in height. Upon the other three sides, which had been more exposed to the tide, the walls had become undermined, and had fallen in many places, but the inner walls were all perfect. The standing side of the outer wall had evidently been the front, for square pillars, which had formed a part of some portico, or similar structure, lay across the creek. The entrance or aperture in the wall, was about four feet in height. Upon entering, no aperture in the next wall presented itself, but after working our way among the brush we discovered an entrance at the corner of the wall, to the right of the first. Passing this, we found an aperture in the next, at the left; and thus, finding doors alternately at the right and left, we penetrated to the inner wall. In walking inside of this, by the accidental falling of a piece of wood, we discovered a vault, into which I descended. My first supposition was that it was a burial place, but all that appeared to sustain such an opinion was one skeleton, which lay at the bottom, its parts scattered to and fro about the ground. This distribution was probably done by the rats. I found no paddle or war-club in the vault. This body was accounted for after my return to Nutt, where I was informed that a chief of Kitti had been buried there. Upon the island of Kitti the natives were unable or unwilling to give me any information. The logs and the sods which covered them, concealing the top of the vault, must have been placed there when the body which I found was deposited there. The fact that the vault was used for a burial place, even in this isolated instance within the memory of the living natives, would seem to speak some vague tradition of the purpose for which the place was built; but I never could get hold of any more satisfactory tradition than that the ruins were built by animan, (the spirits.) In one of the creeks on this island of ruins lay a large square stone, which the Nigurt who accompanied us, assured us an animan had dropped from his shoulders as he was trying to transport it!—The person who was buried there was an Edyomet of high repute. There must have been some extraordinary motive to overcome the repugnance of the natives visiting the place; probably the request of the man himself.

Brown beche le mer, which may be found on all the islands, having never been disturbed as an article of traffic, is particularly

abundant on the island of ruins. At low tide the water leaves it in immense quantities upon the bottoms of the inlets. This circumstance will lead, undoubtedly, to future visits and exploration for commercial purposes, and then, as science and mercantile enterprise go hand in hand, a more particular account of this interesting spot will be given to the world. Persons familiar with eastern antiquities will visit it and may be enabled, by the resemblance of the ruins to those of some ancient nation, to fix the origin of this people. Unassisted by any such knowledge and unaided by the natives, who pettishly avoided inquiries as reflecting discredit upon what they considered a sufficient explanation, I was unable to find even, data for a theory. The story that "animan built them, and that they are the abode of *animan* and *majorhowi*, to everybody else, appears to have descended from generation to generation. It is evident they are the remains of a people superior to the present inhabitants; nay, I may almost say dissimilar.—Conjecture was vague and entirely unassisted. The vault, favoring the idea that the labyrinth was intended for a burial place, was the only feature about them that appeared to betray any purpose in piling these huge stones together; and it is not certain that even that vault was not made expressly for the burial of the Edyomet. His bones alone being found there, makes such a supposition probable. Again, the method of building the stone walls on the inhabited islands differs so entirely from the masonry on the Island of Ruins, that the latter are proved the work of another people. Upon the island, in the walls now made for foundations, etc., though very neatly built, for untutored Indians, stones of all shapes are used; in the Island of Ruins the stones seem broken, if not hewn, for the very places which they occupy. They stand firm, and bid fair to remain everywhere except in places where their foundations have been snapped by the water. The foundation is laid below the surface, while walls now built are commenced upon the face of the earth. I looked in vain, particularly about the entrances, for marks or hieroglyphics; finding nothing of that description.

George and myself, in committee of two, but without authority to send for persons and papers, at the end of about a fortnight rose and reported that the remains were evidently those of some ancient city or settlement, the date of the existence of which, or the cause of its desertion we could not even guess; and that the creeks or inlets were formerly land passages, which the water had encroached upon, from the contiguity of the island to the reef. We decided, also, that the reason of the comparative height of the inclosed land is owing to the protection afforded it by the foundation of the walls.—Where the walls are broken down the water enters the inclosures. Finally and lastly we paid their ethereal worships, the animan, the compliment to pronounce them better architects than any of the race now extant upon the islands. Before leaving the ruins, I christened the little group 'the O'Connell Cluster,' after the agitator.'"

☞ The salary of the Mayor of Boston, after the expiration of the present year, is to be $4000—an increase of $1500 per annum.

Harbors on Ascension Island.

I will enumerate the several harbors of this island, and every one will be struck with the large number for so small an island. 1st. The Matalanim harbor just mentioned, on the East of the island. It is always safe, with good anchorage, but during the prevalence of the N. E. trades, during the months of the *Northers*, fall and winter, a vessel will run a great hazard of being wind-bound.—An abundance of provisions might as readily be furnished in this harbor on advantageous terms as in any harbor of this island. We may hope that in time the attractions for ships in this harbor will be greatly increased, but at present for many reasons, the lee harbor is much the most resorted to. During the last two years, five or six vessels have entered the Matalanim harbor.

2. Bonatik harbor is about five miles to the south of Matalanim. It is not a good one, not protected from southern gales, and without good holding ground. Several vessels have entered it, but not the second time.

3. Panian harbor, on the lee side of the island, about ten miles to the south of Matalanim, is perhaps on many accounts the best of all. It is very commodious, and its channel a straight one, with no hidden dangers.—Its great depth of 25 or 30 fathoms is however a disadvantage. Five vessels have already within the last year anchored in this harbor.

4. Roach harbor is a small protected passage in the reef, on the south side of the island between Panian and Rono Kittie harbors. Our own schooner was the second vessel that ever cast anchor there. We entered it in the edge of evening to be sure of entering Rono Kittie the next morning, from which it is five miles distant.

5. Rono Kittie harbor, or as it is in Lindlay's Gazetteer, of the Pacific, Roan Kittie is the place of principal resort. It is completely reef bound, and can always be escaped from during the prevalence of the trades. Messrs. Corgat and Hadley officiate as pilots, much to the satisfaction, I have no doubt, of every ship-master. They have long been residents here, and to them I am principally indebted for the facts I give. I send a shipping list of this harbor, furnished for your paper by Mr. James Cook, who has for twenty years resided here. Wood and water may be secured here with the greatest facility. Mr. Reynolds, near the mouth of the river hopes soon to have a scow to obviate the necessity of boats for freight. Both he and Mr. Thompson already have nine pin alleys which, if it be not abused to purposes of gambling, will furnish equally appropriate and healthy exercise.

Yams, fowls, pigs and wild pigeons are the principal articles of fresh provisions, but the resources of this island are unlimited, and it will yet I think furnish many gardens and plantations for the supply of all foreign demands. It is at this harbor, we at present establish our mission, but we soon hope to occupy the several other points of interest on this island.

6. The Jekoits Bay on the N. W. of this island in the Jekoits tribe must be mentioned as one of the harbors, though I am told it is not a good one. I am not as yet able to give more definite information. Six vessels have at different times anchored there.

7. The Poitik harbor in the Nut tribe, between Jekoits and Matalanim harbors, is also spoken of as a desirable one. Four vessels have entered it, and in each case have been wind-bound.

There are between sixty and eighty American and European foreigners on this island, and though they speak of many disadvantages connected with a life here, the fact that their number is so great, indicates that there are many attractions. When the beams of religion and civilization shall have illuminated this island, it will be one of the most radiant gems of the Pacific.

Let me now mention a few facts regarding neighboring islands, which I cannot but estimate of sufficient interest to occupy your columns.

1. Regarding the Mc Askill Islands, an hundred and twenty miles westward from Strong's island, I have learned from Mr. Corgat that in 1834, the captain of a Sydney vessel was killed at these islands. He was not acquainted with the circumstances. In 1841, Capt. Luce of the ship Warren, Rhode Island, was also killed there. It would seem that on a previous voyage, Capt. Luce had made purchases from the natives, but left without making payment. This of course aggravated their feelings, and on his return last year, they retaliated by killing him. It is but proper to report that it is said he had, on his return, articles for liquidating his debt but had not delivered them before his death. There are about seventy inhabitants on the two islets of this reef, and in 1851 there was one white foreigner.

2. The Wellington or Dupperry Islands, about 80 miles eastward from Ascension Island, consists of three islets connected by one reef. The largest of these islets is by them called Mogul, and it is the only inhabited one. The number of inhabitants may be about an hundred and twenty. Several years since a person by the name of James Striker, went there from Ascension island. In a quarrel he killed his only fellow foreigner. This it would seem roused his conscience. He reformed and endeavored to benefit the natives. They gave up their idolatries, and even built a chapel with a pulpit in which to receive instructions from him. October 1st, 1850, Striker with the five chiefs of the islands were lost while returning from a ship. Fifteen days after this Mr. Charles Biddle arrived on the island. We have seen Mr. Biddle on Ascension Island.—He informed us, he endeavored while on the Wellington Islands, to sustain the reformed order of things, that they kept the Sabbath—that all their idols are destroyed, and that the chapel was still standing about a year since. These are a most singular combination of facts.—Green turtle, hogs, fowls and cocoanuts are abundant there. There is no anchorage.—This island was peopled from the East, only one generation ago.

3. The Musgrave islands were reported by Capt Musgrave in 1793, as in lat. 6° 12 N., and long. 159° 15 E., but their existence has become so doubtful that in several recent charts they are omitted. I am informed that two different individuals on Ascension island have at different times seen them. One of these individuals I have myself seen, the Mr. Reynolds mentioned above. He places them between forty and fifty miles S. W. from As-

cension. He states that there are three islets. Mr. Corgat is still strongly of the opinion that these were the Wellington islands, for he was once in a vessel that searched carefully for them for several days in fine clear weather.

4. Regarding the Seven Islands so named by Capt. Musgrave, in 1793, I have a few facts that will be of great interest to the bereaved on the Sandwich islands. This group was named by Don Thompson, the discoverer, in 1773, Los Valientes or The Valientes islands. In 1794 the Britannia named them Raven Islands, and this is here their most common name. They will be found on various charts by all these names, about a degree south of Ascension Island. Mr. Corgat informs me that in 1839 he visited these islands with Capt. Hart of the Lainton cutter. They there found the wreck of a vessel's gig, but especially its back board; and on this board was the name "Dowsett," and the vessel's name, which he now forgets.—On inquiry of the natives, they were told that a vessel once came near, and a boat came ashore with "the chief, four men and a boy." They immediately killed all but the boy, his life being for some time spared: but on considering that the boy might inform another vessel of the murder, he also was killed.

This last paragraph I have read to Mr. Corgat, and he assents to every word. The mystery may not yet perhaps be considered as solved, but certainly the facts are important.

Four vessels of war have touched at Ascension Island within twenty years. 1. 1838 the English vessel of war, Larne, Captain Blake. 2. In 1839, the Danaide, commander Du Rosamel, a French vessel. 3. In 1845, the English vessel of war Hazard. 4. In 1851, the French Corvette Capriceeuse.

I have learned from persons who sailed with him, that Capt. A. Chayne was commander of the brig whose reports are of such authority in the British nautical magazine regarding this part of the Pacific.

My dear sir, this epistle is long. You will of course judge whether to burden your readers with such an one. Please understand it is an expression of my interest in facts of nautical importance, connected with our growing Pacific. L. H. GULICK.

Omission.—In the "Testimonial" signed by ship owners in New London, and several times published in our columns, the name of Thos. Fitch, 2d, was unintentionally omitted. The mistake occurred in transcribing a copy for the printer.

☞ All persons indebted for subscription during the past year, are requested to settle the same on or before the 1st of January.

☞ All persons desirous of forwarding the paper to ther friends, (by mail,) in the the United States, will confer a favor by forwarding their names at the earliest opportunity.

☞ The whale ship "Arctic," Capt. Gellett, will touch at Strong's island and Ascension She will sail soon. A letter bag will be forwarded from the post office.

End of Volume IX.

With this number concludes the year 1852, and the LXth volume of the Friend.—Although we commenced the 2d series of our paper in May, still we have so arranged its publication, that 12 numbers will have been issued. We would return our acknowledgements to our prompt paying subscribers, and hope they will continue our patrons.—May we not also reasonably hope to receive a large accession to our list of subscribers. It is always best to commence with the year. Our special thanks are also due to our many generous donors. We have conscientiously endeavored to expend the full amount thus placed at our disposal, in scattering copies of the paper, on board all vessels visiting this port. If any seafaring man has failed of obtaining a supply, the reason has been that he did not make application at the Editor's office.

Unless prevented by unforseen events, the Friend will make its appearance on the 1st of each month, during the coming year.—The terms remain the same.

Honolulu Free School.

To correspond with the new method of supporting the "Charity School," a new name has been adopted. The name is changed, but the character of the school remains.

The annual examination took place on the 3d instant. We regret that it occurred at so busy a season of the year, when every individual in the community would think it *a great loss* to attend a school examination.—The school appeared well, and Mr. Lea is deserving of much dredit for his perseverance and fidelity. The exercise in geography and arithmetic passed off admirably. It was highly creditable to both teacher and pupils that the examination was so good, when it is considered that not even a day's notice was given to the teacher, that the Committee would visit the school.

We regret to announce that the present teacher has forwarded his resignation.

☞ We are confident our many seafaring readers will appreciate the publication of the valuable Whalemens' Shipping List, prepared with much care, by H. M. Whitney, Esq. It may contain a few errors, but it is probably as accurate as any ever before published at the Islands. The labor attending its publication is very great. No one who has not engaged in a similar undertaking would imagine the amount of trouble and time required to collect and prepare the materials for publication. The space which this list occupies in our columns, will necessarily crowd out much other interesting matter intended for this number of our paper.

Marine Disasters.

The ship "A. H. Howland," 15 months out, with 1,600 bbls. whale and 55 sperm, went ashore in a southerly gale, on Monday night, the 9th instant, on the reef a little to the eastward of the passage into the harbor of Honolulu. She was dismasted and lay for some days at the mercy of the winds and waves. Arrangements have since been made for saving the cargo, and the work is now in progress. There is a probability that a large proportion of the cargo will now be saved, as the weather has become favorable. No lives belonging to the ship were lost at the time of the disaster, although we regret to learn that a sailor belonging to the "J. E. Donnell," was drowned in attempting to visit the wreck to save the crew.

☞ The American merchant ship "Alexander," Capt. Bush, with a full freight of oil and bone, we much regret to announce, touched on the reef before leaving the harbor, and was left by the tide, in such a position that she partially filled with water. She is now being discharged to repair damages, the extent of which are not known. She is already righted, and no serious injury discovered.

☞ The American bark "Magdala," for New York, with a full freight of oil and bone, in consequence of her leaking, has been compelled to return to port and repair damages.

☞ The Missionary schooner, "Caroline," Capt. Holdsworth, has sailed with freight for San Francisco, to return. Early in the Spring, it is expected she will again visit Micronesia.

☞ From "The Pacific," of Oct. 19th, we learn that the corner-stone of a large and commodious brick edifice for the accommodation of the Rev. Mr. Hunt's congregation, in San Francisco, was laid Oct. 20th. It is intended the house shall seat an audience of twelve hundred.

A Card.—The subscriber desires to express his grateful acknowledgements to all those ship masters and merchants, at Honolulu and Lahaina, who have so generously and promptly extended to him the hand of sympathy and aid. Their kindness will be most gratefully kept in remembrance by one, who has of late experienced misfortune.

P. E. CHILDS,
Late Master of ship Bramin
Honolulu, Dec. 13th, 1852

Card.—The Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, would gratefully acknowledge a donation of $30 from Capt. Collinson, of H. B. M. ship Enterprize, deposited with Consul General Miller for charitable purposes, also, $10 from the consul General, and $5 from Mr. Barnard; also from 4 ship-masters $10.00.

H. H. NEWCOMB,
Hon. Dec. 15, 1852. Treasurer, S. F. Society.

WHALEMEN'S SHIPPING LIST

OF ARRIVALS AT THE PORTS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS FOR THE FALL SEASON, 1852.

COMPILED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES, BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

HONOLULU, OAHU, DECEMBER 6, 1852.

Date.	Flag.	Name of Vessel.	Captain	Belongs to	Mo. out	From	Bls sp	Bbls wh	Lb bone	Remarks.
Aug. 23.—	American	ship Charles Phelps,	Burch,	Stonington,	22	Ochotsk,	300	2600	28,000	Sept. 1, Sailed for Stonington.
Sept. 7.—	"	" Mary and Martha,	Slocum,	New Bedford,	9	Kodiac,		400	3,000	Oct. 4, Sailed to cruise.
13.—	"	" Minerva,	Reynolds,	"	15	Anadir,	55	330	4,000	" 6, Sailed to cruise.
17.—	Hawaiian	brig Juno,	Hempstead,	Honolulu,	6	N. W. C.,		40	400	In port—sails soon to cruise.
17.—	American	ship Jefferson,	Williams,	New Bedford,	15	Ochotsk,	80	2500	35,000	" 2, Sailed for New Bedford
18.—	"	" Mechanic,	Corey,	Newport,	13	Anadir,		300	3,500	" 9, Sailed to cruise.
24.—	"	" John Wells,	Cross,	New Bedford,	26	"	200	300	3,000	Sept. 28, Sailed to cruise.
28.—	"	" Mary and Susan,	Brown,	Stonington,	24	N. W. C.,	160	1840	7,000	Oct. 26, sailed to cruise.
30.—	"	bark Mary Frazier,	Haggarty,	New Bedford,	35	Ochotsk,	200	2600	17,000	Nov. 4, " " "
" —	"	" Black Eagle,	Ludlow,	Sag Harbor,	14	Arctic,		1600	26,000	Nov. 23, sailed to cruise.
" —	"	" Concordia,	French,	"	35	Kodiac,	50	500	5,000	Nov 12, sailed to cruise.
" —	"	ship Eliza Adams,	Smith,	New Bedford,	11	"	130	1400	12,500	" 22, sailed to cruise.
" —	"	" Hibernia,	Baker,	"	36	Arctic,	320	1380	15,000	Oct. 25, sailed to cruise & home.
Oct. 2.—	"	bark Roanoke,	Hand,	Greenport,	28	Kodiac,	165	1040	6,500	Oct. 13, Sailed to cruise & home.
2.—	"	ship Hunter,	Holt,	New Bedford,	11	Ochotsk,	75	1525	20,000	Nov 6, sailed to cruise
4.—	"	" Enterprize,	Swain,	Newport,	27	"	300	1300	17,000	Nov 17, sailed to cruise
5.—	French	" Nil,	Neve,	Havre,	12	Arctic,		2000	27,000	Oct. 21, sailed for Tahiti & Havre
6.—	American	" Zone,	Parker,	Fairhaven,	16	Ochotsk,		950	14,000	Nov 14, sailed to cruise
6.—	"	" South America,	Walker,	New Bedford,	9	Arctic,	15	1400	25,000	Nov 17, .. to cruise & Japan sea
6.—	"	bark Bayard,	Graham,	Greenport,	37	Ochotsk,	30	3050	40,000	Nov. 5, sailed for Greenport
7.—	"	ship Franklin,	Lamb,	New Bedford,	26	"	50	1600	11,000	" 8, sailed to cruise.
7.—	"	" Moctezuma,	Tower,	"	14	Arctic,	112	2100	35,433	" 23, sailed to cruise,
8.—	"	" Wm. Thompson,	Jernegan,	"	26	Ochotsk,	100	3100	47,000	Oct. 23, sailed for New Bedford.
9.—	"	" Florida,	West,	Fairhaven,	16	Arctic,	30	1500	16,000	Nov. 6, sailed to cruise
9.—	"	" Levi Starbuck,	Ellison,	New Bedford,	23	"	40	1350	20,000	Oct. 23, sailed to cruise.
11.—	"	bark North America,	Mason,	New London,	15	"		1000	12,000	Dec. 3, sailed to cruise.
11.—	"	ship Cicero,	Hammers,	New Bedford,	36	Ochotsk,		300	5,000	Nov. 23, sailed for home.
11.—	"	" North Star,	Brown,	New London,	26	Arctic,		1000	14,000	Nov 17, sailed to cruise
12.—	"	" Warren,	Smith,	Tisbury,	14	"		1100	12,000	" 25, sailed to cruise.
12.—	"	" Gideon Howland,	Jernegan,	New Bedford,	26	"		3100	40,000	Nov 1, sailed for New Bedford
13.—	Bremen	" Hansa,	Husing,	Bremen,	23	"		1850	13,000	Nov 17, .. to cruise
14.—	American	" Abram Barker,	Norton,	New Bedford,	25	"	50	2500	19,000	Nov. 3, sailed for New Bedford
16.—	"	" Nile,	Conklin,	Greenport,	12	Ochotsk,	130	770	8,000	" 29, sailed to cruise.
16.—	"	bark George,	Stevens,	Stonington,	12	Kodiac,		1000	16,000	Nov 19, sailed to cruise
18.—	"	ship Mary Ann,	Dallman,	Fairhaven,	23	"	190	1350	18,000	" 27, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Uncas,	James,	New Bedford,	15	Arctic,	200	1400	17,000	" 25, " to cruise.
"	"	" Vesper,	Leper,	Stonington,	16	"		1000	17,000	Sails to cruise about Dec. 10.
"	"	bark Hoogly,	Morse,	Warren,	38	"	100	1050	12,000	Nov 19, sailed for Warren.
"	"	ship James Edward,	Luce,	New Bedford,	13	"	170	900	15,000	" 20, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Globe,	Handy,	"	25	Bonin Is.,	200			Repairing—sails about Dec. 10.
"	"	ship Wm. Tell,	Tabor,	Sag Harbor,	13	Arctic,		1300	18,000	Nov. 6, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Brighton,	Weaver,	New Bedford,	24	"		1000	12,000	" 20, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Pocahontas,	Dias,	Tisbury,	27	Kodiac,	300	1500	15,000	Nov 6, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Ocean,	Swift,	Providence,	27	Arctic,		4100	42,000	Sails for home about Dec. 10.
"	"	" City,	Eldridge,	New Bedford,	23	Ochotsk,	55	1900	25,000	Nov. 20, sailed for home.
19.—	"	" Frances,	Swain,	"	25	Arctic,		1600	20,000	Nov. 29, sailed for home.
"	"	" Henry Kneeland,	Vinal,	"	14	Japan,	60	1800	20,000	Nov 18, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Alfred Gibbs,	Jenny,	"	11	Arctic,		1150	18,000	" 22, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Arab,	Snell,	Fairhaven,		"		1600	28,000	" 23, sailed to cruise & home
"	"	" Delta,	Weeks,	Greenport,	14	"	50	1100	14,000	Sails about Dec. 10, to cruise.
"	"	" Rajah,	Fisher,	Westport,	13	Ochotsk,		325	5,500	Nov. 5, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Arctic,	Gellett,	Fairhaven,	23	"	70	1600	25,000	Discharging oil—sails Dec. 15.
"	"	bark Alice Frazier,	Taber,	New Bedford,	13	Arctic,		1200	14,000	Nov. 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Dover,	Babcock,	New London,	13	"	35	1300	12,000	Nov 10, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Splendid,	Smith,	Cold Spring,	11	"		2500	38,000	Nov 12, .. to cruise and home
"	"	bark Cossack,	Slocum,	New Bedford,	24	"	50	1100	7,000	" 26, sailed for New Bedford.
"	French	ship Salamander,	Hardoy,	Havre,	13	"		1500	20,000	Sails in Dec. to cruise.
"	Bremen	" Av. Heineken,	Geerken,	Bremen,	15	"		1550	16,000	Nov 15, sailed to cruise
"	American	bark Tenedos,	Middleton,	New London,	25	"		2000	24,000	" 25, sailed to cruise & home.
"	"	ship Corea,	Cranska,	"	27	"		1730	22,000	Nov 17, sailed to cruise
"	"	bark Martha,	Tooker,	New Bedford,	14	"		2250	30,000	" 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Junior,	Hammond,	"	25	"		900	14,000	" 29, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Dromo,	Burlington,	New London,	24	"		1200	6,000	Refitting—sails soon to cruise.
"	"	" Catherine,	Hull,	"	26	"		1500	20,000	Sails to cruise about Dec. 10.
"	"	bark Neptune,	Allen,	"	30	"	38	750	8,000	Sails to cruise about 10th.
20.—	"	ship Pacific,	Pease,	Fairhaven,	20	"	170	800	10,000	Nov 10, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Electra,	Fiske,	New London,	30	"	50	1400	20,000	Dec. 4, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Alice,	White,	Cold Spring,	12	"	55	1000	15,000	" " " " 20th.
"	"	" Trident,	Taber,	New Bedford,	24	Ochotsk,	40	1500	15,000	Nov. 29, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Nautilus'	Seabury,	"	15	East Indies,	250			Repairing.
"	"	" Lagoda,	Tobey,	"	27	Arctic,	40	2400	35,000	Nov 10, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Wm. Wirt,	Fisher,	Fairhaven,	24	"		1400	20,000	" 29, sailed for New Bedford.
"	"	" Corinthian,	Stuart,	New Bedford,	16	Ochotsk,	120	400	6,000	Dec. 2, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Jefferson,	Hunting,	Sag Harbor,	23	Arctic,	25	2700	33,000	Nov 10, sailed to cruise & home
21.—	"	" Thomas Nye,	Almy,	New Bedford,	13	Japan,	135	650	5,000	Shipping oil—sails last of Dec.
"	"	" N. P. Talmadge,	Edwards,	Cold Spring,	12	Arctic,	40	900	8,000	Nov. 29, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Hobomok,	Callott,	Fairhaven,	51	"	800	600	6,000	" 27, sailed for Falmouth.
"	"	" Gladiator,	Turner,	New Bedford,	26	Ochotsk,	100	3800	60,000	Discharging oil—sails Jan. 10.
"	"	bark Mt. Wollaston,	Barker,	"	36	"	18	1500	11,000	Nov 19, sailed for N. Bedford
22.—	"	ship Triton 2d,	White,	"	13	Arctic,		650	7,000	" 20, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Levant,	Cooper,	Sag Harbor,	14	"	140	900	12,000	Nov. 5, sailed to cruise.
23.—	"	" John Howland,	Taylor,	New Bedford,	14	"		800	8,000	" 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Charles Carroll,	Chapel,	New London,	24	"		1350	17,000	Sails to cruise, Dec. 25.
"	"	" Niagara,	Clough,	Fairhaven,	12	"		3200	50,000	Nov 10, sailed for Valparaiso
"	Chilian	" Pescadore,	Heath,	Valparaiso,	11	"	50	800	11,000	.. 10, " "
"	American	" Navigator,	Fish,	Fairhaven,	13	"	60	2100	24,000	.. 16, .. to cruise.
25	"	" India,	Stranburg,	New Bedford,	14	"		1300	18,000	.. 15, .. to cruise
"	"	" Parachute,	Baston,	"	12	"		1200	12,000	Nov. 5, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Orozimbo,	Johnson,	"	14	"	31	1550	27,000	Discharging oil—sails Dec. 20.
"	Bremen	" Republik,	Austin,	Bremen,	10	"		1250	14,000	.. 18, ready for sea
"	"	" Otaheite,	Weiting,	"	26	"	150	2800	40,000	Dec. 1, sailed to cruise.
"	American	" Sophia Thornton,	Young,	New Bedford,	16	"	150	850	12,000	Nov 5, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Robin Hood,	M'Ginley,	Mystic,	13	Ochotsk,	65	2200	25,000	" 30, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Benjamin Tucker,	Sands,	New Bedford,	11	Arctic,		800	12,000	" 20, sailed to cruise.
"	French	bark Asia,	Lelievre,	Havre,	15	"		800	10,000	" " " "
"	"	ship Orion,	Hache,	Havre,	12	"		1800	15,000	" " sailed to cruise & Havre
"	American	" Canada,	West,	New Bedford,	13	"		1000	10,000	Shipping oil—sails soon.
"	American	bark Prudent,	Nash,	Stonington,	24	"	20	1300	13,000	Repairing.
Oct. 25.—	American	ship Enterprize,	Jernegan,	New Bedford,	14	Arctic,	135	900	14,000	—— Nov. 19, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Robert Morrison,	Norton,	"	12	"	140	1350	20,000	" 27, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Cor. Howland,	Crosby,	"	14	"	20	1800	30,000	—— " 23, sailed to cruise.
26—	British	ship Rhone,	Dennis,	Sydney,	19	"	90	700	10,000	—— Nov 13, sailed for Sydney.
"	American	" Emerald,	Jaggar,	Sagharbor,	14	"	190	2260	34,000	" 25, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Massachusetts,	Bennett,	New Bedford,	10	Ochotsk,	100	1300	18,000	" 23, sailed to cruise

PORT OF HONOLULU, Continued.

Date.	Flag.	Name of Vessel.	Captain	Belongs to	Mo. out	From	Bls sp	Bbls wh	Lb bone	Remarks.
27.—	"	" Good Return,	Wing,	"	13	Arctic,	140	1350	20,000	" 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Magnolia,	Cox,	"	13	"		2100	35,000	" 27, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Roman,	Tripp,	"	26	Ochotsk,	115	400	5,000	" 24, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Julian,	Cleveland,	"	10	Arctic,		1800	25,000	" 25, sailed to cruise.
28.—	"	" Edward,	Mosher,	Newport,	16	"	20	1200	18,000	—— Nov. 19, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Canton Packet,	Howland,	New Bedford,	33	"	75	1500	20,000	" 30, sailed to cruise & home
"	"	ship New England,	Pendleton,	New London,	14	"		1900	23,000	—— Nov 1, sailed to cruise
"	"	" Alert,	Bolles,	"	27	Ochotsk,	75	2350	25,000	" 29, sailed to cruise & home
"	"	" Isaac Howland,	West,	New Bedford,	15	"		3200	45,000	Waiting to discharge oil.
29.—	"	" Nimrod,	Carey,	"	13	Arctic,	100	1300	25,000	—— Nov. 19, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Awashonks,	Lawrence,	Falmouth,	14	"		1500	15,000	—— Nov 10, sailed to cruise
30.—	"	" Tamerlane,	Shockley,	New Bedford,	24	"	300	1600	16,000	Dec. 2, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Gemulgee,	Cottle,	Tisbury,	26	Ochotsk,	50	1100	15,000	" 1, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Manuel Ortez,	Cole,	New Bedford,	16	Arctic,		2000	30,000	Waiting to ship home oil.
"	"	" Two Brothers,	Nichols,	"	17	"	50	1150	18,000	—— Nov. 20, sailed to cruise.
Nov. 1.—	"	" California,	Wood,	"	12	"	150	1650	25,000	" 24, sailed to cruise.
2.—	"	bark Black Warrior,	Bartlett,	New London,	15	"	250	1050	16,000	—— Nov 12, sailed to cruise
"	"	ship Bengal,	Phillips,	"	25	"		1300	15,000	Discharging oil—sails soon.
"	"	" Geo. Washington,	Edwards,	New Bedford,	12	"		1800	20,000	Sails soon to cruise.
"	"	" Rodman,	Allyn,	"	13	Ochotsk,		1000	15,000	—— Nov 13, sailed to cruise
"	"	bark Gen. Scott,	Smith,	New London,	15	Arctic,		1500	25,000	" 10, sailed to cruise
4.—	"	ship Braganza,	Devoll,	New Bedford,	25	"	150	2250	30,000	Refitting—Sails last of Dec.
"	"	" Stephania,	Terry,	"	23	"		1400	15,000	Dec. 2, sailed to cruise.
5.—	"	" Seine,	Landra,	"	27	"		1300	14,000	Sails about Dec. 8th for home.
6.—	"	" Betsey Williams	Pendleton	Stonington	15	"	110	1300	18000	Nov. —sailed to cruise.
8.—	"	" Montpelier	Tucker	New Bedford	27	"	50	2200	20000	" —sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Jas. Maury	Whelden	"	13	"		1400	18000	Nov. 30, sailed to cruise
"	"	bark Harvest	Spooner	Fairhaven	23	"	70	1800	25000	Sails Dec. 20, for home
"	French	ship Pius IX	Lecrosnier	France	28	Ochotsk	15	1200	28000	Sails in Dec. to cruise.
9.—	"	" Pallas	Chandlour	Havre	13	Arctic		1400	14000	Sails soon to cruise.
"	American	bark Pioneer	Billings	New Bedford	16	"		900	14000	—— Nov. 27, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Navy	Norton	"	13	"	50	1600	25000	Nov. 16, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Metacom	Bonney	"	30	Ochotsk	150	1300	14000	Loading for New Bedford.
10.—	"	" Alice Mandell	Wing	"	14	Arctic	50	1750	25000	Dec. 3, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Neva	Case	Greenport	14	"		1100	13000	Nov 25, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Alexander	Ryan	New Bedford	16	"		700	10000	Discharging oil—sails about Dec.
"	"	" Waverly	Kempton	"	15	"	25	1200	15000	Dec 3, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Washington	Rose	Sag Harbor	26	"		1600	18000	—— Nov 29, sailed to cruise & home.
11.—	"	bark Alfred Tyler	Luce	Edgartown	48	Ochotsk	300	1000		Sails about 15, to cruise & home
"	"	ship Margaret Scott	Eldridge	New Bedford	13	Arctic	150	350	6000	Dec 3, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Northern Light	Stott	Fairhaven	12	Ochotsk	90	1700	25000	Discharging oil—sails last of Dec
"	"	" Fabius	Smith	New Bedford	16	"		1200	18000	Nov 30, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Lark	Kelly	New London	27	Arctic	80	1400	20000	Dec 3, sailed to cruise and home.
"	"	ship Morea	Kelly	New Bedford	25	"	70	1150	20000	Loading—sails soon.
"	"	" Hercules	Fisher	"	37	"	200	1600	17000	
"	"	" South Boston	Williams	Fairhaven	16	"	250	2400	30000	Nov 30, sailed to cruise.
12.—	"	" Janus	Cornell	New Bedford	12	"	80	2200	30000	Waiting to discharge oil.
"	"	" Cambria	Cottle	"	15	"		1600	20000	—— Nov 22, sailed to cruise.
"	French	" Elizabeth,	Darmandavits	Havre	27	"	40	1800	32000	" 26, sailed for Tahiti.
"	American	" Coral	Shearman	New Bedford	26	Ochotsk	100	1100	14000	Refitting—sails soon to cruise.
"	"	" Illinois	Covell	"	27	Arctic	40	2600	30000	Sailed for home.
13.—	"	" Adeline	Carr	"	26	"		1000	17000	Loading—sails for N. Bed. soon.
"	"	" Frances Henrietta,	Swain	"	17	"		1400	26000	Sails last of Dec to cruise.
"	"	" Romulus	Baker	Mattapoissett	15	"	120	2100	30000	Sails about Dec 10th, to cruise.
"	"	" Three Brothers	Adams	Newport	13	Ochotsk	80	1400	20000	—— Disch'g oil—sails soon to cruise.
"	"	" Gov. Troup	Coggeshall	New Bedford	27	"	800	2000	24000	Bound home—sails soon
"	"	" Florida	Little	"	17	"	270	2500	30000	Bound home—sails soon.
"	"	" Heroine	Pease	Fairhaven	13	"		900	10000	Condemned.
"	"	" Monticello	Folger	Newport	26	Arctic	550	900	12000	Sails soon to cruise and home.
"	"	" Liverpool	Barker	New Bedford	25	"	18	1800	20000	Sails soon to cruise and home.
15.—	"	" Maria Theresa	Taylor	"	16	Ochotsk	25	2000	35000	—— Sails soon to cruise.
"	"	bark Washington	Edwards	Sag Harbor	12	Arctic		1000	13000	Sails soon to cruise.
"	"	ship Isaac Hicks	Skinner	New London	14	"	40	1700	25000	Discharging oil.
"	"	" Hibernia 2d	Jeffrey	New Bedford	11	"	70	1800	26000	Repairing.
"	"	" Brookline,	Norrie	New London	20	"		2000	25000	Refitting and discharging oil.
"	"	" Wm. Hamilton	Holm	New Bedford	28	"	25	2400	30000	—— Discharging oil—sails last of Dec
"	"	" Philip I	Sissons	Greenport	15	Ochotsk		1200	15000	Waiting to discharge oil.
"	"	" Marcus	Sherman	Fairhaven	24	Arctic	30	800	8000	Nov 25, sailed to cruise.
16.—	"	" Chas. Frederick	Haskins	New Bedford	26	California	1200			" 30, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Minerva 2d	Hazard	"	27	Ochotsk	400	3000	47000	—— Nov. 18, sailed for New Bedford.
"	"	" Coriolanus	Grinnell	"	15	Arctic	12	1400	16000	" 20, sailed to cruise.
17.—	"	" Cowper	Fisher	"	14	"		1600	25000	" 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Benj. Morgan	Chapel	New London	13	"	115	900	11000	Waiting to discharge oil.
"	"	" Tuscany	Halsey	Sag Harbor	14	"	20	1500	20000	Sails to cruise.
"	"	" J. E. Donnell	Earl,	New Bedford	16	"	200	2600	45000	Sails soon for home.
19.—	"	" Splendid	Fisher	Edgartown	13	"	110	1000	12000	Nov. 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Scotland	Smith	New Bedford	17	"		2200	30000	—— " 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" India	Miller	New London	26	"		2200	26000	Sails soon to cruise.
"	"	" Columbus	Harris	"	14	"	40	1160	18000	Sails soon to cruise.
"	"	" Gratitude	Cornell	New Bedford	15	"		1800	30000	Dec. — sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Brunswick	Wing	Dartmouth	12	Ochotsk	50	1650	25000	Dec. 6, ready for sea.
"	"	" Gen. Pike,	Baker,	New Bedford	13		200	2300	20000	Repairing.
20.—	"	" Robt. Pulsford	Corey	"	17	"	50	1700	30000	Sails to cruise soon,
22.—	"	" Columbia	Cash	Newport	25	"	150	1500	23000	do do do
"	French	" Ferdinand	Martin	Havre	24	"		1150	20000	—— Bound home.
"	American	bark Favorite	Pierce	Fairhaven	29	"	45	2100	30000	Bound home.
23.—	"	ship Ontario	Brown	Sag Harbor	26	Arctic,		2200	30000	Sails to cruise soon.
"	"	" Sarah	Swift	Mattapoisett	15	Ochotsk		1450	18000	do do do
25.—	"	" George	Clark	New Bedford	60	Arctic	800	1200	20000	Loading for home.
29.—	"	" Ohio	Norton	"	13	Ochotsk	120	2400	35000	Sails soon for home.
30.—	"	" Jeanette	West	"	24	"		1800	22000	Repairing—sails to cruise,
"	"	bark Sarah Sheaf	Wall	"	12	"		900	14000	Sailed to cruise, 5th.
"	"	" Harvest	Almy	"	26	Arctic	45	1100	18000	Bound home.
Dec. 2.—	"	ship A. H. Howland	Pease	"	15	Ochotsk	55	1600	25000	Wrecked, Dec. 7th.
3.—	"	" Oscar	Dexter	Mattapoisett	12	Arctic		1000	16404	Sails to cruise, 7th.
5.—	"	" Chariot	Bumpus	Honolulu	8	" via S. Francisco		1700	26000	Discharged her cargo at San F.

☞ Total number of vessels arrived at Honolulu, 200, having on board 15,929 bbls. sp, 308,550 bbls. whale oil, and 3,895,237 lbs. bone.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Date.	Flag.	Name of Vessel.	Captain	Belongs to	From	Bls sp	bls wh.	Lb bone.	Remarks.
Sept. 6.—	American	ship John Wells,	Cross,	New Bedford,	Ochotsk,	200	300	3,000	—— Sept. 23, sailed for Honolulu.
" 20.—	"	" Mary and Susan,	Brown,	Stonington,	"	150	1840	7,000	—— " 27, " " "
23.—	"	" Harrison,	Hathaway,	New Bedford,	Kodiac,	70	1200	8,500	—— Oct. 14, sailed to cruise.
Oct. 1.—	"	" Golconda,	Dougherty,	"	"	100	900	10,000	—— " " "
"	"	" Euphrates,	Peakes,	"	Ochotsk,	90	1100	10,000	—— Oct. 16, sailed to cruise.
7.—	"	" Abram Barker,	Norton,	"	Arctic,	50	2500	19,000	—— " 13, " for Honolulu.
8.—	"	" Omega,	Fisher,	Fairhaven,	"	110	1300	12,000	—— Nov 1 sailed to cruise
16.—	"	" Washington,	Palmer,	New Bedford,	"	100	2400	20,000	—— Oct. 30, sailed to cruise.
18.—	"	" Awashonks,	Lawrence,	Falmouth,	"		1500	15,000	—— Oct. 28, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" Milo,	Soule,	New Bedford,	"	150	1150	17,000	—— Oct. 26, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Champion,	Ripley,	Edgartown,	"	60	2000	30,000	—— Nov 2 sailed to cruise
"	"	" New England,	Pendleton,	New London,	"		1900	27,000	—— Oct. 27, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" Midas,	Woodbridge,	New Bedford,	"		2100	15,000	—— Nov 4 sailed to cruise and home
"	"	" Vineyard,	Coffin,	Edgartown,	"	600	2100	32,000	—— Oct— sailed to cruise and home
"	"	" Erie,	Blackmer,	Fairhaven,	Ochotsk,	80	2400	35,000	—— Oct— sailed to cruise and home.
19.—	"	" Herald,	Slocum,	New Bedford,	Arctic,		1050	16,000	—— Nov I sailed to cruise
"	"	" Indian Chief,	Bailey,	New London,	"		1200	14,000	—— Oct 29 sailed to cruise

PORT OF LAHAINA, Continued.

Date.	Flag.	Name of Vessel.	Captain.	Belongs to	Mo. out.	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.	Remarks.
"	"	" Lancaster,	Almy,	New Bedford,	"	150	850	12,000	Nov 5 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Montreal,	Fish,	"	"	70	3500	23,000	Nov. 1, sailed for New Bedford.
"	"	bark Gen. Scott,	Smith,	New London,	"		1500	25,000	Oct. 30, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship America,	Fisher,	New Bedford,	"	85	1400	22,000	" 30, sailed to cruise.
"	"	bark Antelope,	Potter,	Newport,	Kodiack,	70			Nov 3 sailed to cruise
20.—	"	ship Newburyport,	Lester,	Stonington,	Ochotsk,		2200	22,000	Oct. 28, sailed for home.
"	"	bark Eugene,	Pendleton,		Arctic,		2000	20,000	Nov 3 sailed to cruise and home
21.—	"	ship Alert,	Bolles,	New London,	Ochotsk,	75	2350	25,000	Oct. 25, sailed for Honolulu.
"	Bremen	" Republik,	Austin,	Bremen,	Arctic,		1250	14,000	Oct. 22, sailed for Honolulu.
"	American	" Lydia,	Worth,	Fairhaven,	"	20	1800	22,000	Nov 15 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Betsey Williams,	Pendleton,	Stonington,	"	120	1350	24,000	Oct. 29, sailed for Honolulu
"	"	bark Italy,	Rowley,	Greenport,	Japan,		1100	10.000	" 30 sailed to cruise
"	"	ship Cowper,	Fisher,	New Bedford,	Arctic,		1600	20,000	Nov 15, sailed to cruise.
22.—	"	" Olympia,	Russell,	"	"	60	1200	20,000	Nov 2 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Columbia,	Hallock,	"	"	30	800	8,000	Nov. — sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Condor,	Kempton,	"	"	90	550	8,000	Nov. — sailed to cruise.
23.—	"	bark Black Warrior,	Bartlett,	New London,	"	250	1050	14.000	Oct. 30, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	ship Liverpool 2d,	Swift,	New Bedford,	"	150	2250	30.000	Nov. — sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Sally Anne,	Andrews,	"	"	200	1500	16.000	Nov 9 sailed to cruise and home
"	"	" Montezuma,	Benjamin,	"	"	40	1500	18.000	" 9 " to cruise
"	"	" Huntsville,	Smith,	Cold Spring,	Ochotsk,	150	1500	20.000	" 9 " to cruise.
"	"	" Nimrod,	Carey,	New Bedford,	Arctic,	100	1300	28 000	Oct. 28, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	bark Fortune,	Davis,	"	"	90	1000	9.500	Nov 13 sailed to cruise
"	"	ship Majestic,	Percival,	New Bedford,	"		1400	16.000	Nov. 13, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Hellespont,	Manwaring,	Mystic,	Ochotsk,		700	10.000	Nov. 23, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Julian,	Cleveland,	New Bedford,	Arctic,		1800	25.000	Oct. 26, sailed for Honolulu.
25-	"	" Marcia,	Wing,	"	Ochotsk,	320	1250	15.000	Nov 10 sailed to cruise and home
"	"	" Splendid,	Fisher,	Edgartown,	Arctic,	110	1000	12.000	" 16 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Natchez,	Hall,	New Bedford,	Kodiak,	15	1000	8.000	" 10 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Almira,	Jenks,	Edgartown,	Hilo,	180	1300	16.000	Nov 2 sailed for Honolulu
"	French	" La Tour de Pin,	Smith,	Havre,	Arctic,		2500	30.000	Nov 17 sailed to cruise and home
"	American	" Isaac Howland,	West,	New Bedford,	Ochotsk,		3200	45.000	Oct. 25, sailed for Honolulu.
26.—	"	" Tamerlane,	Shockley,	"	Kodiack,	300	1600	16,000	Oct. 28, sailed for Honolulu
"	"	" Barthol. Gosnold,	Heustis,	"	Arctic,	40	1850	30,000	Nov 16 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Cambria,	Cottle,	"	"		1700	22,000	Nov 10 sailed to cruise
"	"	" Albion,	Soule,	Fairhaven,	"		1600	25,000	" — sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Com. Preble,	Lamphne,	"	"	20	2200	28,000	" — sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Monongahela,	Seabury,	New Bedford,	"		2300	26,000	Nov 16 sailed to cruise
27.—	"	" Scotland,	Smith,	"	"		2200	30,000	Nov 16 sailed for Honolulu
"	"	" Minerva,	Hazard,	New Bedford,	Ochotsk,	400	2500	35,000	Nov 12 sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" George and Mary,	Green,	New London,	"		1500	20.000	Nov 8 sailed to cruise
28.—	"	" Gen. Scott,	Fisher,	Fairhaven,	Arctic,	110	1100	17.000	Nov 17 sailed to cruise
29.—	"	" Bengal,	Phillips,	New London,	"		1300	15.000	Oct 29 sailed for Honolulu
29.—	"	" Candace,	Walker,	"	"		1800	20.000	Nov 11 sailed to cruise and home
Nov. 1.—	"	bark Vernon,	Little,	New Bedford,	Ochotsk,		1200	18.000	Nov. 17, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Clematis,	Benjamin,	New London,	Arctic,	15	2300	40.000	Nov, 11, sailed to cruise & home
8.—	"	ship India,	Miller,	New London,	"		2200	26.000	Nov. 15, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" Gen. Williams,	Forsyth,	"	"		1200	14.000	Nov, 15. sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Janus,	Cornell,	New Bedford,	"	170	3100	30.000	" 11, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	bark Anadir,	Swift,	"	"		2100	22.000	Dec. 4, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship A. H. Howland,	Pease,	"	Ochotsk,	55	1600	25.000	Nov. 29, sailed for Honolulu.
9.—	"	" Hillman,	Cook,	"	"		1900	30.000	Nov. 12, sailed to cruise & home.
"	"	" Sea,	Soule,	Warren,	Arctic,		1500	25.000	Sailed Dec 6, to cruise.
"	"	" George,	Hawes,	New Bedford,	Ochotsk,	205	1800	28.000	Nov 27, sailed to cruise & home.
"	"	" Phoenix,	Bellows,	"	"	60	1800	24.000	Sails in Dec. to cruise.
"	"	" Romulus,	Baker,	Mystic,	Arctic,	120	2200	30.000	Nov. 10, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" Morea	Kelly,	New Bedford,	"	70	1150	15.000	Nov. 10, sailed for Honolulu.
10.—	"	bark Baltic,	Brooks,	"	"	160	1100	18.000	Sails in Dec. to cruise.
"	"	" Oscar,	Dexter,	Mattapoisett,	"		1000	16.000	Dec. 1, sailed to cruise.
"	"	ship Phoenix,	Brewster,	New London,	"		1750	17.500	Nov. 13, sailed to cruise & home.
"	"	" Nassau,	White,	New Bedford,	"	50	2500	30.000	" 13, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Chandler Price,	Taber,	"	"	25	1575	28.000	" 27, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Gratitude,	Cornell,	"	"		1500	20.000	Nov. 18, sailed to cruise.
"	"	" Liverpool,	Barker,	"	"	10	1800	20.000	Nov. 12, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" Tiger,	Gavitt,	Stonington,	Ochotsk,	175	1300	18.000	Sails Dec. 9, for home.
"	"	" Menkar,	Pease,	New Bedford,	Arctic,		1800	22.000	Dec. 3, sailed to cruise.
11.—	"	" Brookline,	Norrie,	"	"	40	2000	24.000	Nov. 12, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	" Geo. Washington,	Gibbs,	Wareham,	"	150	2600	26.000	" 27, sailed to cruise & home.
"	French	" Angelina,	Vauquelin,		Ochotsk,		800	15.000	Sails soon to cruise.
12.—	American	bark Newton,	Sherman,	New Bedford,	Arctic,		1400	20.000	Sailed.
13.—	"	ship Dartmouth,	Manchester,	"	Ochotsk,	200	1500	18.000	Sails soon.
"	"	" Logan,	Tucker,	"	Arctic,	100	1100	14.000	Sailed.
"	"	" Brunswick,	Wing,	Dartmouth,	Ochotsk,	50	1650	25.000	Nov 17, sailed for Honolulu.
"	"	bark Louisa,	Wyatt,	New Bedford,	Arctic,	250	1200	14.000	Sails in Dec. for home.
"	"	ship Mogul,	Fitch,	New London,	Ochotsk,		2500	33.000	" " "
16.—	"	bark Friends,	Low,	"	"	80	2200	30.000	" " "
"	"	ship Cortes,	Cromwell,	New Bedford,	"	50	2550	40.000	" " "
18.—	"	bark Shepherdess,	Watrous,	Mystic,	"	150	2150	30.000	" " "
22.—	"	ship Alex. Coffin,	Purrington,	New Bedford,	Arctic,		1800	30.000	
"	"	" Columbus,	Crowell,	Fairhaven,	"		500	10.000	Nov. 29, sailed to cruise.
23.—	"	" Kutusoff,	Pierce,	New Bedford,	"		1750	20 000	" 25. sailed to cruise.
25.—	"	" Cabinet,	Noys,	Stonington,	Kodiac,	300	240	23.000	
26.—	"	bark Sarah Sheaf,	Wall,	New Bedford,	Ochotsk.		900	14.000	" 27, sailed for Honolulu.
27.—	"	ship L. C. Richmond,	Cochran,	"	Arctic,	300	1450	26.000	

☞ No. of whalers arrived at Lahaina, 101.

PORT OF HILO.

Date.	Flag.	Name of Vessel.	Captain	Belongs to	Mo. out	Bbls sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.	Remarks.
Aug. 11.—	American	ship John and Edward,	Cathcart,	New Bedford,	15	130	120	2,500	
Sept. 12.—	"	" Mechanic,	Cory,	Newport,	13		200	2,000	
30.—	"	" Franklin,	Lamb,	New Bedford,	26		1600	11,000	
Oct. 8.—	"	" Ontario,	Brown,	Sag Harbor,	25	50	2000	20,000	
9.—	"	" Mary Ann,	Dallman,	Fair Haven,	23	100	1350	18,000	
14.—	"	" Navy,	Norton,	New Bedford,	12	50	1600	24,000	
18.—	"	" Benj. Tucker,	Sands,	"	11		800	13,000	
"	"	" Rodman,	Allyn,	"	12		1000	15,000	
"	"	" Almira,	Jenks,	Edgartown,	16	150	1300	16,000	
"	"	" Vernon,	Little,	New Bedford,	12	30	1200	18,000	
19.—	"	" Enterprize,	Jernegan,	"	14	135	970	14,000	
"	"	" Geo. Washington,	Edwards,	"	11		1800	20,000	
"	"	" Pioneer,	Billings,	"	16		900	14,000	
"	"	" Newton,	Sherman,	"	13		1400	16,000	
20.—	"	" Illinois,	Covell,	"	26	40	2500	30,000	
"	"	" Venice,	Harris,	New London,	14	120	1300	20,000	
"	"	" Phœnix,	Brewster,	"	24		1750	18,000	
22.—	"	bark Harvest,	Spooner,	Fairhaven,	23	70	1800	25,000	
23.—	"	ship Seine,	Landra,	New Bedford,			1000	14.000	
"	"	" Braganza,	Devoll,	"	25		2250	26.000	
"	"	" Cherokee,	Smith,	"	14		600	7.000	
"	"	" Marcus,	Sherman,	Fairhaven,	23	30	800	8.000	
"	"	" Two Brothers,	Niccolls,	New Bedford,	17	50	1150	20.000	
24.—	"	" Hillman,	Cook,	"	15		2000	34.000	
"	"	" California,	Wood,	"	12	150	1650	20.000	
25.—	"	" Coriolanus,	Grinnell,	Mystic,	14	12	1400	16.000	

☞ All the vessels in the Hilo list, excepting the John and Edward, Newton, Venicand Cher-a okee have visited eie her Lahain or Honolulu, and are reported at the latter ports.

PORT OF HILO, Continued.

Date.	Flag.	Name of Vessel.	Captain	Belongs to	Mo. out	Bbls sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.	Remarks.
Nov. 2.—	"	" James Maury,	Whelden,	New Bedford,	13		1400	18.000	
8.—	"	bark Louisa,	Wyatt,	"	23	250	1200	16.000	
"	"	ship Kutusoff,	Pierce,	"	14		1750	20.000	
"	"	" Isaac Hicks,	Skinner,	New London,	13	30	1600	26.000	
"	"	" Sarah Sheaf,	Wall,	New Bedford,	11		850	10.000	
"	"	" Columbus,	Crowell,	Fairhaven,	12		900	11.000	
"	"	" Benj. Morgan,	Chapel,	New London,	13		900	11.000	
"	"	" Columbus,	Harris,	"	14	40	1360	20.000	
11.—	"	" George,	Clark,	New Bedford,			1000	15.000	
"	"	" L. C. Richmond,	Cochran,	"	15		1450	26.000	
12.—	"	" Ohio,	Norton,	"	16	300	2400	36.000	
"	"	" Columbia,	Cash,	Nantucket,	24		900	14.000	

☞ Total number of vessels reported at Hilo, 38.

REMARKS.

Honolulu, December 6, 1852.

In this issue of the Shipping List we give a final summary of intelligence relating to the large fleet of whaleships which have visited those islands during this fall season. Though a large portion still remain in port we are able to give necessary intelligence of all of them. Generally the captains and officers have been satisfied with the conveniences for recruiting, refitting &c. at these Islands, and probably there has been less desertion and trouble with seamen than would have been found at any large port in the Pacific, while fresh provisions of every description have been obtained in abundance at reasonable rates, considering the constant demand for the California markets. It is probable that a few more whaleships, which may not have been very successful, and which may have gone cruising for sperm whales, will arrive during this month.

The number of whaleships which have visited the Islands this fall as published herewith, is 275, and the total amount of oil and bone in the same is: 17,247 bbls. sperm oil; 421,585 bbls. whale oil; 5,357,737 lbs. bone. Four of the 275 whaleships given in this list have only been sperm whaling. The average catchings to the 271 remaining ships, (estimating four fifths of the whole amount of oil and bone reported as taken during the past summer cruise,) will be found to be 1244 bbls. whale oil, and 15,815 lbs. bone.

The want of vessels in which to ship oil and bone to the U. S. has been felt, and quite a number of whalers have gone to sea, the captains being unable to ship their cargoes, but will return to this port in the spring to ship oil home. It is quite probable that 25,000 to 30,000 bbls. will thus be sent in the spring, as vessels will in all probability be in readiness here.

We give below a list of the vessels which have taken oil and bone on freight.

VESSELS.	Captain.	gall. spm.	gall. whale.	lbs. bone.	REMARKS.
American clipper ship Harriet Hoxie,	Rowland,	5.605	134.772	89.702	Sailed Nov. 6 for New York.
" " bark Messenger Bird,	Doane,			657.670	Sailed Nov. 6 for New London.
" bark Isabella,	Wood,			787.858	Sailed Nov. 12 for New Bedford.
" whale ship Corea,	Cranska,		40.757		Sailed Nov. 17 for New London.
" do do Hoogly,	Morse,		14.162		Sailed Nov. 17 for Warren.
" do do Mt. Wallaston,	Barker,	1.110	17.446		Sailed Nov. 19 for New Bedford.
" do do Cicero,	Hammers,		46.947		Sailed Nov. 23 for do.
" do Valparaiso,	Smith,	1.921	187.389		Sailed Nov. 26 for do.
" do do Coasack	Slocum		21.633		Sailed Nov. 26 for do.
" brig Noble	Robertson	.741	49.219		Sailed Nov. 27 for Stonington.
" whale ship Frances	Swain		27.110		Sailed Nov. 29 for New Bedford.
" do do Wm. Wirt	Fisher	3.762	36.877		Sailed Nov. 29 for do.
" do do Hobomok	Calott		56.436		Sailed Nov. 26 for Falmouth.
Hawaiian brig Magdalene	Havens	1.100	49 451	72.688	Sails shortly for New London.
American bark Magdala	Starr		56.700	80.000	Sailed Nov. 31 for New York.
Total shipments in 15 vessels,		14.239	737.599	1.687.918	
Cleared as orignal cargo from Honolulu in 24 vessels,		82.624	1.391.418	540.500	
do do From Lahaina in 15 vessels,		51.660	919.800	374.500	
Making a total of		148.523 sp.	3.048.817 wh	2.602.918 lbs. bone, which have left the Islands for the United States up to the present date, Dec. 6.	

The following vessels, are now loading for the U. S. and will probably all leave during the month of December.

American ship Alexander, Bush, 398 tons, sails about 10th inst. for New London.
British bark Euphrosyne, Barras, 437 tons, sails for New London about 15th.
American brigantine Emeline, Green, 197 tons sails for New Bedford about 10th.
" ship Eliza Mallory, Williams, 649 tons, sails for New London, about the 10th.
" " Emily Taylor, Riddell, 387 tons, sails for New Bedford.
" " Ellen Brooks, Davis, 464 tons, sails for New Bedford.
" bark Maria, Mattison, 274 tons, sails for New London.
British brig Pandora, Mott, 225 tons, probably for New Bedford.
" bark Berkshire, Fillan, 582 tons, probably for New Bedford.

A number of other vessels will probably arrive from San Francisco during this month to ship oil. Freights have ranged from 8c to 9c for oil per gallon, and 1 to 1½c per lb. for bone.

MEMORANDA.—Among the whaleships expected here, but not yet arrived, the ship Helen Augusta, Fales, was spoken in October, by the Metacom, with 900 bbls. this season, bound to cruise for sperm whales off the California coast. The ship Sheffield, Roys, was spoken by the William Hamilton in September in the Ochotsk with 1000 bbls this season, bound to cruise among the Caroline group, and from there home. The ship Citizen of New Bedford is looked for. She had 1600 bbls this season, when last spoken in September in the Ochotsk. The ship Champion of New Bedford has gone into Hongkong.

SALE.—On Saturday the 4th instant, the hull of the condemned ship Heroine of Fairhaven was sold at public auction, with only her lower masts standing, for $1,095 00. Her spars, stores, tackle, &c. was also sold at the same time, and realized about $10,000 00.

DIED.

Drowned in Arctic ocean, June 10th, John Remington, of ship Bramin, belonging to Fall River.

Died in Honolulu, Dec. 11th, 1852, Mr. Henry Powell, (colored.) He had resided several years in Honolulu.

Died Aug. 2d, on board ship "Ohio," John Hyer, seaman, belonging to Philadelphia.

In Honolulu, Dec. 15th, Mr. John Manning, late from Sonora, California, and originally from Texas. He came passenger to the islands about 4 weeks since on board brig Wallace.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Dec. 6.—Am. wh. ship Chariot, 16 days fm San Francisco.
" Br. brig Raven, Browning, 16 ds fm San Francisco., sails for Sydney soon.
"—Am. bk Aukland, Woodfine, 20 ds fm Petropolovski, Mdze to B. F. Snow.
7—Mex brtg Moctezuma. Plaunknche, fm Bremen.
"—Haw. brig Magdalene, Havens, from sea, in distress.
"—Ham. bark Condor, Peterson, 28 days fm Realijo.
Dec 1 - Am brig Orleans, Leetch, 18 ds from San Francisco,
13—Am bk Magdala Starr, 13 ds fm sea, in distress.
14—Am wh bk Friends, Low, fm Lahaina.

Cleared.

Dec. 3—Am wh ship Oscar, Dexter, to cruise.
4—Am wh ship Sarah Sheaf, Wall, to cruise.
4- Haw brig Wallace, Crowell, for San Francisco.
"—Am wh ship Seine, Landra, cruise and home.
"—Am wh ship Electra, Fiske, to cruise.
6—Am wh ship Brunswick, Wing, cruise to Dartmouth.
"—Am wh ship Florida, Little, cruise.
8—Am wh ship Ocean, Swift, for Providence.
"—Am wh sh Globe, Handy, cruise.
9—Am wh ship Neptune, Allen, to cruise.
9—Am brig M. A Jones, Hawes, for San Francisco.
Dec. 10—Br bg Raven, Browning, for Sydney.
10—Am wh sh Gov. Troup, Coggeshall, for New Bedford.
14—Fr wh sh Salamandre, Hardoy, cruise.
14—Am wh bk Friend, Low, cruise and home.
15—Am wh sh Illinois, Covell, cruise and home.
15—Am wh sh Metacom, Bonney, New Bedford.
15—Am wh sh Vesper, Loper, cruise.
16—Am wh sh Ontario, Brown, cruise.
16—Am wh sh Tuscany, Halsey, cruise.
16—Am wh sh Liverpool, Barker, cruise and home.
16—Am wh sh Alfred Tyler, Luce, cruise and home.
16—Haw. sch Caroline, Holdsworth, for San Francisco.
16—Raiatean sch Eliza Mary, Chapman, Tahiti.
16—Br bg Maid of Julpha, Beauvais, Tahiti.
16—Am wh bk Harvest, Spooner, cruise.
16—Am wh sh Alice, White, cruise.

Subscription,

For the Seamen's Chapel (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific ocean.

	For Chapel	For Friend.
Capt. White, ship Nassau,		5 00
" Bush, Alexander,	5 00	5 00
" Landra, Seine,		5 00
" Sherman, Coral,	5 00	5 00
" Covell Illinois,	5 00	5 00
" Folger, Monticello,	5 00	5 00
" Mattison, Maria,	10 00	5 00
Mr. Willard, 3d officer Waverly,	5 00	5 00
Mr. James Barton,	2 50	
Mr. Norman Brooks,	2 00	
Mr. Merry,	2 50	
Barque J. E. DONNELL,		5 00
Capt. Earl,	5 00	5 00
Mr. John Charry, 1st officer,	2 50	2 50
Mr. Courtney, 2d "	2 00	2 00
Mr. Gifford, 3d "	1 50	1 00
Mr. Jenks, 4th "	1 00	1 00
Four boatsteerers,	3 00	2 00
Sixteen of crew,	4 50	5 50

THE FRIEND,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

VOLUME X.

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
PRINTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
1853.

INDEX TO VOLUME X.

TEMPERANCE ARTICLES.

Petition to the Minister of Finance, 4
Don't Unchain the Monster, - - 25
The Original Washingtonians, - - 62
Come Sign the Pledge, - - 65
Maine Law in England - - 68
Rum in the Arctic, - - 96

FOREIGN NEWS.

President Pierce, - - 1, 9
Liberia, - - - - 10
Political Affairs in Turkey, - - 61
Revolution in China, - - 61

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Hawaiian Sugar, - - 4
Three Lectures, - - - - 9
Custom House Report, '52, - 13
Lecture on Physical Education, 33, 60
Hawaiian Statistics, - - 39
Where is the Proof, - - 47
Small Pox, - - - - 61
Obituary of Mr. Rice, - - 63
Steamer "Akamai," - - - 89

MICRONESIA.

Schooner Caroline, - - 18
O'Connell's Adventure, - - 22
Micronesia, - - - 28, 45
Intelligence, - - - 53

MARQUESAS.

Missionary Wanted, - - 28
A call from Marquesas, - - 34, 36
Expedition to Marquesas - - 44, 49
Farewell Meetings, - - 46, 50
Royalist Returned - - - 81
Murder of Capt. Taber, - - 81

POLYNESIA.

Japan, - - - 12, 37, 76
Pitcairn's Island, - - 30
Important Information, - - 38
Pleasant Island, - - 54, 55
Feejee Islands, No. 1, - 62, 69, 92
News from Tahiti, - - - 63

NEW BOOKS.

Parisian Sights, - - - 5
Uncle Tom, - - - 8, 93
Cosmography, - - - 52

SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

For'ard and Aft, - - 1, 3, 4, 6
Seamen and their Mothers, - - 33
A Good Movement in the British navy, 35
Important Decision and "Sharks," 42
Petition about Foreign Seamen, 44
A Wanderer, - - - 53
Death of Chaplain Chase, - 72, 75
Lahaina Correspondence, - - 84

WRECKS.

Ship Francis, - - - 20
Ship Tarquin, - - - 21
Steamer Independence, - - 38, 39
Loss of the Citizen, - - 68, 71
Loss of the Liverpool 2d, - - 76
Loss of the Susan, - - 76
Loss of the Marcus, - - 77

POETRY.

The Sea, - - - 8
Eruption of Mauna Loa, - - 45
To the Ocean, - - - 55
Death of Mrs. Palmer, - - 75
Up Anchor for Home Boys, - - 85
The Death of Mrs. Bennet, - - 93

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Fair, Strangers' Friend Society, 17
Anniversary of the H. M. Society, 41
" " " Bible " 41, 48
" " " Tract " 52
Ladies' Strangers' Friend Society, 51

MISCELLANY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs in California, 5
Foot Prints of the Race, - - 15
Cruelties of Sandal Wood Merchants, 20
Tides in the Pacific, - - 23
Jesuits, - - - - 37
Cromwell and Napoleon, - - 43
Is Louis XVIII dead? - - 51
Our Exchanges, - - - 52, 58
Table Talk of Napoleon, - 62, 65, 73
Official Documents. - - 70

MARINE NEWS.

Whaling, - - - - - - 17
The Sovereign of the Seas, - 14, 16
Mutiny on board the Wm. Penn, 31
Letters about the Arctic, Nos 1—12, 59, 66
67, 74, 82, 83, 90, 91
News three years old, - - - 62
Vanderbilt's Steam Yacht, - - 65
Life on board a Man-of-War, No. 1, 78
" " " No. 2, 86
" " " No. 3, 94

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 1. HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JANUARY I, 1853.

Hon. Franklin Pierce,	1
For'ard and Aft,	2, 2, 3, 6, 7
Destroying Seized Liquors,	4
New Year s Salutation,	4
Death of Daniel Webster,	4
Ecclesiatical Affairs in California,	5
Items,	5
Duke of Wellington,	7
Poetry,	8
"Uncle Tom" in England,	8
Marine Journal, Marriages, Deaths, Notices, &c.	8

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1853.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, President Elect of the U. States.

The important question is now decided, that the Hon. Franklin Pierce will succeed Mr. Fillmore as President. Many of our readers, we are quite confident, will be interested in a brief sketch of his life.

He is the son of the late Governor Pierce, of New Hampshire; who died April 1, 1839, having honorably served his country during the revolutionary war, commencing with the battle of Bunker Hill. Franklin Pierce was born in Hillsborough, Nov. 23d, 1804. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1824. His law studies were pursued at Amherst and Portsmouth, N. H., and Northampton, Mass. In 1827 he opened a law office in his native town, but at the end of the second year was chosen to represent his townsmen in the State Legislature. In 1833 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1837 advanced to the Senate of the U. S. He remained in the Senate until 1842. As a statesman and orator he stood quite prominent in the Democratic ranks. During the nine years of his Congressional life he acquitted himself with honor, as an able and talented man. During the five following years from '42 to '47, he applied himself to his profession. When President Polk entered upon his office, he offered to Mr. Pierce the office of Attorney General of the U. S., which he declined.

At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he volunteered his services and was appointed a Brigadier General. He served under Scott, during the bloody battles which resulted in the taking of the city of Mexico. After the American flag became fully triumphant over Mexico, he resigned his office and returned to his native State. Materials are abundant to show that he was a brave, fearless, and chivalrous officer. The Legislature of New Hampshire presented him with a sword, as a mark of its appreciatton of his military services. Since that period he has been active as a Politician, and successful as a lawyer. Although prominent among democratic party leaders, yet it was doubtless a matter of profound surprise to him, that his name should have been brought so conspicuously forward at the Baltimore Convention, when he received the unanimous vote as candidate for the office of President of the United States.

His election has been the most triumphant, and must doubtless be very satisfactory to his own mind.

Knowing his political principles and those of his party, it will be very reasonable to suppose that the next four years will be characterized by many stirring and marked events. It will be very surprising and remarkable if the present territorial boundaries of the U. S. remain the same for the four years to come. The Cuba difficulty—the Canada question—the affairs of Mexico—and the little Hawaiian Kingdom may all come up for discussion. We have, however, no wish to see the curtain of the future rise, for alas, we fear our country has a fearful account to give for its treatment of the Indian and the African! May the President elect successfully guide the helm, and our country prosper, becoming more and more

> "The land of the free,
> And the home of the brave."

VOLS. 3 AND 4 OF MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—Mr Macaulay has delayed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his History of England in consequence of his having obtained some new information relating to King William the Third. King William, it is asserted, figures as the chief personage in the narrative—and the greatest stress s laid on his conduct subsequently to the Relution.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

☞ Great preparations are making in Bostou to give a grand reception to the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, ex-minister to England, upon his return. A grand banquet will be given him, and the military will turn out to receive him.

FOR'ARD AND AFT:

—OR,—

The Captain's Son and the Sailor Boy.

BY S. A. GOODMAN.

Fortune, the great commandress of the world,
Hath divers ways to enrich her followers;
To some, she honor gives, without deserving;
To other some deserving without honor;
Some wit—some wealth—and some wit without wealth;
Some, wealth without wit—some, nor wit nor wealth. CHAPMAN.

"Rouse up, rouse up, my hearty! bear a hand and be lively! for that little devil-skin abaft, has been hailing you these five minutes."

Thus spoke with a rough voice, but in a kind tone, a tall and powerfully built sailor, as he descended the forecastle ladder, to a boy some ten years of age, who, lying stretched upon his back on a mess-chest, was fast asleep. Loud as were the tones of the speaker, they made no impression upon the boy. Wrapped in the deep, sweet slumber of childhood, his body fatigued, his conscience clear and his mind at ease, he was enjoying one of those refreshing rests that are only permitted to the young and contented; the sleep that manhood longs after, but seldom experiences.

A beautiful picture would that forcastle and its inmates have presented, could they have been transferred to canvas. The boy a noble one, as he reposed with closed eyelids and upturned face, over which bright smiles were flitting—the reflection of pleasant hopeful dreams—seemed an embodiment of intelligence and innocence; in spite of the coarse canvas trowsers and striped cotton shirt which formed his only attire. The man, with his muscular and strongly knit figure, his bronzed cheeks, huge whiskers, brightly gleaming eyes and determined expression of countenance, was the personification of bodily strength, physical perfection, and perfect self-reliance. The one looked as if he were a spirit from a higher sphere, who had by chance become an inmate of that dark, confined, triangular-shaped and murky apartment; and appeared all out of place amidst its mess-chests, bedding and nautical dunnage, and its atmosphere reeking with the odor of bilge-water, tar and lamp-smoke. The other was in keeping with the surrounding objects; his bright red flannel shirt, his horny hands, his very attitude, showed him one to ease and comfort unaccustomed, whose only home was the forecastle, his abiding place—the heaving ocean.

Wearied with awaiting the result of his verbal summons, the seaman reached down to awaken his companion with a shake; and

as he did, a beam of affection so softened the expression of his countenance, and lent so much tenderness to his eye, that, with all his roughness and uncouthness the weather-beaten tar became really handsome; for, than love, there is no more certain beautifier.—Though undisturbed by the noise, no sooner was the sailor boy touched, than true to the instinct of his calling, he sprang from his resting place, as wide awake, and with his faculties as much about him, as if he had been to sleep a stranger, and exclaimed—

"Is it eight bells already, Frank? I thought I had but just closed my peepers."

"Just closed your peepers, my little lark! I began to think your eye-lids were battened down, it seemed such a hard pull for you to heave them up. You havn't had much of a snooze, though, for it is only four bells; but that young scaramouch a-stern wants you to take him in tow, so you had better up anchor and make sail, Tom, for the cabin, or the she-commodore will be sending the boatswain after you with a colt.*

Scarcely waiting to hear the completion of the sentence, the lad hurried up the ladder to the deck, and in a few seconds was at the door of the cabin. Standing just inside the entrance, a drizzling rain preventing him from coming further, stood the youth to whom Frank had referred, by the not very flattering appellations of devil-skin and scaramouch. There was but little difference in the age of the two boys. Not the slightest resemblance or similarity, however, existed between them in any other respect.

The sailor boy was large for his years—with a figure that gave promise of symmetry, grace and an early maturity—his head was in keeping with his body—admirally developed, well balanced, and covered with a profusion of rich, dark brown hair; his forehead, broad and intellectual, lent additional beauty to his full deep blue eyes, and, with his ruddy cheeks, giving evidence of vigorous health, was just such a body as a prince might desire his son and heir to be.

The captain's son was slight and rather undersized, with a sickly look. Sparkling black eyes, black hair and regular features, added to a well shaped head and fine brow, would have rendered him good looking in spite of his sallow complexion, had it not been for a peevish, discontented and rather malignant expression that was habitual to him.

The *physique* of the lads did not differ more than their dress. The one was clothed in a suit of the most costly broadcloth, elegantly made, with boots upon his feet, and a gold chain around his neck to support the gold watch in his pocket. The other, bare-footed, bare-headed, jacketless, was under no obligations to the tailor for adding to the gentility of his appearance. Yet any person, even a blind man who could have heard their voices, would at once have acknowledged that the roughest clad bore indellibly impressed upon him the insigna of nature's nobility.

No sooner did the captain's son see the boy of the forecastle, than he addressed him in a tone and style that harmonized with the sneering expression of his face:

"So you good-for-nothing lazy fellow, you have made me stand here bawling for you this half hour. What's the reason you did not come when I first called?"

"Why, master Charles, I would not have kept you waiting if I had known you wanted me; but I was asleep in the forecastle, sir. Frank Adams woke me up—and I've come as quick as I could.

"Asleep this time in the afternoon! Why don't you sleep at night? I never sleep in the afternoon. But you had better not make me wait so long another time, if you do I'll tell mamma, and she'll get father to whip you."

At this threat a bright flush overspread the face and neck of the sailor boy, and, for an instant his eye assumed a fierce expression that was unusual to it; but, suppressing his feelings, he replied in his accustomed tone,

"I was up all night, master Charles, helping to reef top-sails, and lending a hand to get up the new fore-sail in place of the old one that was blown out of the bolt ropes in the mid watch. This morning I could not sleep, for you know I was playing with you until mess-time."

"Well, Tom, come into the cabin and let's play, and I won't say anything about it this time," said Charles, as he walked in followed by his companion.

What a difference there was between the apartment in which they now were, and the one which Tom had left a few minutes before. It was the wide difference between wealth and poverty.

The vessel, on board of which our scene is laid, was a new and magnificently furnished ship of seven hundred and fifty tons, named the Josephine. The craft had been built to order, and was owned and commanded by Lewis Barney Andrews—a gentleman of education and extensive fortune, who had been for many years an officer in the United States navy. Getting married, and his wife objecting to the long cruises he was obliged to take in the service, while he was obliged to remain at home, he effected a compromise between his better half's desire that he should relinquish his profession and his own disinclination to give up going to sea entirely, by resigning his commission in the navy, and purchasing a ship for himself. The Josephine belonged to Baltimore—of which city Captain A. was a native—and was bound to the East Indies. She was freighted with a valuable cargo, which also belonged to the captain, his wife, son, and servant girl, a crew consisting of two mates, a boatswain, fourteen seamen, a cook, steward and one boy.

Her cabin—a poop one—was fitted up in the most luxurious style. Everything that the skill of the upholsterer and the art of the painter, aided by the taste and experience of the ceptain, could do to make it elegant, beautiful and comfortable had been done. Extending nearly to the main-mast, the distance from the cabin door to the transom was full fifty feet. The space was divided into two apartments of unequal size, the one of twenty, tha other thirty feet, by a sliding bulkhead of highly polished rosewood and superbly stained glass.

The after cabin was fitted up as a sleeping room, with two mahogany bedsteads and all the appurtenances found in the chambers of the wealthy on shore. The forward cabin was used as a sitting and eating-room. On the floor was a carpet, of whose fabric the looms of Persia might be proud—so rich, so thick, so magnificent was it; and deep cushioned ottomans, lounges and rocking-chairs, were scattered along the side, and were placed in the corners of the apartment.

Not far from the door, reclining on a lounge, with a book in her hand, was the wife of the captain, and the mother of master Charles.—She was a handsome woman, but one who had ever permitted her fancies and her fellings to be the guides of her actions. Consequently, her heart, which by nature was a kind one, was often severely wrung by the pangs of remorse, caused by the recollection of deeds committed from impulse, which her pride would not permit her to apologize or atone for, even after she was convinced of her error.

As the boys entered the cabin she looked at them, but without making any remark continued the perusal of her book; while they proceeded to the after cabin, and getting behind the bulkhead were out of sight. For some fifteen minutes the stillness of the cabin was undisturbed; but then the mother's attention was attracted by the loud, angry tones of her son's voice, apparently abusing his play fellow. Hardly had she commenced listening, to ascertain what was the matter, ere the sound of a blow, followed by a shriek and the fall of something heavy on the floor, reached her ear. Alarmed, she rushed into the after cabin, and there, npon the floor, his face covered with blood, she saw the idol of her heart, the one absorbing object of her affection, her only son; and standing over him, with flashing eyes, swelling chest, and clenched fists, the sailor boy.

So strong was the struggle between the emotions of love and revenge—a desire to assist her child, a disposition to punish his antagonist—that the mother for a moment stood as if paralized. Love, however, assumed the mastery; and raising her son and pressing him to her bosom, she asked in most tender tones—

"Where are you hurt?"

"I ain't hurt, only my nose is bleeding because Tom knocked me down, just for nothing at all," blubbered out Charles.

The mother's anxiety for her son relieved, the tiger in her disposition resumed the sway: letting Charles go, she caught hold of Tom, and shaking him violently demanded in shrill, fierce tones, how he, the outcast, dared to strike her child!

Unabashed and unterrified, the sailor boy looked in the angry woman's face without replying.

"Why don't you answer me, you cub! you wretch! you little pirate!—speak!—speak!—or I'll shake you to death!" continued the lady, incensed more than ever by the boy's silence.

'I struck him because he called my mother a hussey, if you will make me tell you;" replied Tom in a quiet voice though his eye was bright with anger and insulted pride.

"Your mother a hussey! Well what else was she? But you shall be taught how to strike your master for speaking the truth to you, you good for nothing vagabond. Run and call your father," she continued, turning to Charles, "and I'll have this imperti-

*Colt.—A rope with a knot in the end. Used as instrument of punishment instead of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

nent little rascal whipped until he can't stand."

In a moment Captain Andrews entered, and being as much incensed as his wife, that a sailor-boy, a thing he had always look upon as but little better than a block or rope's end had had the audacity to strike his son, he was furious. Taking hold of Tom with a rough grasp he pushed him out on deck, and called for the boatswain. That functionary, however, was slow in making his appearance; and again, in louder and more angry tones, the captain called for him.—Still he came not, and spite of his passion, the captain could but gather from the lowering expressions of the sailors' countenances, that he was at the commencement of an *emeute*.

CHAPTER II.

The deepest ice that ever froze
Can only o'er the surface close;
The living stream lies quick below,
And flows, and cannot cease to flow.
BYRON.

Accustomed to have his commands promptly obeyed, the wrath of Captain Andrews waxed high and furious at the dilatoriness of the boatswain. Without any other exciting cause, this apparent insubordination on the part of the seamen, was enough to rouse all the evil passions of his heart. Educated under the strict discipline of the United States service, he had been taught that the first and most important duty of a seaman was obedience.

'Obey orders, if you break owners,' was the doctrine he inculcated; and to be thus, as it were, bearded on his own quarter deck, by one of his own men, was something entirely new, and most insulting to his pride. Three times had he called for the boatswain without receiving any reply, or causing that functionary to appear.

When the captain first came out of the cabin, his only thought was to punish the sailor-boy for striking his son; but his anger now took another course and his desire to visit the boatswain's contumacy with a heavy penalty was so great, that he forgot entirely the object for which he had first wished him. Relinquishing his hold on Tom's shoulder, the captain hailed his first officer in a quick, stern voice:

"Mr. Hart, bring aft Mr. Wilson, the boatswain."

"Ay, ay, sir, responded the mate, as he started toward the forecastle scuttle to hunt up the delinquent. "Hillow, below there!" he hailed, when he reached the scuttle, "You're wanted on deck, Mr. Wilson!"

"Who wants me?" was the reply that resounded, seemingly from one of the bunks close up in the ship's eyes.

"Captain Andrews is waiting for you on the quarter deck; and if you are not fond of tornadoes, you had better be in a hurry," answered the mate.

Notwithstanding the chief dickey's hint, the boatswain seemed to entertain no apprehensions about the reception he would meet at the hands of the enraged skipper; for several minutes elapsed before he made himself visible on deck.

As soon as the captain saw the boatswain, his anger increased, and he became deadly pale from excess of passion. Waiting until Wilson came within a few feet of him, he addressed him in that low husky voice, that more than any other proves the depth of a person's feeling, with—

"Why have you so long delayed obeying my summons, Mr. Wilson?"

"I was asleep in the forecastle, sir, and came as soon as I heard Mr. Hart call," replied Wilson.

But the tone in which he spoke, the glance of his eye, the expression of his countenance, would at once have convinced a less observant person than Captain Andrews, that the excuse offered was one vamped up for the occasion, and not the real cause of the man's delay.

"Asleep, sir! Attend now to the duty I wish you to perform—and be awake sir, about it!—And you may, perhaps, get off easier for your own dereliction afterward—for your conduct shall not remain unpunished," answered the captain.

"Captain Andrews, boy and man, I have been going to sea now these twenty-five years, and no one ever charged Bob Wilson with not knowing, or not doing his duty before, sir!" rejoined the boatswain, evidently laboring under as much mental excitement as the captain.

"None of your impertinence, sir! Not a word more, or I will learn you a lesson of duty you ought to have been taught when a boy. Where's the cat, sir?" continued the captain.

"In the razor bag," replied the boatswain.

"Curse you!" ejaculated the captain, almost beside himself at this reply, yet striving to maintain his self-possession; "one more insolent word, and I will have you triced up. Strip that boy and make a spread eagle of him; then get your cat and give him forty."

During this conversation between the captain and the boatswain, the crew had been quietly gathering on the lee side of the quarter deck, uutil at this juncture, every seaman in the ship, except the man at the wheel, was within twenty feet of the excited speakers. Not a word had been spoken amongst them; but it was evident from the determination imprinted upon their countenances, from their attitudes, and from the extraordinary interest they took in the scene which was then transpiring, that there was something more in the boatswain's insubordination than appeared on the surface; and whatever it was, the crew were all under the influence of the same motive.

Mr. Wilson, the boatswain of the Josephine, was a first-rate and thorough-bred seaman. No part of his duty was unfamiliar to him; and never did he shrink from performany portion of it on account of danger or fatigue. Like many other simple-minded honest hearted sons of Neptune, he troubled himself little about questions in morals; but he abhorred a liar, despised a thief, and perfectly detested a tyrant. Though he could bear a goodly quantity of tyrannical treatment himself, without heeding it, it made his blood boil, and his hand clench, to see a helpless object maltreated.

Ever since the Josephine had left port, there had been growing amongst the crew a disposition to prevent their favorite—Tom, the sailor boy—from being imposed upon and punished, as he had been, for no other reason than the wilfulness of the captain's son, and the caprice of the captain's wife. Not a man on board liked the spoiled child of the cabin. No fancy, either, had they for his mother; because, right or wrong, she always took her son's part, and oftentimes brought the sailors into trouble. The last time Tom had been punished, a grand consultation had been held in the forecastle, at which the boatswain presided; and he, with the rest of the crew, had solemnly pledged themselves not to let their little messmate be whipped again, unless in their opinion, he deserved it.

This was the reason why the boatswain, one of the best men in the ship, had skulked when he heard the captain's call. He had seen him come out of the cabin with Tom, and rightly anticipated the duty he was expected to perform. Such great control does the habit of obedience exercise over seamen that though he was resolved to die before he would suffer Tom to be whipped for nothing, much less inflict the punishment himself, the boatswain felt a great disinclination to have an open rupture with his commanding officer. The peremptory order last issued by the captain, however, brought affairs to a crisis there was no avoiding; he either had to fly in the face of quarter-deck authority, or break his pledge to his messmates and his conscience. This, Wilson could not think of doing; and looking his captain straight in the face, in a quiet tone, and with a civil manner, he thus addressed his superior:—

"It does not become me, Captain Andrews, so be as how, for to go, for to teach my betters—and—and—" here the worthy boatswain broke down, in what he designed should be a speech, intended to convince the captain of his error, but feeling unable to continue, he ended abruptly, changing his voice and manner, with "Blast my eyes! if you want the boy whipped, you can do it yourself."

Hardly had the words escaped the speaker's lips, before the captain, snatching up an iron belaying-pin, rushed at the boatswain, intending to knock him down; but Wilson nimbly leaped aside, and the captain's foot catching in a rope, he came down sprawling on the deck. Instantly regaining his feet, he rushed toward the cabin, wild with rage, for the purpose of obtaining his pistols. Several minutes elapsed before he returned on deck; when he did he was much more calm, although in each hand he held a cocked pistol.

The quarter-deck he found bare; the crew, with little Tom in their midst, having retired to the forecastle, where they were engaged in earnest conversation. The second mate was at the wheel, the seaman who had been at the helm having joined his comrades, so that the only disposable force at the captain's command was the chief mate, the steward, and himself, the cook being fastened up in his galley by the seamen. On the forecastle were fifteen men. The odds were great; but Captain Andrews did not pause to calculate chances—his only thought was to punish the mutinous conduct of his crew, never thinking of the possibility of failure.

Giving one of his pistols to Mr. Hart, and telling the steward to take a capstan bar, the captain and his two assistants boldly advanced, to compel fifteen sailors to return to their duty.

(*Continued on page* 6.)

☞ For good and satisfactory reasons, we seldom venture to ramble out out of our accustomed sphere, and enter the region raked by the cross-firing of the Polynesian and Argus; but as the motives and principles of the friends of temperance have been somewhat roughly handled, we venture to offer a few remarks upon a certain petition.

We copy from the Polynesian of Dec. 18, the following:

Destroying Seized Liquors.

A petition, of which the following is a copy, was circulated in Honolulu, and received the signature of 103 foreigners and 182 natives,—285 in all, which was presented formally to the Privy Council on the 12th inst., and received their action upon it.

PETITION.

Honolulu, Nov. 26, 1852.

To His Excelleecy, G. P. Judd, }
H. H. M. Min. of Finance. }

Sir:—Whereas, the Collector General of Customs has in custody a large quantity of seized liquors, which, according to Supplement of Statute Laws, Sec. 22, are to be sold at public auction "for the benefit of the Royal Exchequer."

And whereas, we believe it would be more honorable to His Majesty's Government, and more conducive to the peace and prosperity of this community, that said liquors should be destroyed, if it can be done legally:

Therefore the undersigned beg leave, through Your Excellency, to present our humble petition to His Majesty's Privy Council, praying that that honorable body will take immediate measures, to the extent of their power, to prevent said liquors from being sold, and, if possible, to cause them to be destroyed."

The following resolution was passed on the subject by the Privy Council.

Resolved, That the authority to grant the prayer of the respective petitions this day presented to the Privy Council that liquors now in the possession of the Collecior General of Customs as confiscated should not be sold for the benefit of the Public Exchequr, is by the Constitution uow vested solely in the Legislature and not in the Privy Council.

By order of the Privy Council,
LORRIN ANDREWS, Secretary.
December 13th, 1822.

The history of the petition among foreigners is simply this: at the meeting of the Temperance Society Nov. 26th, the subject of smuggled liquors came up for discussion. Recent occurrences in Honolulu, tended to present the liquor traffic in its most odious light. The question arose, cannot something be done to prevent the sale of the large quantity now in the hands of the Government. Only one mode of proceeding appeared feasible, which was to petition the Privy Council, through the Minister of Finance, either to destroy or prevent those liquors being sold. The members of the society were fully aware that the Privy Council, could not act efficiently in the matter, after the 6th of Dec., when the New Constitution would take effect. An efficient committee was chosen to circulate the petition immediately, and see that the same should be placed in the proper channel, to be acted upon by the Privy Council. Hence some members of the society were as much surprised as the Editor of the Argus, to learn that the subject was not brought before the Privy Council, until after the 6th of Dec.! We do assure the worthy Editor of the Argus that those who signed that petition knew very well what they were about They were *sober* and law-abiding men; and notwithstanding ridicule may be heaped upon them, we question whether a single one regrets having signed that petition. Their only regret is that the King's Privy Council could not have had the privilege of fairly considering the merits of the petition before it was too late. It could have prevented, as we believe, much evil, and performed an act which would have reflected much credit upon that most honorable body. It was a most unfortunate act of legislation which made rum-sellers of Goverment officers, and we do hope that petitions from the snowy peaks of Hawaii to the green mountains of Kauai, will pour into the next legislature, praying for the abolition of the law.

New Year's Salutations.

On this first day of the year, 1853, most heartily does the editor wish his readers, on ship and shore, "a happy New Year."—Happily may it begin, continue and end. Should you be favored with a propitious breeze, smooth sea, and the various attendants of a prosperous voyage, forget not to acknowledge the overruling Providence of God; but should you be called to buffet the waves of adversity, repine not, neither rebel at God's dealings. See to it, reader, that you do not plant the seeds of future sorrow and remorse, by forsaking the pathway of virtue, honesty, sobriety, and industry.—Would you be truly happy, follow the direction of Him who spake as never man spake, "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Then, come joy or sorrow, prosperity or adversity, weal or woe, your ship will outride the storms, and survive the gales, however severe and furious, for you have an anchor, both sure and stedfast, *cast within the veil.*

A Beautiful Specimen of Sugar.

We would acknowledge from Mr. Marshall, one of the proprietors of the Lihue Plantation on Kauai. We rejoice to learn that the prospects of the plantation for the current year are highly flattering, and prospectively still more so. Most heartily do we wish the proprietors of that, and all plantations, success.

The large plantations of Koloa and Lihue contrast favorably with the primitive method of making sugar and cultivating cane on Kauai, where Mr. Hooper *held the plough drawn by kanakas*, yet only fifteen years have passed since that time.

The Death of Daniel Webster.

Late intelligence from the U. S. shows that in all parts of the Union there has been one general and heartfelt expression of sorrow, in view of his departure. Public meetings have been convoked in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and appropriate addresses delivered. The Hon. Ed. Everett addressed the citizens of Boston in a most felicitous and becoming speech, such as none but Mr. E. could utter. Their acquaintance had been of more than forty years standing, commencing when Daniel Webster taught a grammar school in Boston, and Mr. Everett was one of his pupils, and perpetuated during that period, until as a final expression of confidence, Mr. Webster selected *his pupil* to edit his works.

In Philadelphia the meeting was addressed by Ex-Vice President Dallas: "Sir," he remarked, "the bright jewels which America has, for forty years, been cherishing are fast dropping from her coronet. Her sad processions of funeral homage follow close upon each other. Within how brief a period—in what swift succession have Adams, and Polk, and Taylor, and Calhoun, and Clay, gone to the grave. And now, ere the sod of Ashland has yet greened, it is broken and undermined at Marshfield!"

At the country seat of Mr. Webster, in Marshfield, the funeral solemnities were highly appropriate. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Alden.

At its close, writes the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, the procession formed to escort to the tomb the venerated remains. It was composed wholly of pedestrians and moved in the following order:—

Funeral Car,
(drawn by two elegant black horses appropriately draped.)
Pall Bearers.

Asa Hewett,	Seth Weston,
Seth Peterson,	Tilden Ames,
Joseph P. Cushman,	Daniel Phillips.

Fletcher Webster and Sons.
James W. Paige, and John J. Joy, and other Relatives.
Domestics of the Mansion.
Workmen upon the Farm.
Attending Physician and officiating Clergyman.
Selectmen of Marshfield.
Committee of fifty of the citizens of Marshfield.
Governor and Council.
President of Senate and Speaker of House.
City Government of Boston.
General Pierce and Mayor Seaver.
Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and George Ashmun.
City Governments of Roxbury, Charlestown, and Cambridge.
Delegations from other cities and towns.
Delegation from the New York Historical Society.
Delegates of New York Bar.
Delegates from General Democratic State Committee, New York
Friends and Neighbors.
Citizens generally.

THE SEPULCHRE.

It had been among the cares of Mr. Webster's latter years to construct a tomb on his own grounds, wherein should repose the ashes of himself and his descendants. It stands, as we have before said, on an elevated spot, about a quarter of a mile northward from the house, occupying the site of the old church of Marshfield. From its summit the eye takes in a large extent of country including the little village and its two modest spires, the mansion and its grounds, and in the distance is seen the blue waters of the ocean, which at that hour lay "calm as a slumbering babe." The tomb, which is merely separated by a metal paling from the old cemetery, is a rude and simple excavation, rising in a grassy mound, and descending to the depth of three or four feet. Its interior is arched with undressed stones, collected about the farm, and six stone steps conduct into it. Mr. Webster had in

tended before his death, to have removed into the sepulchre the ashes of his first wife and children, who had been interred in Boston. He did not live to execute that pious duty himself, but he requested that it should be performed previous to his own interment. On the preceding day therefore, in obedience to this expressed inclination, their remains were exhumed from a vault under St. Paul's Church, and conveyed to Marshfield.

Ecclesiastical Affairs in California.

We would acknowledge a beautiful specimen of Lithography, representing the new Congregational Church in San Francisco. As a specimen of the "fine arts," it is by no means inferior to works of a similar nature executed in cities centuries older than San Francisco. It appears that the Church edifice, when completed, will contain 144 pews on the lower floor, and 66 in the gallery. Allowing six persons to a slip, the house will accommodate over 1200 hearers. It measures 60 x 87 feet, and is estimated to cost $30,000. The Rev. T. Dwight Hunt is Pastor of the church and congregation, expecting to worship in this building.

☞ The Unitarian Society in San Francisco are also erecting an edifice, of nearly the same dimensions and cost as that of the Congregationalists. A correspondent there writes as follows: "Their clergyman, the Rev. Joseph Harrington, late of Hartford, Ct., arrived in August. He was a gentleman and an eloquent preacher. He commenced his labors with flattering prospects of success, and gathered soon a large congregation. Money was raised rapidly for an edifice—contracts were made, and a site purchased. Then appeared symptoms of Panama fever. Typhoid set in, and in three weeks his lips were sealed! His death produced a wide and deep sensation. We all esteemed him highly. His many excellancies of mind and heart had won him a host of friends and admirers. The blow to the society was severe. They are building, however, according to contract, and have sont for another clergyman."

The Rev. Mr. Hunt officiated at his funeral.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Corwin, who came to San Francisco as Seamen's Chaplain, has received an honorable discharge from the Society, in consequence of the seamen of the port being supplied with an excellent Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Taylor. He has a new Chapel now, built on the deck of the old ship "Panama." It presents, we are informed, a fine appearance. The Rev. Mr. Corwin is preaching at San Jose.

☞ An association of Baptists, at Sacramento, have started an excellent religious weekly newspaper called the "Pacific Branch." The Rev. Mr. Wheeler, formerly of San Francisco, is one of the editors.

☞ Three well conducted religious newspapers are now published in California.—"The Pacific," "The California Christian Advocate," and "The Pacific Banner."

☞ No successor has yet arrived to supply the place of the Rev. Mr. Mines, the Episcopal clergyman, who recently died.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Benton's church, in Sacramento, was the only church edifice which escaped the late conflagration.

☞ Our correspondent writes as follows respecting clergymen shortly expected:—"We have six new Home Missionaries now en route for California. Two others with them are for Oregon. Just think of it—eight young *Domines* with their eight young wives in the cabin of one fine ship, bound for the Pacific coast. Precious cargo; may the storms spare it, and the wharf receive it."

☞ Some weeks since, a report reached the islands, that the former editor of the "Polynesian," and historian of the Islands, Mr. Jarves, was about to publish a new work. It made its appearance from the press of "The Harpers," and a single copy has been received. The title, unique and original, is as follows:

"*Parisian Sights and French Principles, Seen Through American Spectacles.*"

The title indicates the contents of the book, and the style in which the topics would be treated. It abounds with just that kind of information which will interest the American reader. Mr. Jarves, it appears, was in Paris, on the 2d of Dec. '51, when Louis Napoleon seized the reins of government; hence the writer has furnished a chapter upon that event, and the political affairs of the country of thrilling interest. If one half of what he has written be true, Frenchmen are no more prepared to take their position as a nation of Republicans, than are the serfs of Russia. The volume abounds with interesting and instructive, vivid and lively sketches of French society, and literature, habits and customs, religion and politics, schools and theatres. As a writer Mr. Jarves wields a vigorous pen.—His style is rather forcible than polished; but occasionally he describes scenes in language so apt and terse, that few living writers could excel. If our limits would allow we should delight to copy long paragraphs relating to the schools, churches, police, buildings public and private, of Paris.

☞ At the next meeting of the Hawaiian Temperance Society, to be held at the Bethel, January 6th, it is proposed to discuss the propriety of establishing *a Savings' Bank in Honolulu*, with reference to its bearing upon the progress of Temperance. The public generally is invited. The importance of this subject must impress the minds of all, who wish well to the social and industrial prosperity of the Islands. We think it can be satisfactorily shown that the establishment of a well regulated Savings' Bank would promote the interests of mechanics and seamen; and also reduce the rate of interest at the islands, which would prove highly beneficial to planters and others. For we believe that so long as the present high rates prevail, the agriculture of the islands must and will languish.

☞ Not only have we had a "long spell of rainy weather," but a spell would seem to have been upon both winds and weather, for "the oldest resident" never before witnessed such a succession of Southerly gales. More than twenty whale-ships and several merchant vessels have, for days and weeks, been waiting for a change of the wind, so that they could leave port. We can assure ship-owners in Boston, New Bedford and elsewhere, that they have no reason to complain of those in command of their ships for remaining so long in port. Vessels could not proceed to sea, as the wind has been ahead for nearly a full month. While we are writing it blows strong from just the wrong point for vessels to leave the harbor.

New England once supposed an Island.—From a late American Quarterly, "The Bibliotheca Sacra," we make the following quotation:—"In the preface to the first printed sermon ever preached in America is the following sentence:—'So far as we can find it [New England] is an island, and near about the quantity of England; being cut off from the main land in America, as England is from the main of Europe, by a great arm of the sea, which entereth in forty degrees, and runneth up Northwest and by West, and goeth out either into the South Sea, or else into the Bay of Canada.'"

This "great arm of the sea" means the Hudson river; the "South Sea" means the Pacific ocean, and the Bay of Canada means the river St. Lawrence.

Mr. Barnum says, in a letter to the editor of the *Musical World*, that his share of the profits in Jenny Lind's concerts "exceeded $300,000 by much more than *one* $50,000. He says, further, that he has a book in his hand which is to give the whole receipts, expenses, profits, &c., "with other curious and interesting facts connected with the enterprise."

A Suggestion to Honolulu Housekeepers.

If you would procure beef, mutton, pork and sausages, clear and nice, patronize Mr. Risely's establishment, opposite the Bethel. It is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind that has ever been started in Honolulu.

CHAPTER III.

They were met, as the rock meets the wave,
And dashes its fury to air;
They were met, as the foe should be met by the brave,
With hearts for the conflict, but not for despair.

Whilst the captain, mate, and steward were making their brief preparations for a most hazardous undertaking, the men of the Josephine, with that promptness and resolution so common amongst seamen when they think at all, had determined upon the course they would adopt in the impending struggle.

Although the numerical discrepancy between the two parties seemed so great, the actual difference in their relative strength was not so considerable as it appeared. The sailors, it is true, had the physical force—they were five to one; but the captain's small band felt more confidence from the moral influence that they knew was on their side, than if their numbers had been trebled without it.

Habit ever exercises a controlling influence, unless overcome by some powerful exciting principle; and men never fly in the face of authority, to which they have always been accustomed to yield implicit obedience, but from one or two causes—either a hasty impulse conceived in a moment, and abandoned by actors frightened at their own audacity; or, a sense of wrong and injustice so keen and poignant, as to make death preferable to further submission.

Aware of custom's nearly invincible power, having often seen seamen rebel, and then at the first warning, gladly skulk back to their duty, the captain unhesitatingly advanced up the weather gangway to the break of the forecastle, and confronted his mutinous crew. The men, who were huddled around the end of the windlass, some sitting, others standing, talking together in low tones, only showed that they were aware of the captain's presence by suddenly ceasing their conversation—but not a man of them moved.

Captain Andrews, though quick tempered, was a man of judgment and experience; and he saw by the calmness and quietness of his men, that their insubordination was the result of premeditation—a thing he had not before thought—and he became aware of the difficulties of his position. He could not, for his life, think of yielding; to give up to a sailor, would, in his estimation, be the deepest degradation. Moral influence was all that he could rely upon with which to compel obedience—feeling that if an actual strife commenced, it could but result in his discomfiture. His tone, therefore, was low and determined, as with pistol in hand he addressed his crew:

"Men, do you know that you are, every one of you, guilty of mutiny? Do you know that the punishment for mutiny on the high seas, is death? Do you know this? Have you thought of it?" Here the captain paused for a moment, as if waiting for a reply; and a voice from the group around the windlass answered—

"We have!"

Rather surprised at the boldness of the reply, but still retaining his presence of mind, the captain continued:—

"What is it then that has induced you to brave this penalty? Have you been maltreated? Do you not have plenty of provisions? Your regular watches below?—Step out, one of you, and state your grievances. You know I am not a tyrant, and I wish from you nothing more than you promised in the shipping articles!"

At this call, the eyes of the men were all turned toward Wilson, the boatswain, who seeing it was expected from him, stepped out to act as spokesman. Respectfully touching his tarpaulin, he waited for the captain to question him. Observing this the captain said:

"Well, Wilson, your messmates have put you forth as their speaker, and, it strikes me that you are the ringleader of this misguided movement. I am certain you have sense enough to understand the risk you are running, and desire you to inform me what great wrong it is that you complain of. For assuredly you must feel grievously imposed upon, to make you all so far forget what is due to yourselves as seamen, to me as your captain, and to the laws of your country!"

"I ain't much of a yarn-spinner, Captain Andrews, and I can turn in the plies of a splice smoother and more ship shape than the ends of a speech; and it may as how I'll ruffle your temper more nor it is now, by what I have to say—" commenced the boatswain.

"Never mind my temper sir," interrupted the captain, "proceed!"

"We all get plenty of grub, Captain Andrews, and that of the best," continued Wilson; his equanimity not in the least disturbed by the skipper's interruption. "We have our regular watches, and don't complain of our work, for we shipped as seamen, and can all do seaman's duty. But sailors have feelings, Captain Andrews, though they are not often treated as if they had; and it hurts us worse to see those worked double-tides who can't take their own part, than if we were mistreated ourselves, and to come to the short of it, all the row's about little Tom, there, and nothing else."

"Is he not treated just as well as the rest of you? Has he not the same quarters, and the same rations; that the men are content with? Who works him double-tides?" answered the captain, his anger evidently increasing at the mention of Tom's name; and the effort to restrain himself, being almost too great for the choleric officer to compass.

"You can't beat to wind'ard against a head sea, Captain Andrews, without a ship's pitching, no more than you can reef a topsail without going aloft;" Wilson went on without change in manner, though his voice became more concise and firm in its tone.

"And I can't tell you, like some of them shore chaps, what you don't want to hear, without heaving you aback. We ain't got anything agin you, if you was let alone; all we wants is for you to give your own orders, and keep Mrs. Andrews from bedeviling Tom. The boy's as good a boy as ever furled a royal, and never skulks below when he's wanted on deck, but he stands regular watches, and then, when he ought to sleep, he's everlastingly kept in the cabin, and whipped and knocked about for the amusement of young master, and that's just the whole of it. We've stood it long enough, and won't return to duty until you promise—"

"Silence, sir!" roared the captain perfectly furious, and unable longer to remain quiet. Not another word! I've listened to insolence too long by half, already? Now, sir, I have a word to say to you, and mind you heed it. Walk aft to the quarter deck.

The boatswain though he heard the order plainly, and understood it clearly, paid no attention to it.

"Do you hear me, sir!" asked the captain. "I give you whilst I count ten, to start. I do not wish to shoot you, Wilson; but if you do not move before I count ten, I'll drive this ball through you—as I hope to reach port I will."

Raising his pistol until it covered the boatswain's breast, the captain commenced counting in a clear audible tone. Intense excitement was depicted on the faces of the men; and some anxiety was shown by the quick glances cast by the chief mate and steward, first at the Captain, and then at the crew. Wilson, with his eyes fixed in the captain's face, and his arms loosely folded across his breast, stood perfectly quiet, as if he were but an indifferent spectator.

"Eight! nine!" said the captain, "there is but one left, Wilson, with it I fire if you do not start."

The boatswain remained motionless. "Te—" escaped the commander's lips; and as it did, the sharp edge of Wilson's heavy tarpaulin hat struck him a severe blow in the face. This was so entirely unexpected, that the captain involuntarily threw back his head and by the same motion, without intending it threw up his arm and clenched his hand enough to fire off the pistol held in it; the ball from which went through the flying-jib full twenty feet above Wilson's head.

The charm that had held the men in check, was broken by the first movement toward action, and they made a rush toward the Captain and his two supporters. Bravely, though, they stood their ground; and Frank Adams, the sailor introduced with Tom in the forecastle, received the ball from the mate's pistol in the fleshy part of his shoulder, as he was about to strike that worthy with a handspike. Gallantly assisted by the steward, the Captain and mate made as much resistance as three men could against fifteen—The odds, were, however, too great; spite of their bravery, the three were soon overpowered, and the contest was nearly ended, when a temporary change was made in favor of the weaker party by the appearance in the fray of the second mate.—He, during the whole colloquy, had been at the wheel, forgotten by both parties. His sudden arrival, therefore, as with lusty blows he laid about him, astonished the seamen, who gave back for an instant, and allowed their opponents to regain their feet. They did not allow them much time, however, to profit by the respite; for, in a few seconds, understanding the source from whence assistance had come, they renewed the attack with increased vigor, and soon again obtained the mastery. But it was no easy matter to confine the three officers and the steward, who resisted with their every power, particularly as the men were anxious to do them no bodily injury more than they were compelled to, in effecting their purpose.

So absorbed were all hands in the strife in which they were engaged, that not one of them noticed the fact that what had been the weather side of the ship at the commencement of the affray, was now the lee; nor did any of the men—all seamen as they were—observe that the vessel was heeling over tremendously, her lee-scuppers nearly level

with the water. A report, loud as a cannon, high in the air, first startled the combatants: then with a rushing sound, three large, heavy bodies, fell from aloft, one of which striking the deck near the combatants, threatened all with instant destruction, while the other two fell with a loud splash into the sea.

In the new danger, both the victors and vanquished were equally interested, and, at the same instant looked aloft to discover the cause. The first glance convinced every one of the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. Their position was, indeed, one fraught with imminent danger. Left without a helmsman, by the second mate going to the assistance of the captain, the ship, close-hauled, with a stiff breeze blowing, had come up in the wind, and was now flat aback; that is, the wind instead of blowing against the sails from behind, was before them. The fore and main royal, and topgallant masts with all the gear, had been carried away; and the ship was gathering stern way at a fearful rate.

The natural desire for self preservation, combined with the instincts and habits of both officers and men caused them to forget the fierce contest in which they had just been engaged—their thoughts were changed from each other, to the ship, and its situation—and the officers were once more permitted to regain their feet.

No sooner did Captain Andrews find himself at liberty, than he at once assumed command, and issued his orders as loud and clear as if nothing had interrupted his authority.

'To the wheel! to the wheel! Mr. Hart'—All hands wear ship!" were his first words: and the men with alacrity hurried to their stations, whilst the mate ran to the helm.

The Captain's wife and son had been in the cabin, anxiously awaiting the result of the controversy on the forecastle; but alarmed by the falling spars, they had hurried on deck, and were now on the poop. In the hurry and confusion consequent upon the ship's hazardous position, all hands were so busy that no one paid attention to Charles and Mrs Andrews: and they were too much alarmed to take due care of themselves--else would they have sought a less exposed situation. As the spanker jibed, Charles was standing nearly amidships on the deck, and, before he even had time to shriek, the boom struck him and laid him over the monkey-rail into the sea. His mother who was close to the mizen mast, saw him just as he went over; and terror-stricken, sunk to the deck in a swoon, without uttering a sound. Unable to swim, a puny child in the angry waves of the rough Atlantic, the case of Charles seemed a hopeless one: but rescue came from a source he could have least expected. Tom the sailor-boy, who was on the tafferel belaying the spanker sheet to windward, recognized the captain's son as he floated clear of the stern; and actuated by that generous, gallant spirit that had so endeared him to his messmates, he shouted to the mate that Charles was overboard, and fearlessly sprang into the sea to his assistance. Tom was an excellent swimmer, and he found no difficulty in supporting Charles' delicate form until the ship hove round, when they were both picked up and taken on board.

The joy of the mother at having restored to her the idol of her heart—the grateful feelings she and the father felt toward the deliverer of their child—we will not attempt to describe, only the results will we give of this heroine action. Tom was treated by the Captain as a son—the crew were forgiven for their mutinous conduct, and cheerfully returned to duty—and Tom, now a distinguished naval officer, dates his first step upon the ladder that leads to eminence, from the day he so narrowly escaped a severe whipping.—*Yankee Privateer.*

The Duke of Wellington.

The death of this distinguished individual is largely commented upon in the English Journals. In the London *Times* there is an interesting sketch of his life, and we regret that our columns will not allow us to copy it entire. His career, as a military chieftain and statesman, has a world-wide celebrity, but there are some facts in regard to his birth and family which may not be so generally known. The writer in the *Times*, well remarks, that it is a little remarkable that the date and place of birth of so distinguished a person as the Duke of Wellington should not be known; that he was born somewhere in Ireland, and in the year 1769, the same in which Napoleon was born, is certain ; but in what month, and at what place is doubtful.

The biographers say the time was the 1st of May, and the place the castle of Dungan, but a baptismal register kept at Dublin shows that he was christened at that place on the 30th April, 1769, one day before he is reported to have come into the world, and at many miles distance. The Duke himself always kept the 18th June—the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, as his own anniversary.

His family name was Wesley, the same as that of the great founder of Methodism, and Southey tells a story of an old Irish gentleman, named Garret Wesley, of Dungan Castle, County of Meath, who wished to adopt the Charles Wesley, brother of John, as his son, on account of the similarity of names and a distant relationship, but that the overture was rejected. He adopted instead Richard Cooley or Cowley, and from this person descended Arthur Wesley, or the Duke of Wellington. Southey moralizes at length upon the change that might have taken place in the destinies of the British empire if Charles Wesley, and not Richard Cooley had succeeded to the old Irish estate ! The name was afterwards changed into Wellesley by one of the brothers, the Marquis of Wellesley.

Arthur Wesley was the fourth son of the second earl of Mornington, by Anne, the eldest daughter of the Right Honorable Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon, and, as another instance, of the influence of mothers, we may add that she was a woman of strong sense and high principle. At her husband's death the property was found to be frightfully encumbered and ultimately the estate was alienated. The castle had been previously destroyed by fire.

Arthur was educated at Eaton first, and then at the Military School of Angier, in France, Napoleon receiving instruction at the same time at the sister school of Brienne. At the age of seventeen, his family influence procured him the commission of an ensign in the British army, and the same year, 1787, he became a lieutenant in the 75th regiment.

In 1794, he saw the first continental service. On his return to England he was sent to the West Indies, and from thence to India 1797. In 1802 he returned to England, and was married in 1806. After his successful career in the Peninsular, the House of Commons voted him £100,000, and after the battle of Waterloo and downfall of Napoleon £200,000. Since that time his life has been mostly spent in the civil service of his country. His titles are quite too numerous for us to think of copying. He died Sept. 14, 1852, at the age of 83.

☞ It is seldom our painful duty to announce at the same time the deaths of two men so much and so highly distinguished as the Duke of Wellington and the Hon. Daniel Webster. The former, par excellence, all Englishmen delighted to denominate "The Duke," while the latter all Americans delighted to honor as their greatest Statesman and orator. It has seldom fallen to the lot of mortal man to occupy prouder stations or be advanced to loftier positions than those for many years assigned to these two gifted men. They were not great and honored among inferior men and nations, but the common suffrage of millions of the most free and enlightened inhabitants of Europe and America placed them as the foremost among their greatest men.

☞ Information obtained from Mr. Ladd, keeper of the U. S. Hospital, shows, that Thos. Henry Skoffield, of Brunswick, Me., died in Honolulu, at the Hospital, Jan. 21st, 1851.—[See advertisement in last paper.]

☞ The hulk of the American whale ship "Heroine," was sold at auction in Honolulu harbor, on the 2d inst., for $1,095, by F. W. Thompson, auctioneer.

$5 00

Will purchase a bound volume of the Friend, containing all the numbers published from Jan. 1850, to the last number, Oct. 19,—and pay for one year's subscription of the paper, sent to the United States.

The Friend, Bound,

May be had at the Chaplain's Study, in separate years, or all the old series in one volume, from 1844, including seven years.

Also, Volumes, including this year, bound, up to the last number.

NOTICE.

Andrew Bailey, a native of Westchester county, New York, can receive information in relation to an inheritance from his father, lately deceased, by applying at U. S. Consulate, Honolulu. tf.

The Sea.

I have been to the sea when the tempest was high,
When the black clouds were rushing in wrath through the sky,
When the lightning's red flash on the billow was glancing,
And the white foam like light, on its bosom was dancing.
When the strong ship, unmanned, o'er the water was flying,
And when bold hearts were quailing, and stout hearts were dying.

I have been to the sea when its bosom was calm—
When the breeze that swept o'er me was laden with balm,
And the stars, as they looked from the deep azure sky,
Seemed like angels of love in their dwellings on high,
And I've gazed on their beauty, so pure, and so blest,
'Till their calm, holy light, has been shed o'er my breast.

The dark scene, where the flag of the storm was unfurled,
And its folds spread abroad o'er the shuddering world,
Like a pall—was a type to my spirit, of life,
When the dark passions wake in their maddening strife.
And when all that is good, though not lost, seem to be
Wildly tossed, like the foam on that turbulent sea.
And whose waves as they sank in their beauty to rest,
Quivering gently, beneath the Almighty's behest,
Which so calmed their wild fury, an emblem would seem,
Of the dawnings of Heav'n on the spirits that beam,
When the keen eye of faith can look up and see,
Through Earth's clouds, a bright glimpse, blessed Savior, of Thee. M. H.

"Uncle Tom" in England.

Mary Howitt, in a private letter, says the editor of the N. Y. Times, we have just received from her, thus speaks of the popularity in England of Mrs. Stowe's admirable book:

"Of course, you are aware of the wonderful excitement produced here by "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Everybody is reading it. Hundreds of thousands of copies are in circulation. My daughter saw a baker's boy sitting on his bread-cart in the street reading it. Masters and mistresses read it in the parlor, and their servants at the same time in the kitchen. High and low, all read it. It is acted at our theatres, and some absurd person has even written a sequel to it, bringing (I believe) Uncle Tom alive into England."

The English journals speak of the sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as surpassing anything ever before known in the history of literature. The *Edinburgh News* says: Many book-sellers aver that they are selling nothing else, the trade for the time having centered in this one book, which, unlike almost all others, presents equal attractions to both old and young. Of the work probably not less than twenty different editions, ranging in price from 6d. to 7-6, are floating over the country, and others are advertised as in preparation. The total sale of these different issues must be something enormous and unparalleled, even in times when we are accustomed to hear of some periodicals circulating to the extent of 120,000 copies. One edition before us is stated to be at its 112th thousand. Of the total extent of the circulation in this country we can form no idea—it may amount to a half a million or a whole million of copies; but a single fact will suffice to show that it must be something altogether unknown [even to our most popular novelists. One bookseller in Glasgow assures us that his sales of the book in different forms will in a few days amount to 20,000 copies; and we learn from two of the largest agents in Edinburgh that their joint sales have already reached more than 120,000. Here is a cheering fact for the philanthropist.

Married.

At Clinton, Oneida County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. R. Vermeilie, D. D., Rev. James Piermont, of Rochester, late of Auburn Theological Seminary, to Maria Cushman, daughter of Rev. Sheldon Dibble, deceased, Missionary at the Sandwich Islands.

On Monday evening, Dec. 20th, at the residence of Hon. L. Andrews, in Nuuanu Valley, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Jacob Hardy, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth M. Andrews, eldest daughter of Judge Andrews.

Died.

In Honolulu, Dec.—Thos. Spellman, long known as "Tom the boatman."

In Honolulu, Dec. 20, Guam Jose, a Spaniard.

In New York City, Tuesday evening Oct. 12, John L. Stevens, Esq., the distinguished Traveller. His "Travels" in Egypt, Arabia, the Holy Land and Central America, are well known and have been extensively read. At the time of his death he was President of the Panama rail-road.

At his residence in Honolulu, on the 28th inst., James Hassel, aged 50 years, formerly of Maine, but for many years a resident of this city.

Deaths at U. S. Hospital Lahaina, during 1852.

REPORTED BY JOHN B. HALL, STEWARD.

John Mashow, of Western Is., Jan. 27, 1852.
Nathaniel Gamage, Bristol, Maine, Feb. 18.
Henry Mc'Dowel, St. Louis, Missouri, March 18.
Jacob Jeanette, Western Is., March 26.
David A. Avery, April 4.
John Davis, April 15.
John Devony, came from California on sch. William, July 6.
John Antone, Western Is., Aug. 13.
Jim Crow, Society Is., came on sh J. Wells, Sept. 6.
Cook of ship Lancaster, Oct 25.
John Evens, ship Eugene, Oct. 30.
Frenchman, ship Angelina, Nov. 14.
Portuguese, bark Oneda, Nov. 20.
Chas. Stutsman, New York Co., N. Y., Nov. 26.
John Belforn, Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 10.
John Kendale, New York, Dec. 17.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived,

Dec. 18—Am clipper ship Eureka, Welch, 12 ds fm San Fran.
22—Brit. sch. Laurita, [late Catherine,] Thop, coastwise.
22—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, fm Lahaina.
24—Haw brig Baltimore, Paty, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
Dec. 27—Am sh Mary Merrill, Kellum, 20 ds from San Fran.
29—Peruvian sh Josephina Elias, 3 ds from Kealakeakua

Cleared.

Dec. 16—Am brigan Emeline, Green, for New Bedford.
17—Am wh bk Shepherdess, cruise.
17—Am wh sh Monticello, Folger, cruise.
17—Am wh sh Maria Theresa, Taylor, cruise and home.
17—Am sch Excel, Corwin, Lahaina. Returned to port.
17—Am wh sh Hercules, Fisher, cruise and home.
18—Am bg Orleans, Leetch, Port Philip.
18—Am wh sh Romulus, Baker, cruise.
22—Br sch Laurita Thop, for San Francisco.
Dec. 23—Am ship Eliza Mallory, Williams, for N. London.
24—Am wh sh Phillip I, Sissons, to cruise.
25—Am wh sh Neva, Case, cruise.
27—Am wh ship Arctic, Gellet, cruise.
27—Am sh Eureka, Welch for Hong Kong,
27—Am bark Maria, Mattison, for New London.
28—Am wh sh Tybee, Barber, cruise.
28—Am sh Morea, Kelley, N Bedford.

☞ None of the above vessels have sailed owing to the strong head winds preventing their leaviug the harbor. About 20 of the vessels in port which have cleared are detained and will sail the first fair wind.

TO WHALEMEN!!

BROWN'S WHALE-GUNS, PATENT HARPOONS AND LANCES!!!

The subscriber, late master of ship "North Star," now residing in Nuuanu Valley, Oahu, has on hand NINE more of his Whale-Guns, patent Harpoons and Lances. ROBERT BROWN.

Warranty on Brown's Whale-Guns, patent Harpoons and Lances.—To all those that have my Guns and will use them according to directions, if they do not perform as they are represented, return them to me at Honolulu, where the purchase money will be returned, with interest from date of sale, the master of the ship being judge as to their performance. ROBERT BROWN,

Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1852. Patentee.

Directions for using Brown's Whale-Guns, &c., will accompany the Guns;—to which I add as follows:

1st. The Gun must be perfectly clean. To do that, unscrew the barrel from the breech, then use the scraper till the barrel is perfectly clean and bright.

2d. Let the line be snug laid tow-line, 12 to 15 fathoms, perfectly dry, snugly spliced and hammered or jammed in the blacksmith's vise, to the harpoon so it will go easy into the gun; line to be coiled in a small tub, set in the bow of the boat as directed; have the harpoon ground and filed sharp.

3d. Use one *charge* of powder for ten fathoms, yet one and a half or two may be used if properly loaded, which will carry with effect 15 to 18 fathoms. Use of Manila oakum a large wad, not rammed very hard, then the cut wad and then the harpoon.

To use the Guns, fire at nearest black skins, either head, body or flukes, if loaded and fired as directed, and not over the distance stated, to fasten as well as hand harpoon. Also, near the boat under water, three to four fathoms. ROBERT BROWN.

P. S. Those having Brown's Whaling Guns, &c., on visiting Honolulu, can have them repaired and cleaned, no charge made except for *extras*.

The Friend, Bound,

May be had at the Chaplain's Study, in separate years, or all the old series in one volume, from 1844, including seven years.

Also, Volumes, including this year, bound, up to the last number.

NOTICE.

Andrew Bailey, a native of Westchester county, New York, can receive information in relation to an inheritance from his father, lately deceased, by applying at U. S. Consulate, Honolulu. tf.

Subscription

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuituous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel	For Friend.
Ship ROMULUS,		5 00
Capt. Baker,	5 00	"
Officers and crew,	6 25	15 50
Ships Bengal, Dromo, Catherine, Chas. Carroll, Lark, Brooklyn, Benj. Morgan,		25 00
Mr. Hall of Lahaina,		5 00
Capt. Whelden, James Maury,		5 00
Capt. Johnson, Orozimbo,	5 00	5 00
Capt. G. E. Welsh, "Eureka,"	20 00	

☞ In balancing the account of the Friend [for Vol IX, or 1852, it stands thus

Receipts,	$326 25
Expenditures,	$315 50
Balance over,	10 75

A larger balance would have been on hand if a few delinquent subscribers had forwarded the amount of their subscription money.

☞ On the 1st of Oct. [see Friend Oct. 8th] a debt on the Chapel was reported	$467 37.
Sexton's salary fm Oct. '52 to Jan.'53,	30 00
Paid Carpenter's bill for repairs,	16 00
Incidental expenses;	3 50
	516 87
Donations rec'd and reported fm Oct. to Jan.,	341 20
Present debt on Chapel,	$175 67

A CARD.

The undersigned, passengers from San Francisco to Honolulu on board the fine clipper ship Eureka, commanded by George E. Welch, Esq., take great pleasure in bearing this public testimony to the urbanity and kindness which have uniformly marked his intercourse with them during the passage.

The solicitude which he has evinced to promote their comfort has been pleasing evidence to their minds that the discharge of the duty which every commander owes, to use all reasonable efforts to promote the comfort of his passengers, has been to him a pleasure no less than a duty, and he has their sincere wishes for his success in the voyage upon which he has embarked as well as the profession he has chosen.

They also take satisfaction in speaking of the courtesy of his officers and the general good order which has marked the conduct of the seamen under his command.

Mrs. Wm. Reynolds,
S. N. Castle,
James Makee,
J. L. Thompson,
O. G. Clifford,
Geo. G. Howe,
P. Norton Makee,
Jas. M. Standefer,
Pearl Otis,
A. C. Deeren,
James H. Watkins.

Honolulu, Dec. 18th, 1852.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2.00
Two copies " "	3.00
Five copies " "	5.00

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 2. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Three Lectures,	Page 9
President's Message,	9
Liberia,	10, 11
G. B. Post, Esq., &c.,	12
The Sabbath,	13
Decline of the Whale Fishery in Australia,	13
Commercial Statistics,	13, 14
"Sovereign of the Seas,"	14
The Child's Paper,	15
Foot-prints of the Race,	15
Remarkable Triumph of Science,	16
Marine Journal, &c.,	16

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Three Lectures.

The month of January afforded favorable indications of an increased mental activity among foreign residents in Honolulu. The lecture, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, D. D., H. H. M. Minister of Public Instruction, upon the subject of popular education, or common schools was an excellent and logical production; showing most conclusively that the education of the youth of all classes in the community is at the foundation of intelligence and virtue. The array of statistics upon the condition of schools in Europe and the U. S. evinced extensive research, while the grouping of the "facts and figures" happily conduced to impress upon the hearer's mind the importance of vigorously sustaining a public school in Honolulu.

The lecture of Mr. Beckwith before the debating society of the Royal School, upon the subject of amusements, merits a more extended notice, than we shall be able to afford, considering our narrow limits. While he would encourage manly sports, and healthful exercise, social intercourse and youthful glee, play-ground gymnastics and mountain rambles, yet when duty sounded forth her clarion notes, amusement should modestly retire. The lecture afforded pleasing indications, that the speaker was accustomed to range abroad o'er the fields of literature, plucking poetic flowers, and picking up prosaic gems, which he could tastefully arrange. Some might differ from him, in regard to certain species of amusements, viz., card-playing and dancing, but we presume that parents who desire their children to be judiciously and thoroughly educated will prefer a teacher of Mr. B.'s sentiments to one who advocates "shuffling pasteboard," and "tripping on the light fantastic toe."

The third lecture which it is our privilege to notice, was delivered by W. Bates, Esq., late from San Francisco, upon the physical and social condition of South America. We should rather style Mr. B.'s effort, an oration, rather than a lecture. It occupied a full hour in its delivery, and evinced a good command of language, and a thorough reading of history, both ancient and modern. While we have heard but one expression of opinion in regard to the literary execution of the lecture, we have heard many express a regret that the lecturer did not descend more into detail, which we doubt not he could easily have done having travelled extensively over the continent. Perhaps at some future time he may be induced, again to speak before the foreign residents of Honolulu.

In this connection we take the liberty of publishing the following report.

At a meeting of foreign residents in Honolulu, held at the close of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's lecture, the subscribers were appointed a committee to secure the services of such gentlemen, as would be willing to deliver a course of popular free lectures, at such time and place, as should be deemed advisable.

They desire to announce that such encouragement has crowned their efforts, that a lecture may be expected monthly and perhaps semi-monthly.

Another lecture may be expected two weeks from this evening, due notice of which will be given in the newspapers of Honolulu.

The committee would respectfully express the wish, that, inasmuch as gentlemen of ability may be found willing to prepare themselves to deliver free lectures, the community will always contribute its aid, by furnishing "full houses,"

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

S. C. DAMON.
W. NEWCOMB. } Committee.
T. E. TAYLOR.

Honolulu, Jan. 26, 1852.

*** The Chaplain would acknowledge books and papers for gratuitous distribution from Dr. Newcomb's and Capt. Penhallow's families.

☞ There is now exhibited every day, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in Nuuanu street, Honolulu, a remarkable specimen of the bear-tribe of animals. It is called a rainbow bear, and perhaps that is a good name to describe it. The colors are not bright, neither do they number seven, but still there are "five distinct colors encircling the head neck and body." The mouth and tongue of the animal are also colored in a similar manner. The animal is not large, but very gentle. It was caught high up upon the Nevada mountains. At the same place is also exhibited a California white bear, very much smaller, than the large polar white bear. A beautiful leopard cat, a wild cat, and a few quails, make up the miniature menagerie. These were brought by the "Sovereign of the Seas" and are to be taken to New York, for exhibition in the forth-coming world's fair, as specimens of California wild beasts. It would have been gratifying to have seen also, a genuine old grizzly bear, of California, weighing, say, 12 or 14 hundred pounds.

We hope every parent who takes his children to see the bears, will not fail to repeat to them the story of the "forty and two little children," who were torn in pieces, by two bears, because they treated with irreverance and disrespect an old man. 2d Kings, 2, 23 24.

President's Message.

A copy of the Alta California, has been received, containing President Fillmore's message. In addition to the ordinary topics presented in such documents, of a foreign and domestic nature, the Japan Expedition is noticed and the designs of the government made known, which are of a pacific nature. We are gratified to observe a notice that the expedition has actually sailed from Norfolk Va., and will touch at Madeira.

From the message, it appears that the financial affairs of the country are in a highly prosperous condition. On the 1st of July, 1852, there was a surplus in the treasury of $14,632,136.

Imports during the year,	$207,240,101
Exports, " "	149,861,911

besides, $17,204,025, of foreign merchandise.

Government receipts, $49,728,386, expenses $46,007,896.

LIBERIA.

In the establishment of the colony of free colored people at Liberia, the great question was to be settled whether they would be capable of self-government. During a period of thirty years the experiment has been fairly tried, and Liberia stands forth before the civilized world as a Republic, acknowledged a free and independent government by England, and other European powers.

Among the free colored people of the U. States, there is a growing impression that Liberia is a desirable portion of the globe for emigration. A number of the African Repository has fallen into our hands, which contains a most interesting summary of information upon the subject of emigration, showing that it is a most practical affair.—At present emigration thither is principally managed by the colonization Society

Time of sending Expeditions.

Hereafter, it is our intention to send a vessel from Baltimore regularly on the 1st of May, and the 1st of November, of each year; and from Savannah and New Orleans at such times as there are persons enough ready to emigrate to justify the necessary expenditure, of which we will give timely notice. And if circumstances should require it we will fit out other expeditions from those cities, or from any of the northern ports, so as to accommodate, as far as it is in our power, all persons who may wish to emigrate. We cannot, however, promise to send an expedition at any particular time, (except the two from Baltimore,) unless we can have the assurance of a sufficient number of emigrants to justify us in incurring the expense of chartering and fitting out a vessel. It is important, therefore, that applicants for emigration should give us early notice of their desire to go to Liberia, and of the time when they will be ready.

Length of voyage.—The length of the voyage from Baltimore or Savannah is from thirty to forty days—the average is about thirty-five days. From New Orleans it is ten to fifteen days longer.

Accommodations.—Emigrant vessels are always fitted up expressly for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants; and abundance of good provisions is always put on board, of which the master of the vessel has the charge, with instructions to furnish the emigrants with everything necessary to their health and comfort.

Amount of baggage, &c.—Our rule is to allow each adult emigrant, the bulk of two barrels, or ten cubic feet in addition to the bed and bedding necessary for the voyage, which latter, it is expected, of course, they will furnish themselves. A proportional allowance for children. It is expected that those who wish to take bulky articles of furniture, and boxes of goods, will pay freight on them, at the rate of $1 50 a barrel.

What emigrants should take.

1. *Clothing.* Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, previous to leaving home, both for winter and summer, similar to what he needs in this country. Though there is no winter in Liberia, yet during at least one-half the year, warm clothing is necessary to comfort, and the preservation of health.

2. *Mechanical tools.* Those emigrants who are mechanics ought to carry with them the tools of their trade. Indeed, all emigrants ought to have the common tools used in carpenter's work, such as axe, hatchet, handsaw, augur, &c.

3. *Agricultural implements.* Every emigrant, whether a mechanic or a farmer, ought to be supplied with the ordinary gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes, &c. As the soil of Liberia is much more easily broken up for planting than that of this country, the larger agricultural implements, as ploughs, harrows, &c., are not absolutely necessary to farming operations, though they are advantageous in carrying on these operations on a large scale.

4. *Cooking utensils, and table furniture.* As every family is expected to keep house, they ought to have a supply of necessary cooking utensils and table furniture.

5. *Household furniture.* In consequence of the space occupied in the vessel by chairs tables, bedsteads, and other large articles of furniture, it is generally very inconvenient for such things to be taken. Consequently, though we are disposed to accommodate emigrants in every way in our power, we cannot encourage them to expect to take such articles. In view of the want of room in the vessel to pack them securely, and consequently of the risk of their been broken or damaged during the voyage, as well as the cost of transportation, and the greater comfort of the emigrants on board, when the vessel is not thus crowded, we would advise applicants for emigration, to dispose of such articles of furniture previous to the time of sailing. In emigrating to a distant country, they must expect to put up with some inconvenience at first—must not expect to commence house-keeping in Liberia just where they left off in this country. All these articles can be purchased there in style and quality, not much inferior to the best in this country, at the cost of about fifty per cent., (frequently less,) advance on the price of similar articles in the U. States.

6. *Additional articles.* Those who can afford it, would do well to take with them a keg or two of nails for shingling, &c; also some cotton goods—bleached and brown shirting, calico, handkerchiefs, (fancy patterns,) and various kinds of cheap stuff for pantaloons and coats or jackets, and other necessary articles of wearing apparrel; also some money (gold or silver.) These will be useful to them in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they may need. All these articles can be purchased in Liberia; but as they generally cost more there than in this country, and as the expense of transportation is not much, it would be well for those who can afford it, to furnish themselves with a small supply of such articles. To these might be added a barrel or two of salted provisions, in case, on inquiry at the place of embarkation, (where they can be purchased,) it is found that they can be carried. Emigrants should always carry with them a variety of good garden seed; sealed up in vials or bottles, or wrapped in paper, and packed in saw-dust, to prevent injury during the voyage.

Expense.—The actual expense incurred in the transportation of emigrants to Liberia may be set down at the average of $30 for adults, and $15 for children under 2 years, which, add d to the average cost of subsistence during the first six months after their arrival—say $50 for adults, and $25 for children—makes $80 for the former, and $40 for the latter, or a general average of $60.—The average of $50, as previously stated, has been found by experience to be insufficient to meet all the various expenses necessarily incurred. This average of $60, we expect to receive from those persons who are fully able to pay their own way. The Society, however, will not refuse to send any who are unable to pay, in part or in whole, the necessary expense of transportation and support, but will give a free passage to all who are not able to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after their arrival, by furnishing them with provisions and medical attendance when necessary, and providing them houses to live in; thus taking care of them a sufficient length of time to enable them to make arrangements to take care of themselves.

Fever.—On this point we quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia, in which may be found a full account of the diseases of Liberia.

"The physical system of every individual who removes from a temperate to a tropical climate must undergo some change—must experience some process of acclimation, which may, or may not, be attended with much fever, according to circumstances—to the constitutional peculiarities of the individual, his previous habits of life, the state of his mind with respect to calmness and patience, or irritability and disquietude; together with other imaginable circumstances.—Some persons in passing through the process of acclimation have very little, if any, fever, and are not at all interrupted in their avocations by sickness, during the acclimating process. Others are not so highly favored, and some die during the first few months of their residence in Liberia—not always in consequence of the violence of the fever. but frequently in consequence of not exercising the necessary precautions in the preservation of health; such as proper attention to their habits, diet und clothing, to the extent of exposure to the heat of the day, as well as to the damp and chilling night-air, and especially to the avoidance of all sources of mental inquietude. In some cases, the physical system becomes sufficiently adapted to the climate to resist the surrounding deleterious influences, in two or three months.—In other cases, a year or more elapses before this desirable point is reached; the individnal in the mean time being subject to occasional attacks of chills, followed, of course, by more or less fever."

Once safely through the acclimating process, the individual may, by the exercise of such prudence as common sense would dictate, enjoy as good health as in most parts of the United States. In reference to this, we again quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches.

"The majority of colored emigrants, who have sufficient prudence to use such means for the preservation of their health as an enlightened judgment would dictate, usually enjoy as good health, after the first year of their residence in Liberia as they formerly enjoyed in the United States. In some cases, in-

deed, the state of the health of the emigrants is decidedly improved by the change of residence from America to Africa. The large majority of cases of sickness that came under my observation, among those persons who had resided a year or more in Liberia, was in indolent, and consequently, indigent, persons, whose prudence was commensurate with their improvidence. Indeed, in view of the heedlessness, carelessness, and indolence of some persons, who were scarcely ever sick, I was astonished at their continued exemption from disease."

We may here add, that emigrants are always furnished with necessary medical attendance, by competent physicians in the employ of the Society; and that it is important to pay strict attention to the advice and directions of the attending physician.

Land —By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives five acres of good land, or if he prefers it, a town lot. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding ten acres. This allowance may seem small, but in consequence of the great productiveness of the soil, it is abundantly sufficient for the comfortable and independent subsistence of all who will properly cultivate it. Any person who desires a greater quantity, can usually purchase it from the government of Liberia, at from one to five dollars an acre, according to the location.

Face of the country, &c.—Liberia does not consist, as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, presenting to the eye of the observer, as viewed from the highest points of land in the vicinity of the ocean, the appearance of a deep, unbroken forest, with hill-top rising above hill-top towards the vast interior. The country is well watered by many beautiful streams; the banks of some of which present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry.

The soil of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. There is, however, no very poor land in Liberia; and most of it is very rich, not surpassed perhaps by any other country in the world.

Among the numerous agricultural products of Liberia, we may specify as exportable articles, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, and ground-nuts, all of which can be raised in quantity and quality not surpassed by similar products in any other part of the world. Of other vegetables that may be abundantly raised, we may specify as the principal, sweet-potatoes, lima or butter-beans, snap-beans, peas, cucumbers, melons of various kinds, beets, radishes and carrots, besides several articles peculiar to tropical countries, as cassadas, yams, &c., Indian corn, or maize, grows very well on some lands; not so well, however, as in some parts of the U. States.

A great variety of fruits grow plentifully; some of which are, the orange, lime, lemon, pine-apple, guava, mango, papaw, cocoanut, tamarind, soursop, chiota, and okra; to which may be added the plantain and the banana, the former of which is one of the most luscious and wholesome fruits in the vegetable kingdom, easily cultivated, and affording an excellent and nutritious article of food.

Domesticated animals of every necessary kind, and in any required number, may be raised with much less trouble and expense than in this country—such as beeves or bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Besides which numerous kinds of wild game, including deer of several varieties, are very plentiful; also a variety of excellent fish in the rivers. So that, no industrious man need apprehend any difficulty in getting enough animal as well as vegetable food.

To the industrious agriculturist, therefore, Liberia offers an inviting home—a home in which all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life may be produced, with much less labor than in this country.

We cannot too strongly urge the superlative importance of a regular, systematic, and persevering course of agricultural industry and frugality, as the best and surest road to independence. While to the merchant, or the commercial adventurer, Liberia presents an inviting field for the exercise of his talents and enterprise—a field rendered more inviting or tempting by the consideration of the success that has crowded the efforts of many who devoted their time and energies to this department of industry; and while the mechanic may take encouragement from the fact that in a growing country like that, the productions of his skill will be required; yet, to the enterprising husbandman especially, Liberia offers inducements and encouragements equal to any other country in the world.—The ease with which the soil may be cultivated, the excellence and abundance of its products—its coffee, not surpassed by any other in the world—its sugar-cane, cotton, arrow-root, ginger, pepper of several varieties, and other exportable articles—its sweet potatoes and numerous other vegetables, growing freely and yielding abundantly during every month in the year—its great variety of delicious fruits—together with the facilities afforded for raising beeves, sheep, goats, hogs, and various kinds of fowls, and the frequent demand for vegetables and live stock of different kinds, by the officers and crews of vessels visiting the country, as well as the constant demand in foreign markets for the exportable articles; leave no room to doubt that the frugal and industrious farmer may, with no other means than those which every individual can readily procure, live in ease and comfort and independence. And, any man in Liberia, who enjoys a tolerable degree of health, and who does not live comfortably and independently, may charge the deficiency to his own account.

Climate.—In reference to the climate, we quote from sketches of Liberia as follows:

"On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant. The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be sent down at 65° and 90°.—The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, is about 76°, and during the dry season about 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°."

"The only recognized division of the year into seasons is the wet or rainy and the dry season, or, in common parlance, the "rains,' and the "dries;" the former of which answers nearly to our summer and autumn, and the latter to our winter and spring. During the half of the year commencing with May, much more rain falls than during the other half commencing with November. As a general rule, however, it may be stated, that some rain falls during every month there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather."

Education.—By the aid of the Government of Liberia and several Benevolent Institutions in this country, good free schools have been established in nearly all the settlements; so that all parents can avail themselves of the faculties thus afforded for the education of their children. Efforts are now making in this country for the establishment of a regular collegiate Institution in Liberia, which it is hoped will soon be put into operation. And here we may state a fact very encouraging in view of the future prosperity of Liberia: as a general rule, the children born there are as far advanced in education as children of the same age in most communities in this country. The privilege of having their children properly educated, and thus prepared for future usefulness and happiness, is one worthy of the consideration of the free people of color in the United States.

Political privileges.—The government of the Republic of Liberia may, in every essential particular, be regarded as a miniature representation of the Government of the United States; and the citizens of that Republic enjoy equal privileges with the white citizens of this country. Colored emigrants are invested with the rights and privileges of citizenship immediately on their arrival; but no white person is, under any circumstances, allowed to become a citizen; consequently, white residents cannot hold an office in the government, or have the privilege of voting.

Religious privileges.—Not the least among the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of Liberia are those which pertain to the worship of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, whose providential superintendence has been so signally exhibited in the establishment and progress of that Republic.—And perhaps in no other country in the world are the ordinances of Christianity and the ceremonies of divine worship observed with more strictness and regularity. Probably a larger proportion of the citizens of Liberia are members of some Christian Church, than of any other people in the world. In every settlement, there is one place, or more, of public worship, in which religious services are regularly held. And several of the pulpits are statedly filled by men brought up and educated in Liberia, and exhibiting talents and qualifications highly creditable to themselves and to the institutions at which they were educated.

Concluding remarks.—In conclusion we would make a few general remarks. And first, in reference to the advantages of the emigration of the free people of color from this country to Liberia: these are of a threefold character, having reference to themselves, to their children, and to the native inhabitants of Africa. A comparison of the condition of the citizens of Liberia, with that of the free colored people in this country, drawn from actual observations, must convince every candid observer that the social, political, and religious condition of the former is greatly superior to that of the latter. The free man of color may, therefore, confidently expect to better his own condition by removing to Liberia, where he can enjoy privileges, of which he is virtually deprived in every part of this country. Not only can

he better his own condition by emigrating to Liberia, but if he is the father of a family of children, he cannot but desire that they should receive the inestimable benefits of intellectual training—benefits that are there freely extended to all, but which can be enjoyed by colored children to a very limited extent in the United States. A country in which our children may be introduced into the temple of knowledge, and may compete with all other aspirants, on the score of merit alone; and in which they may enter the avenues of commercial enterprise, of professional distinction and usefulness, or of political rivalry, with the privilege and prospect of being elevated to a position as high as any occupied by their fellow-men in the same community; is certainly vastly preferable to one in which such privileges cannot exist. But, not only in view of bettering their own condition, and affording their children facilities for acquiring an education, and thus becoming qualified to occupy positions of dignity, honor, and responsibility among their fellow-citizens; should the free colored people of this country desire to emigrate to Liberia: among other inducements, that of being instrumental in elevating the benighted native inhabitants of Africa, to the true position and dignity of men, deserves the serious consideration of those to whom the finger of Divine Providence clearly points as best calculated to rescue that land from the thraldom of ignorance, and the debasing influences of superstition.

If colored men cannot understand and appreciate such advantages as these, it is not worth their while to go to Liberia! Those, on the contrary, who can and do appreciate them, and who fully resolve to emigrate cheerfully and with a determination to try to overcome every obstacle that may be presented, may confidently expect to live more easily, more comfortably, and more independantly, than they can in this country; and may enjoy the satisfaction of aiding in laying the foundation for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and superstition—a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in this country, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance!

For the Japan Expedition.

Among the articles to be taken out by the Japan Expedition, says the Scientific American, will be a locomotive and ten miles of railroad iron; a telegraphic apparatus, with wire sufficient to lead from the Emperor's palace to one of the principal towns; an apparatus for taking daguerreotypes; a magnificent barge for the Emperor, and some fifty boxes of domestic goods of all descriptions.

Acknowledgment for Books.—In behalf of seamen, the Chaplain would gratefully acknowledge a donation of books and pamphlets, for gratuitous distribution, from C. Bunker, Esq., U. S. Consul, at Lahaina; also another donation from the Rev. Mr. Whittlesey, of Hana, east Maui. Favors of this discription are particularly acceptable at the present time, in as much as no supplies have of late been received from the United States or elsewhere.

"G. B. Post Esq.—We are pleased to learn that a petition is in circulation for the appointment of this gentleman to the post of Collector for this port, under the incoming Democratic administration. Mr. Post is a gentleman of high standing, a merchant of long experience, and one well acquainted with commercial matters on the Pacific.—Besides, he is no rowdy, no duelist, no broken down political hack, but a man whom the whole community respect and esteem. 'Tis true he is an independent minded man, and could not *conscientiously* sustain some of the nominations of the late Benician Convention. We suppose our neighbor of the Times and Transcript would call him a *bolter*. Well neighbor, you bolted once yourself, if we remember right, in another city, and we honored you too for it, at the time. Don't let *honor* be set down to a man's *discredit*."

We copy the above remarks upon Mr. Post's nomination to the Collectorship of San Francisco, from "The Pacific." As a merchant, we were aware that Mr. Post stood among the first, and it is highly gratifying to see his merits so prominently set forth, as entitling him to hold so lucrative a public office. Our object in referring to this subject, is principally this, to encourage young men to press forward under the most discouraging circumstances. Mr. P. we know will pardon our allusion to the fact, that at no very distant period he was discharged from an American whale ship, at Honolulu, and became clerk in Mr. Grimes' store, and subsequently in that of Messrs. S. H. Williams & Co. Our intercourse among seamen, but especially whalemen, has made us acquainted with very many deserving young men, who for the time being are shipped before the mast, but as for being sailors, they are not, never were, and never will be. They are only waiting for a good opportunity to "do better." Such persons, frequently come to us for advice, and if in our power to advance their interest, it always affords us the greatest pleasure. Not a few such persons are now occupying honorable positions in society on the islands, and in California. We have reason to believe there are many more now connected with the whaling fleet in the Pacific. Young men, be not discouraged, conduct honorably and labor faithfully in your present calling, ere long you may be situated more in accordance with your views and desires.

*** Will not some of our sea-faring friends regret, if they sail, without obtaining "The Friend," bound. Volumes for last year now ready.

*** All seamen are invited to visit the Chaplain's study for books and papers, but especially seamen belonging to those vessels an board of which subscriptions have been taken up, for the support of the Bethel and Friend.

New Chaplain for Lahaina.

We rejoice to welcome, the Rev. S. E. Bishop as Chaplain for seamen at Lahaina The large number of seamen in the hospital, and a fleet of more than one hundred whaleships, which has visited that port during the last season, have made it quite apparent that the services of a chaplain are highly desirable. We are confident that foreign residents at Lahaina will extend to him a most cordial welcome.

*** The Chaplain would acknowledge valuable donations of books for gratuitous distribution, from R. Carter, Esq., and M. W. Dodd, Esq, booksellers of New York. They were received per "Eliza Mallory," and could not have been more opportune.

Honolulu, January 10, 1853.

To the Editor of the Friend:—

Dear Sir,—At the meeting held at the Bethel on the 6th inst., I was much pleased that you were endeavoring to establish a Savings' Bank. Although I am not a resident in Honolulu, but a sea-faring man, I have felt that a word from a stranger might not be amiss.

As for the establisment of a Savings' Bank, it is just such an institution as is wanted; and so far as it was suggested that it would benefit the mechanic and seaman, I know that it would. If such an institution existed in this city, many seamen on being discharged would then deposit their money, for I am knowing to such classes.

As to its furthering the cause of temperance, I know it would be just the thing.

Yours truly, C. C.

☞ The Editor of the Friend, would be glad to hear from more of the sea-faring community upon the propriety of a Savings' Bank in Honolulu. In the N. Y. Seamen's Savings' Bank, over $5,000,000 has been received on deposit, a considerable portion of which belongs to seamen.

The Japanese Expedition.

The following statement is said to exhibit the effective force of the squadron which is to sail this month for Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry:

The Vermont, with 96 guns and 800 men; Mississippi, 375 men; Susquehanna, 350 men; Princeton, 190 men; Alleghany, 190 men; Saratoga, 22 guns and 190 men; St. Mary's, 25 guns and 190 men; Vincennes, 22 guns and 190 men; Macedonian, 22 guns and 450 men; Porpoise, 10 guns and 120 men; Southampton, 4 guns; Lexington, 4 guns; and Talbot, already sailed, 4 guns Total, 205 guns, and 3,045 men. The last three named vessels are storeships. There are to be added to the ships' companies 700 marines, which, with the compliment of the storeships, officers, scientific corps, and others attached to the expedition, will make an effective force of 4,000 men and 330 guns, mostly heavy ordnance. The steamers are each to mount a couple of Paixham shell-guns of largest calibre, and placed on revolving trucks so as to sweep the horizon. These guns are intended to be used for the discharge of shells of 90 and 120 pounds each, and long 42's making 22 guns to each steamer. Each ship is provided with two brass 24 pound field pieces, to be used for shells or cannister shot."

Commander Joshua R. Sands has been ordered to the command of the steamer Alleghany, which is to accompany the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, Capt. Hiram Paulding is to command the ship of the line Vermont, now fitting out at Boston for the same destination.

The Sabbath.

There is no land where—all religious obligations aside—the Sabbath is so necessary as in this country. We should become barbarians without it. Already the lust of money and peculiar institutions into the most vehement emulation, wrinkles almost every brow, and at which strangers gaze and wonder. Our very pleasures have this dash of impatience about them; and our days and hours hurried on in the whirl of constant excitement, lose their distinctness, and mingle in a misty mass in which the better reasoning faculty can distinguish little that accords with the natural purposes of life. Were this hurried way of life, this eager hunt of gold and rank uninterrupted, it would soon sweep away before it all that elevates and purifies human nature, or gives grace and goodness of life.

The Sabbath stays the severer pulse of society. opens the low and dark clouds that gather round the hearth, and lets in the light of better thoughts and loftier feelings. To lose this recruiting dispensation from the course of the impetuous life-struggle, would be to render our destiny that of the dungeon slave. While, therefore, we regard the desecration of the Sabbath as primarily offensive, as a violation of the divine law, we condemn it as a wrong done to the heavy laden—as a step taken onwards to barbarism.

We see, with great regret, a constant tendency to the loss of the Sabbath. This is the greatest in those communities where the pulse of society is the most rapid and unintermittent, and where the worship of mammon, or of pleasure, is as perpetual as it is absorbing. This hostility to the Sabbath is manifested in the success of the Sunday papers devoted to business and pleasure, and the devotion of the day to idle entertainments.

They who invade the day of rest, do a wrong to the race at large, and aid in weakening a divine institution given in mercy, and inseparable from the interests of civilization.—*North American.*

Decline of the Whale Fishery in Australia.

Our London Correspondent under date of Oct. 22d sends us the following extract of a letter dated Sydney, N. S. W. June 25th, by which it will be seen that the effect of the gold discovery in Australia threatens to be disastrous to the colonial whaling interest.—The effect of a decline of the fishery in the Australian colonies, which have heretofore furnished so large a portion for the supply of the English market, will be sensibly felt here in an increased demand for American oil.

"At present we have no foreign whalers in port, and the catch of the last arrived Colonial ships, which I subjoin, is not encouraging. Great difficulty is now experienced in getting crews for ships, which with the greatly enhanced cost of fitting, will exercise a most unfavorable influence on this branch of business; and which, should no amlioration take place must decline in this port. Last sales of Colonial caught sperm, were made at £63. We have had no black oil or bone for sale for a long time.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

☞ Advices from St. Petersburgh of the 2d Oct., state that the whole Russian army had been ordered to wear mourning three days for the late Duke of Wellington.

Custom House Statistics--1852.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FROM—

The United States,		$348,608 29
California,		62,819 14
Oregon,		7,688 34
Great Britain,		92,298 57
China,		55,033 03
British Colonies,		29,096 73
British America,		8,836 82
Bremen,		39,413 96
Kamschatka,		15,417 49
Sitka,		545 43
France,		3,212 95
Fanning's Island,		3,082 74
Society Islands,		2,443 21
Peru, Chile and Panama,		223 44
Sea et. al.		10,560 64
By Whaleships. Free,		20,625 26
By do, dutiable,		18,390,13
		$715,295 27

Of the above, imported free by		
Missions &c.,	$25,781 65	
Diplomatic Agents,	410 05	
For agricultural purposes, stock, &c,	1,610 10	
Returned cargoes,	11,529 14	
Hawaiian Whaler,	567 00	
Fire Engine remitted,	1,200 00	
	$41,097 94	

Imports at	Free.	Dutiable.	
Lahaina,	16,206 98	10,910 60	
Hilo,	8,614 98	6,361 42	
Kealakeakua,	655 85	184 76	
Kawaihae,	1,638 68		
	25,477 81	19,095 46	44,573 27
Total imports,			$759,868 54

Foreign exports from		
Honolulu,	$377,281 79	
Other ports,	3,861 72	
		$381,143 51
Domestic exports		
As cargoes,	$129,613 69	
As supplies,	127,638 00	257,251 69
Total exports,		$638,395 20

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

	Honolulu,	Lahaina,
Import duties, goods,	32,579 09	639 05
Import duties, spirits,	49,914 98	2,057 50
Transit duties,	991 35	24 59
Harbor dues,	7,711 90	342 60
Storage,	6,694 08	1 06
Interest,	756 35	
Fines and forfeitures,	213 24	263 24
Samples,	112 00	
Coasting Licenses,	1,125 00	
Registry,	377 38	
Native Seamen's taxes,	1,003 00	708 00
Shipping natives,	950 00	457 50
Blank stamps,	3,369 00	829 50
Canal,		266 00
	105,797 38	5,588,54

Custom House receipts,	
Honolulu,	105,797 38
Lahaina,	5,588 54
Hilo,	997 47
Kawaihae,	588 35
Kealakeakua,	81 74
Waimea, K.	38 45
Total C. H. receipts,	$113,091 93

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

		Honolulu.	Lahaina.	Kawaihae.	Kealakeakua.	Hilo.	Kauai & Niihau.
Sugar,	lbs.	699,170	23,584	7,123			
Syrup,	gallons.	15,894	17,994	1,487			
Molasses,	gallons.	46,136					
Coffee,	lbs.	108,510	1,500		200	7,000	
Salt,	barrels.	7,022	96				
Irish Potatoes,	barrels.	1,320	4,958	1,615	330		
Sweet Potatoes,	barrels.	120	1,589	660		775	2,924
Beef,	barrels.	84		20			
Tallow and Lard,	lbs.	5,294					
Hides,		1,019					
Goat Skins,		29,779					
Arrow root,	lbs.	20,044			1,400		
Pulu,	lbs.	25,088	1,000			1,000	
Turkies,		1,015	274				180
Fowls,		150	1,747	1,424	18		1,172
Ducks,		175	32				30
Swine,		1,232	814	689		37	1,042
Cattle,		4					2
Koa,	feet.	12,803	5,014				
Pumpkins,		2,500	24,600	600	1,500		
Melons,		300	6,800				
Bnanas,	bunches.	200	1,041	250		50	100
Onions,	bunches.	57		15			
Oranges,	M.			15			
Goats,		5	42				65
Cocoanuts,						400	
Mat bags,		600					
Fungus,	lbs.	4,856					
Dried pork, beef, & fish, sausages,	lbs.	4,294					
Cigars,	M.	17½					
Limes & lemons,		12,550					
Sheep,		68		46			
Pine apples,			3,700				
		90,186 82					
Val. of furniture,		573 00					
		$90.759,82	19,358,40	8,330,70	1,008,15	2,278,12	7,878,50

HONOLULU—Domestic supplies to 177 merchant vessels, at an average of $150 each,	$26,550 00
To 226 whalers, at an average of $220 each,	49,720 00
To men-of-war, &c.,	5,000 00
LAHAINA—To all vessels,	29,645 00
HILO—To do.	16,123 00
Other ports,	600 00
	$127,638 00

OIL AND BONE TRANSHIPPED FREE OF DUTY DURING THE SPRING SEASON OF 1852, AND BOUND TO THE UNITED STATES.

	Whale oil.	Sperm oil.	Whalebone.
At Honolulu,	600 gallons.	38,710 gallons	
Lahaina,	6,267 "	2,387 "	
Hilo,	5,474 "	49,141 "	
	12,341	90,238	
During the fall season, bound to the U. States.			lbs.
Honolulu,	1.092,210 "	82,180 "	2,881,527
Lahaina,	28,708 "	"	196,492
	1,120,918 "	82,180 "	3,078,019
During the fall season, bound to Bremen,			
Honolulu,	49,479 "	1,072 "	81,932

NATIONAL VESSELS AT HONOLULU DURING 1852.

Date of arrival	Nation.	Name.	Commander.	guns	From	date of sail'g	Bound for
May 7.	British	Amphitrite,	Frederick,	24	Callao,	May 30,	Port Clarence.
June 20,	U. S. A.,	St. Lawrence,	B. Dulaney,	44	Callao,	Nov. 20,	Valparaiso.
June 22,	S. & Norway,	Eugenie,	Virgin,	36	Gallapagos Is	July 2,	San Francisco.
Aug. 25,	do.	do.	do.	do.	S. Francisco,	Aug. 26,	Tahiti.

MERCHANT VESSELS AT THE PORTS OF | WHALERS.

	Honolulu. Inside	Out.	Tonnage	Out.	Lahaina.	Tons	Hilo.	T's	Kealakeakua.	Tons.	Kawaihae.	Tons.	Hon.	Lah.	Hilo.	Keala.	Kaw.
	no	no	inside.	Out.	no	Tons		T's		Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	No	No	No.	No.
American	71	12	23,243	5,302	20	3,908	3	602	2	260	5	648	202	180	88	5	7
British	28	10	6,697	3,417	7	1,228			2	500	1	92	1				
Hawaiian	25	3	3,554	393	11	11,90					5	698	1				
Bremen	5	3	1,878	900					1	200			8	3		1	
French	3	2	513	948									11	6	1	1	1
Holland		3		1,491					1	350							
Russian	2		770										1				
Hamburgh	1		268									Chili	2				
Hanoverian	2		288														
Mexican	1		125														
Raiatea	1		125														
Danish	1		134	173													
N. Grenada		1		375													
Peru	1	1	470	236													
	141	36	38065	13235	38	6326	3	602	6	1,310	11	1,438	226	189	89	7	8

LIQUORS PAYING A DUTY HIGHER THAN FIVE PER CENT, TAKEN OUT OF BOND FOR CONSUMPTION, DURING THE YEAR 1852.

	Brandy.	Gin.	Absynthe.	Whiskey.	Rum.	Rum Shrub.	Samshoo.	Port.	Sherry.	Madeira.	Malaga.	Marsala.	Kirsch.	Cordial.
1st 3 months, Honolulu,	1,881	197½	2½			23½		342	288½	84				283
2d 3 months, Honolulu,	981	338½						148½	333½	64			7	4½
2d 3 months, Lahaina,		5												
3d 3 months, Honolulu,	1,266	196½	5	9½			111	178	410	45½		23½	4½	7
3d 3 months, Kawaihae,	23													
4th 3 months, Honolulu,	3,946	697½	7	40½	9		44	569½	712½	235	14½		5	175
4th 3 months, Lahaina,	392	5	2½					31						
Honolulu, 1852,	8,074	1,430	14½	50	9	23½		1,238½	1,745	428½	14½	23½	16½	469½
Lahaina, "	392	10	2½					31						
Kawaihae, "	23													
Total,	8,489	1,440	17	50	9	23½	155	1,269½	1745	428½	14½	23½	16½	469½

[14,150½ Gallons.

The Sovereign of the Seas.

The following facts respecting this beautiful "Clipper," we copy from the Boston Atlas, published about the time of her sailing from Boston.

More than two centuries have passed away since this name was first applied to a ship. In 1637 that ship was built in Woolwich dockyard; her tonnage corresponded with the year, she was the first ship with "flush deckes," and the largest of any vessel which had previously belonged to the English navy. Her keel measured 187 feet and 9 inches, and she had three decks, a poop and topgallant forecastle, and "bare five lanthorns, the biggest of which could hold ten persons upright." She was pierced for 126 guns, but probably only mounted 100

How strangely this uncouth hulk would look along-side of her modern namesake. The difference between one of our clipper schooners and a Chinese junk would not be more marked; yet it is only by referring to the past that we can justly appreciate the improvements of the present.

Behold the modern Sovereign of the Seas, the longest, sharpest, and most beautiful merchant ship in the world, designed to sail at least twenty miles an hour with a wholesail breeze. See her in the "beauty of her strength," the simplicity and neatness of her rig, flying before the gale and laughing at the rising sea; and then imagine her cumbrous ancestor, wallowing from side to side, tearing up the ocean into whitened foam, and drifting perhaps seven miles an hour; yet she was the first ship of her day. Imagine all this, and even a landsman can comprehend the wonderful progress of naval architecture.

Mr. McKay could not have selected a better name for his ship; its historial association is full of instruction, and no ship was ever more worthy of such a name.

Since the opening of the California trade, Mr. McKay has built five large clippers—the Stag Hound, Flying Cloud, Staffordshire, Flying Fish, and Sovereign of the Seas, but no two of them are alike in model.

Her leading dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel 245 feet, on deck, between perpendiculars 158, over all, from the knightheads to the taffrail, 265; extreme breadth of beam 44 feet, about 20 feet forward of the centre, breadth at the gunwale 42 feet; depth 23½ feet, including 8 feet height of between decks, dead rise 20 inches, swell or rounding of sides 1 foot, sheer nearly 4 feet, and register 2421 tons.

As Mr. McKay built this ship on his own account, he alone is responsible for her success as a sea-boat. He designed that she should be the swiftest sailing vessel in the world, and what is apparent to all, has made her strong enough to carry shot in bulk.—Considering the sharpness of her ends, she has large stowage capacity for a clipper, great surface and length of floor, and will be very buoyant, and easy under canvass.

Her ornamental work was made by Messrs. Gleason & Sons; Mr. T. J. Sheldon made her pumps and blocks, and Mr. Mendum was her blacksmith. She was built at East Boston by Mr. Donald McKay, and is the embodiment of his idea of clipper perfection. So perfectly true are her proportions, that, notwithstanding her vast size, there are many freighting ships of half her register, that loom larger to the eye. At four hundred yards' distance, she does not appear to be larger than 7 or 800 tons. She has been inspected by nautical men from all parts of the country, and we believe, has been the object of unqualified admiration. There are doubtless many ships more tastefully ornamented with carving, gilding, and other excrescences; but for beauty and model, strength of construction and completeness of equipment aloft, she has no superior. It is but resonable to presume that, with a fair chance, she will make the quickest voyages ever performed under canvass. We consider her not only an honor to her enterprising builder, but to the country at large—Americans on distant seas may refer to her with national pride, and challenge a comparison from the commercial navies of the world. She is well named—the *Sovereign of the Seas*, and is now in New York loading for California.

The Last of a Veteran Whaler.

J. Baylies & Co., sold at auction on Saturday the old ship Phocion. She brought $190, and is to be broken up. She was built in New York in 1807, and is consequently forty-five years old. The old creature's model was as bad as possible, and a Dutch galliot would beat her in the contest for beauty. We have only to say, peace to her ashes! and express the hope that a score of ships like her may soon follow her into the hands of the ship breaker.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

"The Child's Paper."

This is the name of a most beautiful monthly paper, published by the American Tract society. It is a perfect gem in the juvenile newspaper department. Most gladly we place it upon our list of exchanges. The following interesting sketch of sailor character we copy from the number for November. May it speak a word of encouragement to the members of our Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, who are frequently called upon to assist the sick and destitute sailor, in Honolulu.

The German Sailor or Ship on Fire.

Several years ago, a fine ship, on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, encountered a severe thunder-storm. The lightning struck the ship, knocked down several of the crew, and run down into the hold, which was filled with bales of cotton. There was a smell of fire, and the dreadful discovery was soon made that the cotton was on fire. What could be done? The hatches were speedily closed if possible to keep the fire under, while efforts were made to reach the nearest port, which proved to be Portsmouth, New Hampshire, not many leagues off. With what gratitude did the sailors descry the land, as it hove in sight; for, by the time the vessel reached the mouth of the harbor, her decks were hot, and a suffocating heat steamed up through every open seam.

As she came up the harbor, word of their perilous situation was sent on shore, and preparations were made to scuttle her—which means to bore holes in the sides and bottom of a vessel, in order to sink her as low as possible in the water. The fire-engines of the town were speedily brought down to the wharf; as soon as the crew landed, the hatches were opened, and the fire, long stifled, now fanned by the air, flamed wildly up the masts; but the engines were on hand, and streams of water were poured over the deck, down the hold, and among the rigging.

Among the sailors who were injured was a German lad, who had one of his legs dreadfully shattered by the lightning. The poor fellow found himself helpless, suffering, in a foreign land, and hardly understanding the English language; but a sailor's home kept by a pious widow, opened its friendly doors, and there he was carried. The doctor was sent for, who said the limb must be cut off. What suffering days and sleepless nights did he endure; but every thing was done for his comfort: Christian friends were raised up in his behalf; he was nursed, provided for, and at last the limb healed, and he got well; but he could no longer follow the seas; he was a cripple, a poor stranger in a strange land.

Did he grumble over his hard lot? Oh, no; he kept up a good heart, and sought work; and what was better, he began to inquire more about that merciful God who had spared his life in the storm, and given him a safe anchorage through a long and tedious illness. He learned the English language, and diligently attended on the means of grace; and by the blessing of God, he saw that his soul was beset by far greater perils than those from which he had just escaped on the ocean, and he felt the need of that hope which would be "an anchor to his soul," both sure and steadfast; and that hope he found in the atoning blood of his Redeemer. This gave him peace and joy, and he esteemed it a great privilege to unite himself with the people of God. Not only had he the believing heart, but the diligent hand; he was industrious and frugal.

Several years have passed, and what of him now? He is an American citizen, beloved and respected, though his German accent still betrays his foreign birth, and he loves and labors for his adopted country.—Sabbath-schools, the missionary cause, the Tract Society, are all dear to him; and when the sailor's home was burned down a few years since, he was *himself* able to rebuild it, and now owns it.

When he read those excellent treatises upon *systematic giving*, published by the Tract Society not long ago, he immediately said, "I too will weekly lay by of my store, according as the Lord prospers me;" and he began to put the earnings of *one day in the week* into the Lord's treasury. This soon enabled him to say to the Tract Society, "Pick me out a pious German, to labor as a colporteur among my own countrymen in this good land, and I will support him." The Society did as he wished; and now, though he is always found behind his counter or in his shop, he is preaching, through his colporteur, to numbers of his countrymen, that gospel which he esteems so precious, and distributing good books, full of the word of life, besides making generous offerings to every other good cause. "It is not hard to give, when it is all laid by," he says.

Does not this story give us a heart to welcome the foreigners who come to our shores? Let us take them by the hand, sympathize with them, encourage and aid them, show them our institutions, teach them our language, give them that Bible which is the corner-stone of our greatness, and point them to "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." H. C. K.

Foot-prints of the Race.

The unity of the human race, its oneness of origin, necessitated widely flowing migratory movements for the peopling of the earth. Monuments of these migrations are found scattered over widely separated countries, and in remote and unfrequented regions.—The foot of man has pressed many a soil which later travellers assume was never trodden before them. America, it is well established, had been oft times visited by Europeans before the re-discovery of Columbus. The early Scandinavians pushed their discoveries along the coasts of America, beyond the equator, to Brazil. The brothers Zeni, Venetian navigators, visited Newfoundland, seventy years before the voyage of Columbus. The Northmen repeatedly visited our coasts between the years 1000 and 1380. Leif, the son of Eric the Red, in the year 1000, first saw the land at the island of Nantucket, then in Nova Scotia, and lastly in Newfoundland. Thus the country to which the Norwegians, under the lead of their great musician, are now turning their steps in search of a home, was first discovered by their own ancestors.

So, in the islands of the Pacific, which in many instances modern navigators have thought they had taken possession of for the first time since their creation, monuments and ruins have been found incontestibly proving the presence, at a remote age, of a race far advanced in the arts of life. Of them, of their social life, their wars, and their final destiny, history has no record, and even the voice of tradition is silent. At so remote a period did they exist that all memory of them has departed for ever. Other races now wonder over the ruins of their once stately cities, forests of waving trees and creeping verdure have partially hidden them from the sight; and, as in some instances in the South Sea Islands, the subsidence of the earth has buried them beneath the waves of the ocean. In the Ladrones, in the Chinese seas, Tinian, Java, the Marquesas, Easter and Pitcairn Islands, colossal idols of stone, and ruins of great cities, not the work of the present nations, are the only monuments remaining to tell us of the existence of these races. How small a part of the doings of mankind does history disclose!

The Vineyard Gazette, published at Edgartown, Mass., gives an account of a visit to one of these ruins, on Tinian island, by Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of the Nantucket whale ship America. The principal street was three miles long, and the buildings all of stone of a dark color, and of the finest material. Near the centre of the street were twelve solid stone columns, near fifty feet in height, and ten feet in diameter at the base, surmounted by stone caps of immense weight. From the principal avenue other streets diverge at regular intervals and at right angles. The ruins of the whole city were overgrown with trees of ancient and gigantic growth. The native inhabitants, nor the Spaniards, in whose possession the island is at present, could give no account of the founders of the city.

The existence of these ruins, their resemblance to those found in Central America, in connection with other facts, have led some to the conclusion that it was by this route came those tribes who first peopled our continent. From the eastern shore of Asia to our western coast there is an almost continuous line of islands which might have served as stepping stones in crossing the great ocean. The maratime tribes venture far out to sea in their open boats, and the winds and tides would at times favor them in their eastward course, or perchance cast them against their will upon the coast of California.—Another supposition is that there has been a great subsidence of land in the Pacific, and that the existing islands are but the fragments of a vast continent. At all events similar ruins exist in California, to attest the presence of a superior race, in long past time. It is a curious fact, in connection with the present Chinese immigration in California, that Chinese scholars assert that America was known by the name of Fu-sang, and mentioned in the great annals of the Chinese empire, down to the fifth century of our era. Thus, perhaps, it is not extravagant to say that the out-looking point at which we have at last arrived in our progress across the continent, and from which our cunquering course seems to be out upon the broad Pacific and among its numerous islands, was the point of entrance to the earlier races, who redeemed this vast continent from its primeval solitude.—*Portland Transcript.*

Remarkable Triumph of Science.

Since the arrival of the magnificent *Sovereign of the Seas,* in this harbor,(remarks the editors of the Alta Californian,) one of the most interesting circumstances has transpired connected with her late passage, that has ever been recorded in the annals of voyages to this ocean. The incident is fraught with the deepest importance to the cause of science, and we hasten to lay the particulars before the public.

The *Sovereign of the Seas* left New York on the 3d day of August, and arrived in this port on the 15th of November, her passage occupying 103 days, two hours. A few weeks previous to her departure, her captain, L. McKay, addressed a letter to Lieut. M. F. Maury, the well-known astronomer at the Washington Observatory, requesting copies of the fourth edition of his "Sailing Directions," for use during the voyage.—Captain McKay received, shortly before sailing, the annexed letter in reply.

This letter furnishes one of the most remarkable instances of scientific foresight and knowledge that has ever come in our possession. The astronomer in his studio at Washington predicts from the observance of certain sailing directions which he himself has resolved and laid down, a passage of a vessel bound on a voyage of over 17,000 miles in length and does not err, in his calculation of the time occupied, *two hours!*

Here is the letter:

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, Washington, July 28, 1852.

SIR:—If you have not the charts and old sailing directions that accompany them, please call on my agent, George Manning, No. 142 Pearl street, and he will furnish you with them.

I am driving through the press the 4th edition of Sailing Directions. I hope to have the chapter on the route to California out in time for the *Sovereign of the Seas.* If so I will send you them in the sheets, and yours will be the first vessel that takes them.

If you get them, stick to them, and have average luck, I predict for you a passage of not over *one hundred and three days.*

Wishing you all the luck you can desire,

I am, Very Truly, &c.,

M. F. MAURY.

Captain L. McKAY,
[Care of Messrs, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,]
New York.

P. S.—For fear the new directions should not be out in time, do this: Follow the old (third edition) as they are for doubling Cape Horn. After you get round, make as much westing, where the degress are short, as the winds will conveniently allow, aiming to cross the parallel of 40 south, between 100 and 105, the parallel of 30, about 110.—Don't fight head winds to do this. Cross the line near 120 deg. west, which you will do, considering you have a clipper under your feet, on or before the 25th of October. You will hardly get the northeast trades south of 10 deg. north. Make a due north course through the "doldrums," and when you get the northeast trades run along through them with topmast studding sails full, of course going no farther west than the winds drive you, taking care not to cross the parallel of 29 deg. north, to the east of 125 deg. west.

When you lose the northeast trades, if you get a smart breeze, make eastard. But if you have "horse latitude" weather, make the best of your way due north until you get a good wind or fall into the variables, (westerly winds,) between 35 and 40 deg. then stick her away for port.

Captain McKay "crossed the line" fourteen hours behind the time specified above. Lieut. Maury's directions were fully observed and with what success it may be seen. His prediction was fully verified, and a glorious triumph achieved for American science.

☞ Visitors at the Seamen's Reading Room, will find a fresh supply of late papers.

☞ Our notice of the excellent examination of the Punahou school, we defer for special reasons until our next number.

A CARD.--The Chaplain would acknowledge the donation of $20.00 from Consul General Miller, for attendance at Little Briton Hospital.

February 1, 1853.

A CARD.--The Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society with gratitude acknowledge the following donations, since the commencement of the New Year.

"The Friend," (being the entire net profits of the paper for 1852.)	$10.75
A. B. Bates, Esq.,	20.00
His Excellency, R. C. Wylie,	10.00
Mr. A. S. Cook,	5.00
S. Reynolds, Esq.,	2.00
J. Fuller, Esq.,	10.00
Dr. Smyth,	5.00

H. NEWCOMB, Tresaurer, S. F. S.

Married.

In this city, on the 19th inst., by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. C G. ST. CLAIR, to Miss ANNIE MOORE, both of this city.

DIED,

On board bark Prudent of Stonington, at Sea, July 30th, 1852, Levi Starbuck, a Sandwich Islander, belonging to Molokai.

Drowned, January 13th, 1852, by falling overboard from bark Prudent, WILLIAM HAMMOND, belonging to Silver Creek, N. Y.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Jan. 3—Haw sch Geo. Washington, Derby, 29 ds fm San Fran
6—Russian bk Suomi, Hasbagen, 13 ds fm Sitka 1500 wh, bone, 25000
7—Am sh Warren, Smith, of Tisbury, 17 days fm sea, in distress.
7—Am sh Helen Augusta, Fales, 24 mos., fm N.W. Coast 1000 wh, 8000 bone.
8—Am sh Equator, Elwell, 119 ds fm Boston, mdze to B F. Snow and others.
8—French Corvette Brillante, Lapelin, 20 guns, 32 days. from Callao.
8—Am sh Black Warrior, Bartlett, 17 ds fm Equator.
11—Am bark Tangier, Sweetser, 171 ds fm N. York, with cargo of coals.
15—Am sch Excel, Corwin, fm Lahaina.
15—Am sh Geo. Law, Cooper, 26 ds fm San Francisco.
15—Am sh Sovereign of the Seas, M'Kay, 23 ds fm S. F.
15—Am sh York, M'Kendry, 32 ds fm San Francisco.
17—Brit. sch Rapid, Cresswell, 34 ds fm San Francisco.
17—Haw bg Elizabeth Newell, Smith 38 ds fm San Fran.
17—Am bg Zoe, Richards, 25 ds fm San Francisco.
18—Holland brig Jacqueline and Elise, Haas, 160 ds from New York—cargo coals.
17—Am sh Martha, Tooker, fm coast California, 2250 wh.
18—Am sh Navigator, Fish, fm cruise, 60 sp, 2100 wh.
20—Mary and Martha, Slocum, fm cruise, 200 wh.
21—Am sh Onward, Cotting, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
22—Am bk Pioneer, Billings, 19 mos. out, 900 wh.
22—Am sh Emily Taylor, 12 ds from sea, in distress,
24—Am sh Orpheus, Nooney, fm Sydney via Navigator's Islands.
27—Dan. 3 masted sch. Corinthiana, Richelsen, 25 ds fm San Francisco.
26—Am sh Navy, Norton, 16 mos. out, 70 sp, 1600 wh.
27—Am bk Delaware, Holt, 6 mos. fm N. London, clean.
28—Am sh Vesper, Loper, 19 mos. out, 650 sp.
28—Am bk Wm. T. Wheaton, Green, fm cruise.
" —Am brig Judson, Doring, 26 ds fm San Francisco.
31—Brit. brig Corsair, White, 22 ds from San Francisco.
" —Am sch Sierra Nevada, Woodley, 18 ds fm San Fran.
" —Am brig Lyra, Seymour, 24 ds fm San Francisco.
" —Haw. sch. Manuku, Berril, 27 ds fm San Francisco.
" —Am brig Swiss Boy, Dexter, 28 ds fm San Francisco.
" —Am sch Matthew Vassar, Dodge, 21 ds fm San Fran.
" —Haw. brig Wallace, Crowell, 19 ds fm San Fran.

☞ The clipper bark Caprice touched off this port on the 26th, 18 days from San Francisco, left a few papers and went on to Hong Kong.

Cleared.

Dec. 31—Am sh Orozimbo, Johnson, cruise.
31—Br bk Euphrosyne, Barras, Valparaiso & N. London
Jan. 1—Am sh Dromo, Starr, cruise.
1—Am sh Thos. Nye, Almy, cruise.
3—Am sh Ohio, Norton, cruise and home.
3—Am sh Alexander, Ryan, cruise.
3—Am sh Catherine, Hull, cruise.
3—Am sh Mary Merrill, Kellum, for Tahiti.
4—Am sh Braganza Devoll, cruise.
6—Am sh Canada, West, cruise.
6—Am sh Bengal, Phillips, cruise.
7—Am bk Delta, Weeks, cruise.
7—Am sh Chas Carroll, Chapel, cruise.
7—Am bk Washington, Edwards, cruise.
7—Haw bg Baltimore, Paty, for Manila.
8—Haw bg Magdalene, Tabor, for New London.
10—Mex. bg Moctezuma, Pfaunkuche, for Batavia.
12—Am sh Adeline, Carr, New Bedford.
12—Am sh Robt. Pulsford, Carey, cruise.
13—Am sh Gen. Pike, Baker, cruise and home.
13—Am sh Columbia, Cash, cruise.
French Corvette Brillante, Lapelin, 20 guns.
13—Am sh Emily Taylor, Riddell, for New Bedford.
15—Am wh sh Columbus, Harris, cruise.
17—Am sh Geo. Law, Cooper, for Akyab.
18—Am wh sh Three Brothers, Adams, cruise.
19—Am sch Excel, Corwin, for San Francisco.
21—Am wh sh Northern Light, Stott, cruise.
18—Ham. bk Condor, Peterson, for New Bedford.
21—Am bk Auckland, Woodfine, fm New Bedford.
21—Brit. sch. Rapid, Cresswell, for Sydney.
24—Am wh sh George. Clark, for New Bedford.
24—Am sh Ellen Brooks, Davis, for do.
26—Am wh sh Hibernia, Jeffrey, to cruise.
26—Fr wh sh Pie IX, Lecrosnier, cruise.
28—Haw. brig Juno, Starr, for San Francisco.
29—Am sh Emily Taylor, West, for N. Bedford

Vessels in Port.

WHALERS.

Fr sh Pallas, Chandleur	Am sh Wm. Hamilton, Holm.
Am sh Nautilus, Seabury.	Am sh Benj. Morgan, Chapel.
Am sh Janus, Cornell	Am sh India, Miller.
" Frances Henrietta,	Am sh Columbus, Harris.
" Romulus, Baker.	" Manuel Ortez, Cole.
Am bk Harvest, Almy.	" sh Isaac Howland, West
Am wh sh Chariot, Bumpus.	" bk Prudent, Nash.
Am sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner.	Fr sh Ferdinand, Martin.
" Heroine,	Am sh Sarah, Swift
" Maria Theresa, Taylor.	Am sh Jeanette, West
Am sh Brookline, Norrie.	Rus. bk Suomi, Hashagen.
Am sh Black Warrior, Bartlett	Am sh Warren, Smith.
Am sh Martha, Tooker,	Am sh Helen Augusta, Fales.
Am sh Vesper, Loper.	Am sh Navigator, Fish.
Am bk W. T. Wheaton, Green	Am sh Mary & Martha, Slocum
Am bk Delaware, Holt.	Am bk Pioneer, Billings.
	Am sh Navy, Norton.

MERCHANTMEN.

Haw sch William,	Am bk Magdala.
Brit bk Berkshire, Fillan.	Haw sch G Washington,
" bg Pandora, Mott.	Am sh Equator, Elwell.
Am sh Sovereign of the Seas,	Am bk Tangier, Sweetser.
Am sh York, M'Kendry.	Am sh Onward, Cotting.
Haw bg Elizabeth Newell,	Hol. bg Jacqueline & Elise Haas
Am bg Zoe, Richards.	Dan sch Corinthiana, Richelsen
Am sh Orpheus, Mooney.	

No. of vessels in port, 55.

Subscriptions

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuituous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	For Chapel	For Friend.
Ship "FAVORITE,"	5.00	5.00
Capt. Pierce, "		5.00
Mr. Coffin, "Three Brothers,"	2.50	2.50
Capt. Cash,	5.00	5.00
Mr. Luce,	3.00	3.00
Master and officers of ship "Isaac Howland,"	8.50	8.50
Capt Stott,	5.00	5.00
C. Bunker, Esq., U. S. Consul at Lahaina,	5.00	5.00
Mr. Greene, "Prudent,"	5.00	
Mr. Heron, to pay debt on Chapel	10.00	
Mr. Barnard,	5.00	

Notice to Whalemen ! !

By whaleships touching at Koloa, Kauai, good supplies may be obtained at Mr. Gilmore's Plantation, on reasonable terms.

Wood—$6.00 per cord.

Fresh Beef—4 or 5 cts. per lb.

Fresh Butter—50 cts. per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—from $1.00 to $1.50 per barrel; also, fowls.

Reference, tf. S. REYNOLDS, Esq., Honolulu.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 3. HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, MARCH 1, 1853.

The Fair,	17
White Savages and Items,	17
Schooner Caroline,	18
Wreck of the ship Frances,	20
Cruelties of Sandal-wood Merchants,	20
The ship Tarquin,	21
Hospital Money,	21
O'Connell's Adventures,	22
Tides in the Pacific Ocean,	22
The "John Williams,"	23
The Clergyman's marching orders,	23
Marriages and Deaths,	24
Marine Journal, notices, &c.,	24

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1853.

The Fair.

The Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society held a fair at the New Court House, on the 22d ult., the evening of Washington's birth day. The weather was most unpropitious, but both ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu made special efforts to countenance the fair, by their presence. This method of raising funds is new at the islands, and the experiment took remarkably. The amount raised exceeded $1,900! This result far surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.—After it was decided to hold the fair on that evening, only a few days of preparation were allowed, but all went to work "with a will." Silk, satin, muslin and other materials were soon manufactured into numerous specimens of useful and ornamental needlework. There were articles of every description from a pin-cushion to a saddle-cloth, a lamp mat to a carpet rug, and Lilliputian socks to a gentleman's dressing gown. The ladies exhibited their good judgment in prizing the articles low, so that when the time came for Mr. Thompson, the auctioneer, to mount the rostrum, there was a perfect mania for high prices. For once, he could not keep time with the numerous bidders. Two, five, ten, twenty dollars were offered so rapidly that it made him frantic with joy, and we doubt not he inwardly thought, "O, that we had such times over the way!"

Numerous methods were devised for politely soliciting contribution, and at the same time making the contributor feel that he had obtained his "money's worth." Who would not gladly pay 25 cents for the privilege of thrusting his hand into the "grab box" with no blanks? One gentleman we saw rejoicing over a pair of shoes! and such a pair! Another drew what would entitle him to the "Order of the Garter." Who would not pay 25 cents for a letter, so very unexpected? How incredible that the letters should be so "pat!" We saw only one man disappointed, that wasa gentleman "generous to a fault," and yet his epistle charged him with avarice! He returned the letter, and doubtless it finally fell into the hands of the proper owner.

But it behooves us to refer to the refreshment table, where really every guest obtained "quid pro quo." The tables were most tastefully arranged and bountifully supplied. The bill of fare included not only rich cakes and candies, but excellant coffee with an abundance of milk, together with *good brown bread*, such as New England housewives or their descendants alone know how to make.

The whole affair appears to have passed off remarkably well, creditable both to the ladies and gentlemen. The object of the Society makes a strong appeal to every generous heart, and so long as the good ladies of Honolulu will exert themselves in behalf of the sick and destitute stranger, they may rest assured that the gentlemen will furnish the necessary funds.

We have been requested to insert the following:

A CARD.

THE LADIES of the Strangers' Friend Society return their sincere thanks to the residents of Honolulu, and the strangers now in port, for their generous patronage at the late Fair. They would also acknowlege most gratefully the liberal donations of various persons not connected with the Society. Their thanks are likewise tendered to F. W. Thompson, Esq., for his valuable services as auctioneer, and to the other gentlemen who so kindly assisted in preparing the room for the sale.

By order of the Society,
C. N. LEE, Secretary.

Small Pox.

During the past month serious fears have been entertained that this malady was about to rage among us upon the islands, but it is hoped that the stringent measures which have been taken, will prove successful. We are most happy to learn that good vaccine matter can now be obtained. In several instances it has proved satisfactory, and the work of vaccination is now going forward among natives and foreigners.

White Savages.

On entering an apartment of the U. S. Hospital in Honolulu a short time since, we observed an old sailor looking over a tattered and worn out newspaper. He called our attention to the following remarks:

☞ "It is an undoubted fact that when a white man becomes an outcast, lives with savages, and adopts their manner of life, he soon sinks into such a state of barbarism that he becomes the greater savage of the two." ☜

After we had read the paragraph, he added, "That is truth—I know it; I have been in New Zealand; I have seen some white men living there, and what they have done." He then gave an account of acts of barbarity which would out do any deeds of the natives of the Cannibal Islands! We refrain from publishing his statements in detail, because we fear our readers would think that the "Old Salt" had duped us, and yet we have heard enough, the truth of which we cannot doubt, to make us credit the toughest yarn that any old sailor ever reeled off. To convince our readers that the days of white savage barbarity have not entirely passed away, we refer our readers to statements found in another part of our columns, respecting dealers in sandal-wood, in the South Pacific.

☞ The editor of the Friend, would most respectfully acknowledge (received by mail,) two volumes of the U. S. Patent Office Reports, forwarded by Hon. W. H. Seward, U. S. Senator. One volume relates to Agriculture and the other to Mechanics. Hereafter we intend to notice their contents.

☞ We would call the attention of the citizens of Honolulu to Mr. Frick's Lecture, noticed in another column.

CLERICAL ASSOCIATION OF OAHU.—The Protestant Clergy on this island are associated together for mutual improvement and the promotion of the interests of their respective parishes. They held their last meeting at Waialua, assembling at the house of the Rev. Mr. Emerson. The next meeting will be held at Haula, on the south side of the island, about the 1st of September next It is expected that a native meeting house will be dedicated at the time, and a full attendance is desired. Due notice will be given of the day of meeting.

Communicated for the Friend.

Schooner Caroline, 1852.

Leave Rono Kitta Harbor.—Steer for Wellington.—Passengers.—Previous History of the Island.—We Arrive.—Startling Intelligence.—Horrible Crime.—Return to Ascension with Passengers.

September 29th.—Early in the morning we weighed anchor, and spreading our sails to a gentle breath of air from the land, moved slowly toward the narrow entrance of the harbor; but the breeze died away, the sails hung slack, and a minute after the muddy water that rose from beneath, told us that we were aground. A hawser was soon attached to the chain of the Kohinoor, and we drew ourselves off. The land breeze which had now freshened, carried us safely out of the harbor, and we bore away for Wellington Island.

Wellington or Duperrey Island is a coral reef about eight miles in circumference, with three little islets bordering the lagoon on the north and east sides. It lies about eighty miles east of Ascension, in lat. 6 39 north, long. 159 49 east, and is occasionally visited by vessels desirous of obtaining supplies of fowl, swine, green turtle, in which the island abounds. It is also richer in vegetable products than many coral islands; for the bread-fruit grows in abundance, and taro and bananas of superior quality are easily raised, while the cocanut which is common to all, furnishes its supplies.

In search of this little green grove in the midst of the ocean, we were now started; and with us a Mr. Biddle, of Ascension, wh had once lived several months on the island, and for more than a year had been seeking an opportunity to return. He and his companions had made several unsuccessful attempts to reach it in an open boat; and the last time, after spending nine days in the fruitless search, returned almost exhausted with hunger, thirst and continual labor without sleep. That they were not able to find the island is not strange; for it is so small and so slightly elevated as to be seen only 10 or 15 miles, and while they were carried in various directions by the rapid currents, the only instruments they possessed for regulating their course was a compass and quadrant. Baffled in all their attempts to reach it in their boat, they had determined to wait patiently till they could obtain a passage in some larger vessel, and were rejoiced when they heard that we had determined to touch at the island and were willing to take them.

A few days previous to the time of our sailing, their anxieties had been greatly increased; for a certain Mr. Huntington, who was bitter in his feelings toward Mr. Biddle, had a few weeks previous left Ascension clandestinely, with three comrades, and was now reported by Capt. Levien, of the Kohinoor, to be on Wellington Island, rapidly disposing of the live stock, in which Mr. Biddle claimed a share. Those who accompanied Mr. Biddle at this time were Jack Simpson and Ned Owen, who had been with him when attempting to reach the island by boat; also, a native of Ascension, a native of Wellington Island, his wife and the wife of his friend Jack Simpson, both Ascension women. It was evident from the number of their fire-arms, that they felt the necessity of being prepared for any emergency, when they should meet the white men on the island. They said that they were prepared to defend themselves if attacked, but they would not use their arms unless obliged to. They thought that the natives would take part with Mr. Biddle and allow no one to harm him.

Concerning the history of this island I had learned several interesting facts previous to our sailing, and that afternoon when our little vessel was driving on before a strong wind, and Ascension was fast receding from our view, I repaired to the quarters of Mr. Biddle, and heard from him a correct account of what had transpired on the island, since foreigners had resided there. It was a short and tragical history—and when I saw the muskets and revolvers, which they had been loading and putting in perfect order, I feared that the tragedy was not ended.

The first foreign residents on this island were James Striker and Francis Mason, who came from Ascension in 1847, with Capt. Hamlyn, of the whale ship Nile. They were known on Ascension by the names of Lorey and Frank. Mr. Striker kept a journal from the time they came to the island till Oct. 1850, when he was lost. Mr. Biddle had had possession of this journal when on the island and was able to give some quotations from it. Frank had the reputation of being a very quarrelsome fellow, on Ascension, and it appears from the journal, that on Wellington Island, he and Mr. Striker were frequently at swords' points.

On one occasion Mr. Striker records—"Had a fight with Mason to-day; beat him fairly at English play,"—under another date—"Frank ran at me with a knife, and crossed my breast; I took it from him and told him to take care"—and again another page—"When at work I turned and saw Frank with his gun leveled at my head; I asked him what he was doing, and he said, looking at the barrel of his gun, to see if it was straight, for he let it fall the other day." The last mention that he makes of Mason, is where he writes of having had a fight with him, and says—"He thrust at me and I thrust at him—he came off second best."—The natives say that Mason was killed at this time, and show the sword that Striker used. They say that his body was thrown into the ocean beyond the reef. A little after this Capt. Barker, of the Elizabeth, touched at the island, and was told that Mason left in a trading vessel. But Mr. Striker makes no statement of this kind in his journal.

From what he afterward records, it is probable, that when he had killed his companion and was left alone to reflection, the loud voice of his conscience forced him to think on his ways, and perhaps lead to true repentance and reformation. It was probably April, 1850, when Mason was killed, and in June or July of the same year, he records—"This morning I called the natives together, and consulted with them about their religion, and proposed to them to worship the Lord Jesus Christ in our manner and form."—He states that they immediately consented, burned their idols, and commenced building a church. After this he mentions the progress of the work from time to time,—the burning the lime—plastering the house—fitting it with seats, &c. Mr. Biddle says that their church measured about 40 feet by 20, and afforded ample room for seating all the inhabitants, who, including women and children, number about 120. The roof was thatched with lau hala or pandanus leaves, and the sides were lathed and plastered within and without. It was furnished with a pulpit and desk and two rows of seats with an aisle in the centre. The backs of the seats, the pulpit, desk, &c., were painted red. But Mr. Striker never had the pleasure of gathering the people into his little church, and preaching to them from its pulpit, for Providence ordered otherwise.

Early in the morning of the 1st of Oct. he was at work with his brush putting on the last strokes of paint, when the schooner Vanguard came in sight, and he went off to her. He was probably expecting that the paint would soon dry, and on the coming Sabbath he and his people would meet in their church. But night came and Mr. Striker and those who were with him did not return—Sabbath came and went, but the people waited in vain for their teacher. They reached the schooner about nine o'clock, and remained on board till four in the afternoon. The island was then about 15 miles distant, and could be seen only from the mast head. Capt. Richards tried to persuade them to give up returning in the boat, and go with him to Ascension, but they were anxious to return to their friends, and taking the bearing of the island as pointed out to them from the mast head, they started homeward. The King of the island, his two sons, and two other natives were in the boat with Mr. Striker. That night the wind blew fiercely, so as even to endanger the schooner, and the unfortunate boat's company were undoubtedly buried in the waves.

Capt. Joseph Tolman, of the barque Hydaspe, touched there a day or two after, and reported at Ascension on the 4th, that Striker and his company had not been seen since they went off to the Vanguard.—Charles Biddle, who had previously resided five years on the Marquesas Islands, and had now been 10 months on Ascension, heard of it and resolved to go and fill the vacancy that had been occasioned by Mr. Striker's death. The Hydaspe returned in about ten days, and Mr. Biddle took passage in her. When he landed he found the natives in deep mourning. The voice of wailing was ascending from every part of the island, for they had lost not only their teacher and friend, but also their King and his sons, who were their only chiefs. They had moreover returned to their idol gods and were manufacturing new idols, for, as for their Moses, they knew not what had become of him. But when Mr. Biddle came they desired him to be their ruler and teacher. He accordingly appointed five of their own number to act as magistrates under him, and established many salutary regulations. Mr. Striker had already taught them to keep the Sabbath, and to number the days and weeks as they passed, on strings of beads, to which they added one each day, placing a white one for the Sabbath. While Mr. Biddle was there they kept the day with much strictness, being careful to prepare their necessary food on the preceding day.

Mr. Biddle said that he lived very happily,

till he received on the island a man by the name of Daniel Wilson, who was brought there by Capt. Smith, of the ship Falcon.—Dan Wilson came from Ocean Island, where he had been residing several years, and brought with him his wife and child, and several men who were natives of that island. They arrived in April, 1851, when Mr. Biddle had been on the island six months; and on account of the Captain's representations, and the respectable appearance of the man, they were kindly received by him.—But it was the commencement of sorrows with Mr. Biddle, for Dan was regardless of the Sabbath and set at naught all the good regulations of the island. In less than a week after this Mr. Biddle was taken sick, and fearing to trust himself with Dan Wilson, took passage to Ascension in a ship that touched there. He was too sick to care much for his little property, and consequently most of his things were left on the island. Amongst the things left were his own journal and the one kept by Mr. Striker.

Mr. Biddle had with him a little bible that was left by Mr. Striker, and had several sentences penciled by him on the blank leaves. On one page was written—"James C. Striker, born Feb. 28th, 1822, Poplar Middlesex, London." On the next—"Wellington Island, born on Nov. 10th, in the morning, about 4 o'clock, my child, John Striker, 1849." Mr. Biddle said that John Striker and his mother, who is a native of the island, were living.

Six months passed after Mr. Biddle left, before he found an opportunity to return.—Capt. Wooden, of the trading barque Helen, then took him back with the intention of securing Dan Wilson and removing him to the Raven Islands. Mr. Biddle spent one night on shore and was surrounded by 20 or 30 natives, who staid by him to protect him from any evil designs of Dan Wilson. But Capt. Wooden was unable to secure Dan, and being unwilling to leave Mr. Biddle in such circumstanees, he carried him back to Ascension, promising to come again in March and take more efficient measures.—Capt. Wooden did not come again as he had promised, and Mr. Biddle had heard through Capt. McKensie, of the Sea Nymph, that he was cast away and lost his life on some island south of the line.

Last Nov. a little after Mr. Biddle was there, Capt. Almy, of the barque Harvest, touched at the island, and left with Dan Wilson a sick Scotch boy, a native of Edinburgh, who was known by the name of John. His second mate Lucien Huntington, deserted at the same time and remained on the island. Last March Mr. Huntington went over to Ascension, and remained there till about the middle of August, when Capt. Lamson, of the California schooner Glencoe, gave him passage back to Wellington Island. Bristol Tom as he was called on Ascension, who was said to be a convict from Hobart Town, and a native Bristol, and Charles Walker another Englishman, went with Huntington in the Glencoe. When Capt. McKensie was at the island, ten days previous to our visit they had Dan Wilson in confinement. Two or three days after, when Capt. Levien was there, Huntington came off and reported that he was the only white man on the island.

September 30th.—By obervation at noon, we found ourselves twenty miles south of Wellington. Immediately changing our course and bearing north; we saw land at 2 o'clock, about 12 miles distant. From 4 till dark we were lying off and on near the west side of the island. When we approached Mr. Huntington came of in a boat with 7 or 8 natives. We immediately asked how many whites there were on the island, and our blood ran cold when he told us that but eight days had passed since three of their number, Dan Wilson, Tom and John, the Scotch boy, had been bound by the natives and turned adrift in a canoe to meet a dreadful lingering death, and that beside himself but two remained. The suspicion that Huntington himself was accessory to the horrid crime, was however forced upon our minds, not only by our previous knowledge of the fact that there had been a sharp quarrel amongst the whites, and that Huntington and his fellows had put Dan in confinement; but also by his guilty appearance, and more than all, by the rambling accounts in which he contradicted himself, and tried to justify the crime. When asked what the others had done to incense the natives, he first replied "they committed murder," and then gave a long account of how they had irritated the natives by continuing to fire at marks when they were desired to desist, and by treating the women badly; and moreover how they had threatened to kill him. The natives at last became exasperated, seized them, bound them, and prepared to send them away, and though Huntington used all his influence to prevent this, he was able to save only one, Charles Walker, whom they liberated, and to obtain for the others a promise from the natives that when they had taken them beyond the reef they would cut their bonds and give them each a paddle and some cocoanuts.

Mr. Biddle and the others who were acquainted with him, who had kept out of sight while he was giving the foregoing account now came on deck and accosted him. He turned and exclaimed with much surprise—"Charles you here—Jack you here!" Mr. Biddle then asked how many whites there were on the island, and whether things were in a quiet state. He replied that there were three whites on the island, and all was quiet. When told that Cap. Levien heard from him that he was the only white on the island he seemed taken aback and declared that we must be mistaken, for he never told Capt. Levien so; he also sent his boat ashore to bring off the others that his word might be verified.

He then turns to Mr. Biddle and says—"But what brought you here, Charles?"—"To take possession of my island"—"Your island! What claim have you on this island?"—"None, except that I came here first," said Mr. Biddle, "and have fostered the people and things so long"—"How long? how long? I have as good claim to the island as you. We'll see what the natives say." Several other sentences passed between them before they were checked.—They afterwards had a quiet conversation, and Mr. Huntington told Mr. Biddle, that he and the natives were willing that Mr. B. himself should stop on the island, but if the others remained it would make trouble. The boat returned after sundown with Charles Walker and Albert ———, who confirmed the statement that three had been sent away by the natives. They joined in saying that if the men who came with us stopped on the island, there would soon be bloodshed. Mr. Snow did his best to induce them to compromise, and agree to live peaceably on the island till Capt. McKensie should come and settle their difficulties. But Mr. Huntington declared that if they stopped on the island, he would remain in the vessel; for he knew what they came for,—to demand the island of them, and it they did not give it up, to blow their brains out. After all this, when they were stepping into the boat, Mr. Huntington urged Mr. Biddle to go with them, and solemnly promised that not a hair of his head should be hurt. Mr. Biddle replied that he would expect to be turned adrift as the others were, if he went with them. So they left us, and we were glad to steer away from the island, for it was dark, and if the wind had failed, it would have left us in a dangerous position.

Albert, whose sirname I have forgotten, said that he was from Providence, R. I., had been in the Pacific nine or ten years, and had frequently stopped at the Sandwich Islands. He had also lived on Strong's Island, but was so badly treated by the chiefs and people that he left. We afterwards heard of him on Strong's Island, as a lawless villian, whom with others King George had expelled from his kingdom—or at least by forbidding his subjects to furnish them food, or harbor them in their houses, had forced them to leave of their own free will.

If we may believe what Mr. Huntington says, he let Capt. Samson of the Glencoe have seventy hogs and a large amount of other provisions, the returns for which (contrary to the custom of the whites) he gave wholly to the natives,—undoubtedly for the purpose of buying them over to his interests. This, of course, excited the hostility of Dan Wilson, who had resided long on the island, and claimed the sole right of disposing of its products, as agent for the natives. Mr. Biddle states that Dan Wilson had several hundred dollars in cash, which may have been an additional inducement to turn him adrift.

Mr. Huntington told Mr. Biddle that the journals and other things that he left on the island were all safe; but he told others that the journals, which he said were of no interest or value, had been destroyed, and the church he had torn down and taken the material for his own dwelling house.

Upon consultation it was decided to return and land Mr. Biddle and his company on Ascension; and the next day at 5 P. M. we were opposite Matalanim a few miles from the shore. One of the pilots came off to us, supposing us to be some other vessel desiring to anchor. He reported that the Nanmariki, or king, of the Kitti tribe was dead, and said that it was rumored amongst the natives, that the medicine given him by Dr. Gulick, was the occasion of his death. A little before sundown Mr. Biddle and his company left for the shore in their own boat, spreading their little sail to the wind, while we tacked ship and bore away to the East.

J. T. G.

From the Polynesian.

Wreck of the ship Frances.

Honolulu, Feb. 17th, 1853.

Mr. Editor :—I send you for publication the following particulars of the loss of the ship Frances, of New Beford, under my command, which took place on the night of 25th of Dec. last, on the island of Mangaia; lying in lat. 29 57 south long. 159 00 west.

I had landed on the afternoon of the 25th to procure recruits, and returned on board at 7 P. M., the ship then being about two miles distant from the reef, with a light breezefrom N. N. W., stood off to the W. with all sail set. At 8 P. M. (being then about three miles off,) I perceived the ship did not hold her own, but drew in towards the reef, when I ordered the officer of the deck to send a boat ahead to tow off, but finding her still approaching the reef, I ordered all hands to be oalled and other boats to be sent ahead which was immediately done; but she still continued to draw in, and became unmanagable. She fell off, head to the land, and all our endeavors to tow her around were of no avail. At 9, P. M. she struck, and immediately filled with water. My anchors were of no use, as no bottom was to be got with 90 fathoms of line, when only three times her length from the breakers.

I immediately sent a boat to Mr. George Gill, the English missionary residing on the island, for assistance, and as she thumped very heavily, I had the masts cut away which greatly eased her, and finding that it would be impossible to save the ship, I commenced getting up the provisions and other necessaries for our consumption. Mr. Gill came on board and remained a few minutes, when he returned to the shore and sent me twenty-two canoes to assist in taking the things from the wreck, and which I found invaluable, as the boats could not approach the ship with safety, and every article had to be put into the canoes and from thence to the boats which lay off outside the breakers, and in them carried to Mr. Gill's, distant one mile. We continued to work all that night and the next day till five, P. M., when having got out all the provisions, clothing, caboose and some few other articles, we left her; as from what I experienced in getting the provisions ashore I did not think it would pay to try to save the cargo, as it would cost more than the oil and bone would sell for, I therefore noted my intentions to sell the wreck as she then lay, and on the following morning she was sold at public auction.

On landing we were received by Mr. George Gill, and treated with the utmost kindness; my men were comfortably provided for, and my officers and myself were received into his family and nothing was undone on his or Mrs. Gill's part, for our comfort, for which I can never sufficiently thank them.

I feel it my duty to here state a few particulars with regard to the natives, as few such are found on any of the islands in the Pacific. The success of the mission on this island may be judged from the following facts. Not an article was stolen from the wreck and when they picked up what drifted on shore and were ordered to bring them back by the native authorities, they immediately did so.

When the natives first came on board one of them came to me and asked me if he might have some turkeys and ducks that were washing about the deck, and I told him to take them, and thought no more about them; but on my leaving the island, he followed me to the boat with them, and insisted that they still belonged to me, and that he had only taken care of them for me.

I will also mention one more anecdote and leave it with the public, assuring them that from these facts they may form a correct idea of the natives in general. I touched at this island in March, 1851, and recruited my ship, and on going on board at night I found that I had more than my boat would carry off with safety, and not wishing to stay over night, I left three hogs on the beach. Immediately on my arrival last December, the same three hogs were brought, and I was informed that they belonged to me, and that no charge would be made for their keeping.

I could give many more instances of their honesty, but time and space will not admit of my writing any more.

The Trident, of New Bedford, Capt. Taber, touched on the 29th of Dec. bound for Monganui and took off eight of my crew; the rest still remain on the island. On the 8th of January the Bremen whale ship Hansa, Capt. Husing, touched, bound for these islands, and kindly gave me a passage; and I return him my sincere thanks for his kind and gentlemanly treatment.

WILLIAM SWAIN, Jr.

At the request of Capt. Swain, we make some remarks additional to the above letter published in the Polynesian of February 19. According to his statements the English Missionaries on the island of Mangaia have been most successful in their labors. The island is small, not being over three or four miles in diameter, and ten or twelve in circumference. It belongs to the Hervey group, S. W. from Tahiti. In 1847, according to the report of the London Missionary Society, there was a population of 3,560.—The "Apostle of Polynesia," the Rev. John Williams, visited this island in 1823. At that time they were in the same condition as when first discovered by Capt. Cook. Mr. Williams endeavored to open a friendly communication with the inhabitants, but it proved fruitless. Some native teachers sent there "were seized, pillaged and placed in extreme peril. Happily they were rescued from the savages; but all further attempts were, for the present, abandoned." (See William's Life, page 181.) About 1830, Mr. Williams made another voyage thither, and was far more successful. At this time he commanded the missionary schooner "Messenger of Peace," which he had built and rigged almost entirely with his own hands. Native teachers from other islands were then landed on Mangaia, where they labored with success, for fifteen years without a European Missionary. Under native preaching 500 were gathered into a Christian church. In 1845 the Rev. George Gill was appointed to this island, and about one year since the Rev. William Gill became his associate. Capt. S. expresses his most unqualified belief respecting the genuineness of the christianization of the island. The observance of the Sabbath is very strict and family worship is generally practiced among the islanders.

It is quite impossible to assert what would have been the fate of the crew of the "Frances" had she been wrecked there while the people were in their savage state. Would they not have been treated as bad, if not worse, than the first missionaries in 1823, who were "seized, pillaged, stripped and placed in extreme peril." We hope those who oppose or ridicule the civilization of Polynesians, will attentively reflect upon these facts.

Mangaia has no good harbor. The best landing is off Oneroa, on the W. N. W. part of the island. The island affords good supplies for whale ships at reasonable prices.—See advertisement in another column.

Cruelties of Sandal Wood Merchants.

We have long been aware that the natives of some parts of Polynesia, were treated in the most cruel and inhuman manner, by persons cruising about to collec sandal wood. To show that our opinion is not unfounded, we publish the following extract from the September No. of the Samoan Reporter, for 1852. These statements are made over the signature of an English Missionary, "A. W. Murray;" or rather they are taken from an "abstract of the Journal of Messrs. Murray and Sunderland," two English Missionaries, who sailed on board the "John Williams," during her "ninth missionary voyage to the New Hebrides and New Caledonia groups :"

Rescue of British Sailors.

As soon as we dropped anchor in port Revolution, on the island of Tana, May 9th 1852, the natives crowded on board. They informed us of the welfare of the teachers, and appeared greatly delighted at the return of the vessel. They had a geat deal to say to us about a mournful occurrence which took place in the month of December, 1851. This was the death of Gaskin, a chief in the neighborhood of the bay. He met with his death on board the brigantine "Deborah," of Sydney. The manner of his death is involved in mystery. The fact itself, however, is not questioned, even by the parties most seriously implicated. It had well nigh led to the most serious consequences to parties altogether unconnected with it. This will be explained by the following extracts from testimonies we found in the hands of the teachers; and, as these will interest the friends of Missions, we give them a place here :—

"Barque Eliza, of Hobart Town.

"While lying in Port Resolution, four of my crew were made prisoners by the natives on the south side, going in, and were in great danger of their lives. I believe they would have been killed, but for the missionaries, who used every means to save them. I was obliged to pay nine muskets and 12lbs. of powder for their release. The cause of their keeping my men was, one of their chiefs was killed on board the ——· schooner, the same night.

"W. S. Mansfield, Master."

"Dec. 9th, 1851."

The following was written on the fly-leaf and cover of an English Prayer-book:—

"This book is presented to the missionaries by me, for their kindness to us while prisoners on shore. Beleasara and Opedia, missionaries on Tanner's Island (Tana), were the persons who saved the lives of four of the crew of the barque Elizabeth, of Hobart Town, who were taken prisoners while on shore, as Capt. —— of ——, Sydney, killed their king Gaskin. . . . . We were condemned to death two separate times; but the missionaries done all that was in their power to save our lives," &c.

F. A. Carter,
One of the relieved prisoners.

The next scene of barbarity to which we would direct the reader's attention, occurred at Eramanga, where the Rev. Mr. Williams was murdered some years ago.

Cruelties of White Men.

Outrages continued to be committed by parties engaged in the sandal-wood trade on the Eramanga: s. Only a few months ago, four were murdered at a place called "Fourteen Bay," by parties belonging to a schooner connected with the Aneiteum sandal-wood establishment. At a still later period, a brother of the chief Naioan, with whom we left the teachers, was shot dead by an Englishman from Sydney, also belonging to a small vessel from Aneiteum. The murderer and the native got into a dispute about the price of a quantity of sandal-wood, the native wishing a shell for his sandal-wood, which the other was unwilling to give. He offered tobacco, which the native declined; and the dispute was terminated by the Englishman shooting the Eramangan. We are in possession of the names of the parties concerned, and other facts connected with the above tragic deeds. May He who executeth justice and judgment for all that are oppressed speedily appear for cruelly wronged and oppressed Eramanga!

We sailed from Eramanga on the 25th of May.

The following account relates to the island of "Mare":—

Revenge on the "Lucy Ann."

Three natives were barbarously murdered in the Christian district by an Englishman, the master of a sandal-wood vessel.—They swam off to his vessel to talk to him about the disposal of some sandal-wood, and were murdered in cold blood on the deck of his vessel. Two died on the spot; the third, though wounded, was able to leap into the sea. The wretches fired upon him from the vessel, and put an end to his life. The individuals thus cruelly murdered belonged to the Christian party. They were related, however, to parties in the heathen district, and who took up the matter; and the sad result was, that they took the "Lucy Ann," cutter, in December of the same year, and killed all hands, seven in number, including the master of the vessel. Who has the largest share of the guilt of the murder of these seven men—the poor ignorant natives of Mare, or the fiend-like Englishmen who wantonly murdered the three unoffending natives?

Most sincerely we hope these statements will not pass unobserved by the British Admiral, or Consul, who may have jurisdiction over those seas and islands. Such cruelties ought not to pass unpunished. The English missionaries exposing these murderous deeds will doubtless call down the wrath of the whole fraternity of sandal-wood merchants, and perhaps the author of "Typee and Omoo," or some kindred writer may denounce them for meddling in affairs not exactly missionary!

The Ship Tarquin.

It will be remembered by some of our readers that in the year 1816, the ship Tarquin, of this port, commanded by Capt. James Bunker, (late Town Clerk) while on a whaling voyage on the coast of Brazil fell in with a Brazilian Sloop-of-War in distress and towed her into Santoes, on the coast of Brazil. Capt. Bunker demanded an amount equal to the value of a cargo of oil for the services of his vessel and crew, and after being detained at Santoes some time was at length ordered to Rio Janeiro to get his money. After remaining at Rio, however, some nine months, the Tarquin returned home without receiving the full amount of the demand. Soon after the return of the Tarquin the owners made a statement of the facts to the U. S. Government, entered a protest, &c., and the matter has rested until quite recently. This is the story in brief.

Our Government has quite recently received a large amount of money from the Brazilian Government to indemnify claimants of this kind. A letter from a gentleman at Washington who has the management of the Tarquin claim, states that the Commissioner for the settlement of this and similar demands has awarded to the owners of the ship Tarquin the sum ef $69,868 24 What per cent. will be paid on this amount it is impossible now to tell, out it is supposed it will be full 60 per cent. not more than 40 per cent. being used up in expenses. The Commission will be extended to the first of July next, because some of the claimants have not yet obtained their evidence, and to close it now would exclude them entirely.—The amount awarded to the Tarquin is to be divided between the owners and crew as the cargo of oil was in the settlement of the voyage on her return home.

The following is the exact share of each person interested, owners, officers and crew. R. &. C. Mitchell, owners in one quarter of the ship, $11,456; Jared Gardner, George Barrett, John Swain, and Valentine Swain, each owner of one-eighth of the ship, $5, 728 each; Robert Brayton, Tristram Starbuck, James Bunker and James Guinn, each owner of one-sixteenth of the ship, $2,864 each.

The officers and crew are entitled to the following proportions:

James Bunker, Captain,	1-18 lay	$2,880 00
Barzillia Luce, 1st Mate,	1-28 lay	2,495 00
Fred'k Swain, 2d "	1-38 lay	1,838 00
Alex. Macy, Boatsteerer,	1-48 lay	1,451 00
Wm. Hussey, "	1-48 lay	1,451 00
James Swain, "	1-55 lay	1,270 00
John Whitney, Seaman,	1-80 lay	873 00

James Osborn, John S. Coffin, William Stewart, David Young, Lewis Dixon, seamen, 1-85 lay, each $822; George Butterfield, John Lucas, Thomas Wood, Robert Cathcart, H. Duneow, Thos. Russell, seamen, 1-90 lay, each $776; Chas. Barnard, Peter Greene, 1-95 lay, each $732; Reuben Bowers, 1-120 lay, $582.

Most of the owners, and many of the officers and crew of this ship are dead, but the amount due them will come acceptable to their heirs many of whom are not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. We hope there will be no further delay, but that the expectations of the many whose hopes are now raised to so high a pitch may be most fully realized. This money should have been paid over many years ago, still it will come in good time now to most of the claimants.—*Nant. Enquirer.*

Hospital Money.

Mr. R. B. Forbes, of this city, (Boston,) who in many years has shown an interest in seamen, is making an effort to get rid of that gross imposition, the "hospital tax"—a tax that our affluent government wrings from the earnings of the poor sailors, and of the expenditure of which no proper account has ever yet been given. Let Mr. Forbes' petition to Congress be signed, and a strong appeal made to that body to do one just thing. Every man, woman and child is a debtor to the mariner, by whose hardihood, as well as by capital and mercantile genius, commerce is kept at work as a civilizer; and consequently all should feel it a duty to see that the mariner receives fair treatment. Is there such tax upon landsmen, and especially upon soldiers. It is poor business if, with an enormous revenue he does so much to bring into the public treasury, the sailor must be made to pay for the comforts of a hospital—supposing that the assessment in question is all devoted to the purpose which its name implies—by no means a certain supposition.—*Christian Register.*

☞ We hope Mr. R. B. Forbes, and his associates will also do one thing more, secure for foreign seamen, sailing under the U. S. flag the full protection of foreign consulate Hospitals. The present U. S. laws, or the *instructions* of the Department are wrong, unjust and cruel. They are disgraceful to a great and commercial nation boasting of a surplus treasury.

Improvement at Aspinwall.—Mr. Green, Chief Engineer of the Royal West India Mail Steamship Line, arrived at Aspinwall some time since, with mechanics aud necessary materials, to erect for the company a permanent iron wharf, which is already considerably advanced.

O'Connell's Adventures Again.

In the "Friend" for Dec. 17th we gave an account of O'Connell's Adventures at the Island of Ascension. Previously to his visiting that Island, it appears from his narrative that he was on board the English whale ship "John Bull," bound to "Strong's Island." He reports that on board said vessel, there was a Missionary accompanied by his wife and daughter, destined for Strong's Island. Having no information respecting a Missionary ever havbeen sent thither, previous to the landing of the Rev. Mr. Snow, except what is contained in this volume, we make the following extract. O'Connell does not give the name of the Missionary, but as we cannot conceive any motive which he could have had, for making an erroneous statement, we must receive his account of the affair, as correct, until opposing information can be collected. Should this account chance to fall under the observation of any of the old English Missionaries, in the South Pacific, we should be glad to receive communications from them in regard to the subject. We should also be glad to learn more about the loss of the whale ship "John Bull."—Already different reports have reached us relating to that vessel. It may be that some of the Micronesian Missionaries will be able to clear up the subject to the perfect satisfaction of all interested in the investigation.

While referring to O'Connell, we would add that a gentleman from Massachusetts lately remarked to us, that some years since he saw him, attached to a circus company, travelling through the country. At the time O'Connell was accustomed to act the part of a "Savage tattooed Polynesian!"

In or about the year 1826, I shipped in the barque John Bull, whaler, Capt. Barkus. The common incidents of a whaling voyage, which I have already declined recounting in another place, it is unnecessary to repeat here. After we had been from Sydney about four months, we put in at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Bishop Marsden, at that time on a visit to New Zealand, from his residence at Paramatta, put on board of us a missionary who was appointed to Strongs Island, one of the Caroline Archipelago, with his wife and daughter. We were to cruise among the islands towards Japan, with the intention to reach the shores of Japan at a particular season, when whales were supposed to frequent the Sea of Japan. At eight months out we had taken about eight hundred barrels of oil, and were endeavoring to make Strong's Island to leave our passengers. At nightfall we had made no land, but knew from observation and the ship's log that we were within a day's sail of our destination. We were bowling along under easy sail, the wind on our quarter, when, at about eight o'clock in the evening, the vessel struck on a concealed coral reef, which is not laid down on the charts. Capt. Barkus was, as usual, drunk on the hen-coop when the vessel struck. In the presence of the master, the mates can assume with success no authority which it is his peculiar province to exercise; consequently, with a drunken stupid sot for a master, every one followed the promptings of his own experience or inclination. The boats were lowered, but notwithstanding the necessary precipitation with which we prepared to leave the vessel, the boat in which I escaped was furnished with provisions and arms, and we were able, also, to take away some ammunition and little portable articles. In the boat with myself were five seamen, and the wife and daughter of the missionary. He was in the boat with the captain. In the four boats the whole crew escaped from the vessel. For five or six hours we kept together, but when the morning dawned there was only one of the other boats discernible, and that but faintly, a long distance astern, as we crested a wave! Even in a latitude which must have been within fifteen degrees of the equator, a night passed without sleep or food, in an open boat, washed by the continual breakings of the sea over it, chilled our whole frame; we were faint, cold, weak, jaded and dispirited. But the sufferings of the ladies engrossed more of our care than our own situation. We had a sail in the boat and kept her away before the wind, both because of the comparative comfort of such a course, and our indifference as to what point we stood for. As I sat steering I folded the shivering, sobbing daughter to my body with my left arm, while two of my shipmates assisted in protecting her by placing themselves on each side. The mother was similarly cared for by the other seamen. We tendered them parts of our clothing, but could not persuade or induce them to accept anything of the kind. Oh, such a horrid night! The women had much more to endure than ourselves, for, beside the natural weakness of their frames, and the delicacy which is woman's suffering in misfortune as her ornament in prosperity, they suffered acute pain from the excoriation they had received in descending to the boat by the davit tackles; the salt water rendering poignant the smarting pain of their wound. But in all their affliction they bore holy testimony to the efficacy of that religion whose messengers they were; their fortitude might have put even some of their male associates in misfortune to the blush. If ever true practice as well as profession of religion existed, it was exemplified in this family. On shipboard, before our misfortune, the discreet and feeling manner in which they strove to impress upon rude sailors the truths of religion, had convinced all of their sincerity, at least. In the boat we had more affecting proof. They prayed frequently and fervently, and there were none to scoff.

Broiling heat succeeded the chills of night; the wind abated, at noon we were becalmed; dying with heat and fatigue upon a sea whose dead swell was so tranquil that its glassy, slimy smoothness was not ruffled. Toward night we had a breeze again, through the night the wet chills, and the same heat and calm upon the next day. After two days and three nights exposure, the daughter died about ten o'clock on the third. For some hours before she had been apparently unconscious of her situation; she had talked in her wanderings of her father, of her home, and of the island to which she was destined on an errand of mercy; the happy end of her pilgrimage was attained without the toil to which she had in her youth devoted herself to reach it. The mother was by suffering so far bereft of sensibility, that the death of her child hardly moved her. She scarcely appeared to understand us when we informed her of it; or, if she did, the announcement was received with a sort of delirious joy.—With as much attention to the forms of civilized society as our situation would permit, we committed the body to the ocean. We at first intended to wrap the corpse in our sail; but the prudence of a portion of the crew, who objected to exposing the living to save a form for the dead, prevailed. The mother, in her weak state, hardly uttered a comment, and in a few hours followed her daughter. Her body was also consigned to the deep.

Upon the next morning after these melancholy duties to the two martyrs to the holy religion they professed, we made the land. We had been in the boat three days and four nights, but rejoiced as we were to make the land, no immediate prospect of profiting by it appeared, for it was circled with a coral reef, in which it was past noon before we discovered an opening. Effecting a passage we entered a smooth basin of water, and saw hundreds of canoes launching and putting off to us. They would approach within a short distance, then suddenly retreat, and at length commenced showering stones, arrows and other missiles upon us. We threw ourselves in the bottom of the boat; and when they had satisfied themselves that we could or would offer no resistance, they were emboldened to make a rush upon the boat, which they towed to the beach. After we were landed they stripped us of our clothing, and took everything out of the boat, whale irons, tubs, muskets, etc. The boat was then hauled upon the beach, and our company six in number, were led to the canoe-house. In the hope that this publication may be the means of conveying intelligence to their friends, I shall here insert the names of my comrades, and their birthplaces, so far as I remember them. George Keenan, an Irishman, belonging to Dublin; John Johnson, an Englishman; Edward Bradford, of Bristol; John Thompson, of Liverpool, and John Williams, of London. Of the native places of the two last named persons I am not positive.

The Tides in the Pacific Ocean.

In no part of the world, is the same deviation to be observed in the phenomena of the tides as is seen in Tahiti, and the adjacent islands of that group; 1st, in respect to the very limited rise and fall, which is not more than from fifteen to eighteen inches.—In this it is quite unique, except in some inland seas. 2nd, In not being regulated by the moon, except in a small degree—high-water seldom extending beyond an hour before and after noon. "This is so well established," says Mr. Ellis, "that the time of night is marked by the ebbing and flowing of the tide." This singularity is to be observed in no other part of the Pacific, nor any other sea, that I am aware of.

This fact is not of recent discovery; it was known to the Missionaries soon after they settled there, more than fifty years ago. It does not appear, however, that the anomaly was known to any of the early navigators; at least, there is no mention made of it in the voyages of Wallis, Cook, or Bligh. Capt. Cook, indeed, observed and recorded the limited rise and fall at Point Venus, or, Matavai Bay, to be from ten to twelve inches, (folio edt., p. 29); but does not seem to have taken notice of the unvarying time of the ebb and flow. In a recent number of the *Anthenæum*, (September, 1850, p. 957), there is a notice, to the effect, that an American captain, who had just returned, had verified the fact, by getting the affidavits of two respectable residents. The captain might have known, as well as the editor of the journal, that the fact was confirmed many years ago, by men of science, English, French, and American, who had visited Tahiti.

Singular as the thing is, and though made a matter of observation by every scientific expedition visiting the group, yet it is remarkable, that no attempt seems to have been made to explain the phenomena. A departure from a general law surely deserves to be investigated.

My object is, to show that this deviation has led many writers into mistakes respecting the tides of the Pacific. Many have taken it for granted, that the same prevails over every part of this ocean; whereas, with the exception of Tahiti and the islands near to it, the tides in the South Seas are as much regulated by the moon as in any other part of the world. The author of "A Million of Facts," in trying to establish a theory of his own, in opposition to that of Sir Isaac Newton, boldly asserts, that the moon has no attractive influence on this ocean; in short, that no tide is to be observed. Even in the able article on the "Tide-wave," in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, it is observed, that the height of the tides in the South Seas are small, not exceeding two feet. Now, this is far from being in accordance with reality. At this group, at the low islands to the north of this, near the equator; the Hervey Islands, to the south; the Tonga, Fijii, New Hebrides, Loyalty, and other groups, the average rise and fall is not less than four feet six inches. In the account of the Friendly Islands in "Cook's Voyages," we find the following note:—"At these islands, the tides are more considerable than at any other of Capt. Cook's discoveries in this ocean, that are situated within either tropics. At Annamooka, it is high-water near six o'clock, on the full and change of the moon; and the tide rises and falls about six feet upon a perpendicular. In the harbor of Tongataboo, the tide rises and falls four feet and a half at the quadratures:" (Folio edt. p. 479). There may be a difference in the co-tidal lines; but at all these islands which form points of observation, the tides are decidedly governed by the united solar and lunar forces. So at the Marquesas, although nearer to the Society Islands than any of those mentioned; but there the rise and fall is supposed not to exceed two feet. It is surprising, that Mr. Ellis, in his "Polynesian Researches," should have fallen into the same mistake, unless he means, that the Tahitian group comprises the whole of the South Sea Islands to which his remarks extend. In his observations on the tides, he says, "Among the natural phenomena of the South Sea Islands, the tide is one of the most singular, and presents as great an exception to the theory of Sir Isaac Newton as is to be met with in any part of the world. The rising and falling of the waters of the ocean appear, if influenced at all, to be so in a small degree only, by the moon."

When others have contented themselves in merely giving their observations, without attempting to account for the diversity, I can hardly venture a single suggestion to solve the difficulty.

If Professor Whewell's Map of Co-tidal Lines be correct, the tide travels, on the western coast of America, from north to south, between Acapulco and the Straits of Magellan; while, from the former, it travels northward and westward. The first, most likely, moves south, until it meets with the great tidal oscillation, which proceeds with great rapidity, in a westerly direction, round Cape Horn. There is, then, no difficulty in conceiving, that between these two great tidal waves, running in an ellipsis to the westward, the Society Islands are left in the intervening space, or what a Scotchman would call the "strath," unaffected by either of these waves, but still subject to the solar oscillation, which may form apart from that of the lunar. The tide-wave on the north will be inclined to the south, according to the moon's excursions in declination, or southing; and this may account for the diversity at times, as already observed, of high-water being frequently an hour before or after noon, just as the base of the lunar wave may advance more or less to the south, by the moon's declination and parallax.

Peculiarities of tides, though of a different kind, are to be observed in many places. Professor Whewell mentions, that about the Ower Shoal, the whole rise of the tide occurs in about three hours. In the Frith of Forth, it has been observed, at times, that, after the tide has begun to ebb, another rise takes place, though small in comparison with the first; so that, in fact, there are two larger and two smaller tides in the twenty-four hours.

It will be seen, that, instead of the tides in the Pacific forming an exception to the Newtonian theories, they are quite in accordance with the principles laid down in the "Principia," and by Sir John Herschel, in his "Treatise on Astronomy," sect. 530, where the relative disturbing forces of the sun and moon are about two and five feet. This seems pretty near to what is observed at Tahiti, in relation to other parts in the Pacific; the tide at the Society Islands ranging from fifteen to eighteen inches, and at other groups from four feet six inches to five feet.

Before anything like correct information can be had on this interesting subject, a series of observations must be made at various points, by men who have time to devote to, and instruments proper for carrying on, the investigation. Now, as this ocean is likely to become, ere long, the highway between the vast continent of America and the British Colonies, every item of information connected with navigation should be sought after. I write not with the expectation that I can throw much light on the subject of the tides, but with the hope that others may be led to investigate it with the attention it deserves.

W. Mills.

"The John Williams."

This noble vessel seems destined to acquire a reputation, by no means inferior to that of the martyr Williams, of Eramanga, after whom she was named. She has already made three voyages to the South Seas, from England, and nine voyages among "the groups." On her return from England, in 1852, says Mr. Law,

"We left Sydney on the 1st of January, 1852, and reached Tahiti early the following February. At Tahiti, we left the Rev. D. Darling and family, who had been to England to recruit his strength. We also left, as a reinforcemeut to the Mission, the Rev. W. A. Lind, with their wives. We visited the different islands in succession, and left at Mangaia, the Rev. W. W. Gill and his wife. At Rarotonga, we left the Rev. A. Buzacott who brought with him from England 5,000 copies of the Bible, which he had carried through the press, in the language of the Hervey Islands. The ship reached Samoa on the 22nd of March, 1852, all on board well. The praise of our preservation we ascribe to Him, "who holdeth the winds in his fists, and the waters in the hollow of his hands."

'Tis brave to see a gallant ship,
With snowy pinions, fly
Across the ocean, like a bird,
Beneath a pleasant sky.
'Tis brave to think what precious things
Are heaped up in her hold,—
What goodly merchandize she brings,
And jewelry and gold.

Yet braver sight I deem it is
And goodlier, when a ship,
With Mercy's heralds, doth her wing
In yonder waters dip,—
A burden bearing, richer far
Than gold, or cunning gem,—
Yea, wafting tidings of the Star
That shines from Bethlehem!

This vessel, (J. W.) let it be remembered, was originally purchased by the penny contributions of the Sabbath School Children of England.

The Clergymen's "Marching Orders."

A young clergyman meeting the Duke of Wellington, inquired if he did not think it almost useless and extravagant to preach the gospel to the Hindoos. The Duke immediately rejoined "Look, sir, to your marching orders,—'Preach the gospel to every creature.'"

This is capital. It hits the nail on the head. We admire the Duke for this noble and christian sentiment. It places the last command of the Saviour in just the right light. Anti-Missionary ministers and christians cannot dodge its cutting reproof, with any more hope of success, than the French did the cannonading of the Duke's soldiers at Waterloo. "Look, Sir, to your march-

ing orders." Had ministers of Christ observed these orders, long ere this, a world would have been evangelized. Every professed christian, whether Churchman or Dissenter, Presbyterian or Independent, Baptist or Methodist, is also a professed soldier of the Prince of Peace. It is treason against Heaven, for any person assuming the christian name, and hoping for salvation through a crucified redeemer, to oppose any honest effort to publish abroad the gospel of Christ. Perhaps men will ask, "what reason have we that we shall succeed?" The Duke's reply should silence such doubting enquiries.

Married.

On board ship Orpheus, Jan. 31st, by Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. Thomas M. Crockett, to Miss Catherine Freeman, both of San Francisco.

Died.

In Honolulu, Feb. 23d, Joseph Marshall, aged 23, a native of Pico, Western Islands.

In Honolulu, February 24th, Mr. Dewitt C. Lusk, belonging to Syracuse, N. Y. He came to the Islands from California a few weeks since, on board the Maria, and had resided in California since 1849, a portion of the period at Stockton.

In Honolulu, February 25th, at U. S. hospitable, George Williams, alias White Lott, belonging to New Utricht, N. Y. He has a brother residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lost overboard, from the English brig Eclipse, Capt. Law, in the offing at Hilo, Jan. 19, James Sullivan, carpenter, of Boston, on his way from California to Australia.

It is supposed the deceased was about 25 years old, that he left a wife and one child in Boston, and that his money, about 150 dollars sunk with him.

He left a chest of tools, and a trunk of clothing in the Eclipse.

In Honolulu, Feb. 4, of disease of the brain, Alfred Mitchell aged one year, infant son of Harriett and John Mitchell.

On board the bark Alice Frazier, of New Bedford, Jan. 6 Jonathan V. Bouls, of Rochester, Mass., aged 17.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Feb. 1—Am bg Prince de Joinville, Kittredge, 20 ds fm S. F
7—Am bg Oriental, Nelson, fm San Fran. via Lahaina.
7—Haw. sch. Caroline, Holdsworth, 21 ds fm San Fran.
7—Am ship Dover, Babcock, fm cruise, 30 sp, 1000 wh.
7—Am sh Lancaster, Almy, fm Roritonga, 150 sp, 850 wh.
7—Am bk Alice Frazier, Taber, fm Society Is., 400 wh.
7—Am sh N. P. Talmadge, Edwards, from Soc. Is, 800 wh
8—Am clipper bk Dragon, Andrews, 18 ds fm San Fran.
8—Am clipper bk Isabella Hyne, 15 ds fm San Francisco
8—Am clipper sh R. B. Forbes, Doane, 15 ds fm San F.
9—Am sh Eliza Warwick, Watson, 126 days fm Boston, cargo mdze.
9—Hm clipper sh Syren, Silsbee, 22 ds fm San Francisco.
10—Am clipper sh Chas. Mallory, 16 ds fm San Francisco, in quarantine, having the small pox on board.
14—Bre sh Hansa, Hasing, 26 ds fm Tahiti, 1900 bbls wh.
14—Am sh S. Lurman, Clarke, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
" Br bg Emma, Watson, 21 ds fm San Francisco, with passengers for Sydney.
" Haw sch Anonyma, Taner, (late Kaluna.)
15—Br sch W. B. Brown, White, coastwise (late William)
16—Br sh William, M'Phee, 26 ds fm San Francisco with passengers for Sydney.
17—Am sh Huntress, Lambert, 11 ds fm San Francisco to load with oil for New Bedford.
17—Am sh Magnolia, Cox, fm cruise off Hawaii, 25 sp. 2100 wh.
18—Am sh Sophia Thornton, Young, fm cruise on line, 150 bbls sp, 850 wh.
18—Am sh Massachusetts, Bennett, fm coast California, 100 sp, 1300 wh.
18—Br sch Time, Chape, 55 ds fm Shanghae, with cargo fm San Francisco.
19—Am sh Oliver Crocker, Cash, fm Tahiti, 900 sp.
19—Am sh Herald, Slocum, fm Tahiti, 150 sp, 1040 wh.
21—Am sh Milo, Soule, fm Huahine, 155 sp, 1150 wh.
23—Am sh Newark, Dickens, from Marquesas, 850 wh, 14000 bone.
24—Am bk Rajah, Fisher, fm cruise on line.

Cleared.

Feb. 1—Fr. ship Pallas, Chandleur, cruise.
2 Peruv ship Josefina Elias. Lewis, for Amoy.
4—Fr. ship Ferdinand, Martin for Havre.
4—Am brig Zoe, for San Francisco.
5—Br bg Corsair, White, for Port Phillip. Sailed 7th.
5—Am sh Equator, Elwell, for Manilla. Sailed 7th.
6—Am bk Tangier, Sweetser, for Callao. Sailed 10th.
8—Am clipper sh Sovereign of the Seas, M'Kay, for New York. Sailed 12th.
9—Am clipper bk Dragon, Andrews, for Hong Kong. Sld
9—Bre bg Chas. Ferdinand, Hettmeyer, for do. Sailed.
9—Am wh bk Delaware, Holt, cruise.
6—Am wh sh Benj. Morgan, Chapel, cruise.
11—Haw bg Eliz. Newell, Smith, for Kauai.
14—Am wh bk Harvest, Almy, cruise.
14—Russian wh sh Suomi, Hasbagen, cruise.
14—Haw sch Anonyma, Taner, for Port Phillip.
15—Br sch W. B. Brown, White, for Sydney.
15—Am wh sh Sarah, Swift, cruise.
17—Am sch Sierra Nevada, Woolley, San Francisco.
18—Am wh sh Wm. Hamilton, Holm, cruise.
19 Am wh sh Vesper, Loper, cruise.
19 Holl. bg Jacqueline and Elise, Haas, for S. Francisco.
19 Br sh William, M'Phee, for Sydney.
19 Br bg Emma, Watson, for Sydney.
21 Danish sch Corinthiana, Richelsen, for Hawaii.
21 Am wh bk Martha, Tooker, cruise.
24 Am sch Matt. Vassar, Dodge, Kauai and San Fran.
24 Am wh sh Helen Augusta, Fales, cruise.
25 Haw bg Wallace, Huff, for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

Lahaina.—Feb. 24, whale ships Emerald, Jagger; Hunter, Holt, and two brigantines fm California.

REPORT of ship Newark, Dickens, 15 mos. Nov. 16th, 1852 Spoke bk S. H. Waterman, Hull, of Stonington, 450 bbls wh, 260 sp, at Cape St Lucas; 28, sh Marengo, Devoll, N. B., 1400 wh, at Cape St. Lucas; 29, sh Wm. C. Nye, Adams, N. B. 300 wh, 175 sp; Dec. 1, bark Cavalier, Freeman, Stonington, 700 wh, 200 sp.

Hilo, Jan. 29.—Sailed this day, ship Magnolia, Cox, cruise, also brig Eclipse, Law, having touched for supplies, 29 days rom San Francisco, for Sydney with fifty passengers.

Spoken.—The following ships were spoken or heard from off Hope Island, by the ship Dover, of New London.

Dec. 4th.—John Wells, of New Bedford, 2 mos. from Sandwich Islands, 100 bbls. sperm oil.
Dec. 13—Wm Tell, of S. H. nothing since leaving Honolulu.
Dec. 13 - Monongahela, N. B., nothing since leaving "
Dec. 13—Cor. Howland, nothing since leaving Honolulu.
Dec. 13—Bar. Gosnold, N. B., nothing since leaving Oahu.
Dec. 14—Montezuma, N. L., 50 bbls sp, since leaving Oahu.
Dec. 14—Enterprize, Nantucket, nothing since leaving Oahu
Dec. 13—Venice, N. L., 50 bbls sp, since leaving Oahu.
Nov. 29—Milo, N. B., 1 sperm whale off Jervis Island.
Nov. 25—Lagoda, N. B., off Jervis Island, nothing since leaving Honolulu.
Feb. 2—Canada, N. B., off Hawaii, 1 sperm whale.

REPORT of ship Magnolia, Cox.—Feb. 16th, 1853, ship Magnolia, Cox, of New Bedford, from Slaver's Island, via Hilo, and a short cruise off Koalakekua Bay, 25 bbls sp, this season. Spoke, Feb. 5, ship Catherine, Hull, of New London, nothing this season; bk Washington, Edwards, Sag Harbor, nothing; saw bk Alice, White, Cold Springs, nothing; sh Canada, New Bedford, 36 bbls sp; 13th, spoke sh Columbia, Cash, Nantucket, all well, 45 bbls sp. The Columbia reported having seen, three days previous, sh Chas. Carroll, Chapel, New London, boiling a sperm whale; sh Northern Light, Stott, of Fair Haven, "stowing down."

REPORT of ship Sophia Thornton; Young, from a cruise.—Feb. 17, 1853—nothing since leaving Oahu, Nov. last, reports, Jan. 11, lat. 4° 50' S., lon. 110° W., spoke sh Amethyst, Howes, New Bedford, 27 mos., 1,300 bbls sp oil, had taken 650 bbls the last 4 months. Capt. Howes reported sh Louisiana, Taber, 2 mos. previous 1,200 bbls sp oil; Jan. 31st, on the line, lon. 120° W., spoke bk Rajah, Fisher, Westport, nothing since leaving Oahu; same time Black Eagle, Ludlow, Sag Harbor, 50 bbls. sperm.

REPORT of ships in Margarita Bay, California, by Capt Bennett, ship Massachusetts.

Ship Meteor, Jeffrey of New London, 309 whale oil and 5 whales in the bay. Clement, Lame, of New London, 1600 whale, and 5 whales in Bay. North Star, Brown, New London, 4 whales in bay. James Moury, Wheldon, of New Bedford, 14,000 whale I whale in bay. Omega, Fisher, Fairhaven 1200 whale, 5 whales in bay. Orion, Hache, French, 2000 whale and 8 whales in bay. Aquetenet, San Francisco, 4 whs. in bay. Cherokee Smith, left about 15th January, bound to Payta, to recruit.

NOTICE.

The ladies of the Stranger's Friend Society, gratefully acknowledge the following donations during the month of February, viz.

Mr. George Graham,	$50.00
Mrs. L. Andrews,	10.00
"A Friend,"	20.00
Capt. McKay of the "Sovereign of the Seas"	10.00
Capt. Holm of the Wm. Hamilton,	10.00
Capt. Cotting of the Onward,	10.00
F. F. Wade,	5.00
Chas. Thompson,	3.00
D. R. Le Crane,	1.00
Geo. Linden,	1.00
James Donalby,	1.00
Rev. Mr. Pogue,	5.00
"A Friend,"	5.00
Consul Gen. Miller,	20.00
Mr. Barnard,	5.00
"Three gentlemen," (a rial each,)	37
	$156.37

H. N. Newcomb, Treasurer, S. F. S.
February, 28, 1853.

Subscriptions

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuituous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	For Chapel	For Friend
Hon. L. Severance,	$15 00	
Capt. Penhallow,	20 00	
Capt. Holm, Wm. Hamilton,	10 00	5 00
Debt upon Chapel, January 1st,		$175 67
Incidental expenses for Jan. & Feb.		110 92
		286 59
Donations and Receipts,		154 25
Present debt, March 1st, 1853.		132 34

Donations for Seamen's Chapel, Hilo.

Capt. C. O. Brewster, ship Phenix,	$5.00
Capt. G. C. Harris, ship Venice,	5.09
Capt. J. W. Sands, ship Benjamin Tucker,	5.00
Capt. P. C. Edwards, ship Geo. Washington,	5.00
Capt. P. L. Sherman, ship Marcus,	5.00
Capt. Landre, ship Seine,	2.50
Capt. C. Cooke, ship Hillman,	5.00
Capt. E. A. Chapel, shlp Benj. Morgan,	5.00
Capt. A. Pierce, ship Kutusoff,	5.00
Capt. W. Wall, ship Sarah Sheaf,	5.00
Capt. F. Skinner, ship Isaac Hicks,	5.09
Capt. G. B. Brown, ship Ontario,	5.00
Capt. Almy,	5.00
Benjamin Pitman,	5.00

Your's truly,
Hilo, Jan. 10, 1853. T. COAN.

REV. C. M. CLARK'S SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.

AT BENECIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English, ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers.

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter, including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Hon. Gov. J. Bigler,	California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	"	Col. J. C. Fremant,	"
Capt. John Paty,	"	Rev. T. D. Hunt	San Fran.
Rev. Daniel Dole,	"	Rev. A. Williams,	"
Rev. S. C. Damon,	"	Rev. A. Barnes,	Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	"	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy,	Bos.

Bernicia, January, 1, 1853.

Island of Mangaia.

The chiefs and people on this island, desire to give notice to the commanders of vessels that supplies can be obtained at the following prices:—

MARKET HOUSE PRICES.

Potatoes,	per bbl. $1	Pumpkins,	20 for $1
Taro,	2	Fowls,	4 1
Oranges,	1	Turkeys,	1 dollar each
Yams,	2	Small,	75 cents
Pine apples,	16 for $1	Ducks,	1 dol. each
Old cocoanuts	20 "	Small,	75 cents
Green cocoanuts,	40 "	Iron wood,	4 dol. per boat
Bananas,	3 bunches, $1	Other wood,	$3 per boat.
Dried banana,	10 bundles 1		

Avarua, 1849.

DOMESTIC CHEMISTRY.—D. Frick, L. L. D. Member of the late Royal Society of Sciences, of Paris, has the honor of informing the public, that he intends giving a course of two Lectures on Domestic Chemistry. If this branch of the science is the most humble, it is also the most useful, and the Lecturer hopes to leave in the memory of his auditors a profitable chapter on domestic economy, and of the art of house keeping.

The spacious and comfortable Hall of Bethel Chapel has been most kindly granted for the delivery of these lectures of which the first will take place on the 3d of March at half past 7 P. M. Attendance Tickets to be obtained at the Seaman's Library, the Royal School, the Polynesian Office, and at the residence of the Lecturer, Fort Street.

Each ticket serving for both lectures, one dollar, and half price for persons under 15 years of age. The day of the second lecture will be announced at the close of the first lecture.

Tickets already issued with an earlier date, for the first lecture will be received on the 3rd of March.

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 4. HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X

Contents

OF THE FRIEND APRIL 1, 1853.

Don't unchain the Monster, - - - - - 25
The Bird of Prey, - - - - - - 26
Mormonism, - - - - - - - 27
A Missionary wanted for Marquesas, - - 28
A voice from Attica, - - - - - - 28
Interest in behalf of Micronesian Mission, - 28
The Lahaina Chaplaincy, Plants Sleep, - - 28
Editorial Correspondence. - - - - - 29
Polygamy among the Mormons, - - - - 29
Pitcairn's Island Journal 1852, - - - - 30
Mutiny on board brig Wm. Penn, - - - 31
Deaths, Ship News, &c., - - - - - - 32

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1853.

Don't Unchain the Monster.

If there is anything detrimental to the general interests of Society and to the promotion of good morals, it is rash, hasty and superabundant legislation. Laws enacted for general application should be few, plain and simple. These should not be frequently altered and amended, unless for reasons readily apparent to the people. When new laws are continually issuing from the law-making powers of any land, those who are expected to observe and obey them, will not feel their force. When too many laws are enacted, the natural effect is to destroy the force of all law. The season is approaching for the assembling of the Hawaiian Legislature. As usual there will doubtless be many attempts, at law abolishing, law altering and law making. From certain indistinct and undefined rumors, we gather that an effort will be made to give a freer scope to the liquor license system, and to reduce the importation duty on spirituous liquors, perhaps even to encourage the domestic manufacture. There are doubtless some who would rejoice to witness the abolition of all prohibitions upon the importation, sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. To meet this state of things, keep pace with the progress of the age, and improve the existing laws, petitions will be circulated for the purpose of showing the law-makers of this kingdom, that there are those visiting and residing in Honolulu, who are opposed to the traffic altogether. They see and deplore its effects. They are perfectly aware of the treaty stipulations of this kingdom, touching the importation of spirituous liquors. They keep posted up upon the progress of the temperance reform and legislation upon the subject in other parts of the world. They desire no rash, hasty and ill-digested legislation. They much prefer that existing laws should remain unamended, than that a step should be taken, only to be retraced; but they would deplore it, as among the sad signs of the times, if the Hawaiian Legislature should either allow the "monster" to land without a heavy chain upon his neck, or should loosen that chain when he was fairly on shore. Their united voice would be "don't unchain the tiger." If any alteration should be made, in existing laws upon this subject, they would rejoice to witness an onward movement—a leaning towards a Maine Law.

It is a most manifest truth that the life of business, in Honolulu is identified with the visits of whaleships. The natural course of trade brings them hither. They must visit the islands for supplies, and Honolulu for transhipping oil and bone, but there is no denying the fact, that the worst evil accruing to the crews of whaleships, is that arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The evils are great to the shipping interests generally. Why do vessels of war prefer visiting Hilo to Honolulu, for allowing their men liberty? The reason is too manifest to require a formal statement. With these facts so glaringly apparent, it has always seemed passing strange, that the representatives of all foreign powers residing near the Hawaiian Court,—English, French, American, Chilean, Peruvian, Danish, and all others, did not join hand to hand, and absolutely insist that his Majesty's Government pass the most prohibitory laws. Let them speak, and the work is done. These high functionaries represent nations whose shipping interests suffer materially, in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors. O how low have we seen American, English and French seamen sink through the influence of this traffic! Rum and brandy or other spirituous liquors, foment most of the troubles among seamen, and create such an untold amount of evil among residents.

But we are met by the specious arguing, that prohibition only fosters an inordinate appetite for strong drink. Some would endeavor to make us believe that drunkenness is more rife in Honolulu, and throughout the islands, because forsooth, the duty is high on spirits, and grog sellers are obliged to pay a heavy license. If any persons fancy that they can make sober men the dupes of such shallow and sophistical reasoning, they are fully entitled to their fancy. We would humbly ask if the moral state of things is more elevated at Tahiti, Valparaiso, Callao, San Francisco, Canton, than here in Honolulu? Bad as the state of things amongst us may be, it might be far worse, and undoubtedly would be if the number of licensed drunkard makers was increased, or liquors were sold as cheap as elsewhere.

If our Legislators make any change in the law, we trust, it will be in that direction indicated in the petition which is now being circulated. Our firm belief is, that the ultimate success of the temperance reform, requires wise and firm legislation in union with moral suasion. It is alas a sad truth, that the moral sense of some men is so perverted, that it requires the strong arm of legislative enactments to restram them from scattering the seeds of sorrow, sadness and ruin, throughout society.

The following is a copy of the petition referred to:

To the Honorable the House of Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands:

Your Memorialists, Residents of Honolulu, and Masters, Officers and Seamen belonging to vessels frequenting the port, impressed with a sense of the immense evils attending the traffic in intoxicating liquors, humbly pray that you will be pleased.

First.—To reduce the number of licenses to the lowest possible number, consistent with Treaty stipulations.

Second.—To require the number, when reduced, to pay as license money, an amount equal to that now paid by the whole.

Third.—To destroy and not sell all confiscated liquors for the benefit of the treasury of the nation; and

Finally.—To enact such other laws as in your wisdom you may deem best calculated to promote the virtue and temperance of the community.

And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Honolulu, March 19th, 1853.

P. S. Already a goodly number of signatures have been obtained, including those of residents, shipmasters, and seamen. There is every prospect that this petition will be extensively signed. In no better manner can our legislators become acquainted with the state of public opinion.

The Bird of Prey.

A Sea Story.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE LUCKY JUMP," ETC.

When sperm whaling was most profitable, the English had nearly eighty sail of vessels employed in it. Of these, over fifty belonged to London, and were nearly all commanded by Americans, principally by natives of Nantucket. The subject of our story, the ship Thetis, of London, was commanded by Capt. Swain, who had performed three voyages in her, and had always brought her home full, within two years and a half. She was a four boat ship, stowed twenty-eight hundred barrels, and was manned by thirty-five hands, including six apprentices. The fourth voyage was to be the captain's last, for he had already money enough to keep him comfortably independent the rest of his days. He was about forty-five years of age, tall, raw-boned and powerful; of a dark complexion, rendered swarthy by long exposure to the sun in the southern seas, and possessed courage that never quailed before difficulties; yet he was free and easy in his bearing, a thorough, whole-souled sailor, who loved his ship as his life. The three mates and all the boatmen were young men, who had served their apprenticeship with him, and regarded him with as much respect and affection as if he had been their father. The utmost harmony prevailed among the officers and crew; and a better crew never manned a vessel of the same size.

We were bound to Copang, in the island of Timor, to recruit for the cruising season on Japan, but as we had plenty of time, kept under easy sail, whaling as we went along.—Off the east end of Java, and in the Straits of Sandalwood, we had been very lucky, having caught thirty whales, which stowed down 700 barrels of oil. We had just cleaned ship, after stowing down, and were edging along the east end of Sandalwood, when the mast head look out reported a sail standing out from the shore with the land breeze, apparently headed to forelay us. As we neared, she was reported to be a large topsail schooner. The captain went aloft, and scanned her with the glass about five minutes, when, turning to the mast head man, I remarked that he did not like the looks of her; and, after taking another view of her, went on deck and called all hands. He said "My lads, I guess that clipper is a thief: now you must do as I tell you, if you want to save your dust, for I have made up my mind that all he gets, from this craft he'll have to fight for,—you understand me?"—"Yes, sir," was the response "A dozen of you then, with the second mate, take the four guns, (we had six, but two of them were dismounted and stowed below,) run them under the topgallant forecastle out of sight, point them aft, chock them so they wont fetch away with the motion of the ship, and then load them to the muzzles with grape and cannister. The rest of you get up the small arms, pistols and cutlasses, and then clear away the three larboard boats ready for lowering. These orders were soon executed to his entire satisfaction. In the mean time the schooner had approached within two miles of us, running with the wind free, while we were close hauled with the larboard tacks on board, carrying all sail. When about a mile distant we hauled our mainsail up, hove to, and hoisted our colors. The schooner also shortened sail, by brailing up her foresail and taking in her topgallant sail; after which she fired a gun and ran up a black flag to her main peak.

"Just what I supposed," said the captain, "Now boys when that fellow rounds to, whether it be to leeward or windward, (but I suppose it will be to leeward, lower the three boats now ready, when I tell you, and pull dead to windward, but when you see the pirates on board of us, and hear our guns, put about at once and board the pirate. We must destroy him or he will destroy us. It is not enough to beat him off; for the rascal would refit, and follow us to the ends of the earth. Eighteen of you in the boats will leave seventeen of us aboard; enough to riddle the rogues handsomely. Now steal away one by one, under the forecastle, for I want to be the only man in sight after the boats are down. Mind what I say to you, and don't be flurried.

"We will, sir," replied all hands

The schooner was now closing rapidly.—Two men were at her foretopmast head, looking down upon our decks and every other minute we could distinctly hear some order in Spanish given from aloft, and see the consequent movement of the men about her decks. She had a long tom amidships, and three carriage guns on each side, with men standing by them. As our captain supposed, she stood close under our stern to leeward, and hailed as she passed.

"How long have you been out?" hailed the pirate, in good English, with an affected Spanish accent.

"Six months."

"Good; you have plenty of provisions and stores, then, and we are much in want of them. Send two of your boats on board, and mind, none of your tricks, or I'll blow you out of water."

The schooner was now less than fifty yards to leeward, hove to, headed the same way as the ship. Fortunately the three boats were to windward, with the ship between them and the pirate. They were soon lowered, and, agreeably to the captain's instructions dashed off to windward at the rate of six miles an hour.

Our captain now was the only soul visible on deck.

After waiting eight or ten minutes and no boats making their appearance, the pirate captain, a ferocious looking fellow, his face almost covered with hair, dashed his hat on deck, and roared through his speaking trumpet—"Send your boats on board at once, or I'll blow you to——."

Our Captain replied—"Your black flag has frightened my crew, and they have all taken to the boats, and are now over a mile dead to windward, pulling for dear life!"

"I did not intend to kill them, rejoined the pirate; ease your helm a little, and let your ship drop alongside; I'm in a hurry—be quick!"

In a few minutes the two vessels were fast together, and over fifty of the pirate's crew, armed with pistols and cutlasses, and headed by their captain, boarded the Thetis.

Capt. Swain retreated to the cabin and secured the companion door on the inside; then passed along the between decks, and joined his men under the topgallant forecastle.

Every hatchway had been battened down, the companion way was fast, and even the sky-light nailed, so that the pirates could not get below without first forcing a passage, and this was a work of some time. They ranged fore and aft the deck, searching for a crow-bar or lever, and some of them had actually commenced knocking down the bulk head of the topgallant forecastle, when Capt. Swain let fly one of the guns, which swept the larboard side of the deck fore and aft, and brought down about a dozen pirates.

"Ha!" shouted the pirate captain, who was aft on the opposite side—"rally! boys, rally! and charge upon the dog! Shoot him!—stab him to the heart!—follow me!" And, placing himself at their head, before the smoke had time to clear away, he dashed forward on the opposite side. Not a word was said under the forecastle,—the men were lying flat on the ground,—and, although the pirates discharged their pistols as they advanced, no one was injured.

Capt. Swain watched his time with calmness, hidden from the pirates, by the remaining bulk head, and when near enough, gave them the second gun, which was even more destructive than the first. The very splinters of the bulk-head dealt death to the foremost assailants. No words can describe the yells, curses and groans of the dying and disabled, but still above the uproar was heard the stern voice of the pirate captain, calling for more boarders, and ordering his men to rally and charge at once, before the dog had time to reload. He also ordered some of his men to pass along the rail on both sides, mount the forecastle, and fire down through the deck; but before these orders could be executed, and while the pirates were crowding the decks from the schooner, we let fly both the remaining guns, and in the smoke we sallied from the forecastle, armed with lances and blubber spades, and cut down without mercy all who opposed us. Not a man was left alive on our decks; but, as if by a miracle, amid all this carnage, the pirate captain escaped to his vessel. He appeared to have a charmed life, for even Capt. Swain, who was never known before to miss his mark, darted a lance at him, which was turned from its aim by the bight of a rope entangling the lance warp. "O! ho," shouted the pirate, as he waved his sword about his head, "you have missed me, but I will not miss you: this night you shall sup with Davy Jones." Then turning to his crew, who were still between twenty and thirty in number, he delivered his orders—"Cut the vessels adrift forward: hoist the jib, and as she pays off, stand by to cut the after lashing; run the broadside guns out; and when they bear between wind and water, fire them into the blubber hunter, and I'll give her *long tom* at once." Seizing a match, he was about to apply it to long tom, when he was startled by tremendous cheering, as our boats' crews boarded him forward and aft; but firm in his purpose, he fired and the ball passed through our vessel's bends, stove a few empty casks in its passage, but effected little other damage. Drawing his sword he turned upon the foremost of the boarders, and would have cut him down, had not our captain, who had also boarded from the ship, seized him from behind and disarmed him.—All who opposed were instantly cut down,

and the rest driven below. The pirate was ours. No time was lost in securing the prisoners, twenty-three in number, and transferring them to our ship, where they were ironed and placed in the blubber room, under charge of an armed sentinel. Besides these, we found below twelve men, whom the pirates had rescued from the Malays. They were the crew of an English brig, which had been wrecked on the Island of Sandalwood, and had been rescued by the pirates when upon an inland foray in search of provisions. These with six men from the ship under command of our mate, were organized as the crew of the prize.

The prize was a beautiful Baltimore built clipper topsail schooner, of nearly 300 tons, and was named the *Bird of prey*. Around the rim of her wheel in gilded letters, was the well known phrase—"the world owes us a living." As already mentioned, she mounted six carriage guns and a long tom, which traversed upon a pivot amidships, and in all her outfits was a most perfect vessel. In the engagement she sustained no damage, but our bulwarks, decks and stern were badly shattered by our own grape and canister. These damages, however, and the shot hole through our bends, were soon repaired.

When she ranged alongside of us, she had a crew of about one hundred men, one third of whom were Spaniards and Portuguese, and the others English, Americans and Dutch. Our captain changed his purpose of going to Copang, and gave orders for both vessels to proceed to Singapore, the nearest British port.—Copang was a Dutch port, and our captain remarked that it would take the ya ha's a year to condemn the pirate and give a legal title to her as a prize; therefore he preferred going to Singapore.

We soon reached there, and landed the prisoners, who were the next day brought to trial.

The pirate captain was first arraigned. In reply, he spoke nearly as follows:—

"I am a pirate; but though I have plundered many vessels, I have never shed a drop of blood but in the heat of combat. I have lived till this time to do these men, the meagre remnant of a once gallant crew, an act of justice. Not one of them is a pirate from choice—I seduced them all with rum; I made them drunk, and through false representations decoyed them on board.—Spare their lives, for they are not guilty, and you may do with me what you please. I have nothing more to say."

He would give no information where he was born, or how long he had been a rover; but some of the men stated that he belonged to Baltimore, and that during the previous two years he had been a pirate and slaver in turns. When slaving was dull he went free trading. The court came to no decision the first day, but the next morning the pirate captain was missing; he had escaped during the night.

Taking into consideration the rescue of ths wrecked brig's crew, and the statement of the pirate, the court set the others at liberty, most of whom volunteered on board an English frigate which was then in port. The Bird of Prey was condemned as a lawful prize to the Thetis, and was purchased by the government for $30,000, which, in accordance with our lays or shares as whalers, were divided among us at the end of the voyage.

We proceeded from Singapore to Japan, and that season filled our ship, and in less than two years from the date of our sailing arrived in London.

Hardly had we been moored in the London docks, when a gentleman stepped on board and inquired for our captain. He was in the cabin, and the visitor was requested to step down. 'Captain Swain,' was his first salutation.—'You have guessed it,' he replied, giving the last brush to his hat preparatory to going ashore.

'You don't know me.'

'Can't say I do.'

'And yet we have met before.'

'Very likely. What then?'

'I am, or rather I was, the captain of the Bird of Prey.'

'The Devil you were! How did you get clear at Singapore?'

'Don't you know—did not the captain of the English brig, whose crew I rescued, inform you?'

'No; say how?' Sit down.'

'I was smuggled out of jail, how I know not; conducted to a boat, and told to lie down and not to look up until midnight, and I was soon under the thwarts, wrapped up in a sail.

Overjoyed with the prospect of escape, I communed with my own thoughts, without paying much attention to what was going on outside. I soon felt, however, that the boat was following rapidly in tow of some other; and being rather tired with thinking, I fell asleep.—When I awoke the sun had almost reached the meridian, and I found myself more than twenty miles to the westward of Singapore, drifting to sea. My boat was well provided with water and provisions for a month, and had also a quadrant and compass on board. Six days afterwards I was picked up by a homeward bound Indiaman and carried to New York. Thence I proceeded to Baltimore, where I had both friends and plenty of money; purchased another schooner, and went and picked up all the treasure I had secreted at different points during my two years buccaneering; then returned to Baltimore rich as a Jew, and left the sea. I am now on my travels, and having seen your arrival at Gravesend announced in the papers, I wanted to greet you on your arrival here, that I might thank you for your kindness to me while I was your prisoner.—My name is James Beaver, at your service. This is my story."

He was about thirty-five years of age, had a sinister expression of countenance—was above the medium height, but not tall—strongly built, and apparently capable of great endurance. He was rather foppishly dressed, and his bearing and gait were of the "devil may care" order.

When he finished his narrative, Captain Swain looked him straight in the face, and calmly and deliberately replied—

"Mr. Beaver, I am happy that you have changed your profession; but still in my estimation you are only a successful robber—therefore, whenever we meet here after, you will do me a favor not to know me. You are under no obligation to me, for I would have hanged you if I had had my way."

'Sir,' shouted Beaver, springing to his feet: 'call me a thief and live!'

'Not another word sir; leave my ship, or I will kick you out of her. My associates are honest men, not such as you. Be gone.'

This was said in a tone that admitted of no reply; so he bit his lip and left the vessel, no doubt with the bitter conciousness that, notwithstanding all his wealth, he was in fact but a thief. Capt. Swain never saw him again.

Our owner was so well satisfied with our voyage, that he gave all hands a splendid entertainment at his own house. More than fifty gentleman and ladies were also present, and for their gratification gave a brief outline of our voyage. Capt. Swain is still alive, and is a worthy member of a Methodist Church in good standing.—*Boston Carpet Bag.*

Mormon.

Mormon Doctrines.—The National Intelligencer states that Orson Pratt, one of the Twelve Apostles of the church of "Latter Day Saints," is preaching three times on Sunday and once on Wednesday, every week at Temperance Hall, Washington, to about two hundred people. The Editor of that paper, describing a sermon on one of these occasions, says:

It consisted chiefly in giving the history of the rise of Mormonism, the discovery of the Mormon scriptures, and the hopes of the sect for the future, which are very high and enthusiastic. In the expositions of Mormon ideas, doctrines, and practices, there appears no disposition to deny the polygamistic principles and habits that prevail amongst them. In reference to this, as to other points of Mormon doctrine, Elder Pratt refers to his journal "*the Seer*," of which the first number has appeared. In this he defends a plurality of wives as a Divine institution, from arguments founded on the practice of three-fourths of mankind now, the customs of the old Jewish patriarchs, and the alledged tacit allowance of Christ. He also claims that polygamy is not proscribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, but rather guarantied, when held under religious conviction, by that article of the amendments to the Constitution which affirms that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This plurality of wives he styles the "celestial marriage," which, he asserts, is to be a union as well in eternity as in time. There would seem now to be no further room for doubt about Mormon sentiments on this head; they are not only acknowledged but proclaimed and sought to be universally spread.

The Governor General of India alone costs the East India Company more annually than the expense of the whole missionary agency in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra. His salary is *twenty four thousand pounds per annum*, and his allowance for traveling is *forty-five thousand pounds—sixty-nine thousand pounds*; while the whole expenditures of the *one hundred and fifty-nine* missionaries in the above Presidencies are *sixty-eight thousand pounds*.

A Missionary wanted for Marquesas.

Missionary interest was excited in England, in behalf of the Marquesian islands, coeval with the mission to the Tahitian group, more than half a century ago, but it is a singular fact that both English and American Missionaries have attempted to evangelize the natives, and abandoned the enterprize. At length the Catholics engaged in a similar undertaking, and they too, have well nigh followed the example of their predecessors, for at the last accounts, only a single priest lingered upon the Marquesian shores. Catholics and Protestants, Shipmasters and Sailors, Merchants and visitors, all unite in representing the natives as a most fierce, warlike, bloodthirsty, and debased race. We are not aware as but one counter report has ever gone abroad, and that was raised by one Herman Melville, of "Typee" memory. He represents the people as living in the most charming state of natural society, quite happy, and certainly to be corrupted, should missionaries go among them. "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," American editors and the fraternity of the opposers of missions, caught at Melville's Romance, and extolled it as an unanswerable argument against all efforts to preach the gospel among Polynesians. We knew one person so delighted with the spirit of the book, that he ordered fifty copies for circulation, but to complete the joke, his agent sent out the "2d" instead of the "1st" edition, which, by the way, was expurgated of nearly every paragraph that breathed an anti-missionary spirit. The books lay for a long time unsold on the shelves of the auctioneer's store!

But we have wandered from our topic. Capt. Shockley of the "Tamerlane" informs us that he brought a native of Magdalena, an island of the Marquesas group, to the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of obtaining a Missionary to return with him and labor among his people. At the last accounts this man was upon Maui, we sincerely hope that his most praiseworthy errand may attract the notice of the missionary body at the coming general meeting.

A voice from Africa.

It was recently our privilege to receive a letter from an American Missionary, the Rev. A. Grout among the Zulus in South Africa. We were amused with the idea which the writer advances about annexation. We copy as follows:—

"A residence at the islands must now be pleasant, and increasingly so when steamers begin to run between California and China, calling at the islands. You will be on the world's high way and flooded with intelligence! I hope the islanders will then take such a course as shall tend to their elevation and improvement. I shall be glad to hear that the islands have become a territory of the United States, as I think it must come to that. Our residence, however, does not really become more pleasant by the arrival of white emigrants. They are all so much opposed to any improvement on the part of the natives, because they then know their rights, and do something to maintain them. Many complain bitterly because they cannot now get as good bargains of the natives as formerly, or hire them as cheap. They speak of these improvements in the natives as faults, and blame the missionaries as the cause of it. At my station and home I have built a good dwelling house and school house, and have also the walls of a Chapel up, and a thatched roof on them, but the building is not yet finished inside. I have a garden, containing lemon and orange trees, bananas and pine apples, all in bearing, and planted with my own hands, so you will infer that we are feeling some attachment to the place as our home."

Interest in behalf of the Micronesian Mission.

Of late we have received several letters from the United States, expressing a deep interest in behalf of the mission to Micronesia. One New England Pastor writes as follows: "The formation of that Micronesian church, at the islands has been an incident of interest in all the churches at home.—It seems more than ever that missions have accomplished a good work, and that the cause is moving on to new conquests." Rev. E. D., Sherburne Mass.

Another N. England Pastor writes as follows, "In looking over the "Friend" I could not see but it was as 'Yankee' as any other paper lying upon my table, though it came from what but a short time ago, we regarded as a heathen land. The article in it which most interested me, was the address (see the Friend for Aug. 1852) of Mr. Kekela, as he was about leaving for the Micronesian mission. It interested me as expressing the feelings of one brought out of the darkness of heathenism, and going to make known the precious news of salvation to those still shrouded in moral gloom. I would heartily join in your 'thrice welcome' to the 'Mission Church of Micronesia.' Who that looked upon the S. I. thirty years ago, thought of its being a spot from which would emigrate a Missionary Church! Last evening at our monthly concert for missions, I read the address of Kekela, and the letter of recommendation from King Kamehameha sent by your missionaries to the islands of Micronesia. I found the letter in the Missionary Herald They greatly interested and deeply affected the hearts of some of our people. Thus the influence of Kekela is felt in a religious community of New England. Who can tell when a word spoken for good shall lose its power?"—Rev. N. W. W., Shrewsbury, Mass.

The Lahaina Chaplaincy.

It affords us pleasure to announce that the Rev. Mr. Bishop has entered upon the successful prosecution of his duties as Seamen's Chaplain at Lahaina. From both residents and seamen we are glad to learn that he enjoys flattering prospects of success. A resident writes as follows;—"He has been here three sabbaths—it seems pleasant to us all to have the Chapel opened again." From another source we learn that a generous subscription has been started among the foreigners in Lahaina, who are ready to afford *substantial encouragement* in support of the Chaplaincy—nearly $300 having been raised for that purpose. Most probably some have been influenced to extend a helping hand from the fact that the want of a Chaplain has operated to the serious disadvantage of the shipping interests of Lahaina. We are glad to be able to copy a paragraph like the following, from a communication of the Chaplain, "I feel encouraged by these things, and by the cordial reception which I have met. The people evidently have felt the want of the sound of the gospel, and are glad to have a Chaplain." Long may Chaplain and people, including landsmen and seamen, cordially co-operate with each other in promoting the cause of good morals, kindly feeling and pure religion.

Plants Sleep.

Some of our Honolulu readers will recollect a German Naturalist by the name of Semann, who visited the Islands attached to the English exploring vessel, the "Herald," in search of Sir J. Franklin. Mr. Semann has published a work on the "Botany of the voyage of H. M. Ship Herald." The following interesting fact relating to the Arctic vegetable world is stated in this work:

"A curious fact is stated respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long days of the Arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night it ought to be; but regularly, as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves, and sleep even as they do at sunset in more favored climes. 'If man' observes Mr. Seamann, 'should ever reach the Pole, and be undecided which way to turn, when his compass has become sluggish, his time piece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way. Their sleeping leaves will tell him that midnight is at hand, and at that time the sun is standing in the north.'"

Editorial Correspondence.

The following extract copied from a letter lately received, and written by a gentleman formerly residing in Honolulu, will be perused with interest by some of the early missionaries and old residents. He was an officer on board the brig "Thaddeus," which brought the first missionaries to these islands in 1820, the year subsequent to the death of Kamehameha 1:—

Boston, November 13, 1852.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—You have my hearty thanks for your favor of the 13th July last, and for the "Friend" of the 7th of August containing all the doings in connection with the organization of the church and mission to Micronesia. It must have been an interesting occasion to you all. The account of it was very interesting to me, so much so, that it carried my mind back to the time I first heard that it was contemplated to send missionaries to the Sandwich islands; and my first impulse was to wish that I could be there to witness the first reception by old Kamehameha Ist, and the amiable Hevaheva, the high priest under the old dispensation. Though not permitted to see the old King, as he with his idols had passed away, I was permitted to be bearer of the first tidings from the shore to the newly arrived missionaries that "Hawaii's idols were no more," and to witness their first reception by the people, chiefs and ex-high priest. Those thrilling times can never be forgotten. I have from those days watched the light as it has developed itself and spread over that group of islands, and with full confidence that that light was not destined to be confined to the group, but would extend itself and its influences to many other groups, and to the shores of the surrounding continents. I am exceedingly glad to see it diffusing itself so extensively in my own day, and should have been very happy to have been with you on the interesting occasion of fitting away the company that left you in the Caroline, and much more happy should I have been if I had been qualified to take a humble part in that work with you. There is only one gratification to me in this connection and that is, if I can do nothing else I can indirectly contribute a trifle towards the ways and means, and rejoice with you, when that trifle, added to much, from others, produces important results. I am particularly gratified, and even happy, to hear from all, the testimony to the excellent character and great usefulness of my young friends Kekela and his worthy wife and true helpmate Neomi, and beg of you to give my affectionate regards to them, and say to them that I should write to them if I was better acquainted with the island language."

N. B. It is highly creditable to this gentleman that he still continues to aid the Rev. Mr. Kekela, and has selected another Hawaiian for whose education he contributes annually.

Polygamy among the Mormons.

There has been a question for some years unsettled, whether the Mormons practiced polygamy, or viewed it as right for a man to have more than one wife. The point is now settled beyond all dispute that they not only believe but practice that doctrine. We would refer our readers to a statement upon this point found in another part of our columns. A similar statement we lately read in the San Francisco Herald, but thinking that after all it might be a mere report of those opposed to the sect, circulated for the purpose of heaping reproach upon those professing to believe in Mormonism, we took occasion recently to satisfy ourselves, in a manner, that left upon our mind not the shadow of a doubt. Several Mormons recently arrived in Honolulu, two of whom called at our office, when we put to them the question direct, "Do mormons believe and practice the doctrine that one man may rightfully marry more than one wife?" They not only did not deny the point, but would feign have convinced us that it was right and scriptural. In many points they claim not to differ from christians generally, but this is a point of fundamental difference, wherein they wage war with every christian church and christian nation.

Pitcairn's Island.—We would call the reader's attention to the interesting journal of passing events in Pitcairn's island. We would acknowledge our indebtedness to Capt. Prevost, of the "Virago" for the manuscript copy of this journal. From all the various accounts we have ever obtained respecting those islanders, we infer that the tone of virtue and moral purity is remarkably high. In connection with this fact it is interesting to observe the gradual increase of the population, and the perfect numerical equality preserved between the sexes.

While the Pitcairners will doubtless remember the Virago's visit with interest, still it must ever be with a most melancholy interest; for Capt. Prevost informed us that when firing a salute on shore, as the steamer left the Chief Magistrate, Matthew Mc'Coy, received an injury which proved fatal before the final departure of the vessel. On this account Capt. P. detained his vessel several days for the purpose of rendering medical aid. All the officers of the "Virago" spoke in the highest terms of their visit to the island, and of the kindness which they experienced.

Committee on Petition.—The following gentlemen were appointed a committee by the Hawaiian Temperance Society, for the purpose of preparing the petition found in another part of our columns:

Capt. Hull, "Chas. Mallory," Capt. Cox, "Magnolia," Capt. Smith, "Fabius," and Messrs. Castle, Johnson and Beckwith.

Terrible Disaster and Loss of Lives.

Capt. Fisher of the Omega, direct from the coast, informs us more particularly in regard to the loss of the Steamer Independence. On the 15th of Feb. she struck a sunken rock near Margareta Island, off the bay by the same name, in Lower California. Soon after she struck, fire broke out, making fearful havoc among the passengers. The whole number lost, 132, including 100 men, 16 ladies and 16 children! Most of those who survived left in the whaleship "Meteor" for San Francisco. A few left for the islands three having already arrived. As our paper is just going to press, we have no more room for particulars.

P. S. Accounts have been received of the total loss of the steamer "Tennessee," near San Francisco, but no lives lost.

Donations

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	For Chapel	For Friend
Mr. Braddock Coquin, -		5 00
Mr. Thos. Minor, - -		2 00
A Friend on board "S. Thornton,"		1 50
Capt. Taber, Alice Frazier,	5 00	5 00
" Miller, India, -	5 00	6 00
" Skinner, Isaac Hicks,	5 00	5 00
" Edwards, Washington,	8 00	5 00
" Babcock, Dover, -		5 00
" Smith, Fabius, -	2 50	2 50
" Soule, Sea, - -		5 00
" Swift, Anadir, - -	5 00	5 00
J. F. Daniels, a sailor, -	1 50	
Chas. Fields, a sailor, -	50	
A sailor, - - - -		50

P. S. When donations are received, and the object not specified, it is our practice to divide the amount equally, for the benefit of the two objects above mentioned. The monthly cost of the Friend is between $60 and $70, and about one half is paid by gratuitous donations. The annual incidental expenses of the Chapel have for several years averaged about $500.

DAGUERREOTYPE *MINIATURES!*

For a short time only!!!

STRANGENWALD & GOODFELLOW, late of California, on their way to Australia, beg leave to inform the citizens of Honolulu and vicinity, that they have established a DAGUERRIAN GALLERY on Merchant street, corner of Fort street, in the house adjoining the Brick Shoe Store of J. H. Wood, where they will be happy to wait upon those who will please to favor them with a call. Having fitted up at considerable expense, a POWERFUL SKY-LIGHT, combined with strong side Lights, and being possessed of all the latest improvements in the art, they feel confident of furnishing perfect and satisfactory pictures. Miniatures put up in every style, and

taken equally well in any weather,

clouds being sometimes preferable to a clear sky, except for children.

Paintings and Daguerreotypes copied, and correct views of gentlemen's residences, vessels, machinery, parts of the city, &c.. &c. taken WITHOUT REVERSING. Charges moderate, and lower than ever attempted heretofore in Honolulu. Please call at the "Daguerrean Gallery," where the public are also invited to examine a handsome collection of views taken on the western coast of America and the Sandwich Is.

Honolulu, March 26, 1853-tf-46

Pitcairn's Island Journal—1852.

Jan. 28. At break of day a ship was reported close in with the shore. All who had turned out of their beds hastened to the edge of the precipice to ascertain the truth of the statement. Scarcely had they done so, when from the heraldic bearing of its colors, she was by the teacher pronounced to be a man-of-war, the whale boat was immediately manned, and in the course of a few hours she returned on shore bringing with them Capt. Wellesley and other of the officers of H. M. S. Dædalus, from the Sandwich Islands via Tahiti, bound to Valparaiso. Capt. Wellesley and his officers remained on shore all night and returned on board the following morning, when a fresh party landed from the ship. Capt. Wellesley and his officers were pleased to express their approbation of what they saw upon the island, and have by the urbanity of their conduct during the few hours they were with us, gained the good will and esteem of all the inhabitants.

31. At half-past seven this morning Capt. Wellesley and his officers returned on board, and the Dædalus left here for Valparaiso, bearing the good wishes of the Islanders.

Emily W. Christian, born, Jan. 30.

David R. B. Young, born, March 7.

David R. B. Young, died, March 14, aged 7 days.

Fletcher Christian, died after a lingering illness of many months duration, aged 40 years.

As a member of the community, the conduct of Fletcher Christian was ever worthy of imitation. Suffice it to say, that his many amiable and agreeable qualities will cause his memory long to be cherished by those he has left behind.

John J. Young, born, June 13.

August 7. About 9 A. M., a sail was descried bearing S. W. from the Island, under a press of sail beating in for the Island. A few hours after, she was distinctly seen from the settlement. She was in a few minutes pronounced to be a man-of-war, for a time all were in good spirits in expectation of hearing of and from absent friends. During the afternoon the precipices were lined with anxious spectators silently gazing upon her, until the shades of night hid her from our view.

August 8. This morning at early dawn we were aroused by the report of a gun, we lost no time in manning the whale boat, and an hour after we had turned out of our beds, ten of our number were on board H. M. Frigate Portland, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby of the Blue, 11 days from the Society Islands and bound to Valparaiso.

At 9 A. M. the Admiral and his Secretary landed in one of the Frigate's boats. At 12 our whale boat returned with Capt. Chads and a party of officers from the Frigate. It being the Sabbath, the Rev. Mr. Holman officiated at evening service. He preached from the 15th chap. 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, 58th verse. After service some of the officers returned on board; the Admiral, Chaplain, Captain, and Secretary remained during the night.

August 9. This morning at 9, a fresh party of the officers landed from the Frigate, and at 12. Captain Chads returned on board accompanied by several of the ladies of the Island. At 1 o'clock the Royal Standard was hoisted on board of the Frigate, and a royal salute of 21 guns fired, the ladies returned at sundown much pleased with their visit.

Admiral Moresby proposed to the inhabitants to take their teacher Mr. Hobbs to England to be ordained a minister of the church of England, and to leave the Rev. Mr. Holman in his stead until Mr. Hobbs could return.

August 10. To day the Admiral kindly brought his band of musicians ashore to amuse the Islanders, they landed at 9 A. M. and remained until 4 P. M.

August 11. Mr. Nobbs having concluded to accept of the Admiral's offer took leave of the community, and at 11 A. M. embarked with his daughter Jane on board the Portland, for Valparaiso, they were accompanied on board by some of the Islanders, and after taking leave of the officers and crew of the good ship Portland and of their beloved teacher, they returned on shore, and the Frigate pursued her course to Valparaiso, bearing with her the best wishes of every member of the community.

I must here remark that the kindness shown the community by the officers and crew of the Portland is such that we could never repay; in fact it is beyond our powers sufficiently to thank them. Among the many useful articles they left us are a bull and a cow (calves) for which we have long wished.

Scarcely had the Portland left us, when the influenza appeared among us. Several were attacked to day.

August 13. Several fresh cases of Influenza.

August 20. Several in a convalescent state.

August 26. Maria Edith Mc Koy born.

August 28. Mayhew Young cut his foot severely while cutting wood for the American whaleship Joseph Meigs. The wound was dressed by the Rev. Mr. Holman and Capt. Allen of the whaleship.

Mary Christian affected with dropsy, and but little hopes entertained of her recovery.

Oct. 3—Mary Emily Christian born.

10.—The Sacrament of the Holy Communion administered for the first time on the Island.

25.—Mary Christian died after a lingering illness. Another of our number is removed from among us, and we fervently hope she is gone to a happier and better land. We deeply commiserate the grief of her sorrowing family, but trust that that good Providence which tempers the blast to the shorn lamb will enable them to bear up under the heavy blow they have sustained; and may we all recognize in this dire calamity one of those visitations sent by that all-wise being who chasteneth those whom he loveth.

31.—William Wilburn Quintal died, aged 5 years and 6 months. His death was occasioned by a thorn slightly wounding him in the heel, producing lock-jaw.

Nov. 17.—At 5 P. M. a sail was discried to the N. E. of the island. In a few minutes we had the satisfaction to know she was a vessel of war. A boat immediately put off to her and returned at 10 P. M.—The vessel proved to be H. B. M.'s ship Cockatrice, William Dillon, Commanding Master. As Mr. Dillon is an old acquaintance, the community were not a little mortified at his not coming on shore; accordingly next morning all were anxiously waiting to welcome him ashore again. At 11 A M. Mr. Dillon landed, bringing letters for the community and for private individuals. By letters which Mr. Dillon brought we learn of the safe arrival of our teacher Mr. Nobbs at Panama, on his way to England. Mr. Dillon remained with us a week, and left us on the 25th of the month, bearing with him the heartiest good wishes of the community at Pitcairn's Island

SUMMARY 1852

Number of births this year 5—deaths 5—(one a native of Tahiti,) Number of inhabitants 168—females 84, males 84. Number of ships touched here 14—English 5, American 6—3 ships of war, and 2 merchantmen.

This year is remarkable in the annals of the island as being the first in which the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the inhabitants by a clergyman of the church of England; only 34 received it the first time, but at the second all who were capable of receiving it did so.—That the endeavors of the Rev. W. H. Holman for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of this place may have the blessing of Almighty God, is the prayer of every adult member of the community. I must also take this opportunity to say, that too much cannot be said or done in return for the interest which the Rev. Mr. Holman (Chaplain of H. M.'s ship Portland, and now residing among us,) has evinced both for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the community.

Jan. 3, 1853.—Matthew McCoy, elected Chief Magistrate; Thomas Buffett and Edward Quintal, Councillors.

16.—Macy Quintal was seriously hurt by his brother throwing a knife and wounding him on the right side; as the wound bled profusely considerable alarm was felt lest it should prove fatal.

17.—The wounded boy suffering but little pain, and all fears for his safety ended.

24.—At one o'clock P. M. the cry of sail ho! resounded through the village, and within 15 minutes after the vessel was pronounced to be a ship of war; hearing this all of those within the village immediately flocked to a place where she could be distinctly seen. Mingled emotions of grief and pleasure filled the hearts of all; grief at the thought of the Rev. Mr. Holman leaving us (for all seemed convinced that the vessel was come for that purpose,) and pleasure at the thoughts of again seeing their absent former teacher Mr. Nobbs and his daughter Jane, both of whom left here in H. M.'s ship Porland, and Renter Nobbs who left the island in 1849, and has since been living in Valparaiso. After eagerly looking at the sail through a spy-glass she was distinctly made out to be a steamer, and as the inhabitants are aware of H. M.'s sloop Virago being upon this station they immediately conjectured it was her, in a few minutes she was near enough for the boats to go off to her; quite fortunately the only remaining whale boat that is at all repairable was repaired this morning; she was immediately launched and a number of natives, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Holman, put off in her, a few strokes soon brought the boat along-

side, when all who went were heartily welcomed on board H. M.'s sloop Virago, by her gallant Captain and officers. The Virago was immediately brought to an anchor abreast of Bounty Bay, and after firing a salute of 6 guns and giving 3 hearty cheers for the Queen, and 3 more for the islanders, (which were as heartily returned by those remaining on shore,) Capt. Prevost with a party of his officers came on shore and remained all night. In the evening the islanders and officers amused themselves in singing and listening to the bag-pipes, which were kindly brought on shore by the Commander to amuse the islanders. The Capt. gave a pressing invitation to all the inhabitants to go on board the Virago and take an excursion around the island under steam, it was thankfully received, and accordingly next morning at 9 A. M. they were all ready to embark. They were all safely landed at 3 P. M., delighted with their visit and the kindness of the officers and men.

Ships' Name .

"Namin' a ship's jess like namin' a babe," says old Scratchback, of Salem, "fust propriateness; next, or see'nly beauty. Call a gal Prudence, an' she'll turn out scatter-witted as a hen turkey. Call her Grace, an' se if she *aint orkud.* There was Stan'fast Leach, always the fust to run when we fit the Marbleheaders. Beats all, the po-etical, ro-mantic, sentimental-like way folks have got lately of namin' vessels. Jupiter and George Washington, and sech, is all exploded to nothin'. Clippers is in and gundaloes is out. There's the White Squawl an' Black Squawl, an' all kind o'colored squawls.—There's the Greyhound, an' the Hellhound an' the Hoarhound. There's the Wings of the Mornin' and the Tales of my Grandfather. There's the Westward Hoe and the Rake's Progress, all up for Calyforny, sharp as razors, heavy sticked, and bound to be *thar* in seventy-five days—neck or nothin'.—Flyin'-Cloud, Flyin'-Fish, Flyin'-Brick, Flyin'-Squirl and Fly in Ointment. Then there's some names as long as the clippers—reg'lar *three-decker-syllables*, enough to make the underwriters charge an extra quarter per cent. Now there's thousands of papers is got to be made out on every ship, and yet folks keep the poor clarks a spellin' over and over the Sovereign of the Seas, the Queen of the Seas, the Selectman of the Billows, the Water Commissioner, and others as long as a train of dirt cars. I don't go in for your tearin', slap-dash, *figuree* style of craft, and don't want to see n'ary Bloomer afloat or ashore. Always name your vessel after the captin's wife, or out of scriptur, and then you're safe against presumption and poetry.

TILLER.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The Rev. G. H. Nobbs, Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, was on Tuesday admitted to priest's orders, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the parish church of Fulham. The Rev. R. G. Baker, Vicar, took part in this solemn and interesting service. The Rev T. B. Murray, M. A. presented the Rev. Candidate to the Bishop.—The vessels for the holy communion, which were used for the first time, immediately after the ordination were placed by Mr. Baker in Mr. Nobb's hands, for the church in Pitcairn's Island.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Mutiny on board the William Penn—murder of Capt. Isaac P. Hussey.

We have received the full intelligence of the mutiny on board brig *Wm. Penn*, to which we alluded in yesterday's paper. It is as follows:

The *Wm. Penn* left Strong's Island on the 23d July last for a whaling voyage, Isaac P. Hussey, Master; Christian Nelson 1st officer, John Halsey, 2d do, and a crew of five white men and fifteen natives. Without the smallest grounds of apprehension for any difficulty, Mr. Nelson 1st officer, was aroused on the morning of November 6th by hearing the groans of some one on deck. He jumped out of his berth and ran up; but no sooner had he reached the deck than he received a severe blow on the head from a person armed with a cutlass. His first idea was that the natives from some of the neighboring Islands had boarded the brig, and he ran forward to call up the white portion of the crew, who had the watch below at the time; but was suddenly stopped in his course by all of the native crew, who, armed with lances and whaling spades, prevented his progress. They did not, however, for some reason undertake to injure him. The person who had first struck him proved to be their leader, a native named Harry, who run after him and repeated his blow. He is a native of Oahu. Mr. Nelson then spoke to him, but Harry continued striking him, while Mr. Nelson backed out to the forecastle companion way, warding the blows off. On arriving there Mr. Nelson fell down; spears and spades were darted at him, but fortunately without doing him any injury. His fall aroused the watch below, who, hearing the scuffle, endeavored to reach the deck; but were prevented by the natives, who fifteen in number, guarded the companion way.

They got possession of the cabin by breaking through the forecastle bulkhead and crawling aft over the cargo. In the cabin there were fifteen loaded muskets, but on examination they proved to have been filled up with water. The mutineers then got around and on the top of the house on the quarter deck, and from the noise they made convinced the whites in the cabin that nearly all of them had congregated there. The whites then determined to blow the house up with a keg of powder which was in the cabin, hoping thereby to put an end to most of the natives. They got the powder ready, secured a loaded musket each and retreated into the hold, ready to rush on deck and finish the affair as soon as the powder should explode. Fire was applied to the powder, but it was so damp that instead of exploding it merely flashed, or rather blazed up, likea port fire, the current of air carrying the flame into their place of retreat and nearly suffocating them all, and burning two men so badly as to render them of no further service.—This disaster reduced the number to four available men, two of whom were badly wounded, viz., Mr. Wilson 1st officer, and Mr. Halsey, second officer, who had received a severe dirk stab on the side of his face, depriving him of the use of one eye. They then regained the cabin, determined to hold out to the last rather than give up the ship.

After having retained possession of the cabin some time, trying to frighten the natives by threats; their leader, Harry called a parley with Mr. Nelson and said to him—"I don't want to kill you; I have killed all I wanted to, and if you will give me fifteen muskets and a keg of powder, and let me take what provisions I want, I will leave the brig when I see land; but if you do not consent, I will set fire to her and burn you all up." After consultation, it was considered best to accede. Mr. Nelson and his men then guarded the forward cabin to prevent any attempt to rush on them. The mutineers then helped themselves to what they required and left the brig in two boats about sunset of the same day, though no land was in sight. After they left it was found that they had killed Capt. Hussey, George C. Reed, cook, and badly wounded the steward, a Chinese named Amoy, who only survived two days after.—Of those who remained only two were unharmed, two being so badly burned as to be incapable of action, and Mr. Nelson and Mr. Halsey suffering much from severe wounds in the head. Five days afterwards, Capt. Gardiner of the whaler Atlantic reported that he had picked up the mutineers in an exhausted condition. They reported to him that they had run away from the brig at an island, when the captain and mate were ashore, that they had got the second mate drunk, stole the boats and left. Capt. Gardiner had no suspicion of them till after they had left, when he learned from one of his crew, a native who was acquainted with their leader, that they had plenty of arms and ammunition in their boats. Capt. Nelson has taken every means to spread the news to all the islands, by informing every vessel he met on his passage. Capt. Hussey belonged in Nantucket, aged 43; George C. Reed to New York, aged 27, and Amoy was aged 24. —*Alta California.*

A WHALE IN PARIS. The Parisian Boulevards were the scene of great animation a few days ago. A large chariot, drawn by twenty horses, carrying the carcass of a whale, was proceeding in the direction of Jardin des Plantes. Strange to say, it was caught near the coast of Normandy, and is supposed to have lost its way from its native waters. Six republican guardsmen on horseback marched in front of it, to keep off the crowd. The sailor who harpooned it, was standing upright on the back of this huge fish, with the harpoon in his hand. It was a novel sight and created quite a sensation.

EXPERIMENTS ON MARRIAGE.—A petition has been started in Syracuse, N. Y., asking the Legislature to repeal so much of a recent law as denounces penalties for the crime of seduction, and in lieu thereof enact that the unmarried father of any child, (both parents being white,) shall, from the naked fact of such paternity, be deemed and taken in law to be the husband of the mother, and thenceforth bound to regard and support her as his wife, just as though they had been married with benefit of clergy. It is further prayed that every child, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall inherit in common with all other children, the property of both parents, being deemed their legal heirs.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, of Boston, received a life annuity of $500, on the 1st Jan., as a New Year's gift from a number of his friends.

Married.

In Honolulu, March 5, by Bishop Maigret, John W. Smith, of Lahaina, to Miss Maria Bush, of Honolulu.

Died.

On board ship Good Return, Jan. 9th, 1853, lat. 17° 32' S., long. 148° 40 W., Wm. H. Keen. He was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 32 years, late of the ship George, of F. H.

At Sea, three days out from San Francisco, Capt. Thor, of the schooner Laurita, late of the Baltimore, and for some time past a captain out of this port.

On board whale ship Florida, 2d of March, Daniel Pierce, aged 21 years.

In Honolulu, March 16. Mr. Anglo B. Smith, 2d officer of bark Washington, aged 27 years. The deceased was landed from the vessel a few days before his death, and received every attention during his sickness from the master and officers. His funeral was attended on the morning of the 17th at the Bethel and his remains were deposited in the N. V. Cemetry.

On board the brig Zoe, at sea, March 21st, Samuel H. Ward Esq., of the firm of Curtis, Perry & Ward, of San Francisco, aged 30 years. The deceased was on his passage to the islands for his health. His remains were interred in the N. V. Cemetry.

At Little Briton Hospital, March 27, Thomas O'Rouke, aged 20 years, a native of Newry, County of Armagh, Ireland.

In Honolulu, March 29th, Capt. Joseph Maughn, Harbor Master. He was an Englishman by birth, but had resided long upon the islands. His funeral took place on the 30th, attended by the Hawaiian Guards and Cavalry.

PASSENGERS.

Inward.—Per Chas. Mallory,—Capt. G. T. Law, ton, Capt. F. A. Neweli, F. L. Hanks, J. Pautusack P. Emmet, C. P. Hutchins, and H. Mc Donald.

Per Bremen Ship Jos. Hayden.—Wm. Burmester.

Per Pathfinder.—Capt. J. Brown.

Outward.—Per Onward.—Capt. F. A. Newell, Lady and five children; Capt. Jas. M. Green, Lady and two children; Mrs. Kelley and one child; master Dewitt Cartwright, Miss Caroline Turner, Elizabeth Gravier, Mr. Wm. T. Manning.

Per Wallace.—Capt. Grant and lady; Capt. Crockett and lady; Mrs. De Frouville and child; Mrs. Manning and child; Thomas Eaton; Thomas Stead; Mr. Grabriel; A. L. Stevens; John Mc Allis; Wm. Clement; Allen J. Wilson and Lady.

Per Brig Judson.—Mr. Wm. Rice, Lady and child; Doctor Wallace; Jos. Carter.

Per Philomela.—G. B. C. Ingraham, John Raje, lady and 2 children.

Per Laurita.—Wm. Fouler, I. Scott, Mr. Sargeant Jules Hutot.

Per Neptune from Tahiti.—Thos. H. Brown, C. Barrows, Chas. Pratt, R. Ryan.

Per American Brig Zoe, Inward.—W. M. Munfroy, Mr. Munfroy, Miss Isabella Munfroy, Miss Mary Munfroy, Edward Munfroy, H. W. Starr, H. E. Jones, G. Bond, A. Boyed, H. A. Carter, Wm. J. Oliver.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Feb. 26 Am clipper bk Pathfinder Macy, fm San Francisco.
Mar. 4 Am bg Judson, Dering, from Sea.
Mar. 13—Am sch Brenda, Smith, 18 ds fm San Fran.—Sailed same day.
14—Br sch Laurita, Baker, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
14—H. B. M. Steamer Virago, Prevost, 20 ds fm Raiatea.
14—Br brig Vancouver, Reid, 23 ds fm Ft. Victoria.
18—Am bark Philomela, Glover, 223 ds fm Boston, via Montevideo.
Mar. 23 Am brig Zoe, Richards, 15 ds fm San Francisco
23 Russ. bk Kodiack, Faarnham, 20 ds fm do.

Whalers.

Feb. 25 Am sh Almira, Jenks, fm Maui, 140 sp, 1140 whale 10,000 bone.
Am sh Citizen, Bayley, of Nantucket, from Maria Isles, 300 sp, 900 wh, 14,500 bone.
Am sh Mechanic, Corey, fm California coast, 140 sp, 300 whale.
26 Am sh Wm. C. Nye, Adams, from St. Lucas, 200 sp., 300 whale, 1200 bone,
Am sh Fabius, Smith, fm Equator, 1200 wh.
Am bk Robt. Morrison, Norton, fm St Lucas, 150 sp 1350 whale.
Mar. 1 Am sh Gladiator, Turner, from cruise.
Am sh Good Return, Wing, fm cruise, 200 sp, 2100 wh
Brem sh Joseph Hayden, Goosman, 6 mos. fm home, clean.
Am sh Betsy Williams, Pendleton, fm Valparaiso, 170 sp, 1400 wh, 800 bone.

Arrived in the offing.—
4 Am sh Huntsville, Smith fm cruise, 40 sperm.
4 Am wh sh Hunter, Holt, fm Lahaina.
5 Am wh sh Ben. Morgan, Chapel fm Hilo.
5 Am wh sh Chas. Carroll, Chapell, 80 sp, fm cruise.
5 Am wh sh Alice Mandell, Wing, fm cruise.
5 Am wh sh Neptune, Allen, 2 sp whales.
Feb. 26 Am bgt Lyra, Seymour, for Lahaina
Am wh sh Black Warrior, Bartlett, cruise.
26 Am wh sh Frances Henrietta, Swain cruise.
Mar 1 Am Clipper bark, Pathfinder, Macy for Hong Kong.
9 Am bg Prince de Joinville, for S. Fran. via Kauai.
Am bg Judson, Dering, for San Francisco.
Am wh sh Brooklyn, Kelly for Hilo.
Mar. 4—Am sh Chas. Carroll, Chapel, fm cruise, 75 sp.
5—Am sh Alice Mandell, Wing, fm cruise, 50 sp, 1700 w
5—Am sh Neptune, Allen, fm the line, 20 sp.
5—Fr sh George, Luhrs, fm the line, 100 wh, 1000 bone.
7—Am sh Huntsville, Smith, fm Cal. coast, 1500 wh.
7—Am sh Phœnix, Billows, fm Maria Is., 60 sp, 2200 wh.
7—Am sh Florida, West, fm Society Is., 30 sp, 1500 wh.
7—Am sh Amazon, Barber, 5½ mos fm Fair Haven, clean.
8—Am sh China, Howes, 8½ mos out, clean.
8—Am sh Aquetnet, Curry, fm San Francisco, 170 wh.
8—Brem sh Hansa, Husing, 26 mos., 1900 wh.
8—Am sh North Star, Brown, fm Margarita Bay.
9—Am sh Dromo, ——— cruise off Hawaii, 1400 wh.
9—Brem sh Otaheite, Weiting, cruise, 2500 wh.
9—Fr sh Ville de Rennes, Bellot, 4½ mos fm Havre, clean
9—Am bk Washington, Edwards, fm cruise, 300 wh.
9—Am sh Nile, Conklin, fm cruise, 20 sp, 200 wh.
Mar. 10 Am clip. sh John Gilpin, Doane, fm San Francisco.
11—Am sh Marengo, Devoll, fm Maui, 20 sp, 1400 wh, 25000 bone.
11—Am bk Martha, Tooker, fm cruise off Hawaii.
Mar. 15—Am sh Tamerlane, Shockley, Maui, 45 sp, 1400 wh.
15—Am sh Electra, Fisk, fm Society Is., 40 sp.
16 " " L. C. Richmond, Cochran, fm Hilo, 330 sp, 1450 wh.
16 Am sh Uncas, James, fm coast California, 286 sp, 1350 wh.
19 Am bk N. S. Perkins, Allen, 6 mos fm N. L., 30 sp, 20 bbls Sea Elephant.
19 Am sh Cambria, Cottle, fm Hilo, 1750 wh.
19 " " Thos. Dickerson, Taber, 9 mos., 200 sp.
21 " " Catherine, Hull, fm Hilo, clean.
21 Brem sh Alex. Barclay, Hein, 5 mos, clean.
21 Fr " Espadon, Homont, fm N. Z. 100 wh, 500 bone
24 Am " Tuscany, Halsey, fm Tahiti, 500 wh.
24 " " John & Edward Cathcart, fm coast Cala., 320 sp, 40 blkfish.

Cleared.

Mar 3 Am sh Onward, Cotting, New York. Sailed 5th.
7 Am sch Eliza Tayler, for San Francisco.
7 Am wh sh Alice Frazier, Taber, for Arctic.
8 Am wh sh Chas. Carroll, Chapel, cruise.
8 Am wh sh Florida, West, to cruise.
9 Am wh sh India, Miller, cruise.
9 Am wh bk Wm. T. Wheaton, Cornstock, cruise.
10 Fr wh sh George, Luhrs, cruise.
10 Am bg Judson, San Francisco.
Mar. 14 Am sh Sophia Thornton, Young, cruise.
14 " " Isaac Howland, West, cruise.
14 Haw sch Caroline, Long, Ascension Is.
14 Am sh Nile, Conklin, cruise.
15 " " Betsey Williams, Pendleton, cruise.
15 " " Amazon, Barber, cruise.
15 " " Dromo, Brownson, cruise.
15 " " Marengo, Devoll, cruise.
15 " " Electra, Fisk, cruise.
15 " " Janus, Cornell, cruise.
15 " " James Loper, Whippy, cruise.
16 " " Isaac Hicks, Skinner, cruise.
16 Haw sch Geo. Washington, Derby, cruise.
16 Am sh Navy, Norton, cruise.
18 " " Dover, Babcock, cruise.
Mar. 18 Am wh sh Almira, Jenks.
19 " " " Pioneer, Billings.
19 H. B. M. S. Virago, Prevost, sailed for Vancouver's I.
21 Am wh sh N. P. Talmadge, Edwards.
21 " " " Massachusetts, Bennett.
21 " " " Milo, Soule.
21 " " " Rajah, Fisher.
21 " " bk Washington, Edwards.
21 " " sh Thos. Dickerson, Tabor.
22 " " bk Heroine, Hempstead.
22 " " sh Catherine, Hull.
22 " " " China, Howes.
22 " " " Neptune, Allen.
22 " " " Lancaster, Almy.
22 " " " Jeanette, West.
23 " " " Fabius, Smith.
23 " " " Mechanic, Corey.
23 " " " Maria Theresa, Taylor.
24 " " " Herald, Slocum.
24 " " " Manuel Ortez, Cole.
25 " " " Mary & Martha, Slocum.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 1—Am bg Emily Bourne, Buttis, 24 ds fm San Francisco.
15—Am bg Pilgrim, Schultz, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
16—Am bg Mary Ann Jones, Folger, 17 ds fm San Fran.
17—Am wh bk Delaware, Holt, 6½ mos., clean.
19—Am wh sh Emerald, Jagger, 18 mos., 2300 wh.
22—Am sch Sierra Nevada, Wooley, fm Honolulu.
24—Am wh sh Hunter, Holt, 16 mos., 800 wh.
25—Am wh sh John, Tilton, 9 mos., 75 sp.
26—Am wh sh Huntsville, Smith, 14 mos., 1500 wh.
28—Am wh sh Marengo, Devoll, 15 mos., 1400 wh, 20,000 bone.
28—Am wh sh Alexander, Ryan, 20 mos., 650 wh.
28—Am wh sh India, Stranburg, 17 mos, 1300 wh.
28—Am wh sh Phœnix, Billows, 16 mos, 60 sp, 2200 wh.
Mar. 4—Am bg Lyra, Seymour, fm Honolulu.
4—Am wh sh Cleone, Sherman, 6½ mos., 250 sp.
5—Am wh bk Cavalier, Freeman, 19 mos., 100 sp, 700 wh, 5,000 bone
7—Am bk Anadir, Swift, 26 mos, 1600 wh.
7—Am sh Equator, Russel, 3½ mos, 15 sp, fm San Fran.
7—Amsh L. C. Richmond, Cochran, 19 mos, 330 spm, 1450 wh.
9—Am sh Canada, Ward, 16 mos, 30 sp.
9—Am bk George, Stevens, 17 mos, 20 sp, 500 wh.
9—Am sh Mary, Sayer, 7 mos, 35 sp
9—Am sh Cowper, Fisher, fm Tahiti, 1700 wh.
9—Am sh Mary and Susan, Brown, 29 mos, 80 sp, 900 wh.
10—Am bk S. H. Waterman, Hall, 16 mos, 250 sp, 450 wh.
10—Am sh Mary, (Edgartown,) Boylies 9 mos, 130 sp.
Mar. 10—Am bg Oriental, Nelson from Honolulu.
10—Am sh Cambria, Cottle, 17 mos 1600 whale.
11—Am sh Roman, Cumaskey, 14 mos 550 sperm.
12—Dan. sch. Corinthianer, Richelser, fm Honolulu.
14—Am sh Minerva 2d, Reynolds, 20 mos.
14—Am sh Philip De la Noye, Pierce, 6 mos, 60 sp, 120 wh
14—Tamerlane, Shockley, 28 mos 43 sp 1400 wh.
14—Fr. sh Pallas, Chandeleur. 16 1-2 mos. 1000 wh.
Mar. 15 Am sh Sophia Thornton, Young, 20 mos.
18 " " Northern Light, Stott, 16 mos, 120 sp, 600 wh
19 " bk Cherokee, Smith, 19 mos, 1200 wh, 8000 bone.
19 " sh Betsey Williams, Pendleton, 19 mos, 600 wh.
21 " " Niger, Jernegan, 5 mos.
21 " " Amazon, Barber, 5½ mos.
21 " " Columbia, Cash, 28 mos, 45 sp, 350 wh.
21 " " Wm. Hamilton, Holm, 32 mos.
21 Br bk Jane, Grange, 17 ds fm San Francisco, with 150 passengers for Port Phillip.
22 Am sh New England, Pendleton, 19 mos, 115 sp, 1900 wh.
22 Am sh Almira, Jenks, 23 mos, 30 sp, 1000 wh.
23 " " Caravan, Bragg, 6 mos.
23 " " Draper, Coffin, 17 mos, 225 sp, 300 wh, 3000 b
23 " " Janus, Cornell, 16 mos.

Cleared.

Feb. —Am bg Emily Bourne, Buttus, Kawaihae.
28—Brem sh Hansa, Husing, cruise.
28—Am bg M. A Jones, Folger, Hong Kong.
20—Amwh bk Delaware, Holt, cruise.
23—Am sch Sierra Nevada, Wooley, San Francisco.
28—Am wh sh Emerald, Jagger, cruise:
Mar. 1—Am wh sh Huntsville, Smith, cruise.
3—Am wh sh Hunter, Holt, cruise.
3—Am wh sh Phœnix, Bellows, cruise.
4—Am bg Pilgrim, Schultz, Hawaii.
4—Am bg Eliza Taylor, Eldridge, San Francisco.
1—Am sh John, Tilton, cruise.
7—Am sh Alexander, Ryan, cruise.
7—Am sh India, Stranburg, cruise.
9—Am sh Marengo, Dovoll, Honolulu.
Mar. 12—Dan sch Corinthianer, Richelsen, Waimea.
14—Am sh Canada, Wood, cruise.
14—Am sh Tamerlane, Shockley, Honolulu.
Mar. 15 Am sh Cleone, Sherman, cruise.
15 " " L. C. Richmond, Cochran, Honolulu.
16 " " Sophia Thornton, Young, cruise.
19 " " Mary and Susan, Brown, cruise.
21 " " Equator, Russel, cruise.
22 " " Philip de la Noye, Pierce, cruise.
22 " bk George, Stevens, cruise.
22 " " Cavalier, Freeman, cruise.
22 " " Anadir, Swift, cruise.
23 " sh Amazon, Barber, cruise.
23 " " Northern Light, Stott, Honolulu.
23 " " Roman, Cumiskey, cruise.

Memoranda.

—— We learn from private correspondence from Boston, under date of Jan. 19th, that the ship Benjamin Howard was up for Honolulu, to sail February 15th. Considerable delay occurred in getting vessels for this port, on account of the high rate of freight offered for Australia. Two ships had been designated for the islands, but an overbid for freight to the gold land in the Southern Hemisphere, had changed their destination. We have no reason to doubt that the B. H. will be despatched as above.

Loss of Steamer "Independence." Capt. Sherman, of the "Marcus," direct from the coast, reports the loss of the steamer "Independence," at Margareta island, off the bay of that name. The vessel was run ashore and soon caught fire. We regret not being able to state the particulars, but are informed that many lives were lost, that a whaleship had been chartered to take some of the passengers to San Francisco, and a few are bound for the islands on board whaleships.

Scurvy.—Capt. Cathcart of the "John & Edward," reports that on the 26th of Feb. he touched at Bartholomew's Bay, lower California, and there found the English barque Senator, Capt. Watson. The crew and passengers were all sick with the scurvy, contracted during a passage of seven and a half days, fm Liverpool, touching at Falkland I. where no supplies could be obtained. Some of the crew had died, and three passengers, before their arrival. While Capt. Cathcart was in port, they buried the 2d mate and an elderly lady. Capt. C. furnished for the Senator 600 gals. of water, some wood, dried apples, arrowroot, besides administrating other ways to the comfort of the ship's company. He offered them a passage to the islands. On leaving, Capt. Watson expressed his acknowledgments in a letter to Capt. Cathcart.

During the stay of the "John and Edward," three of the crew deserted, including the cooper of the ship.

INFORMATION WANTED

Respecting THOMAS B. SAVAGE, belonging to New York City. He visited Honolulu about two years ago, from San Francisco, but has not since been heard from. Several letters have been received in Honolulu making enquiries for him. Two have been addressed to the Governor of Oahu. It appears that a relation has died, bequeathing to him certain property, and it would be greatly to his advantage to return immediately home. tf.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum, - - - - - - $2.00
Two copies per annum, - - - - - - 3.00
Five copies per annum, - - - - - 5.00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 5. HONOLULU, MAY 4, 1853. Old Series VOL. X

Contents

OF THE FRIEND MAY 4, 1853.

Lectures on Physical Education,	33
Seamen, Why do you not write to your Mothers?	33
A Call from Marquesas,	34
A Good Movement in the British Navy,	35
Projected Mission to Marquesas,	36
Improvement in the Whaling Service,	38
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Equador,	37
Japan Expedition,	37
Important Information,	38
Burning of the Independence,	38
Hawaiian Statistics,	39
40 days from New York,	40
Passengers, Marriages, Deaths, Marine News, &c.,	50

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 4, 1853.

Lecture on Physical Education.

A free Lecture was delivered at the Bethel on Friday evening, April 15th, by Rev. D. Dole, Principal of the Punahou School.—His Subject was "Physical Education." "It aims" he remarked, "to give health and strength to its (body's) organs, bones and muscles; power of endurance to every part and gracefulness to every motion. It aims to educate the eye, that refined enjoyment may be derived from gazing on the grand, the picturesque, the beautiful. It aims so to cultivate the ear, that the harmonies of nature and of art may be appreciated and enjoyed. It would teach the voice to express with appropriate emphasis and inflection, every varied emotion felt or imagined. In a word, it would aim at making the body a fit habitation for the immortal soul."

With a subject thus copiously defined, ample scope was afforded to range abroad over the fields of historical and scientific research. Some of the speaker's illustrations from ancient writers were apt and beautiful. It was refreshing to be reminded of the charming Xenophon and divine Plato whose works are such rich store-houses of thought. It was no objection to the lecture, that it "smelt of the Student's Lamp." As a copy was requested for the press, in a most complimentary manner, by Mr. Wyllie, we hope that our island readers, who did not enjoy the privilege of listening to the performance, will not fail to read it. The lecture contains many valuable hints to parents, teachers and scholars, dwelling upon the islands.

☞ It a most gratifying fact, that whenever an appeal is made to the benevolent sympathies of the good people of Honolulu, it is answerd by a generous response. The amount raised at the Fair of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, showed that something praiseworthy could be done, but the late subscription of about $950 in behalf of the sufferers of the "Independence" is still more worthy of commendation. The list included comparatively few of the foreign community, but subscriptions of $100, or $50 each, soon made up the requisite amount, which was placed at the disposal of the Ex. Com. of S. F. S. The full amount has been distributed, and all but one, of the sufferers by the "Independence" have left for San Francisco. The names of subscribers to this fund would be published, if an intimation to the contrary had not been made.

A Royal Road to Learning.—An Exhibition of the Royal School, will take place, at the New Court House, Tuesday Evening, May 10th. Tickets of admission will be issued and sold for 50 cents each for adults, and 25 cents for children. The entire profits will be devoted to the Honolulu Free School. It is hoped an object so praiseworthy will commend itself to the community generally. Those wishing to procure tickets, may apply to Mr. Whitney, at the Polynesian Office; to the Principal of the Royal School, or to the Trustees of the Town School, viz:—Messrs. Wm. L. Lee, S. C. Damon, S. Reynolds, R. G. Davis, and R. Armstrong. We hope it will, for once prove true, that there is a "Royal road" to learning?

☞ The Chaplain would notify the Teachers of schools, where Hawaiians are learning English, that he has a good supply of English Testaments, printed in large and good type.

Examinations of Schools.—The examination of the Royal School, will take place on the 4th and 5th, and that of Punahou on the 5th and 6th of May.

☞ The Chaplain has received a fresh supply of Bibles and Testaments, from the American Bible Society, and of publications from the American Tract Society. These will be found at the Chaplain's study for sale, and gratuitous distribution.

Seamen, why do you not write to your mothers?

We are no advocate for "flogging" among Seamen, but if there is any class of seamen which deserves, in our estimation a good whipping, it is that class which will not write their mothers. Perhaps if fathers and mothers had not been so sparing of the rod, when their sons were small, those sons would not treat them so cruelly when absent from home. Young men, you who will not keep your parents and friends duly informed of your wanderings are inflicting upon your friends the keenest agony. Some of you are emphatically torturing your best friends with the severest mental anxiety.

Almost every mail brings us letters of enquiry respecting long absent sons. One mother writes thus, "If you should receive any intelligence, do, I beg of you, write to me? Do all you can and I will pay the expense?" while to her son she writes, "O my dear boy, how long will it continue so? must my locks grow grey, and my eyes grow dim, and sorrow lead me to the tomb, before all your enquiring friends can welcome you home? If such must be the case, you will *miss* your mother when you do come, as I have for years grieved for an absent son?" Are there not hundreds and even thousands of sorrow-stricken and heart-broken mothers, in the U. S. who grieve over their sons roving in the Pacific, and who would write after this manner, if they knew where letters would reach their absent sons? Young men, one and all, be encourged to write, but ashamed if you do not write to your weeping and heart-sorrowing mothers. If you are not aroused by my language, read the following which a mother addresses to her absent son.

"You surely have not schooled your heart to become so hardened, and your memory so treacherous that you have forgotten that you once had a home—a mother that ever loves you? I cannot think it possible! At times, conscience must whisper, "How is my mother?" O, if you are married, may your offspring never for one hour cause you to endure the misery, which for years you have subjected me to. O, this suspense!!! Every car that arrives, no matter how late the hour, causes a pang of disappointment, because you come not to greet your parents!"

From Extra Friend of April 15th.

A Call From Marquesas.

To the Reader :—The following communication deserves, in our estimation, immediate publication. As the regular No. of the "Friend" will not appear until the 1st of May, and the columns of the "Polynesian" are too much crowded to admit of its insertion the present week, we have concluded to issue an "Extra." We are confident many of our readers will peruse this communication with feelings of intense interest. It is impossible, of course, to foresee what may be the result of this application for a missionary to proceed to the savage islanders of Marquesas, but it surely merits a careful consideration, on the part of those interested in the cause of missions to the aborigines of Polynesia. Is it not a fulfillment of a prophecy of Isaiah, uttered 25 centuries ago: "The isles shall wait for his law." 42, 4.

We hope the Missionaries at the next general meeting, in May, will take up the subject at once, and in good earnest. Let there be a response as *cordial*, as the application appears to be *earnest*. The least that can be done, will be to send a messenger to ascertain the facts in the case. If this call is not heeded, would not the position of christians at the Sandwich Islands correspond with that of the Jews, who "limited the Holy One of Israel." Psalms 78, 4. We hope this call will touch the true missionary spirit in the hearts of christians upon these islands. Let it be heard amid the clamors of party strife, and the jargon of Mammon's votaries. We cannot for a moment suppose, that the pecuniary means will be wanting to carry this measure into immediate execution. We confidently anticipate that this call will inspire all hearts with increased zeal to hasten the period when the gospel shall be proclaimed among the inhabitants of the whole earth. Who will not join?

"Wake isles of the South! Your redemption is near!"

Lahaina, April 11th, 1853.

Brother Damon:—I have not communicated anything to the papers, as yet, respecting the Marquesian chief, who has been here for several weeks; not because I thought his arrival, especially in connection with his errand here, a common event, but I thought best to form, first, some acquaintance with him, and thereby be able better to judge how much we might hope from such a mission as has sent him among us. But, in the Friend of April 1st, I see you have noticed his arrival, and there are some reasons which lead me to call the attention of the brethren of the mission and other friends, immediately, to this case.

It was on the morning of March 14th, that *Makounui*, the Marquesian above alluded to, came to my door, attended by his son-in-law, by name of *Puu*. They handed me a letter from Mr. Paris, of Kaawaloa, where the ship Tamerlane had been anchored four days.—The letter informed me that the bearer was a Marquesian chief, who had come here to get a teacher, to make known to him and his people the word of God.

Makounui is rather below the middle size, with a muscular frame, features somewhat sharp, a projecting nose and chin, forehead sunk, and his hair trimmed to a ridge, not running fore and aft as Hawaiians trim theirs, but a bushy ridge ran over the crown from ear to ear, giving him quite a formidable, war-like appearance in front. His son-in-law, I should add, is a young man, native of Lahaina, whose mother is a good woman, a member of Lahaina church. He belonged to a whaleship, was left on the island of Hakuhiwa, and had lived with him three years, so that he formed a good medium of communication, being familiar with both languages.

I asked them "if they came from Nuhiwa?" They said "no, from *Hakuhiwa*," or, as the natives often speak it, *Fatuhiwa*. I asked, "what teacher do you wish?" They said "they thought they might get a Hawaiian first, and afterwards, perphaps, get a white man." "What have you seen or heard, that makes you wish for the word of God?" Makounui answered promptly, "we have nothing but war, war, war, fear, trouble, poverty. We have nothing good—we are tired of living so, and wish to be as you are here." The son-in-law (Puu) added, "that the Papists had been on a neighboring island, but had left—that they did not wish papist missionaries, but such as the Sandwich Islands had." Doubtless Puu had helped them understand the difference between papists and protestants; and the doings of the French on Nuhiwa, with which they seem acquainted, has not made them fall in love with popery.

I told Makounui "that his errand was a good one—that the missionaries of these Islands would meet at Oahu, in six or seven weeks, and that he must attend that meeting, and we should see what could be done for them." In the mean time, I told him "he must go up and see Mr. Alexander," who had lived on Nuhiwa. He has done so several times, and Mr. A. says, "his interviws have quite revived his Marquesian." I told him also "to do all he could to learn this language, attend our meetings, and see what the gospel had done for this people." This he is doing—one of our school teachers is constantly with him—he is often at our house—is very intelligent, and is picking up Hawaiian very fast. Indeed the dialect of Fatuhiwa seems to me much nearer the Hawaiian than is that of Nuhiwa. The first sabbath Makounui attended our church, his eye was fixed on the preacher, from beginning to end of the sermon. The text happened to be "There is no other name given under heaven," &c., and I must say, I preached a sermon more for him than for all the rest of the congregation, thinking it was the first time he had ever been in a christian temple. I sometimes do not see him in meeting, but have lately learned to find him up among the choir of singers, with which he seems delighted. He seems to me to possess decision of character, and a good share of energy; and, from all that I can see, he seems intent on the object for which he came, that of getting a teacher. He is always serious—never smiles; and, from the first, there has been a settled anxiety on his countenance. At an interview, a few days since, I endeavored to learn more particularly what was the source of his anxiety. Puu told me he was greatly troubled about the state of things in his island, should he be too long absent from home, and he gave me something like the following narrative: During the three years he has lived on Fatuhiwa, there have been two wars. The last, which continued eight months, ended about the beginning of the present year. (Their wars cannot be very bloody—for, in eight months, only ten were killed on both sides, and only two wounded. They fight only with muskets and powder which they buy of whaleships, so that this may illustrate what we have often heard, viz. that wars are less destructive since the invention of gun powder.)

Makounui, Puu says, is the high chief of Hakuhiwa, and has ten chiefs (*Hakaikis*) under him. In this war, he had 1000 fighting men; and there were 300 opposed to him. When the war was ended, he called all the ten chiefs together, and proposed the business of sending for a missionary. Puu says, Makounui has had such a thought for a long time—that he first conceived the wish for a missionary, from natives of the Sandwich and Society islands, and of Rarotogna, Aitutake and Mangaia, coming on shore well dressed. I thought to myself, if all whaleships had exhibited nothing but pure morals all over the Pacific, that they would long ago have recommended the gospel to all the islands in the ocean. At this council of Fatuhiwa chiefs, a hot dispute grew up.—Makounui insisted, that they should call in the 300 who were vanquished, and make a common cause of sending for a teacher. The ten chiefs declared they would not call in their enemies, and they prevailed. The decision of the council was, that Makounui and his son-in-law should go to Hawaii or Tahiti, and get a missionary; and all the chiefs added, that if he was gone over five months, they would conclude that he was dead. He is, therefore, afraid that if he exceeds that time, they may seize on his lands and perhaps kill his family. It is to this last idea, that I wish now to call the minds of the missionary brethren, and through them, of the native churches! Last year we felt a deep interest in Micronesia, and sent men. We are feeling, this way, that God is sanctioning our doings, last year, by sending us a call from an opposite direction—that he is saying to us: "It is time to go ahead in giving the gospel to all the little islands in this wide ocean." What is it but of God, that a boy of Lahaina is left sick on a heathen islands, and its highest chief becomes interested in having the word of salvation? We must not send him back empty! We will not—the Am. Board do not wish us to deny the bread of life to the hungry. But this is not the point. It is, whether we are not called to some immediate action.—Whether, on the meeting of the mission, in May, a vessel may not be found, in connection with mercantile business perhaps, to take him, his son-in-law, and two good native teachers with wives, to Fatuhiwa, before his five months are expired, i. e., before the middle of July, perhaps, or if not, very soon after that.

I asked *Makounui* how many days it was

since he left his home. I was pleased with his Indian simplicity, when he showed me a piece of twine, on which he had tied a knot for each day, and each night, from the time he went on board, till they came near Hawaii. After six knots, a space was left on the twine. That, he said, was where they lost sight of their own group of islands. There were 47 knots, i. e., 23½ days to coming near Hawaii; 13 more days to their reaching Lahaina, March 14th.

Fatuhiwa (Magdalena) seems to be the most eastern of the Marquesian islands—from their account, it may have 2 or 3000 people; Hiwaoa (Dominica) is larger, and has more people. It lies 8 or 10 miles west of Fatuhiwa. Each of these islands has a good harbor for ships on the west side. Puu has been the Pilot at Fatuhiwa. Fahuata (Christiana) is more South, and a smaller island. These are the Marquesas proper. Some 2 or 300 miles N. W. of these are three called the Washington islands, viz., Nuhiwa, Uapou and Uahuna.

The people of these islands live mostly on bread fruit—there are plenty of cocoanuts. There are also sweet potatoes, bananas, taro, sugar cane, and tobacco; the last of which was introduced from Tahiti. Of animals, hogs abound, and there are dogs, (which they never eat,) also cats and mice, and fowls are quite plenty. Makounui, once, in speaking of his haste to get back, asked me how many hogs would hire a vessel. He said if 200 would do it, he thought he could pay 100.

I wish this subject could come before the minds of the brethren and natives before the time of our meeting, and, therefore, I would ask you to insert this in the Friend; or, if it is some time before the Friend goes to press, I wish it might be put in the Polynesian. If the case is known, some California vessel owner might find it profitable to go soon to the Marquesas, and gather up hogs for San Francisco market; or some other opportunity might offer.

With kind regards, from us, to you and yours, Your friend and brother,

D. BALDWIN.

P. S.—While Makounui is here, the remaining chiefs are to have war a little while, as they have some powder on hand, and the hogs they paid for it would be lost, unless they had war long enough to use up the powder. Mr. Alexander and myself have conferred on this matter. We both think that two good natives with wives should be sent to Fatuhiwa as soon as possible—that a vessel should be chartered for the purpose, and the Hawaiian churches are able to sustain the expense. Letters of credit may be given by us to such teachers, to enable them to procure some necessaries from whaleships which touch there at long intervals. I mention this here, as I shall take an interest in the matter, and do not expect to be at our general meeting.

Makounui is anxious to have a little a-b-c book printed here to be taken with them when they return; and Messrs. Alexander and Armstrong can easily prepare something of the kind before such a company would sail.

When Makounui and his son-in-law were about leaving for these islands, the people asked them what signal they would raise to show that they were on board. They replied, that they would set a white flag at the fore-mast. This is a circumstance worth noticing, as that has been, for many years, the Missionary flag in these islands, but it was unknown to them. We may hope the Missionary flag will soon be known at all the islands of the Pacific.

A Good Movement in the British Navy.

The following document was placed in our hands by Capt. Prevost, of H. B. M.'s steamer "Virago." The subject matter of this document is of incalculable importance. It should be published and extensively circulated among the friends of seamen throughout the christian world. 1st. It is encouraging to learn, that there are in the British navy "a goodly number" of praying persons sincerely desirous of promoting the spiritual welfare of their sea-faring companions. 2d. It is important that christians throughout the world should unite in prayer for the seamen of all nations. 3d. As God is prayer-hearing and prayer-answering, it is most reasonable to expect that great and invaluable blessings will descend in answer to the prayers of the church universal, when offered in concert.

In this connection we cannot refrain from remarking, that during the period of our labors among seamen, it has been our delightful privilege to become acquainted with officers of the British navy, whose deportment and example, reflected the highest honor upon their christian profession. Any person, whose mind is at all impressed with the importance of thorough moral and religious reformation among seamen, will pray that the number of such persons may be greatly multiplied.

Proposed Union in Prayer for the Promotion of Religion in Her Majesty's Navy.

"If any two of you shall agree on earth, as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."

That a very decided change has taken place of late years, not only in the physical, but also in the moral aspect of the navy, none who are acquainted with our service will entertain a doubt. Recognizing, in this fact the gracious interposition of God, in behalf of the long degraded and spiritually destitute sailor, it appears to suggest the duty of uniting in a humble and prayerful effort to improve the religious character of our seamen. We desire, therefore, to engage the cordial co-operation of all (whether belonging to the navy or not) who know the value of United Prayer; in order that the hands of our christian friends afloat may be strengthened, and that an increasing number of those who "do business in great waters" may, by God's blessing, be brought to a knowledge of "the truth as it is in Jesus."

With a view to further this design, it is proposed that on every Sunday morning, between the hours of 7 and 11, or as near that time as may be convenient, the spiritual wants of the navy be brought before the throne of grace by all who feel the importance of this object;—and the following heads of prayer are respectfully suggested.

For the Navy Generally, both Officers & Men.

1. That all belonging to, or connected with the naval service, may entertain an increasing reverence for Almighty God; for His Word, and for His Sabbaths.

2. That all orders of men in the naval service from the highest to the lowest, may be led to entertain a serious concern for the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men.

3. That, as professing servants and soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ, all may be enabled, by God's grace to avoid profane or indecent language; sensuality and impurity of every kind; angry or revengful tempers: disregard of truth; idleness or want of attention and zeal in the performance of every duty; disrespect or disobedience to superiors; want of courtesy, consideration and christian feeling towards equals or inferiors; Every besetting sin or infirmity; and generally, that they be preserved from all snares and temptation of the world, the flesh and the devil; also, that they may be protected from bodily danger, and kept in health and strength.

4. That the Spirit of God may rest upon them, not only to keep them from temptation, and deliver them from evil, but to "sanctify them wholly;" that they may "grow in grace," daily, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" that whatsoever they may do, they may do it heartily as to the Lord, and not unto men;" and be "Christ's faithful soldiers and servants unto their lives' end;" an honor to the service and a blessing to their country, as well as to the heathen and other nations with whom they come into contact;—thus giving evidence that "Godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

5. That all hearts may be raised in thanksgiving to God for the blessing that has attended the efforts already made for the spiritual improvement of the navy.

For Officers in Particular.

1. That the Spirit of Wisdom, Justice, "Love and of sound mind" be given to them in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties.

2. That they may entertain a just sense of their high responsibility, as regards the spiritual as well as temporal interests of those over whom they are placed.

3. That, by their example and influence they may discountenance everything tending to "the derogation of God's honor and the corruption of good manners."

4. That grace may be given to our Chaplain to be wise, diligent and faithful servants of Christ; and that the Spirit of God may abundantly bless their labors, to the awakening and establishing of many souls.

MANCHESTER.
Francis W. Austen, Admiral.
Edward Hawker, Vice-Admiral.
Henry Hope, Rear Admiral.
Henry Fanshaw, do
Frederick E. Vernon Harcourt, do.
Wm. Edward Parry, Captain,
Richard F. Rowley, do
Henry D. Trotter, do
George Blake, do
John Monday, do
Francis Lairdet, do
John Washington, do

Claude H. M. Buckle, do
Robt. F. Garabier, do
James C. Coffin, do
James Cockburn, do
John Richardson, M. D., Medical Inspector.
James Anderson, do do
Robt. B. Yates, Commander.
Francis Maude, do
George Hope do
Henry Downes, do
Hugh Goold, do
E. G. Fishbourne, do
Ed. H. Lenney do
Robert Coot, do
Wm. T. Bate, do
Wm. R. Payne, M. A., Chaplain.
Thomas J. Main, M. A. do
John Adamson, Lieutenant.
George Atkinson, do
Geo. C. Greenway, do
Robert Justice, do
John Billingsly, do
Geo. B. Bunbury, do
Wm. H. Symons, do
John De Courcy A. Agnew, do
Crawford A. D. Pasco, do
Frank H. Lambert, do
Henry H. M'Carthy, Captain, R. M.
Colin A. Brownin, M. D., Surgeon.
Mitchel Thompson, do
Chas. Paget Blake, do
Wm. Bowden, Paymaster & Purser,
Arthur Ellis, do

December 1851.

Lahaina, April 25th, 1853.

Brother Damon.—Day before yesterday I received your Extra containing my letter on the subject of the Marquesian Chief; and I was truly rejoiced to see that you enter into the matter with so much zeal, though I had not thought of your issuing an extra. But it is well that you did, as some of the brethren can now interest their churches in the matter before they go to general meeting, I should have written the account sooner, had I known the peculiar anxiety of Makounui to get back to his home within so short a time. I rejoice also, that you have already received a donation of $50 to send the gospel to Fatuhiva. I understand the interest you feel, and such a donation as this as an omen, that the brethren of the mission and native churches will not be lacking in faith and zeal for such an enterprise as this. As a neighbor of mine and myself were sitting, one day, with this Marquesian, I remarked I would rather give $50 this year, than send him back, without two good teachers. He replied, he would rather give another $50. I trust neither money nor men will be wanting.

You ask me for further communications respecting Makounui. I must say that since his arrival here, I have been exceedingly pressed with work and my interviews with him have been short. I have not heard much about their customs or religion. I think their idolatry must differ much from that of most islands in the Pacific, he told me that they had no Gods, except deified ancestors. I mentioned, that Makounui wished an A. B. C. book printed, to take back with him. He requested me, one day, to sit down and make out an alphabet of their language, that it might be printed at once. I told him I was too busy, but, if he would come the next day, I would write down one hundred of their words and call the letters they contained the Fatuhiva alphabet. He came punctually, and we had just commenced the work, when Mr. Alexander came in and said he had been looking over his Marquesian papers, and he had materials for such an elementary book which would need but little modification for Fatuhiva. The half hour I was at this work showed me such a perfectly similar structure, and so many similar words in the Hawaiian and Fatuhiva languages, that one acquainted with Hawaiian, would enter with great facility into missionary labors there.—I will copy off a few of the words I had written down, giving the corresponding Hawaiian and English names, that you may see the similarity.

Fatuhiva.	Hawaiian.	English.
Ke Akua.	Ke Akua.	God.
Enata.	Kanaka.	Man.
Wahine.	Wahine.	Woman.
E.	He.	a or an.
Ke or Ka.	Ke or ka.	The.
Uwahine.	Luwahine.	an old woman
Finua.	Honua.	Earth.
Toa.	Koa.	a soldier.
Fae.	Hale.	a house.
Moana.	Moana.	Ocean.
Tai.	Kai.	Sea.
Poo.	Poo.	the head.
Auoho.	Lauoho.	the hair.
Kae.	Lae.	Forehead.
Mata.	Maka.	Eye.
Kuemata.	Kuemaka.	Eyebrow.
Puena.	Pepeiao.	Ear.
Papaina.	Papalina.	Cheek.
Owae.	Auwae.	Chin.
Ihu.	Ihu.	Nose.
Puka ihu.	Puka ihu.	Nostril.
Fafa.	Waha.	mouth.
Niho.	Niho.	Tooth.
Aeo.	Alelo.	Tongue.
Aoe.	Aole.	No.
Jima.	Lima.	Arm.
Wawae.	Wawae.	Leg.
Puha.	Uha.	Thigh.
Muo.	Kuli.	Knee.
Opu.	Opu.	Belly.
Kii.	Ili.	Skin.
Kai.	Ai.	food or to eat
Tamaoa.	Keikikane.	Boy.
Moi.	Kaikamahine.	Girl.
A.	La.	Day.

These words were written down at random. But few of them that do not show some relation to the Hawaiian. It is really amusing to see how uniformly they throw out the beautiful liquid letter L, which is found in Hawaiian. Probably the L would not be needed in the Fatuhiva alphabet. They either cast out the L, or change it to N.—Nui loa, (Haw.) very much, is nui noa with them.

I have become much interested in Mokounui, not because he is what would be called interesting; but there seems to be something different from what we should expect in a purely heathen chief. The good people of Lahaina have taken deep interest in him from the time of his arrival. When he first came to my door, he was dressed in such a shirt and pantaloons as sailors wear. Our people made a collection to purchase clothes and other needfuls for him. The next sabbath morning, he appeared in church in broadcloth and a figured vest, more uncomfortable I presume, than he had ever been in battle, for, in the afternoon, though he had on a thinner suit, when we stopped at the door, after service, to converse, a little with him, the sweat was pouring down his face profusely. I told our people they would puff him up and spoil him; for though a man, and a chief, yet in most things, he could be nothing but a child. But I do not discover, as yet in him any streaks of pride or vanity. He scarcely seems to know, that he is of any more consequence, because he has a fine coat, than if he had none at all. He is entirely unassuming, and mingles with our pious people, as if he was one of them; and somehow or other, I do not know how it came to pass, yet he evidently has the idea, that, in all things, he may put unbounded confidence in missionaries.—He is now on a visit to Wailuku and Makawao. He wished to see other parts of the island, but he came and asked me whether he should go, or not, as he must be ready when the time arrived for going to Oahu.—When he returns, we shall provide a passage for him to Oahu, where he will be able to answer all questions respecting his island and perhaps others also. He is a relative of Moana, the king on Nuhiwa; and a nephew, perhaps, for he rules over a part of Hivaoa, the island west of his.

As ever, Most truly, yours'.

D. BALDWIN.

Projected mission to Marquesas.

The subject of a new mission to the Marquesian Islands, our readers will find set forth in our columns for this month. The two letters from the Rev. Mr. Baldwin are deeply interesting. We would remark that the Directors of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, have held a meeting and taken the initiatory steps for fitting out an expedition thither. No vessel has yet been chartered, and there may be some difficulty in obtaining a vessel of the proper size and at a reasonable outlay, as all small vessels are now fully occupied. If practicable, the Directors will dispatch a vessel about the 1st of June, or during that month. The necessary arrangements have been made to publish a small elementary book in the Marquesian or Fatuhavian dialect. The following letter speaks in a tone of *substantial* encouragement, and we hope its publication will encourage others to do likewise. An expedition to Marquesas cannot be carried through, without an expenditure of several thousand dollars.—Should the enterprize meet the cordial approval of the public, it will encourage the Directors of the H. M. Society to devise "liberal things," as saith the Prophet Isaiah, "The liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand, or be established."

Honolulu, 16th April, 1853.

Mr. Damon.—In reading the Friend *extra* last night, wherein is an appeal for the Marquesas, I was pleased, at seeing your hands on the gospel chariot wheels, and feeling with you, an interest in our common cause, send herewith FIFTY DOLLARS, to assist in sending the bread of life, to our island neighbors, in the best way that may be found practicable, and if it be needed, shall have no objection to do more. All I can say is, go on! go on! and prosperity is sure.

Your obd't servant,
in haste,
J. T. WATERHOUSE.

An Improvement in the Whaling Service.

The bark Eugenia, not long since sent to sea, being fitted for a three year's voyage in the Pacific Ocean, presents some peculiarities in her interior arrangements for the accommodation of her officers and crew, which are worthy of notice. Her cabin is on deck, of spacious dimensions, and is divided into an after and forward cabin, being finished in mahogany in the best style. The after cabin is to be occupied by the captain with his family, consisting of a wife and one child, who will accompany him on the voyage.—The forward cabin is for the use of the four mates. The forecastle, which is large and airy, is fitted as a sleeping room for the crew. Below, a spacious cabin is fitted up with berths for the boatsteerers, and a long table fit to accommodate twenty persons is placed there. At this the crew will take their meals under the direction of the boatsteerers. The Eugenia will carry two stewards, one for the officers, and one for the crew; and the best order will be observed while the crew are taking their meals. This is a new idea, is certainly very creditable to the owners, and will have a tendency to increase the self-respect as well as the comfort of the sailor. The pecuniary advantage to the owners will not be small. The custom now prevailing on board the ships of all nations is the old one. Each seaman furnishes his own tin pot, pan and spoon. The "grub" is served upon the forecastle deck, or down the forecastle in a "kid," and is divided among the crew, each one taking into his pan a proportion of the provisions. Among our whaling ships, where provisions are served out very liberally, sailors get more than they want, and have a good portion of food remaining when the dinner hour comes round next day, which is quietly thrown over the side. This will be remedied by the plan which it is proposed to adopt on board the Eugenia, the credit of which is due to her Captain, William Wood. We should not be surprised if it should be adopted throughout the service. The Eugenia is owned by Messrs. Swift and Allen, and is now at Hazard's Wharf, where she may be inspected.—*Sailor's Magazine, Dec.* 1852.

Information Wanted.

Respecting Lewis L. Bright, of Buffalo, N. Y., who left New Bedford on board ship "Archer." He was discharged from the ship at Honolulu, and is supposed for a time to have been engaged in a store in Honolulu. Should this notice fall under his observation he is requested to communicate with his mother or the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

The Bible in Valparaiso, S. A.—Rev. Mr. Trumbull of Valparaiso, Chili, in a letter just received at this office, says: "The sales of Bibles and Testaments in this city from the 6th of May to the 11th of October, amounted to $284 39. During that time, through a shopkeeper here, many copies of the Spanish Scriptures have been disposed of. Not many days since he sold more than 200 copies to go to a port in Peru. Some of the ornamented copies have been taken into some of the first families for intelligence among the native population."—*B. S. Record.*

From the Panama Star, January 8th.

Expulsion of the Jesuits from Ecquador!

Arrival and Departure of Jesuits.

On Tuesday last, the Equadorian national vessel Hermosa Carmen arrived here from Guayaquil, with a cargo of 32 Jesuits, who had been expelled by the Equadorian Government. We are told that they are consigned to the Govnrnor of Panama, with the request that he would put them through the Isthmus and out of the country with all commendable care and speed. On their arrival, says common rumor, they were informed officially that they could land, but would be subjected to police surveilance during their stay here, which was limited to a day.—They returned answer that they had no resistance to make to the law, but if the Governor wished them to land as prisoners, he would have to send off and tie them, or put them under guard. The latter was done, and they were landed at the northern gate, under a guard of soldiers and police who then conducted them to the Gabildo or City, where their appearance created some excitement among some of our population. At a later hour in the day, say at about two in the afternoon, under charge of one or two police officers, they were conducted to the College, where they received such attention from the authorities as it was possible, under the circumstances, to extend to them.—Yesterday morning the whole body started for Cruces, under one official guide, but we saw no military or police force accompanying them.

The Japan Expedition.

The Boston Post publises the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman just returned to this country from a trip to China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese toward the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter, to me, which he had just received from one of his countrymen, then on the Island of Jeddo. The people kept a strict look out all over the coast; and their fires were already burning on the mountains at night, in order to be prepared in case the sqadron should appear at night. One million of soldiers are ready and at hand. The coast is set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddo, where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole bay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipate.

* * * * *

The presents had better have been left at home. A trade will not soon be opened with that country, except by force."

Opinion of Chancellor Kent.—"The general diffusion of the Bible is the most effectual way to civilize and humanize mankind; to purify and exalt the general system of public morals; to give efficacy to the just precepts of international and municipal law; to enforce the observance of prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude; and to improve all the relations of social and domestic life."

Model Babies!—An American, now traveling in Europe, say that "Dutch babies are the most phlegmatic, contented, independent looking creatures on the face of the globe. They never cry. In order to test this I pinched several as I passed in the crowd. One of them slightly yawned; the others merely gazed placidly at me, but made no sign." Model babies those.

The Resistless Argument.—Mr. Van Lennep, missionary to Constantinople, states an interesting fact respecting a Turkish pasha, who, in a recent trip of the steamer from Smyrna, conversed very fluently and intelligently with the passengers in French and Italian, on European science, and politics. In the course of conversation he told them that if they supposed from his acquaintance with the language, he had adopted the religious views of their people, or was a sort of Infidel, like many of his people who had become half Europeanized, they were mistaken, as he was a real Mussulman, a Turk of the old stamp. "But," said he, "If I were to become a Christian, I should become a Protestant." As they all expressed surprise, he went to the library of the steamer, and taking up an English Bible, asked them if they had read it. They all said they had not. "Read it," said he, "and you will know my reason; I read it once through in Italian," and, pointing to his head and heart, "it remained *here* and *here*"



Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society!

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at Honolulu, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of June, 1853; and all the members of the Society, planters, residents of other islands, and others interested in the subject of Agriculture, Horticulture, or Floriculture are earnestly requested to attend.

The First Day will be devoted to the reading of reports, the choosing of Judges for the Exhibition, the entry and arrangement of the Cattle, Products, etc., and it is hoped every member of the Society will be present.

In the Evening of the First Day the Annual Address will be delivered by John Montgomery, Esquire, at the Bethel, commencing at 1-2 past 7 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The exhibition will be opened on Wednesday, the second day, and it is hoped that the animals and samples of fruits, vegetables, field crops, dairy products, manufactures, etc., will be numerous, and such as to do credit to the islands.

The ladies are particularly invited to be present at the exhibition; and, as in former years, to add to the interest and pleasure of the occasion, by a liberal contribution of fruits and flowers.

Good accommodations will be provided for the exhibition of stock, poultry, &c.

The premiums of last year, consisting of silver ware, books, etc., amounting to nearly one thousand dollars in value will be distributed at the exhibition. Those persons intending to compete for premiums, this year, should give notice to the Secretary, E. O. Hall, Esq., without delay.

Persons on other islands would confer a great favor on the Society by calling attention to this exhibition.

WM. L. LEE, President.

Honolulu, April 29, 1853-4t-51

Important Information.

Through the courtesy of H. B. M.'s Consul General Miller, we have been permitted to peruse a file of documents relating to the loss of certain vessels among the King's Mill Islands. Some of these islands have been rarely if ever visited by any vessels except whale ships. It is much to be hoped that Naval, Exploring and Surveying vessels, both English and American, will not fail to visit all of the islands. The interests of commerce requires it. Our remarks on the present occasion, will relate to those vessels which have been known to be lost or their safety endangered.

The "John Bull."—This was an English whale ship, lost about the year 1827, in the vicinity of Ascension Island. One report says that, it was upon the island of McAskills. The most definite account, respecting the "John Bull," which we have been able to obtain, is found in M'Connell's book, entitled, "A Residence of 11 years in New Holland and the Caroline Islands." He states that he was a sailor on board the vessel, at the time of her wreck.

The "Waverly"—This brig was taken, crew murdered, and vessel destroyed by the inhabitants of Strong's Island, in 1835. This vessel was owned by the Government of the Sandwich Islands, and was fitted out by Messrs. Ladd & Co. in part, to search for Capt. Dowsett, who sailed from Honolulu in in the schooner "Victoria," and was captured by the natives of the Piscadores, but whether killed or not, has never been definitely ascertained. The Waverly was burnt and sunk in the lee harbor of Strong's Island, but the full particulars have never been ascertained. It is supposed that certain white men, living among the natives, were deeply implicated in the affair.

The "Harriet"—This was an English whale ship belonging to London. She was taken and crew murdered by the inhabitants of Strong's Island, in the autumn of 1842.—This island is situated in 55 20 N. and 163 20 E. The particulars in regard to the loss of the Harriet were communicated by by Capt Cudlip, commanding the English whale ship Pacific, of St. Johns. The Pacific visited Strong's Island for supplies in January, 1843, and was detained by head winds in the weather harbor of the island over two months. From Capt. Cudlip's narrative, we copy as follows:—

"On the 19th of March, 1843, we took advantage of a calm morning, and towed out leaving the place with many doubts as to the real character of the natives, not from anything we could perceive in their conduct, (which was uniformly kind and inoffensive) as from various things we had seen in their possession, which we knew they had not come honestly by, as they denied that any ship had been wrecked there. The following are some of the articles seen, some of which are now in our possession, viz:—a brass mounted sextant, a quadrant, a case of Mathematical instruments, part of a log book, belonging to ship Harriet, of London, Bunker, seen by one of the boatsteerers. Our close questions, as to where they they obtained these things, made them very uneasy and cautious about letting us see anything more of the kind. I shipped one of the natives for the cruise, and on getting to sea found that another had secreted himself in the ship.—On the third day after leaving, spoke the American barque "Pearl," and advised their going to Strong's Island, but reccommended the lee harbor. On the day following the two natives confessed that two or more vessels had been destroyed with their crews.—The substance of their confession, on cross-examination, was as follows:—Three days after the Harriet came to an anchor in the lee harbor, while about 20 men were engaged in wooding and watering—the Captain and Surgeon being absent pigeon shooting—the natives attacked the vessel. Having obtained possession of the vessel, they took out everything which they considered valuable to them. They then scuttled and burnt the vessel.

Capt. Cudlip having obtained this information, determined to return aud ascertain more definitely the fate of the ill-fated Harriet. On the 31st of March, writes Capt. C., came to anchor in the lee harbor, found the Pearl and Lydia, American vessels, unsuspicious of the character of the natives, endeavored to get the King on board before he knew of our design in coming back, but he appeared very uneasy and suspicious of our returning so soon. He would not trust himself on board any of our ships during our stay. His confession agreed in most material points with that of the seamen on board my vessel." The King acknowledged the murder of six white men who were living on the island at the time the Harriet was cut off. Thus it would appear, that adding these six men to the crews of the Harriet and Waverly, not far from 50 men must have been murdered or in some way put out of existence, by the inhabitants of Strong'-Islands, from 1835 to 1842. The King, according to Capt. Cudlip, invariably affirmed, that he, as well the Chiefs were innocent of any act or part in the taking of either the Waverly or Harriet.

The following remarks respecting Strong's Island were furnished by Mr. Dudoit, formerly French Consul at Honolulu:—

"Strong's Island is situated in 5 12 N. lat. and 162 58 E. long. and has two ports. The one on the west and the other on the east. The eastern port is the more secure. The natives who are very few in number lived here and there, scattered over the whole extent of the island. I do not think there are over 2,500. The several Chiefs have divided the country. These people at the time I visited them, in 1834 and 1835, appeared amicable and well disposed to communicate with strangers, but the evil disposition of deserters who have cast themselves upon this island must have illdisposed these people and have led them to the excesses which have taken place. In one of my voyages I have seen these deserters commit murder amongst them, for the value of one pound of tortoise shell, or some bottles of rum. They make themselves masters of the natives—they obtain all they wish from these poor people by telling them that if they do not give what they ask, they will write to their King and he will send ships of war to kill them all."

The "Elizabeth" of Port Jackson, N. S. W., in 1833, lost two boats and their crews, at a circular range of islands, situated in 4 41 N. lat. 169 6 E. long. No definite information was ever obtained respecting their fate.

The "Ontario," an American whaleship, was wrecked in January, 1852, on a reef at Pitt's island, one of the King's Mill groups. See Friend Oct. 19, 1852.

The "Triton," an American whaleship, was nearly cut off, January, 1848, by the natives of Sydenham's island one the King's Mill group.—See Friend, for Sept. and Oct., 1848.

Wreck and Burning of Steamer Independence.

The following narrative of the loss of this steamer and the frightful loss of life attending its wreck and burning, is drawn up from the verbal accounts of various passengers who survived and written statements by two of the passengers

The steamer "Independence," was one of the Vanderbilt Line. She left San Juan del Sud, for San Francisco, February 4th, having on board nearly 400 passengers. At Acapulco more passengers were received, but the number not definitely known. On the morning of February 16th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, she struck a rock on the S. W. point of Margareta Island. off a bay the same name, in Lower California. She appears to have been running quite near the land. The engine was reversed and the vessel backed out to sea, from ½ to ¾ of a mile. During this operation she began to leak badly, and ineffectual efforts were made to bail out the water. She was now headed for the shore,—bnt to add to the critical situation of the sinking vessel, she was discovered to be on fire. Before she reached the point of destination the flames had spread with fearful rapidity. When she struck all forward of the the wheel house was in flames. An order was given to man a boat, and take a line on shore,—after some delay the order was tardily obeyed, but the line was not well secured, so that many were drowned in attempting to reach the shore by the rope. A third boat was lowered and the ladies requested to improve the opportunity for saving their lives. Only one boat returned to the vessel, and took away more ladies and children. No other resource at hand, scores and hundreds cast themselves into the sea, seizing whatever they could lay

their hands upon. Some were doubtless instantly killed or drowned, and others clinging to fragments from the burning vessel were carried out to sea. Capt. Sampson and some of his officers rendered efficient aid in rescuing those who were drifting away to sea. The scene was now most terrific—some half suffocated with smoke quitted the vessel to be strangled in the sea; good swimmers, amid floating trunks and baggage, perished while attempting to save themselves and their friends—in a few brief moments the loss of human life was immense. Some report as many as two hundred lost, none less than one hundred and thirty.—The books of the vessel having been lost it will be difficult ever to know who and how many perished in that fearful catastrophe.—It was nearly two hours before all who survived, finally reached the shore.

The appalling scene on shore, if possible, outvied in its horrific and heart-rending features the burning of the vessel and the struggle to escape to the land.

The bodies of the dead and dying now came floating ashore. Many more would doubtless have awoke to consciousness and life, could they have received proper care. One lady who had lost two little girls, the bodies of whom never came to land, informs us that for hours she watched the beach, as wave after wave died away upon the sand, hoping that some momento at least might be seen, but she gazed in vain. She thinks her children must have perished in the vessel.—Wives anxiously looked out for the lifeless remains of their husbands, while some alas, died, with no kind friend to shed over them a tear

Dr. Cullen remarks: Over seventy bodies remained in the deep, the remainder were gathered and buried side by side along the sandy shore,

"Upon the lone barren isle they sleep their last sleep."

After the ship was burnt to the water's edge the hull was washed against the rocks, and some fifteen barrels of salt provisions taken from the hold. One small sail was saved which answered as a shelter to the women and children during the three days' stoppage on the island. Most of the survivors reached the shore with but little clothing upon their bodies, and all the luggage thrown overboard floated to sea.

The want of water was severely felt, and all means were taken to find it and to distill it. A party of three followed the coast of the island 20 miles, subsisting on crabs and muscles, but found no signs of water. On the rocks near the wreck were small holes exuding about a table spoonful of brackish water every minute, around which were gathered day and night, men, women and children sipping in turn through quills their quota.—By the ingenuity of Mr. Collins the Engineer, an empty water cask was converted into a water distillery, and doubtless would have furnished sufficient water for the survivors had no assistance been rendered so speedily. The evening of the 2d day a prospector found small holes of brackish water in the mountains at the south end of the island. Prospecters returned the 2d day from across the island stating that they had seen several vessels fifteen miles off, in Magdalena bay, near the main land. On the same evening a party of men took the ship's cannon across the island and by bonfires and discharges of the cannon attracted the attention of the whalers. Before their arrival, however, thirty men carried a boat weighing 1000 pounds, without stoppage to the bay, which was sent forthwith to the whale ships across the bay. Soon after the boat left, a party of whalemen came over to the camp, bringing fresh water and hard bread. The cries of thanksgiving produced an uproar not likely to be forgotten by an eye witness on the occasion.

The camp was forthwith broken up, and all hands crossed to the opposite shore, a distance of five miles, where we were all taken across the bay to the whale ships Omega, Meteor, James Maury, and barque Clement, commanded respectively by Capts. Fisher, Jeffries, Whelden and Lane Our reception was most cordial and the hospitalty shown us in supplying us with food, clothing and shelter was generous and openhearted.

The 1st day of the wreck, Capt. Sampson started in an open boat to go north for assistance, and after rowing 30 hours, reached the schooner C. Emory, Capt. Gordon, in Upper Magdalena Bay. The schooner started to our assistance, but did not reach the wreck till the camp had been abandoned.

The ship Meteor Capt. Jeffries, was chartered to take the passengers to San Francisco. She sailed the 3d March with 255 souls crowded into the smallest compass.

It is quite impossible to furnish our readers with a *full* account of all the distressing incidents connected with the loss of the Independence. Each survivor has his own story to relate. One lady tells us how she found a little boy lying almost lifeless on the beach, whose mother was drowned and father was awaiting his arrival in California. She took him in her arms, insensible but gasping, and carried him to a warm sunny spot upon the hills, when the little fellow soon revived. While she performed these kind offices for the child of a stranger, the crushing thought almost overpowered her feelings, that her own dear children reposed in a watery grave!

One heart stricken mother escaped with an infant child of 14 months, and the first night on shore gave birth to another child, which survived while the father perished.

The scenes of distress that must soon have occurred, had not relief come, no pen could describe. Some never ate food or tasted water for two nights and nearly three days. Nature could not have held out much longer. Hunger and thirst must soon have prostrated those who survived the flood and the fire.

In publishing this narrative we refrain from inserting a statement of facts respecting the inhuman conduct of some of the survivors who were ready to plunder the bodies of the dead. The facts however which have came to our knowledge are quite sufficient to establish the sentiments of Scripture that the heart of man is "desperately wicked."

Hawaiian Statistics.

From the Reports of H. H. Majesty's Ministers, we glean the following statistics, for the nine months ending Dec. 31st, 1852.

Gross amount of Revenue,	$234,169 45
" " Disbursemnts,	224,282 78
Foreign Imports,	68,699 72
Internal Commerce,	22,965 14
" Taxes,	38,117 93

Post Office

During 9 months 24,940 foreign letters have passed through the post office, giving an average of 2,770 per month.

From the U. S. and Europe,	7,905
" all other countries, (estimated,)	2,000
Forwarded to U. S. and Europe,	12,035
" all other countries,	3,000

Of inter-island letters, the Post Master has received about 1,000 monthly, and forwarded about 800 monthly.

The receipts exceeded the expenditures of the Post Office Department, $607 88.

Schools 1852.

Protestant Schools in all Islands,	344
Catholic " " "	92
Scholars in Protestant Schools,	11,774
" Catholic "	2,174
Amount expended for teachers' wages,	$16,427 46

Besides the common schools supported by Government there are 15 private schools, only one of which, (Lahaina luna) however, is supported by Government.

Gross amount supposed to have been expended for educational purposes on the Hawaiian Islands, during 1852, $54,000.—Average cost of each scholar is $1 65 in the Public Schools.

General Items, 1852.

No. Marriages by Pros. Clergymen,	991
" " Catholic,	428
" " Mormon,	74
" Births,	1,850
" Deaths,	2,822
" Clergymen, Protestant,	31
" " Catholic,	13
" " Mormon,	17
" Foreigners Naturalized,	74
" " of America,	29
" " of Great Britain,	14
" of all other nations,	31

Lord Aberdeen.—He is the first prime minister who has not been a member of the church of England since the expulsion of James II from the throne and the restoration of Protestant ascendancy by the revolution 1688. His lordship professes the faith of his forefathers, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Scotland.

Only Forty Days from New York.

The English clipper "Norna," Clelland, 14 days from San Francisco, arrived on Monday, May the 2nd, bringing news from New York, to March 22nd. This is the quickest passage ever made. The papers contain the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, and much political information of importance.

☞ The steamer "S. S. Lewis" has been wrecked near San Francisco. No lives were lost; making the third steamer lost since January.

As our paper is just going to press, no more room for items of news.

☞ "PATENT ALL OVER," said Mr. Manchester, Mate of the new and beautiful whale ship "Polar Star," as he pointed out to us the many excellences of his ship—her patent apparatus for steering, patent blocks, &c, &c. We are gratified to learn that the owners of whale ships are improving the style and outfit of their ships. It is due to their officers and crews, absent from their homes for three and four years, not to be sent off in miserable and uncomfortable vessels. The cabin and steerage of the Polar Star are models. The fine ship is nearly everything a whaleman could ask—"Patent all over."

PASSENGERS.

Per Swiss Boy—outward—S. Hoffman, J. Lafrence, A. Cheever.

Per Zoe—outward—Capt. Steele, Capt. Lawton, Capt. Makee, Mr. Howe, H. W. Starr, H. A. Carter, L. Swan, Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. Munfroy, Miss J. Munroy, Miss M. Munfroy, Mrs. J. Munfroy, H. M. Stone C. Brewer, H. Ritson, H. M. St. Clair, A. Moore, J. Dexter, A. Boyed, H. Mosher.

PER HUNTRESS—outward—Mrs. Welch and Mrs. M'Coughtry and 5 children, and Ed. Brown.

PER POLAR STAR—inward—Manuel Spanalus.

PER ELIZA APPLETON—outward—B. F. Wood.

Married.

In Honolulu, Saturday evening, April 16th, by Rev. S. C Damon, Mr. Thomas Welch to Miss Lydia Brooks.

In Honolulu, last Sabbath evening, 17th inst., at the close of the evening service in the New Court House, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Edward G. Beckwith, Principal of the Royal School, to Miss Caroline P. Armstrong, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Armstrong, D. D., Minister of Public Instruction.

Died.

At Lahaina, Maui, on Sunday, 10th inst., of consumption, after a lingering illness, Fanny, wife of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Haverford West, England, but who had resided on these islands for 25 years past.

Mrs. Phillips was daughter of Mr. John White, who has resided on these islands over 54 years.

Killed by a whale in Margarita Bay, on the 28th of January, DANIEL CARPENTER, a boatsteerer on board the whale ship Jas Maury. He was a Narraganset Indian.

At Falmouth, England, on the 25th of Dec. 1852, Richard Charlton, Esq., first British Consul at these islands.

April 13th, on board whale ship "John Coggeshall," Benj. W. Luce, aged 16 years. The deceased was a promising and only son, of parents who reluctantly consented to his coming to sea. While the ship recruited at Hilo, he caught cold which terminated fatally, having been sick only six days.—Capt. Norton, (accompanied by his wife) did all that was possible for his recovery. His remains were buried in Seamen's Lot, Nuuanu Valley Cemetery.

At U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, April 5th, Henry Smith, belonging to Kensington, Philadelphia. He was discharged from the whaleship "Niagara."

At sea, Sept 21, on board barque Kremlin, on her passage from Sandwich Islands to Shanghai, Capt. Charles T. Evans, (master of the K., and formerly of the whaleship Warren, of Warren,) of Duxbury, Mass.

At U. S. Hospital, April 26, Mr. Wm. G. Scott, of Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, late from California.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

April 2—Am sh New England, Pendleton,
4—Br sch Catherine Brown, Brown, fm San Francisco.
4—Am sh Eliza Adams, Smith.
4—Am sh Jas. Maury, Whelden.
4—Am sh Mary Ann, Dallman.
4—Am sh Rambler, Willis.
April 12—Chillean bk Luna de Paita, Bassett, 18 ds fm S. F
15—Br bg Eliza Appleton, 21 ds fm San Fran.
15—Am clipper sh Tinqua, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
April 17—Am wh sh Golconda, Dougherty, N. B., fm N. Zealand, 300 sp, 900 wh.
18—Am wh sh Hillman, Cook, N. B., fm Lahaina, 275 sp, 2000 wh.
18—Am brigan Oriental, Nelson, fm Lahaina.
20—Am wh sh Geo. Howland, Wight, 4 mos fm. N. Bed.
April 25—Am wh sh Polar Star, Holly, 6 mos fm N. B., 300 sp, 150 wh, 1500 bone.
25—Russ. Am. Co. sh Caesarewitsch, Gorgan, 38 ds fm Valparaiso.

Cleared.

2 Am sh Magnolia, Cox.
2 Am sh Aquetnet, Curry.
2 " bk N. S. Perkins, Allen.
3—Br sch Time, Chape, San Francisco
4—Am sh S H. Waterman, Hall.
4 " " Tamerlane, Shockley.
4—Am sh Oliver Crocker, Cash.
5 Am sh Good Return, Wing.
5 Am sh Alice Mandell, Wing.
5 Fr sh Espadon, Homont.
5—Am bk Black Eagle, Ludlow.
5—Am sh Rambler, Willis
5—Br bk Galatea, Hayes, Sydney.
6—Am sh York, M'Kendry, New Bedford.
7 Am brig Zoe, Richards, San Fraccisco.
April 8—Am wh sh Citizen, Bayley.
8—Br sch Catherine Brown, Sydney.
9—Am wh sh New England, Pendleton.
9—Am wh sh North Star, Brown.
11—Fr sh Villa de Rennes, Bellot.
11—Am wh sh L. C. Richmond, Cochran.
11—Am wh bk Robt Morrison. Norton.
11—Am wh sh Warren, Smith.
12—Tahitian sch Martha, Brown, Fannings Island.
12—Am sch Gazelle, Gift, Lahaina.
14—Russ. bk Kodiak, Fasenham, Sitka.
April 15—Haw sch Maria, Hobron, Christmas Is.
15—Am sh Tinqua, Whitmore, for China.
16—Br sch Agnes & Emma, Pinhorn, Port Phillip.
18—Am wh sh Eliza Adams, Smith, for Arctic.
18—Am brigan. Oriental, Nelson, for San Francisco.
20—Chil. bk Luna de Payta, for Port Phillip.
April 16—Am wh sh Cambria, Cottle, cruise.
21—Am bk Magdala, Taber, for Christmas Is.
23—Am wh sh Mary Ann, Dallman, Arctic.
23—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, for San Francisco, via Maui.
25—Am sh Huntress, Lambert, New Bedford
25—Russ sh Caesarewetsch, Gorgan, for Kamschatka.
26—Am bk Philomela, Glover, Callao.
26—Am sh Eliza Warwick, Watson, for N. Bedford.
27—Am wh sh Jas. Maury, Whelden, Arctic.
27—Am wh sh Omega, Fisher, "
29—Br bg Eliza Appleton, for Port Phillip.
29—Am wh sh Geo. Howland, Wight, for Ochotsk.

Vessels in Port.

Am wh sh Golconda, Dougherty.
Am wh sh Hillman, Cook.
Am wh sh Polar Star, Holly.
Br sch Laurita, Baker.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

April 1—Am bk Clement, Lane, 19 mos, 1900 wh.
1—Am sh Barnstable, Coon, 22 mos, 600 sp, 75 wh.
1—Am sh Harrison, Hathaway, 28 mos, 150 sp, 1200 wh.
1—Am sh Rambler, Willis, 6 mos, 90 sp.
1—Am sh Pacific, Pease, 26 mos, 50 sp, 850 wh.
2—Am sh Gen. Washington, Edwards, 17 mos, 40 sp, 500 wh.
2—Am sh Natchez, Hall, 18 mos, 125 sp, 300 wh.
2—Am sh Zone, Marston, 22 mos, 150 sp.
4—Am sh Falcon, Gardner, 9 mos, 50 sp.
4—Am bk Oscar, Dexter, 17 mos, 300 sp, 1050 wh.
12—Am sh Arnolda, Harding, 9 mos, 350 sp.
14—Am sh Hillman, Cook, 21 mos, 175 sp, 2000 wh.
14—Am bk Fanny, Nye, 6 mos, 20 sp.
14—Am sh America, Fisher, 22 mos, 100 sp, 1400 wh.
14—Am sh Julian, Cleaveland, 16 mos, 20 sp, 1800 wh.

Cleared.

April 1—Am sh Eliza Adams, Smith, Honolulu.
1—Am brig Ida, Lovejoy, Kealakeakua.
1—Am sh Harrison, Hathaway, cruise.
1—Am sh Rambler, Willis, Honolulu.
4—Am sh Olympia, Russell, Honolulu.
5—Am bk Cherokee, Smith, cruise.
5—Am sh Draper, Coffin, Honolulu.
7—Am sh Caravan, Bragg, cruise.
7—Am sh Pacific, Pease, Honolulu.
7—Am sh Geo. Washington, Edwards, cruise.
7—Am sh Zone, Marston, cruise.
7—Am sh Hero, McCleave, Honolulu.
11—Am sh Europa, Weeks, Honolulu,
12—Am sh Congress 2d, Hathaway, cruise.

MEMORANDA.

WRECK OF THE ROBERT PULSFORD.—This Am. whale-ship, commanded by Capt. A. J. Corey, 19 months, 1900 wh and 75 sp, was wrecked Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock A. M., within four miles of the S. W. end of Christmas Island, which is indicated upon the charts 40 or 50 miles too far to the eastward. No lives were lost. For seven days the crew was engaged in landing oil, bone, sails, rigging, &c. When all that could be landed was safely stored on shore, Capt. Corey and four men left in a whale boat for Fanning's Island, situated 160 miles N. W. by W. They accomplished the passage in 30 hours. They found a party of five foreigners collecting cocoanut oil). Having remained five days, and obtained the schooner Martha, they returned to the wreck. About this time the English bk Pacific, bound from San Francisco to Sydney, touched at Christmas Is. and took away ten of the R. P.'s crew, including 2d mate, Mr. Bristow, 2 boatsteerers and 7 seamen. Capt. Corey then made his arrangements to visit Honolulu on board the Martha, leaving Mr. Brightman, 2d officer, and Mr. Forman, the carpenter, to guard the property. All the oil, and whatever belonging to the wreck, was sold at public auction in Honolulu, bringing $4,353. Mr. Fitch was the purchaser, who has dispatched the schooner Maria, and bk Magdala to bring off the effects.

CARD.—The undersigned having been passengers on bonrd the ill-fated steamer "Independence" were left nearly destitute. They desire to return their sincere acknowledgments to the Captain, officers and crews of the four American whale ships, viz:—James Maury, Meteor, Omega and Clement, for their timely assistance. Thanks are due these generous hearted seamen for having fed the hungry, given water to the thirsty, clothed the naked, and administered to the comforts of the sick.

They desire especially to acknowledge Capt. Whelden's unremitted kindness and most generous conduct. They found a home and passage on board of his vessel to the islands, where other kind friends have come to their aid. Instead of being cast upon a barren, waterless and inhospitable island, they find themselves in Honolulu, surrounded by those who have most generously and liberally supplied their necessities. For the aid received from the foreign residents of Honolulu, they desire to return their sincere thanks.

H. H. Douglass,	P. B. Arndt,
A. P. Lancaster,	Henry S. Greefield,
H. W. Tell,	J. Caldwell,
W. G. Stokes,	T. S. Vaughn,
L. P. Dexter,	T. Muffin.
Mrs. M. E. Bloomfield,	Mrs. E. Ingalls,
Mrs. Mary I. Schofield,	C. P. Winser & Lady,
Miss. Francis Habe,	H. Masher.

CARD.—The Chaplain would acknowledge the sum of $20, from H. B. M.'s Consul General, for attendance at Little Britain Hospital, during the quarter ending March 31st

Donations

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuituous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
G. M. Robertson, Honolulu,	10 00	
J. C Spaulding, "	20 00	
Mrs. Ford, "	10 00	
Capt. Clark, ship S. Lurman,	5 00	
" Cornell,	5 00	5 00
" Pendleton,	7 50	7 50
" Pierce, Kutusoff,	5 00	5 00
" Holly, Polar Star,	5 00	5 00
" Babcock, Dover,		5 00
" Soule, Milo,		5 00
" Swift, Anadir,	5 00	5 00
" Chape, schooner Time,	5 00	5 00
Debt upon Chapel, March 1st,		132 34
Incidental expenses, for March and April,		86 50
		218 84
Donations for March and April,		102 50
Present Debt,		116 34

Books for Sale.

The Chaplain has received a supply of books, written and published by the Rev. Caleb Kimball, of Bath, N. H. The following is an extract from the letter accompanying them:—"I send you by the "Eliza Warwick, 300 of the books which I have written since I have been blind; you are at liberty to sell them or give them away, or exchange them for natural or artificial curiosities. I have been afflicted (with blindness) about 25 years, and have written these books since I have been unable to preach to a congregation."

The following are the titles of these books:—"The Child Assisted;" "A View of Christ;" "The Happy Choice;" "The Holy Spirit Resisted;" "The Awakened Sinner," and "The Young Christian Directed." The entire series, for sale, price $1,50.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 6. HONOLULU, JUNE 2, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND JUNE 2, 1853.

Anniversaries,	41
Important Decision, Sharks, Sharks,	42
Cromwell, Napoleon &c.	43
Petition of American Ladies,	44
Expedition to Marquesas,	44
Eruption of Mauna Loa,	45
Rev. Dr. Gulick's letter,	45, 46
Where is the Proof,	47
Report of Sec. H. B. Society.	48
Marine News, Deaths &c.	48

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 2, 1853.

Anniversaries.

Remarks the editor of a Boston newspaper, "Honolulu is coming to have its Anniversaries as well as London, New York and Boston." During the latter part of May, and the early part of June, our various Societies hold their anniversaries. The following is a catalogue of the various Societies, arranged according to the date of the organization.

Hawaiian Bible Society,	1841
Hawaiian Tract Society,	1841
Royal H. Agricultural Society,	1850
Hawaiian Missionary Society,	1851
Hawaiian Temperance Society,	1851
Missionary Society, among the Children of Missionaries,	1852
Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society,	1852

The Anniversary meetings of these various Societies occur during the annual sessions of the Hawaiian Parliament and the general meeting of the American Missionaries. Both Houses, (the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives) have been several weeks in session, and will not adjourn until probably the middle of this month.

The General Meeting of the American Missionaries opened May 16th, and is still in session, but will probably adjourn this week. The following Missionaries were present this year:—from

Hawaii.—Rev. D. B. Lyman, Rev. T. Coan, Rev. A. Thurston and Rev. L. Lyons.

Maui.—Rev. W. P. Alexander, Rev. E. Whittlesey and Rev. J. D. Conde.

Molokai.—Rev. C. B. Andrews.

Oahu.—Rev. E. W. Clark, Rev. L. Smith, Rev. D. Dole, Rev. B. W. Parker, Rev. A. Bishop, Rev. P. J. Gulick, Rev. J. S. Emerson, Mr. Castle, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rogers.

Kauai.—Rev. E. Johnson.

Missionary Society among the Children of Missionaries.—The first Anniversary of this Society took place Saturday Evening, May 21st. The exercises were held at the Mission School House. Receipts of the Society, $629.30.

Hawaiian Missionary Society.—The Anniversary of this Society took place at the Bethel, Tuesday Evening, May 24th. The exercises on the occasion were rendered exceedingly interesting, in consequence of the presence of the Marquesian chief, who has come for a "Kumu" or Teacher. The Rev. Mr. Alexander officiated as an interpreter, who informed this Messenger from Marquesas, that the audience had assembled to confer in regard to the sending of Missionaries to his countrymen. With great earnestness, the chief asked, "Have you found the teacher?" It was for a "teacher" that he had come—that was his sole errand. That one idea has been ever present to his mind, in public and in private. To one of the Missionaries he remarked, that he came not to see the country, its fig trees, or its other products, but for a "teacher."

Some spirited remarks were made by Messrs. Alexander, Judd, Lee and others; all tending to show that public sentiment was decidedly in favor of fitting out an expedition forthwith to the Marquesas. At the close of the meeting, the officers for the coming year were elected, and the initiatory steps taken for obtaining a charter for the Society.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, on Sabbath Evening, May 23d, at the Court House, when a collection of $260.00 was taken up. The receipts of the Society for the year are $1,976.76.

Hawaiian Bible Society.—This Society held its anniversary Wednesday Evening, 25th May, at the Bethel. Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Hardy and Beckwith.—The Secretary of the Society, Rev. T. E Taylor, presented his report, which will be found in another column. Mr. Cooke, the Treasurer, remarked that he was unable to present his report, in as much as the annual collection had not been taken up. After the choice of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned.

The Annual Address before the Society, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dole, Sabbath Evening, May 29th, at the Bethel, after which a collection was taken up, amounting to $120.

Total amount of funds, for the year, is $325.

News from Micronesia.

Intelligence via China and San Francisco has been received from Strong's Island as late as December 26th, and from Ascension, Dec. 30th. At those dates the Mission families were all in health, and engaged in their Missionary work. The Rev. Mr. Snow writes as follows, under date of Strong's Island, Dec. 30th. "We are getting along here quite pleasantly, and are in good health. I have had meetings with the natives in my house three Sabbaths, and they give good attention. I have also begun a school which promises quite fairly for numbers, for interest and improvement."

The King of Strong's Island has already proclaimed a law in favor of the Sabbath, and has shown a disposition to promote the objects of the Mission. Several whalers had visited the port, and the Rev. Mr. Snow had preached on board every Sabbath while they were in port.

Intelligence from Ascension is also of an encouraging nature. The Rev. Dr. Gulick had made a tour of the island, an account of which, will, in part be found in the subjoined letter. In regard to the visit of whale ships and other vessels, he writes us as follows, under date of Dec. 25th. "By the Shipping List which I send, you will notice that several vessels have touched here. By the Captains of them all, we have been treated with great kindness. To enumerate,—Capt. Woodin gave us tea, sugar, a pit saw, and several other little articles. Capt. Jones gave me several dollars for Medical services, Capt. Swain gave Mrs. Sturges a parrot and also several hams. Capt. Barnes gave us a number of mackerel. Capt. Royce gave us unsolicited, a good whale boat, which has been and will be of great service. You may very well suppose that these gifts have not been without intrinsic value to us; but they have also been sources of great satisfaction, as expressive of the good will of our sea-faring brethren."

From the New Bedford Mercury.

Important Decision.

Seamen's Rights.—The late decision by Judge Sprague in the U. S. District Court, is one not only of great interest to the seamen, but particularly welcome to every friend of that class of people (these hardy sons of Neptune as they are familiarly called,) to whom we are all so much indebted. The case in question is one of every day character. A seaman by the name of James Dray, on his return from a voyage of two and a half years, was induced upon an insufficient consideration in the way of clothing, &c., to give an order for the amount of his whole voyage upon the owners of the ship on the very day of his arrival, and which order the learned Judge has pronounced invalid and commented upon in severe terms. We hope that this will be a warning to that class who prey upon the hard earnings of the poor sailor. Let every honest citizen and ship owner set his face against this abominable system of defrauding the seaman of his hard earned money. Well may it be termed *Sharking* and a more despicable mode of robbery could hardly be devised. As a native citizen of New Bedford, and in common with a large portion of our people, somewhat interested in the whale fishery, we have often been mortified at this deplorable state of things. Most of these people, *Sharkers* so called, are not a fish of native produce, although we fear our own waters are not guiltless of this voracious spawn. Many important facts have been brought before the public in course of this trial, and we hope that they will not soon be forgotten. Too long already has it been a burning disgrace to New Bedford that such a system of robbery has been allowed to exist. We would suggest to the philanthropic members of the Port Society, many of whom understand and appreciate the wants of the sailor, to renew their exertions and see to it, that this predatory warfare upon the property of our seamen is suppressed—every worthy citizen will co-operate with them and we doubt not but much of the evil could be abated in a short time. Let the minions engaged in it be stamped with disgrace, and every honest citizen treat them as they do other malefactors, and we vouch for it not many months will pass before a reformation or scattering will be seen among these land pirates.

The generosity and improvidence of sailors is proverbial, and after a long voyage their joy on getting on shore once more often makes them a prey to evil minded people, who, under the pretence of kindness lure them into their snares. Many a sailor has made way with the whole proceeds of a long voyage within 24 hours after his arrival—and thus left, are unable to get home to their friends if residing at any distance, and by the seductive means used, are soon shipped off again for another long voyage. In this way many a poor fellow has been kept in a kind of Slavery for years. The history of the wrongs and sufferings of the sailors thus duped, and the misery of friends and relatives therefrom, would unfold a tale of woe and grief rarely equalled.

With these facts before them, we hope that every ship owner, or their agents will strictly prohibit the boarding of these *Sharkers* on the arrival of their vessels, and accept no orders without a strict investigation into their validity. Let the sailor feel that he has friends among us who will regard his interests and protect him in his rights. I fear the blood of many a poor sailor is upon the skirts of our garments.

A Friend of the Sailor.

From the Sailor's Magazine, Sept. 1852.

Sharks! Sharks!!

We earnestly invite the attention of seamen and others to the following

IMPORTANT DECISION.

We copy from the *Boston Post* the following report of the recent trial in the U. S. District Court, *Dray* vs. *Bark Rajah* of this port. The decision involves inportant principles affecting the interest of a class of dealers concerned in the Whale Fishery:—

Libel by a Seaman for his Share *or Lay, in a Whaling Voyage.*—Dray vs. bark Rajah, Wilcox claimant. Before Judge Sprague. In this case, the answer of Henry Wilcox, the claimant, admitted that a balance of $154.73 was found due libellant, but that on the 10th June, 1851, he drew his order for the same, which was accepted on on the 12th day of said month and entered on the books on the day of its date, a copy as follows:—

"New Bedford, 6 mo. 10th, 1851.—For value received pay to Mead & Co., or their order, the nett proceeds of my voyage (including slush,) and their receipt shall be mine in full.

Witness—G. W. Drew.

James Dray.

To the agent and owners of bark Rajah.

Accepted 6 mo, 12, 1851." Entered.

That he was informed and believed that Mead & Co. paid to the libellant a valuable consideration for the order, and had agreed to advance him goods from their clothing store, as should fully equal the amount which should ultimately be found due him; that believing himself bound at common law to pay the net proceeds of the libellant's voyage to Mead & Co., the exceptance so made was a complete discharge from the liability of the owners of the bark.

To this the libellant replied that the order was fraudulently obtained of him the first day of his coming ashore from a long whaling voyage, and being an entire stranger in New Bedford, was enticed by a rumor of Mead & Co., and induced to purchase goods, that he understood the order was only for the value of the goods he then received, and that the respondent withheld his wages as a means of obliging him to comply with the unreasonable demand of Mead & Co.

There was no evidence showing any particular fraud on the part of Mead & Co., beyond what appeared to be the usual mode of doing business with seamen in New Bedford. It appears that there are about a dozen shops of this kind who employ runners to solicit trade, which class of persons are known in New Bedford by the appellation of "sharks," and that the business has acquired the term "sharking." One of the witnesses, who it appears kept a shop similar to Mead & Co., testified that that name was fixed upon them so they could not shake it off. The person who conducts the business of Mead & Co. in New Bedford, testified that he had in his employ about twelve of these runners last summer, whose business was to solicit trade.

Sprague, Judge, delivered his opinion, in substance as follows:

I have not thought it necessary to look at this case as an ordinary transaction between merchant and merchant, which is the aspect in which the learned counsel for the respondent has presented it. It is a claim by a seaman for compensation for marine service in the nature of wages, and the admiralty deals with contracts respecting such service or compensation different from that in which a court of common law can treat ordinary transactions.

Seamen have been called the wards of the admiralty, and it habitually exercises a degree of guardianship over them for their protection. It scrutinizes all contracts respecting their services or wages, in order to see that no advantage has been taken of their necessities, ignorance, or thoughtless improvidence. Thus, where contracts have been made by which seamen have agreed not to take any wages unless the ship should safely return to her home port, although freights should be earned on the outward voyage, courts of admiralty have set them aside. This was the case in Peter's Admiralty Reports 215, and in the case of the Juliana, 2 Dods 504, where the agreement was inserted in the shipping articles, and in 1 Brown P. C. 137, where the contract was by a separate bond given to the master. So an engagement by a seaman that the expenses of curing in case of sickness incurred in the service of the ship, should be deducted from his wages, has been set aside.

Receipts or releases given by seamen, even with all the solemnity of sealed instruments, will have no effect beyond the actual consideration *fairly* paid. This is shown by many cases, and particularly in Wan's Reports, 496. Judge Story, in Brown vs. Lull, 2 Sumner, has examined such contracts with seamen, and declared they cannot be sustained, unless it shall appear that they were fully explained and understood by the seamen, and a fair and adequate consideration received for every right renounced, or obligation assumed. He holds the following language:—"Seamen are a class of persons remarkable for their rashness, thoughtlessness and improvidence. They are generally necessitous, ignorant of the nature and extent of their own rights and privileges, and for the most part incapable of duly appreciating their value." And again he says, "Courts of admiralty on this account are accustomed to consider seamen as peculiarly entitled to their protection, that they have been by a somewhat bold figure often said to be favorites of courts of admiralty. In a just sense they are so, so far as the maintenance of their rights and the protection of their interest against the effects of the superior skill and shrewdness of masters and owners of ships are concerned. Courts of admiralty ar not by their constitution and jurisdiction confined to the mere dry and positive rules of the common law; but they act upon the enlarged and liberal jurisprudence of courts of equity." And he subsequently declares that, "whenever a new stipulation is found in the shipping articles derogating from the general rights and privileges of seamen, courts of admiralty hold it void,

unless two things concur; first that the nature and operation of the clause is fully and fairly explained to the seaman, and secondly, that an additional compensation is allowed, entirely adequate to the new restrictions and risks imposed upon them thereby." Nor is this doctrine confined to dealings between seamen and the owners or masters, but extends to contracts with other persons respecting their compensation, or wages; as for example sales of shares or prize money, which Judge Story in the same case adverts to in the following language: "I know not indeed that this doctrine has ever been broken in upon in courts of admiralty or in courts of equity. The latter courts are accustomed to apply it to classes of cases far more extensive in their reach and operation; to cases of young heirs selling their expectancies; to cases of reversioners and remainder-men dealing with their estates; and to cases of wards dealing with their guardians; and above all, to cases of seamen dealing with the prize money and their interests." These principles are sustained by a very able and elaborate opinion of Lord Stowell, in the Juliana. 2 Dod. 504. See also 1 Story on Equity, §331 to §340; and Curtis' Rights and Duties of Seamen, p. 43.

Let us now advert to the facts of the present case. The libellant Dray served on board the whale ship Rajah, from the 23d Nov. 1848, to the 10th June, 1851, at the lay of 1-140, and the balance due to him at the termination of his voyage amounted to $154.73, which he now claims. The owner objects to paying that amount, or any part thereof, on the ground that the libellant has transferred his whole claim to Mead & Co., by means of the order which has been presented and accepted. That order is not a negotiable instrument, and it is not contended that it can operate further than as an assignment of the fund in the hands of the owner, the whole amount of which he still retains, nothing having been paid on the order. Soon after the order was given, Dray gave notice to Wilcox, the owner, not to pay it to Mead & Co., and requested payment to himself. The order bears date the 10th June, 1851, and has written on it the words "entered," and also the words "Accepted, 6 mo' 12th, 1851." Wilcox, the owner, in his answers to the interrogatories, say that he first saw the order on the 10th Jsne, then finding it at his place of business, where it had been previously left; that he considered it accepted from the time he saw it; that he cannot say on what day the words "accepted 6 mo' 12th, 1851," were written: they were intended to represent the day when he considered it accepted and that such acceptance was before he saw Dray. An interrogatory was distinctly put to Wilcox whether he wrote those words before Dray forbid his paying, and from the answer, which seems to have been carefully prepared, I cannot be satisfied that they were written before he received notice not to pay the order, but looking also at other circumstances, believe that they were written after.

It appears by the answer of the owner that the libellant demanded payment and offered a bond of indemnity which was declined unless he would get the President of the United States as surety, that is, he absolutely refused, but has chosen to aid Mead & Co., in their controversy with the libellant, and for that purpose lent his name to them to carry on this suit, for their own benefit. Mead & Co. are the real party respondent, and the court is bound, therefore, to look into the transaction between them and the libellant. It appears by the evidence that Mead & Co., are what in New Bedford are called fitters, that is, persons that furnish supplies to seamen on going or returning from whaling voyages--that this class of traders employ runners to solicit trade—that on the arrival of a whale ship from 25 to 100 of these runners come on board to solicit the seamen before they have opportunity to go on shore—that on the arrival of the bark Rajah, the libellant was induced by a runner of Mead & Co. to go directly from the vessel to their store; there he was supplied with clothing to the amount of $28 37, watch and chain $30, and $2 in cash, which, with a charge of 50 cents for boating in bringing him on shore, amounted to $60.87, and thereupon an order for the whole proceeds of his voyage expressed to be for the value received, was taken. And thus in one hour after landing from a whaling voyage of more than two and a half years' duration he was induced to transfer to an entire stranger his whole remaining claim for his long and laborious services.—The amount of that claim, as we have seen, was $154.73. He had received from Mead & Co., at most, $60.87. Why was an instrument taken from him operating as a transfer of the whole?

The reason given in the answer of the owner is that Mead & Co. promised him to pay him in clothing from their store for the residue which they should receive over the amount then furnished. If this be so, the libellant had divested himself of all control of the proceeds of his voyage, and placed himself so far in the power of Mead & Co. that he could claim nothing from them but a further supply of clothing, and this too when he had received only two dollars in cash for the supply of all his other wants. It is true that afterwards on the 11th, Mead & Co. let him have money to the amount of $10, and on the 12th, $15 25 more; but if the answer is to be taken to be true, this was voluntary on their part, and not by virtue of any obligation they were under, and the validity of the order is to be tested by the agreement under which it was given. No satisfactory reason has been assigned why Mead & Co. should have taken an assignment of a cash fund to an amount greater than the supplies furnished at the time, and the court can perceive no reason unless it was intended to tie up the hands of the libellant, so that he could receive the residue only through Mead & Co. and in such manner as they should see fit. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that neither the owner, who has lent his name as a nominal party, nor Mead & Co., the real defendants, can withhold from the libellant any greater amount than has been actually and fairly paid to him.

What is that amount. The watch and chain charged in their accouut at $30 was returned within a few days, but they refused to take it back. It was left on their counter. Two watch makers have been called to testify what would be the retail price, affording a good profit to the vender; one of them says $17.25 and the other $20.50. This evidence is not controlled. It thus appears that the charge was from 50 to 70 per cent. above the fair value, and the seaman had a right to rescind the contract within a reasonable time. This he did. Some objections were made to the other items, but they were waived, and the residue of Mead & Co'.s account, after deducting the watch and chain, amounting to $57.62, will be allowed to them. This sum deducting from the whole amount of the libellant's voyage, will leave $97.11, for which a decree must be entered for the libellant, with costs. Adam Mackie, of New Bedford, for libellant; Timothy G. Coffin, of New Bedford, for respondent.

It is understood that an appeal has been claimed on the part of the respondent.

Cromwell, Napoleon and the Waldenses.

When, in Cromwell's time, the Vaudois lost everything by the cruel persecution of their enemies, he called for a collection for them in all the churches of the Puritans and Covenanters in Great Britain. So heartily was this responded to, that a considerable surplus was left after their necessities were met, which surplus remained in the British Treasury, and was applied to the general purposes of the kingdom for a considerable period. The fact having at length been brought to the knowledge of the government, it was agreed that the funds, being no longer needed for their original purpose, should be set apart for the support of the Vaudois pastors. Accordingly, each one of them, sixteen in number, receives annually £40 sterling from the bank of England. The source of another part of their support is even more singular. When Napoleon conquered Italy, he confiscated certain properties belonging the church of Rome, and made them over to the Vaudois. By the treaty of Vienna, after Napoleon's overthrow, it was guarantied that this arrangement should not be overturned; and, in consequence of it, each of the Vaudois pastors receives £20 sterling a year. The £60 sterling which is thus provided for them, is estimated by the "Free Church Magazine," taking into view the simplicity of their manners and the circumstances of the country, to be equivalent to one-half more than the Ministers of the Free Church receive from the sustentation fund; that is to say, it is ample support for them. What more wonderful in all history, than that Cromwell and Napoleon should be found united in producing such a result. "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers."

Mr. Kennedy states that in thirty years—from 1792 to 1822—the annual average trade between Great Britain and China was not less than $63,160,449—yielding the aggregate revenue for that period of $440,-253,422. In the thirty following years, says the Secretary—"from 1822 to 1852—the amount contributed to the customs of England from the trade in the teas of China alone, has averaged yearly the sum of $18,-343,720—making the enormous aggregate of $550,311,614."

The trade of the United States with China amount to from $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 annually.

☞ We desire to call the attention of the editors in the United States, and all others to whom this No. of the Friend may be sent, to the following Petition. It does not appear that the laws of the United States extend suitable protection to foreign seamen sailing under the U. S. Flag. If the laws are adequate, then certain Secretaries of the State Department, have sent forth a wrong interpretation of existing laws, for the U. S. Consul in Honolulu, is so instructed that he does not feel himself authorized to aid sick and disabled seamen, unless native born Americans, or naturalized citizens. Perhaps some will say that it the sailor's own fault, if he does not obtain papers of naturalization; but how are poor and ignorant Portuguese seamen to obtain such papers, who are shipped by scores and hundreds on board American whale ships, after those vessels have sailed from the U. States? It is a hard case for the poor sailor, and disgraceful for a great, rich and commercial nation like the U. States, with an overflowing Treasury, not to protect and provide for all seamen allowed to ship under its Flag. We are ashamed of our country, when its Consul in Honolulu, feels himself compelled to send sick and disabled seamen away from his office and cast them upon the charities of the community. Thanks to the Ladies o. Honolulu for what they have done, and are doing for such persons—ten of whom have been aided by the Stranger's Friend Society during the last year. Thanks also to gentlemen in Honolulu for generously furnishing the ladies with abundant means for carrying forward their philanthropic measures, but no thanks to Senators and Representatives at Washington, who will make a great flourish about the extended commerce of the United States, and allow seamen who aid in extending that commerce, to starve and suffer for want of Consular protection. Such legislation, or such execution of the laws, is unworthy the United States. We hope a reform will be speedily brought about. We would briefly remark, that this petition has already been signed by fifty ladies, and more signatures might easily be obtained.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Staetes:

Your Memorialists, American Ladies, and Members of a Benevolent Society, organized for the purpose of providing for sick and destitute strangers, having become practically acquainted with the protection extended to seamen sailing under the United States Flag, and being convinced that a large number of foreign seamen are not suitably provided and cared for by United States' Consuls, humbly pray that you will be pleased to pass such laws as will entitle all foreign seamen, when discharged, sick and destitute from merchant vessels and whale ships of the United States, to enjoy the same Consular protection as native American seamen, or foreign seamen who have obtained papers of naturalization.

As in duty bound, Your Memorialists will ever pray.

Missionary Expedition to Marquesas.

We are happy to announce that the Directors of the H. M. Society have nearly completed their arrangements for the sailing of the English brigantine "Royalist," on or before the 20th instant. It is expected that the Marquesian and his son-in-law, who came for teachers, will return, accompanied by three ordained Sandwich Island Missionaries and their wives. One of these will be the Rev. Mr. Kekela, who visited Micronesia, and returned by the "Caroline." The Directors of the Society have endeavored to secure the services of the best men. To insure the success of the expedition, the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Kaneohe, will also accompany the expedition, but will return by the "Royalist." In fitting out this expedition, the Directors of the Society, have had due regard to necessary expense—still it must involve an outlay of several thousand dollars. It is gratifying to know that the Native Churches are taking a deep interest in this affair, and are contributing liberally to the funds of the Society. Should there be any others who are desirous of aiding and forwarding this enterprize, by their contributions, we shall be most glad to forward the same. "Cast thy head upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."

☞ "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." So runs the old proverb which has been brought to mind by the remarks of the editor of the New Bedford Shipping List upon the character of the ship chandlers and merchants of Honolulu.—Our reason for publishing the refutation of the charges and insinuations of the editor of the S. List, is because our paper as well as that, has an extensive circulation among whalemen. Knowing the usually careful and candid style of Mr. Lindsey's editorials, this vituperation seems the more surprising. The decision of Judge Sprague, found in another column, indicates that things are not altogether as they should be in "the Queen city" of whalemen, where resides a certain ship-owner who is reported to have written thus, to one commanding a ship of his in the Pacific:—"*I hope, thee, will get her full; if not, leave her high and dry, for she is well insured!!*"

☞ For want of room, we are compelled to leave out several important items which have been communicated.

Small Pox.—This much dreaded contagion has made its appearance among us. It is generally supposed that it was brought hither in some boxes of clothing from California. Every possible precaution, on the part of the physicians and government, has been taken to prevent the spread of the malady; but still there are serious fears that it will prevail. Out of seven cases, two are reported as fatal. It is confined, as yet, to the native population. The mildness and salubrity of the climate will doubtless exert a modifying influence over the disease. The general health of the foreign and native population is otherwise good. Our physicians are now supplied with good vaccine matter, and have shown a most praiseworthy spirit in gratuitously vaccinating the native population.

☞ The following American seamen were brought hither by the Russian man-of-war now in port:—James Bentley, Beldin Coon, James Bradford and Francis B. McGloin. These men belonged to the whaling bark "Shepherdess" and were left in July '52, somewhere upon the shores of the Ochotsk Sea. They went on shore bear hunting, and got lost in the wood. Their vessel searched in vain for them. They were taken to Petropaulaski, in a Russian brig, where they spent the winter, and from thence were brought to this port.

☞ The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, will hold its Annual Series of meetings, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of the current month.

The annual address will be delivered at the Bethel, on the Evening of June 7th, by J. Montgomery, Esq.

Two Americans murdered in Manila.

On the 7th of March 1853, Capt. Parsons, of the Am. ship Amity took a ride out to the cordage manufactory, (about 3 miles from the city,) to visit an old friend, (Mr. Mumford,) and at about 8 1-2 o'clock P. M., while sitting very quietly in the apartment of Mr. M., some thirty men rushed into the room, and literally cut them in pieces. Mr. M. received 19 mortal wounds. Capt. Parsons was also much disfigured. The coachman escaped and alarmed the neighbors, but too late to be of any service. The horses attached to the coach were also killed. They then robbed the house of all the money there was in it at the time, being only about $130.

It is supposed money was their object. It is said the Governor will surely arrest the murderers; but up to the present time, (March 22d) nothing has been proved against any one, although 12 or 15 have been arrested on suspicion. Mr. M. was superintendant of the Factory, and much esteemed in Manila.

The murder has created much excitement among all the foreigners, and among the authorities in Manila.

Messrs. Russell, Sturgis & Co., were ready to pay $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, providing the Governor would permit it.

Mr. Edwards, (the Am. Consul) was very assidnous in trying to bring the murderers to justice.

Mr. Mumford and Capt. Parsons both left families in the United States.—[*Com. by Capt. Paty.*

For the Friend.

Eruption of Mauna Loa,

February 20, 1852.

Hark! hark! hark!
While yet it is dark,
There's a deep rumbling sound,
As of spirits under ground,
Rolling rocks for melting,
Gathering ore for smelting.

Hark! hark! hark!
While the night is still dark,
In earth's deep hidden caves,
There's a noise as of waves—
Muttering—sputtering—
Splashing—dashing—
Like the sound of the surf—
Like the hoof "on the turf"—
A shake and a shiver!
A quake and a quiver!

Hush! hush! hush!
For a moment all is still,
On yon dark and distant hill—
Nature stands all aw'd and silent,
While stern Pluto lifts his trident,
Seated on a sulphur throne,
To us mortals all unknown,
In the dismal realms of wonder,
Dis now forges bolts of thunder.

Hark! hark! hark again!
Still a rumbling now and then!
Old Vulcan blows,
The furnace glows—
Earth's ribs are rent,
Hot fumes find vent.

Fire! fire! fire!
Higher! higher! higher!
The glaring columns rise—
A burning flood,
Like Hell's hot blood—
An angry cloud,
With thunders loud,
Rush upward to the skies!

And now on high,
'Gainst flaming sky,
Stand turrets—towers—minarets—spires—
All dazzling with devouring fires—
A pillar of light,
Which scattered "old night"—
Rising—sinking—
Expanding—shrinking—
Standing—swaying—
Gushing—playing—
A red molten fountain,
On a dark heaving mountain.

Look! look! look!
A pyramid of glowing coals!
From whose direful vortex rolls
Curling smoke of every hue—
Crimson, purple, sable, blue—
Convolving clouds of varied dye,
Emblazon'd on the fretted sky,
Sweeping like a comet's tail,
Blazing like a meteor's trail—
Like the track of fierce Mars
On his burning wheel'd cars—
Like the bright, gleaming sword,
In the hand of the Lord!
Down—down the mountain's sides
A fiery dragon glides!
Old marble melts along his way—
His eyes turn midnight into day—
His flaming tail is wav'd on high,
He sweeps night's watchmen from the sky.

Hush! hush! hush!
There's a rush and a rattle,
Like armies in battle!
Squadrons dashing—
Broad-swords clashing!
Sabers gleaming—
Red blood streaming!

Hist! hist! hist!
There's a break and a roar,
Like the wave on the shore—
Like the crash of dread thunder,
Rending ether asunder—
Like the fiat of God,
Shaking earth with his nod—
Like the breath of his ire,
Setting heaven on fire—
Like the roaring on high,
When his chariots draw nigh—
As the trump's direful blast,
When time's cycles are past.

Smoke! fire! sulphur! niter!
Glowing—brighter and still brighter—
Bang! bang! bang!
Clang! Clang! Clang!
Harsh! heavy! shrill!
Over mountain, dell and hill,
Heaven's high artillery rang—
Flaming meteors dance around—
Burning whirlwinds sweep the ground—
A fiery hail
From clouds abrail,
Is scattered wide
O'er mountain's side.

See! see! see!
Dread Typhœus' forge in sevenfold blast,
And a lasting hill dissolving fast—
The glowing furnace fiercer glows;
The blood-red river hotter flows—
Rocks rend, roar, melt and disappear,
Mingling in wild and mad career.

Clouds gather, infold, gyrate, brighten—
Thicken, darken, thunder, lighten—
Winds sigh, moan, howl, rave,
Driving hot cinders o'er wild wood and wave.
From morn till night
Pale yellow light,
Below—on high—
Shrouds earth and sky—
Dark forests blaze
In the flames red rays—
Then vanish from sight,
Like a spectre of night—
Upon the fiery tempest's breath,
Desolation rolls on death.

Ah Pele! dread goddess of fire,
Why flash thine eyes with kindling ire?
Why stir afresh thy ever glowing coals,
While from thy throat this burning river rolls?
Why wreath thy mythic head in smoke and flame?
And startle mortals with thy fearful name?
Why rend thy hoary locks and scatter thus thy silver hair?
Why sound thine awful trumpet forth upon the midnight air?
But hush once more!
The scene is o'er;—
For twice ten days
The fountain plays;
Then all is still
O'er dell and hill.
The whirlwind's sweep
Is lulled to sleep—
Hell's burning breath
Is quench'd in death.
From murky cloud
The thunder loud,
Has ceased to roar
On mount and shore.
The awful blast
Has hurried past,
The fiery flood
Obeyed its God—
"Thus far!" He said,
"And here, be stayed!"

PYROMETER.

Hilo, May 26, 1853.

☞ The following list of officers on board of H. B. M.'s ship Amphitrite, has been kindly furnished by Mr. Barnard, Secretary to the British Consulate General.

CAPTAIN, CHAS. FREDERICK, COMMANDING.
LIEUTENANTS.—W. L. Staniforth, D Walker, H. B. Franklin.
MASTER.—Mr. Crane.
PAY-MASTER AND PURSER.—Mr. Maddock.
LIEUT. R. MARINES.—R. K. Wilson.
SURGEON.—Dr Vaughn.
NAVAL INSTRUCTOR.—J. T. Bourne.
ASSISTANT SURGEON.—Mr. Nihill.
2D MASTER.—T. Jones.
MATES.—Messrs. Graves and Brownlow.
CLERK.—Mr. W. S. Price.
MIDSHIPMEN.—Messrs. McHardy, Inglis, Overbury, Rattray, Grey, Hanmen, Fairfax, Howard, Clerk; Simpson, Chilian Navy.

RONO KITTIE, ASCENTION Is.,
Dec, 25th, 1852.

REV. E. W. CLARK,
Cor. Sec. Hawaiian Missionary So'y,

Dear Sir,

It is now nearly two months since we had an opportunity of writing to you by Capt. E. Woodin, who left here for Hong Kong on the 18th of October. We know that the gradual development of time among us will be interesting to yourself, to your Society, and to the Hawaiian Churches—and will furnish topics of prayer to all.

We have been quietly occupied in efforts partially successful to gain the acquaintance and good will of our brethren neighbors, and to learn their language. They have treated us very kindly. The energetic Nanakin of the tribe has so effectually exercised his authority for us that only the most trifling articles have been stolen.

* * * * * *

During the first few weeks of our residence here, the Nanakin was in the vicinity, and frequently called on us. He was then somewhat interested in his spelling book, and a number of times took informal lessons from Mr. Sturges. He even built a house just above us on the hill, for the purpose, as he said, of having some place where he might invite Captains, and occasionally to live near us. For the last six weeks, however, he has been at Warner, more or less engrossed with the excitements of so-called war, and we have not seen him but once during that time. * * * *

This port has already been visited since your departure by four American whalers and two Traders. There have been anchored here at one time the two trading vessels of Capts. McKenzie & Lovien and two whalers. We have been treated with uniform kindness by them all, and are indebted to them for many material favors which we take pleasure in acknowledging.

* * * * * *

Monday, the 29th of November, I started on a trip of five days to visit the windward tribes. By offering a large price, I induced a few natives of this tribe to take me by canoe to the Jekoits island. They returned immediately and left me alone among people I had never before seen. I could scarcely, however, been treated with more kindness and consideration. The Wadjai of the tribe supplied me with food and lodging, and gave me a seat by himself when drinking awa in his immense feast house which is the largest on the island. My carpet-bag which I left completely exposed for a whole night in the house where I first lodged, and which contained a number of articles to them very valuable, was not, that I am aware of, ever opened. This attention and protection is, however, what they would render to any respectable traveler. A permanent resident there would be treated with a little less consideration. I was, however, told by the only white man now living in that tribe—a resident of about twelve years—that nothing had ever been stolen from him there.

I had several very interesting conversations with the chiefs, through one of them, who is quite familiar with English. They were interested in the Ten Commandments: some of them acknowledged that these had been violated by them all; and were then, I

thought, somewhat further interested in the statement that Jesus saves us from our sins; but it is quite questionable whether their ideas were either full or correct. It must be our constant prayer that their understandings may be enlightened and their hearts inclined. * * * * * *

Drinking spirituous liquors is one of the banes of Ascension Is. A number of the highest chiefs of all the tribes are slaves to it—not excepting, probably, the Nanakin of this tribe, who so effectually protects us. But this evil is, I think, most rampant on the windward side of the island. In the Kittie tribe, the common natives are prohibited from making it save when special permission is granted, which, as we are given to understand, is only allowed to some natives of the King Mill Islands, living on Nalap, the little island at the entrance of the Rono Kittie Harbor. But there is no general restriction among any of the windard tribes. Nearly all there do as they list, if able to command the use of an iron pot with which to distil the cocoanut sap. Of all the places, however, on the whole island, Taback exceeds every other, I think, in its reckless drunkenness. It is considered there, as elsewhere on this island, an exhibition of bravery to wound one's self with large knives; but on Taback this is carried beyond the practice of any other portion. Scarce any young man I met there had less than four, and many had eight or ten scars, two or three inches in length on their bare breasts and arms, making a most savage display.—These are inflicted during the drunken reveries. Capt. Lincoln, of the Wm. Penn, who visited this island Feb. 1844, on his first arrival, as I have been told, inquired whether the natives had learned to make "dent" (cocoanut spirits,) and upon learning that they had, remarked that the island was then damned. And indeed, unless the Gospel have the power to save, I readily believe that the prospects of its present inhabitants are blasted.

The young chief of Taback was so much in liquor during most of my stay, that I had no very favorable opportunity of introducing religious topics. He however said he wished very much to learn to read. After two days' absence I returned to Jekoits, and Dec. 18th, I reached our home at Rono Kittie, having during a whole week been in the complete power of the natives, and yet not being in a single instance treated with indignity, nor having lost a single article.

As to the query whether we could safely reside on the windward side of the island,—I have no doubt the Jekoits or Warnega tribes would be feasible places. As yet, of course, the principal thought they have regarding us is that they will, in some way, be increased in wealth, and that perhaps not in the most honorable or just modes. But I see in this no reason why we may not trust ourselves among them with only a limited amount of such articles as they may covet. Something more explicit regarding their intentions must transpire to deter myself from moving there so soon as Providence otherwise permits.

As a result of my several tours, my estimates of the protection of this island have very much increased. I have little doubt but there are ten thousand souls. The greater part of the Jekoits tribe is, in its more northern limits, and this is also true of the Matalanim tribe; which makes the windward side of Ascension Is. much the most populous.

* * * * * * *

Let me now refer to two subjects not to be considered as news.

In the first place, you will remember that the question of the sailors of our missionary schooner having liberty on the Sabbath was once or twice broached during our exploring voyage; but that it seemed a matter so in the hands of our Captain that nothing was done. I earnestly hope that your Society will make such arrangements with whoever may be her next captain, that the hands shall have all necessary liberty on other days than The Lord's. They need liberty for health's sake, and it is their due as to any other servants—why oblige them to take it on the Sabbath, and that when they are too ready to improve the privilege—all, save our persecuted steward, Keawe, who twice refused his liberty lest his thoughts should be drawn off from the appropriate duties of the day! Would that rebukes were always administered to us in as christian a manner as were those of Keawe! But again, independent of the interest right and wrong, and of the general aroma of the bad example in a missionary schooner—there may come a time when we shall here be especially mortified by the openly meanly or shameful acts of our sailors on the Sabbath. As owners of the vessel, you have certainly a right to stipulate regarding this with the Captain, even if her general interest be damaged thereby;—but who believes they will?

The second subject to which I referred, is an offer I wish to make regarding my future life. You will bear me witness that from the first I spoke of interest in the Kings Mill Islands, and that I have spoken of the possibilities of a residence there. My location here has not prevented me from thinking of the probabilities of being yet stationed on that group. There are several reasons why they are in themselves a very interesting and important people, and why my sympathies are drawn towards them.

The fact that they live on islands where there is very little natural to attract seems to be their misfortune, and misfortune begets sympathy. Had a few hills been added to their scenery, we should not in the first instance have passed them by to continue their gropings in darkness. Still, destitute as they are, I have little doubt but that such as myself and wife, who are young, of good health, who are fast learning to make the cocoanut our staple, who already eat poi, and are learning to eat mar, would readily find there a comfortable home. The fact that I am a physician ought also to better fit me for the necessities of such a life.

It is by no means probable that there is another such a body of people in Micronesia, so closely related both geographically and ethnologically. I presume it is your plan that they shall be the next position for us to occupy in this ocean. Why search further for territory to the total or partial neglect of this fact that they are so numerous renders the idea of laboring among them more satisfactory to me, though I know that where I am the popnlation is considerable, and that I may suppose myself laboring for more than the population of this single island.

Then again, the fact that their language is more nearly related to the Hawaiian than any other of Micronesia, and that consequently S. Islanders will probably, among them be most useful, will also give such as I an advantage from my acquaintance with the Hawaiian tongue. Very many of the reasons which we hope will make it a field of usefulness for Sandwich Is. missionaries will, I think, make it such for me who am also a Hawaiian. My wife too is fast learning the S. Is. tongue.

Again, my acquaintance with the Hawaiian language will enable me to labor in connection with Sandwich Islanders. It is not probable that you will have soon in this port of Micronesia, much of S. Is. agency, and my S. Is. tongue will therefore be of less service than it might otherwise be. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which I know will be involved in any superintending of Hawaiian agents, still it will be to me very pleasant to be a laborer with my fellow countrymen. My natural love for the land of my birth, and for my dark-colored fellow islanders, which, I doubt not, seems to many very youthful and savoring of folly. I feel perfectly justified in maintaining, and I only hope it will strengthen with my years;—and this leads me to love even the halting companionship of my fellow Hawaiian missionaries.

And further, tho' it is true that this whole mission will be the child of the Hawaiian churches, yet, wherever Hawaiian agents shall be most sent, there will the peculiar energies of the Sandwich Island christians be most expended, and it will be to me especially pleasant to be engaged where they are most interested. I shall then feel myself most directly employed in developing those reflex influences which form one of the very important hoped for results of this missionary project. I am glad that it is for yourselves to judge whether this desire is commendable, or improper, or wrong—whether reasonable, or ill advised, or totally impolitic. It is, I know, proper for me to give all my reasons, and I as candidly speak my mind when I say, I shall concerning this unhesitatingly acquiesce in whatever may be your wishes.

My wife is equally ready with myself. I shall be prepared to take the step at the earliest period upon which you may decide, tho' I have no definite idea as to the time upon which you may fix for occupying another point in Micronesia, not knowing how facts may be developing themselves both in the Sadwich Islands and America. The possibility which I shall suppose to exist of my yet being stationed on the Kingsmill Is, will be to me an additional stimulus for pursuing with ardor every physical and inteilectual, and above all, religious attainment;—tho' I shall with equal ardor guard against omitting or relaxing from any missionary duty where I now am.

I send maps of Ualan & Bonabe, which I thought you would be pleased to receive. The names on Ualan are precisely those given by Capt. Lutke—it is questionable whether they will be found correct. His names of Bonabe I have entirely omitted, and give the native names. Capt Lukte only sailed round the island and consequently

his chart was, in a number of particulars incorrect. I am confident the draft I send very much improved, tho' still susceptible of correction.

Please to give messages of affection to all our friends,

And believe me Yours, with sin'st respect,

L. H. GULICK.

From the Weekly Argus.

Where is the Proof?

In the New Bedford "Whalemen's Shipping List" for March 15, the Editor works himself into a paroxysm of horror at the "fleecing and shaving system" practised here in Honolulu upon the innocent owners of whale ships in New Bedford and elsewhere. He says :

An Agency at Honolulu.—It is estimated that the drafts drawn by ships belonging to the American whaling fleet and touching at Honolulu and Lahaina during the the last season, have amounted to $400,000. The cost of exchange upon this large amount has perhaps not been less than 20 per cent., making the enormous sum of $80,000 which has gone into the pockets of Honolulu traders who have not rendered the slightest equivalent, but who should rather have paid something for drafts on New Bedford as the most expeditious way of getting their money. It is very clear that our ship-owners need somebody al Honolulu to look specially after their property. Surveys of ships are rarely conducted with fairness, because it is for the interest of those who are usually called upon to perform that duty to condemn a vessel that they may purchase her for a trifling sum. We know an instance in which a ship was thus condemned, bought for almost nothing, and will be fitted out at an insignificant expense and sent whaling again as good as ever.

We think the evil might be remedied if our merchants would appoint some honest, responsible and disinterested person to reside at Honolulu at a fixed salary, whose business it should be to disburse the necessary money and supplies to masters, and generally to act for the interests of the owners and of the voyage. Until this shall be done, or something like it, the fleecing and shaving system will continue in full force.

Now we neither know, nor care, whether malice prepense, or inexcusable ignorance is at the bottom of this splenetic article; but we protest against the Editor making capital among his own community at the expense of the "honesty and fairness of the Honolulu traders."

As the "enormous cost of exchanges" seem to have got astride of the Editor's nose, to the great embarrassment of his financial optics, we beg to offer a few facts for his distinguished consideration. The rate of exchange did certainly sometimes during the past season range as high as 20 per cent., but it was also at other times as low as 6, 5 and 3 per cent., and the following table of moneys drawn, with their rate of exchange, by one prominent firm in this place, will show that out of $192,118 drawn by them, only $11,441 were drawn at 20 per cent., while nearly two-thirds of the whole amount drawn was at 10 per cent. or under.

$11,441	90 at 20	per cent.
3,786	10 18	"
42,998	44 15	"
11,903	31 12	1-2 "
93,626	87 10	"
5,836	52 8	"
6,781	99 7	"
7,229	34 6	"
6,123	30 5	"
2,399	27 3	"
$192,118	12	

The "Honolulu trader" or ship chandler, receives only his 2 1-2 per cent. commission and the rest goes to the profit of the American and English merchant—the ship owners themselves for all we knew—who having sent out large consignments of goods, are enabled, through their agents, to advance the money here for which those drafts are drawn. But even they do not make so large profits as represented, because the money due them at this place have in most instances to be kept from 4 to 7 months, before an opportunity occurs of investing in exchanges, and then the premium will not on an average more than cover the loss of interest.

There is another fact in relation to 'exchanges' which we hope the Editor will lay before his readers. The merchants of this place, who had anything to do with whaleships, advised the masters, at the commencement of the season, of the probable advance of exchanges, and of the consequent necessity of engaging their funds at the then going rate of 10 per cent. Many masters did avail themselves of this advice, and in the course of the season our merchants were frequently, in fulfilment of their obligation thus entered into, disbursing for ships at 10 per cent. when they could not go in the street and raise a dollar on bills of exchange at a less rate than 20 per cent.—Does this look like 'fleecing and shaving?' Does it not rather look as if the merchant here kept the interest of the owner at home in view, even to the detriment of his own? We would finally remark, in connection with this subject, that if our merchants charged commission for disbursing, (as charged at all other ports, but from which whalers are exempt here,) it would more than equal the much talked of profit on exchange.

The Editor's assertion that 'surveys of ships are rarely conducted with fairness,' is such a barefaced calumny, that in behalf of those who are usually called upon to perform that duty,' it becomes our duty to call upon him to substantiate his assertion with some show of truth. Let us see what he produces. He knows 'an instance in which a ship was thus condemned' &c. As there was but one instance during the past year of a vessel being condemned, bought up here and refitted for whaling, what does the Editor know of that transaction to justify him in calumny and defamation?

The ship to which the Editor alludes must be the "Heroine," late of Fairhaven, but the survey by which she was condemned, was held by order of the U. S. Consul, E. H. Allen, Esq., who choose, for the "performance of that duty," to call upon Capt. F. C. Smith, of the Eliza Adams, Capt. J. K. Turner, of the Gladiator, and R. Holt, Esq., of the firm of J. Robinson & Co., of Honolulu. Now we hardly think that the Editor will dare to impugn the "honesty, fairness or disinterestedness" of the two first named gentlemen; and the last named gentleman, although unfortunately, a Honoluluan, yet owns the largest ship yard in the place, it was evidently his interest—all other considerations apart—not to condemn but to repair.

So much for the 'fairness' of the survey. And now a word in regard to the 'insignificant expense' at which she would be fitted out. We have seen the account and are thus able to inform the Editor that she sailed on her present voyage for $21,043. That may be an insignificent sum for the merchant Princes of New Bedford, but is considered a rather 'tall pile' for a 'Honolulu trader.'

The Editor's remedy for the 'fleecing and shaving system' is very funny and very profound. We are under apprehension, however, that the New Bedford ship owners will not appreciate the benefit of keeping half a million of their capital locked up in Honolulu in order to facilitate the necessary disbursements of the masters of their ships.

Another time, when the Editor pleases to notice the 'Honolulu traders' and business men, we hope he will remember that though they are only few in number and poor in wealth, yet they are as sensitive to the dictates of truth and honor as any man in (we had nearly said New Bedford) any other place; and that we, as an independent exponent of public opinion, will not permit his libellous assertions to pass unchallenged.

U. S. Marine Hospital.—The corner stone of the U. S. Marine Hospital was laid yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M. A large number of gentlemen were in attendance, notwithstanding the blustering nature of the day. The building is to be situated on Rincon Point, on a commanding eminence that faces the harbor and presents one of the finest possible views of the city. It is 182 feet long by 86 wide, and is to be built of brick, somewhat after the Grecian style of architecture, with all the improvements and additions of modern date. It will be four stories in height, and presents a beautiful collonade row in front and rear, both of which are to be alike. The building, when completed, will accommodate eight hundred patients. The walls are of most substantial thickness and strength, and put together with the best sort of cement. Numerous bath rooms for both hot and cold bathing, are comprised in the establishment, as well as all other conveniences and comforts that such an institution should contain. The bricks of which the building is constructed are made on the spot, the clay in that place being of the best description for the purpose.

The building will probably be finished by the 1st of October next, and will be one of the ornaments of the city. The location is perhaps the best that could have been selected possessing, as it does, purity of air and a commanding view of the city and harbor, which must naturally tend greatly to the restoration of the patients consisting, as they must, of mariners—men who are in the habit of amusing themselves more by outward observation than innate reflection. Such a view must therefore afford that distraction from ones self and occupation to the mind that would otherwise prey upon itself. In the plan, solidity and apportioning of the different part of the building for specific purposes, Mr. Reuben Clark has done himself great honor and credit. The contract was made with Mr. Charles Homer for $185,000, but an appropriation by Congress of $200,000 has passed in its favor.

A man of integrity will never listen to any reason against conscience.

Report of the Secretary of the Hawaiian Bible Society.

Honolulu, May 25, 1853.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—In presenting the annual report of the Hawaiian Bible Society, I have no striking facts to communicate, though many such may have transpired, in connection with this subject. As the distribution of the scriptures during the past year has been confined chiefly to seamen, the work has naturally devolved upon the Seamens' Chaplain, and as the depositary for bibles has been at Mr. Damon's study.—The few copies of the scriptures which have been distributed through the islands, as well as some sent to Micronesia, have been mostly drawn through Mr Damon, and are probably included in the following estimate furnished by him. Whole number of bibles sold and gratuitously distributed during the year, 366. Whole number of testaments sold and gratuitously distributed during the year, 294. A large proportion of these have been distributed gratuitously. One-third of the 660 bibles and Testaments were in seven different languages.

When we consider how widely these copies of the sacred word have been scattered, to what classes they have been distributed, and to how many different and distant circles they will yet find their way, on the sea and on the land, it is not for us to estimate the results of this circulation. Nor is it saying too much to affirm, that of all the benevolent societies, whose Anniversaries are held among us, that which has for its object the circulation of the holy scriptures without note or comment, stands first. It is the foundation of all the others.

In a view of the importance of this cause, we regret to state, that some excellent resolutions, on the duty of this society to give the bible to the entire foreign population of these islands, passed at our last annual meeting, have so far as we know, remained a dead letter. It will be remembered by those present at our meeting one year since, that it was then stated, that a letter had been written to one of the Missionaries in China, requesting some Chinese books for distribution among the Chinese upon these islands. About the 1st of June, 1852, several boxes were received from S. Wells Williams, connected with the Mission press at Canton, containing over 4,000 copies of pamphlets and tracts, in the Chinese language. These little books are on various religious subjects, including several hundred copies of the gospels of Luke and John, bound separately. About one-fourth of the books received have been sent to different individuals, on the several islands for distribution. Nearly two hundred copies have been circulated in Honolulu. Most of the merchant Chinamen, and many of the servants, are able to read in their own language. Though the Chinese have many spoken dialects, they have the same written characters. All that can read of those who reside in this place, manifest a willingness to receive tracts. Some appear to be highly gratified. One was found who had a copy of one of the Evangelists, which he had received from a Missionary before he left China, and the appearance of the book indicated that it had been read. Those of the Chinese who are shop keepers in Honolulu, are many of them desirous of learning English. I have no doubt but that an interesting class of from 6 to 12 in number, might be formed, who would be quite willing to receive instruction concerning the christian religion provided it would increase their knowledge. Such a class would need to be instructed on the Sabbath, as they say they have not time to attend school on other days. It seems to me that an attempt should be made in this matter, if only one should be induced to embrace the truth, and he only theoretically, it might be the beginning of a good work that would reach many others.—We should not forget as we look upon the Chinese among us, that they are the representatives of more than half the Pagan world.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

☞ The Installation of the Rev. T. E. Taylor, over the 2d Foreign Church of Honolulu, will take place at the New Court House Sabbath Evening, June 5th.

The Buffalo Courier says a rumor is current in that city, that a company of twenty have purchased the exclusive right to use the caloric engine on the lakes, and that they had made the preliminary arrangements for the construction of a number of heaters and propellers.

The Hoosick Tunnelling Machine, which was to walk straight through the granite hills of New England, has so far proved a failure.

THE Undersigned, for many years Pilots of the Rono Kittie, or Lee Harbor, desire to invite the attention of all ship-masters to the fact that they are still, as ever, ready to serve them with the utmost fidelity as Pilots, Interpreters and Traders.

They need hardly say that they refer with great satisfaction to the testimonials given by all Captains visiting this Port. Such as these they hope ever to merit.

JAMES HEDLEY,
LOUIS CORGAT.

Rono Kittie, Ascension Is., }
Dec. 30, 1853. }
Lat. 6 deg. 41 min. N—Lon. 158 deg. 24 min. E.

PASSENGERS.

INWARD.—Per E. Newell.—G. G. Howe.

Per Royalist.—Moody, Seal, Miller, Beatie, Mrs. Webster.

Married.

Married at the Mission House, Boneby, on the Island of Ascension, Oct. 13, 1852, by Rev. A. A. Sturges, Mr. Charles Beedle, to Leantingunitta, and Mr. John Simpson, to Lemander.

Died.

At the residence of the Princess Victoria Kamamalu, Saturday morning, May 28, 1853, MRS. MARY P., wife of J. A. GRISWOLD—aged 20.

The subject of the above notice was an adopted daughter of Hon. John Ii, and was a pupil in the Royal school, for seven years, where she endeared herself to her teachers and fellow pupils. She was married Dec. 31, 1851; and left an infant daughter, aged two months. Her sufferings during her last sickness were extreme. She felt conscious of danger, and, as far as human eye could see, prepared herself for her departure. She took a calm and effecting leave of her friends that were present, and sent her last message to absent ones She expressed the wish that others whom she loved would prepare while in health for the trying hour of death.

"Dearest Mary thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal."

COM.

In Honolulu, May 28th, at Washington Place, the residence of Mrs. Dominis, Capt. W. F. JENNINGS, aged 33 years. Master of the Am. bark "Bhering." The deceased was a native of Norfolk, Va., and very much beloved and esteemed by an extensive circle of friends in this part of the world.

Died, at Petropaulaski, Kamschatka, Dec. 31, 1852, Mr Tolman, an American, native of Conn. He had resided over thirty years at that port, having been married among the Russians.

On board H. B. M.'s ship "Amphitrite," April 26, Francis Collier, private Royal Marines, belonging to Burton on Trent. May 10th, Gus Read, private R. M., Newport, Isle of Wight. May 10th, Thomas Christie, ship's cook, Fort Sea.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Francis McNamee, of Baron's Court, Newton Stuart, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged about 26 years. The deceased arrived recently in the Colorado, with the consumption, of which disease he died. He had resided in New-York, and was in the Mexican war.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 3—Br bk Josephine, Harrison, 28 ds fm Vancouver's Is.
3—Br clipper sh Norna, Clelland, 14 ds fm San Francisco
4—Am sch Rialto, King, 27 ds fm San Francisco.
5—Am bg Colorado, Havens, 27 ds fm San Francisco.
5—Am wh sh Mary, Bailles, 11 mos fm Edgartown, 130 sp
7—Bark Tartar, Madigan, San Francisco.
7—Russian Corvette Olecoutza, Nasimoff, 20 guns, from Kamschatka.
9—Am. Bark Fanny Major, Cressy, San Francisco.
11—Zone. Marston, in distress.
12—Edgar, Pierson, Cold Spring, 5½ months out, clean.
16—Am wh sh Carolina, Gray 5 mos fm New Bedford.
16—Br bk Mary Ray, Lister, 179 ds fm Hamburg—cargo merchandise.
16—Br sch Royalist, Harris, 66 ds fm Sydney.
16—Fr sh Jules Cesar, Lessargent, 18 ds fm San Francisco
17—Am clipper ship Carrington, 13 ds fm do.
18—Am " " Fleetwood, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
19—Haw brig Juno, Pitcher, 18 ds fm do.
19—Haw brig Eliz. Newell, Smith, 17 ds fm do.
23—Haw. bg Baltimore, Paty, 60 ds fm Manila—assorted cargo to J. C. Spalding.
23—Am bk Bhering, Jennings, 115 ds fm Boston—assorted cargo to Rice & Co.
May 23—Haw bg Baltimore, Paty, 60 ds fm Manila.
23—British bk Panama, McLeod, 16 ds fm San Francisco
23—Am bk Bhering, Jennings, 113 ds fm Boston.
27—H. B. M. S. Amphitrite, 24 guns, 42 ds fm Valparaiso.
27—Dan. sch Corinthianer, 16 ds fm San Francisco.
Brig Splendid, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
27—Am wh sh Richard Mitchell, from Hilo.

Cleared.

May 5.—Mary, Merchant, Arctic.
May 5—Haw sch Caprice, Lyons, San Francisco, via Lahaina
6—Am wh sh Polar Star, Holly, Kodiack.
11.—Fanny Major, Cressy, Hong Kong and Canton.
17—Am wh sh Edgar, Pearson, Ochotsk.
16—Am bk Tartar, Madigan, Sydney.
19—Am wh sh Zone, Marston, Arctic.
20—Am wh sh Carolina, Gray. do.
21—Am brig Colorado, for Lahaina.
21—Am sh Fleetwood, Dale, Shanghae.
24—Br bk Mary Ray, Lister, Kamschatka.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrivals.

May 9—Br sch Caprice, Lyons, fm Honolulu.
16—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, fm Honolulu.
17—Am sch Emma Parker, Ashbey, 21 days fm Tahiti.
May 16—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, San Francisco.
17—Br sch Caprice, Lyons, do.
17—Am sch Emmy Parker, Ashbey, do.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Manila.

March —Bark Maid of Orleans, Wallis, for Boston.
19 Ship Eureka, Welch, New York.
19 " Southern Cross, Pane, "
22 " Raven, Henry, "
22 " Joshua Bates, Esterbrook, Boston.
" John Jay, Howland, New York.
" Hindostan, Cushing, Salem.

ARRIVALS AT ASCENSION ISLAND, 1852.

Oct. 5.—Eleanor, E. Woodin, from Hobart Town, trader, sailed Oct. 18, bound to Hong Kong.

Oct. 12.—Milton, Jones, from New Bedford, 600 bbls. whale, sailed Oct. 25, bound for the line.

Oct. 20.—Mohawk, Swain, Nantucket, 1500 bbls. sperm.

Oct. 27th.—Juga, Barnes, New Bedford, 40 Sperm.

Nov. 7.—Sheffield, Boyce, New York, 1600 whale.

Nov. 20.—Hannibal.

Nov. 23.—Frigate Eugenie, Virgin, Sweden.

Dec. 23.—Brig Freak, Burns, Sidney, Sandalwood.

Dec. 29.—Barque Italy, Rowley, Greenport, 1600 whale.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the HAWAIIAN TRACT SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 2d, at 7 1-2 o'clock. The Public are invited to attend.

Honolulu, May 28, 1853.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum, - - - - - $2.00
Two copies per annum, - - - - - 3.00
Five copies per annum, - - - - - 5.00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 7. HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND JULY 1, 1853.

Marquesan Expedition,	49
Farewell meetings,	49
Remarks by Rev. E. W. Clark,	50
Remarks by Rev. James Kekela,	50
Remarks by Rev. Samuel Kauwealoha,	51
Is Louis XVII. dead?	51
First annual Report of the S. F. Society,	51
Anniversaries, Exchange Papers,	52
Cosmography, &c.,	52
Editorial Correspondence,	53
Intelligence from Micronesia,	53
Pleasant Island,	54
Poems for the Sea, by Mrs. Sigourney,	55
Marriages, deaths, Ship news, &c.,	56

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1853.

Marquesan Expedition.

The English brigantine "Royalist," chartered for the purpose of conveying the Marquesan chief, and the Hawaiian Missionaries, to Fatuhiwa, sailed on the 16th June. Our readers have been fully made acquainted with the circumstances under which Mako nui, one of the chiefs, of the island of Fatuhiwa, visited our shores. Whatever may be the fate of this enterprize, and whether expectations which have been entertained will ever be realized, we feel no hesitation in expressing our public approval of the prompt and efficient action of the Directors of the Hawaiian Missionary Society. Not to have returned a generous and whole-hearted response to this call would have betokened culpable inactivity, and distrustful reliance upon the promises of God's word; nay, more, flagrant disobedience to the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," which the Duke of Wellington aptly styled "a minister's marching orders."

The Directors of the H. M. Society endeavored to obtain Hawaiians, upon whose character much reliance could be placed. From among those who offered to go, they selected two Hawaiian ministers of the gospel, and two school teachers. These were accompahied by their wives. One of the teachers belonged to the Rev. Mr. Smith's parish in Honolulu, and the other to the Rev. Mr. Bishop's parish of Ewa. One of the ordained men was the Rev. Mr Kekela, pastor of a church on Oahu. Last year he accompanied the expedition to Micronesia. He is a modest, persevering and reliable man. The other ordained man, had been a settled pastor on Maui. It was at a great sacrifice of personal feeling, that those men left their parishes for the arduous toils of a Missionary's life on the barbarous shores of Fatuhiwa. The churches deeply regretted that their pastors should leave them. These men were warmly attached to their people, and their people to them. We honor these men for their self-denial, and their example is a most cutting reproof to Christian Pastors in Christian lands, for the history of Missionary operations shows, that it is a rare thing for a settled pastor to ask a dismission from a beloved people, for the purpose of "going on a mission" to some far off heathen land. Long has the heathen world been sending its appeal to christians of England and America, but it has been unheeded by a majority of those commissioned to preach the everlasting gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, Pastor of the Native Church, at Kaneohe, on Oahu, accompanied these young Missionaries, and will introduce them to their new field of labor. He will return in the "Royalist."

Mr. J. Bicknell also goes out with the Expedition and is expected to remain on the island. The circumstances under which he goes forth are simply these,—being a son o. an Englishman formerly connected with the Mission at the Society Islands, having been at Tahiti, being acquainted with the Tahitian language, and also with the French, being also a carpenter by trade, and above all, having a desire to do good, he offered to go forth and render himself useful, in such ways as Providence may direct. He is not under the patronage of the Missionary Society, although the Directors of the Society provided for him a free passage on board the "Royalist."

We would merely remark that the Directors are not unaware that many great difficulties must necessarily attend the establishment of this Mission. Repeatedly have attempts been made to plant gospel institutions on Marquesan shores. The English and American Missionary Societies, as well as the French Catholics have all been doomed to disappointment. It is a source of unfeigned joy that another effort is to be made, but it would be no surprising thing if it should meet the fate of preceding attempts. Believing, however, that failure in a good cause, is even better and more honorable than inglorious inactivity, our watch-word is, ONWARD!

We hope, as the Missionary spirit is awaking, and two expeditions having already left our shores, others will follow in their wake. Let one, at least, annually go forth, until every island in Polynesia shall not only be visited, but the Bible translated into every dialect spoken by these wasting nations.—The Bible faithfully translated into the dialect of any heathen people, is a prouder monument of the Church of Christ, than are the most costly christian temples which adorn the enlightened nations of Europe and America. Suppose the nations and tribes of Polynesia may waste and vanish before civilization, let christians break to them the bread of life, and now promptly discharge a duty, which was tardily performed or altogether neglected by former generations.

Farewell Meetings.

On Sabbath afternoon, June 12th, the two native congregations in Honolulu assembled at the King's Chapel. The large edifice was well filled. Several spirited addresses were made. The substance of those made by the Rev. Messrs. Kekela and Kauwealoha, our readers will find in another part of our columns.

In the evening of the same day, a similar meeting was held at the Bethel.

The exercises were opened by singing the hymn commencing thus:

"Wake the song of jubilee,
Let it echo o'er the Sea," &c.

Then followed the reading of the LX Chap. of Isaiah, containing the sentiment, "Surely the isles shall wait for me," &c.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Mr. Lyman of Hilo, the Rev. Mr. Clark, Corresponding Secretary of the H. M. S. offered some remarks, which will be found in another column.

Addresses were then made by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Bicknell, which were followed by the addresses of the Rev. Mr. Kekela, and Rev. Mr. Kauwealoha, (see another column) the Rev. Mr. Coan interpreting.

The audience then appeared to be much gratified with a few remarks by the Marquesan chief, Makonui, who said that he was made very happy because he had obtained teachers to return with him. His people were in darkness. In three days and three nights he hoped to sail, (showing three fingers.) He assured the audience that no harm should come to the Missionaries. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, his interpreter, he repeated a part of the Lord's Prayer, which had been taught his countrymen, many years ago, by a native Tahitian Missionary.

We readily acknowledge our utter inability to repeat Makonui's remarks, being accompanied by certain gestures and expressions of delight which must have been seen to be appreciated.

The Rev. Mr. Parker followed with some exceedingly appropriate remarks, furnishing a brief history of Missionary efforts to evangelize the Marquesan Islands. His remarks were listened to with more attention from the circumstance that about twenty years ago he resided for several months as a Missionary on Nukehiva, an island of the group, and was now about to embark on board the "Royalist."

The following original Hymn was then sung, having been composed by Mr. Stangenwald:

[Tune—*Missionary Hymn.*]

Hark! 'cross the briny waters,
From realms in darkness bound,
They raise their feeble voices,
A low and mounful sound;—
They turn their eyes in sorrow
Toward the Northern skies,
And long, to see in beauty
The star of Bethlehem rise.

Marquesas isles are waiting
For God's eternal law—
Should we, with minds enlightened,
Our helping hands withdraw?
Should not their sad condition
To pity move our heart?
Or, should they empty handed,
And, without aid depart?

No! but to noble action
We'll join our hearts and hands,
To send the blessed Gospel
To far off heathen lands.
O, bear the joyful tidings
To Fatuhiwa's shore,
And spread the light of knowledge,
Where darkness reigned before.

Fear not, though rolling billows
Your little bark may toss,
Go, preach to men benighted
The story of the cross—
Tell them how Jesus loved them,
Long 'ere the world began,
And how he bled and suffered
For guilty, fallen man.

Speed onward in your journey,
Salvation's trumpet sound,
Till like the rose in blossom
The desert blooms around;
Till love and truth prevailing,
The nations war no more,
And King Emmanuel's banner
Shall float o'er every shore. H. S.

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I., June 6, 1853.

The interesting exercises were closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thurston.

Remarks by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Corresponding Secretary of the Hawaiian Missionary Society.

Permit me to make a few statements in regard to the enterprise which has now called us together.

When we were assembled in this house one year ago, to say a few words, and mingle our prayers and our tears with the brethren who were about to embark for Micronesia, we little thought, that we should so soon be called upon to fit out another company to another part of our great Pacific on the same errand. But so it is. The work seems to be laid upon us, in such a maner, that we cannot escape from it if we would.

There stands one among us, praying, "come over and help us," not in a vision, as the man of Macedonia appeared to Paul, but we are permitted to see and hear him with our bodily senses. For two or three months past, the earnest entreaty of Makonui, (who is now present,) the principal chief of the heathen Island of Fatuhiwa, has been resounding in our ears, "give us teachers." Can we refuse this call? With one voice, we all exclaim, no; guilt will rest upon us if we do.

The four brethren and sisters, who are now before us, have listened to this call, and have consented to be our messengers on this errand of mercy. They have to-day received public instructions, in their own language, from their Society which sends them forth, and have exchanged a word of exhortation with those whom they leave behind.

Two of them are ordained ministers of the Gospel, who have been for some time pastors of native churches, and have greatly endeared themselves to their flocks. Two of them are experienced school teachers, who go out as helpers in the work.

Rev. Mr. Parker also accompanies them to their field of labor, to aid with his counsels, and return in the vessel. Mr. Bicknell, a lay brother of Rev. Mr. Taylor's church has kindly offered his aid in commencing this important work.

We go forward, therefore, with strong faith and cheerful hope, trusting in him who has said, "Go ye and teach all nations."

The enterprise is different in some of its aspects, from the one in which we were engaged last year. We were then called to act as helpers in carrying out the plans, which were formed in Boston of establishing a Mission of the American Board in Micronesia. We are now to commence a Mission on our own responsibility as an independent Society. It is doubtful whether the American Society would feel called upon to commence missionary operations in the Marquesas Islands. By a sort of missionary courtesy, the Islands in the South Pacific are regarded as the appropriate field of the English Societies, while those north of the line fall to the American. But to us, inhabitants of this great ocean from all parts of the world, the Islands of the Pacific are common ground. We do not, therefore, feel at liberty to neglect the call which comes to us from Fatuhiwa.

But we must remember, that, unlike the enterprise last year, we alone are responsible for the commencement and the continuance of the mission. We must, therefore, come up to the work as a Society, and go forward in the strength of Him who has promised to be with us to the end.

We pledge ourselves to these brethren and to our Savior to carry forward the work to which we have put our hands, unless some unforeseen obstacle shall prostrate our purposes. We say to those who go forth, your bread and your water shall be sure, so long as you stand fast in the Lord, striving for the salvation of the dark minded Marquesans. We pledge them our prayers and our sympathies, as well as our pecuniary support. We have put our hands to the plough and cannot go back.

We are aware, however, that serious obstacles may beset our path. Missions have been attempted at the Marquesas, both by American and English Societies, and have failed. We must be prepared, therefore, to encounter difficulties and perhaps defeat.—But we will not go back while Providence is beckoning us forward. We will respond to this call from those famishing for lack of vision, leaving the issue to Him who sees the end from the beginning. Our plans may fail, but His purposes shall move on, until all shall know Him, whom to know is life eternal.

I would take this occasion to express the thanks of the Directors of our Society to all who have extended a helping hand in this good work.

The native churches have responded with a liberal hand to this new call. A few Sabbaths since, over $600 were pledged for this object in the first native church of this city, more than two thirds of which has been paid in.

The foreign community with characteristic liberality, have extended their generous aid.

May the blessings of many ready to perish come upon all who have co-operated in this good work.

And now may the Good Shepherd go with our brethren and sisters, and crown their labors with his blessing.

Substance of the Farewell Address of Rev. James Kekela, delivered in the First Native Church, and in the Seamen's Chapel, Honolulu, June 12, 1853.

I am happy to meet you on this occasion. We remember our old state, darkness and sin covered us. We were poor, wicked, and degraded. This was the condition of our ancestors and from them I sprang. But all is now changed. Teachers have come among us. The Lord has been gracious to us, and we are blest. In 1852 we sent out a mission to Micronesia, and now, in 1853, we have a Macedonian call from Fatuhewa. To this call we cheerfully respond. It is as the voice of God. I cannot resist it.—The Marquesans are in darkness. They need our help. We do not go to seek our own things. Love to Christ and love to the benighted constrain us. It is hard to leave parents and kindred and friends. We love them and they love us. It is hard to leave my church and people. They cling to me and my heart clings to them. But we will go. Our bodies will be separated, but our hearts will be united. You will go with us, and we will all go together. And God will be with us and with you. He is there. He is here. He is everywhere.

Dear christian friends, pray for us, and we will pray for you. Remember us. We will not forget you. We ask your love, your sympathy and your intercession. Farewell, the Lord bless you all.

Address of Rev. Samuel Kauwealoha.

My Christian Friends,—You have all heard of Makounui, the Fatuhiwan chief. You know his errand to our islands. He is in pursuit of teachers. His land is a land of night—of darkness—a land of sin and death. He comes to implore our aid—he asks for teachers to go and instruct and enlighten his people.

And we consent to the call. We rejoice to go. But we do not go to seek wealth or or honor or glory, or pleasure. We go not to seek our own things; we go to labor, to to serve, to teach the truth—to do good to the needy.

I am a particle of the dust of Kamehameha III. I am weak and ignorant and helpless in myself. In God is my trust. If He helps me I will rejoice. If he helps you we will all rejoice.

I go from love to Christ; I love the truth; I love my missionary friends; I love you all. You are my parents. You have taught me the good and the true. My love to you shall never fail.

This is my land, my home; I leave it for a land of misery and want. You foreigners are strangers here. This is not your land. But you will remain here and *work* for the Lord. You will pray for us; you will work for us. Little children, serve the Lord—live in love. We are all little children; let us obey our Father in heaven.

We go to Fatuhiwa *to dig treasure*—not gold—not silver—these are poor. We go to dig for truth—for hidden pearls –for heavenly treasure. We go to remove the rubbish—the earthiness of sinners—to seek souls—to find immortal treasures for Christ. We go to *dig*, to *toil*, to work.

I go to pay a *debt* I owe for my education. I give *myself* for the debt—it is all I can do. Will you cancel it?

Farewell! our hearts are united; let us work together, pray together and rejoice together.

Is Louis XVII Dead?

The following paragraphs contain the outline of a discussion now carried on in the American newspapers. If the son of Louis XVIth prefers the life of an humble Protestant Missionary among the North American Indians, to the crown of France, or even an attempt to recover that crown, in our opinion, he is a very sensible man, and although he may not wear an earthly crown, to which he may be entitled by birth, and which might be ruthlessly snatched from him, yet we doubt not, if faithful, he will everlastingly wear "a crown of righteousness" which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give him in the great day of final account, when the redeemed shall come from the east, and the west, the north and the south, and shall sit down in the Kingdom of God.

"The N. Y. Sun has an article based upon one in Putman's Magazine, and asks "if we have a Bourbon among us?" The article in Putman is written by Rev. John H. Hanson, a clergyman of worth, and transmitted to Mr. Putman by Rev. Dr. Hawks. Dr. H. bears testimony to the high character of the author and also to the reputation for truth and piety maintained by the person who is the main subject of the article. The object of this article is to furnish evidence that Louis XVII, son of Louis XVI, King of France, and of Marie Antoinette, of Austria, did not die in prison in 1795, as was reported to the French Convention, but is still alive and in the State of New York, in the person of Rev. Mr. Williams, a Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has labored chiefly as a Missionary among the Indians, and been generally regarded as a half breed, is no other than Louis XVII.—A mass of strong circumstantial evidence is furnished—evidence so connected, and so simply consistent, that it seems conclusively to show the fate of Louis XVII, and that the Dauphin was secretly conveyed from prison to this country, and placed among the Indians, in the Northern part of New York.

"A French gentleman died at New Orleans in 1848, named Belanger, who confessed on his death-bed, that he was the person who brought the Dauphin to this country. When the Prince de Joinville visited this country in 1841, he sought out Mr. Williams, and after demanding a conditional pledge of secrecy from him, told him he was Louis XVII, and asked him to sign a resignation of his title to the Crown of France in favor of Louis Philippe. This statement, Mr. Williams asserts to be true; and also that not only did the Prince de Joinville afterwards correspond with him through his Secretaries, but that Louis Phillippe wrote to him (Mr. Williams) with his own hand, after the Prince's return. Louis Phillippe knew the Dauphin was alive, and the name of the Dauphin was omitted from the solemnities for the departed Bourbon during Louis Phillippe's reign. Another piece of strong evidence is a statement that the French Ambassador, Genet, while in this country in 1818, acknowledged in the presence of Dr. Francis, and other gentlemen of this city, that the Dauphin was not dead, but was brought to America. As the Prince de Joinville, and other parties referred to are still alive, there can be no suspicion of an attempt at deception, unless it be on the part of Mr. Williams; and Dr. Hawks says all the precedents of his character are antagonistic to this idea. Mr. Williams has not been the active agent in bringing the facts before the public."

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE LADIES' STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the Stranger's Friend Society would submit the following report:

Since the organization of this Society, the Total amount of receipts is - -		$3,854.87
Of which have been received for memberships, - - -	57.00	
From the Fair, - - -	1,915.50	
" Donations, - -	602.37	
" Labor, - - -	124.50	
" Sale of Cake, - -	240 50	
" Special subscription,	915.00	
		$3,854.87

Entire disbursements and investment, as follows, viz:		$3.553.25
Paid cash for blank books, -	2.00	
" " charity, - -	564.88	
" " materials for Fair,	71,37	
" Mortgage loan, - -	2000.00	
" Sufferers by 'Independence,'	915.00	
		$3,553.25
Total receipts brought down - -		3,854.87
Total disbursements brought down -		3,553.25
Balance on hand in cash, - - -		$301.62

The amount contributed to indigent and destitute seamen amounts to $312.50 over one half the whole sum expended, excepting the special contributions for the sufferers of the "Independence."

Connected as we are with the sea faring community, this result was anticipated.—The liberal contributions of the masters and other officers of vessels, however, enables us to render such assistance with the utmost cheerfulness, not so much as a contribution to charity, as an act of common justice.

The total number of persons receiving assistance from the Society numbers 36, many of whom, but for the aid of the charitable would have suffered and died through complete destitution. It has been our province to be the almoners of the bounty so liberally entrusted to our care, and it is a source of congratulation that our Society in its finances is in so sound a condition; and that its ability to do good to the suffering and indigent stranger is not impaired for want of necessary funds. The two thousand dollars loaned on bond and mortgage will furnish a certain income of two hundred and forty dollars per annum, which may be estimated at one third the amount required to meet all demands upon our Treasury for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,
H. H. NEWCOMB.
Honolulu, June 9, 1853. Treas.

NORWAY.—A prosecution of persons professing mormonism is resolved upon by the Government. They have agreed that Mormons are not dissenters, and shall, consequently, not be tolerated in any public act of worship or instruction in the Norwegian Kingdom, or be allowed to make oath before any court.—*London Paper.*

YOUNG AMERICA.—A little curly headed lad less than four years old, wandered near the door of our sanctum, recently, when we took occasion to ask his name. It having been correctly given, we asked, "where was you born?" He replied, "On board the American ship Montreal, under the American flag."

☞ At the Jubilee of the British and foreign Bible Society, held in Exeter Hall, London, in March last, the sum of $50,000 was subscribed to the funds of the Society, in about ten minutes —*Weekly Dispatch.*

☞ It is said that the Ericsson will be ready for sea by the 1st of July, when the wrought iron cylinder-bottoms shall have been put in, and she will proceed direct to London.

The King of Sweden has resumed the Government of the Kingdom. The Commission appointed to officiate during his sickness has been cancelled.

Anniversaries.

The Hawaiian Tract Society, held its XIIth Anniversary at the Bethel, Thursday evening, June 2d. The Treasurer, Mr. O. H. Gulick, presented his report. The annual address was delivered by the Seamen's Chaplain. The collection having been taken up, and officers chosen for the ensuing year, the subject was warmly discussed of employing a Colporteur during a part of the year. It was intimated that the sum of $600 would be required to carry out the enterprize, and $365 was immediately pledged! Should the officers of the Society succeed in securing the services of a proper person, we doubt not the full amount required would be forthcoming.

The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, held its IIId Anniversary, June 8th, at the Court House. The exercises were opened with an address by the President, Judge Lee, which was followed by several interesting reports.

On the evening of the same day, the Annual Address was delivered by J. Montgomery Esq., whose perseverance and success as a practical gardener in the vicinity of Honolulu, fully entitle him to speak, "By Authority," in certain departments of agriculture.

On the following day there was the annual exhibition of stock, grain, fruits, vegetables, &c., &c., in quantity not great, but in quality better than last year.

The reading of reports was continued all day Thursday, and the Society adjourned very late in the evening. The operations of the Society are exciting a most salutary influence throughout the islands.

Our Benevolent Societies.—We conclude our remarks in the present number, upon the Anniversaries of our Benevolent Societies. It is highly creditable to the liberality and benevolence of the foreign community, in the islands, that all of these institutions should be so liberally sustained. The report of the Treas. of the Ladies' S. F. Society, shows that the managers of that association are skilful financiers. In regard to the usefulness of this Society, and the tact of the ladies in collecting funds, a New York correspondent thus writes us, "I think many daughters have done virtuously, but they have excelled them all, and that the use to be made of the money is most timely and humane."

We had supposed that, after the very liberal contributions for the Bible, Tract, Missionary and other Societies, the benevolence of the foreign community, in Honolulu must have been well nigh exhausted, but *the Chaplain has had very unexpected and substantial evidence to the contrary during the past week. May the blessing of the Lord rest upon those who devise such liberal things!*

Our Exchange Papers.

We regret that our small sheet does not enable us to clip more extensively from our numerous and valuable exchange papers. The publishers of the papers will please receive our thanks for the constant supply which they send by each mail. We assure the publishers and editors that after their papers lie a short time upon our table, they are widely circulated among visitors or deposited in the Seamen's Reading Room. We very much doubt if any of their papers are more extensively read. The following papers are regularly received:—New York "Tribune," "Herald," "Observer," "Independent" and "Sailor's Magazine;" the Albany "Washingtonian and Rechabite," (a most excellent temperance sheet,) the Washington "National Era," the "American Messenger," and "Child's paper," publications of A. T. Society; The "Puritan Recorder," New Bedford "Shipping List," Martha's Vineyard "Gazette," Nantucket "Enquirer," Sag Harbor "Corrector," and "Litchfield Enquirer." The San Francisco "Pacific," and "Advocate," and Sacramento "Banner." "The Scottish Temperance Review," (Glasgow,) the British "Temperance Herald," "The Friend," (published in London,) "The Sailor's Magazine" published by the B. & F. Sailor's Society, London, "The Cornwall Chronicle," published in Van Dieman's Land, "The Voice in the Wilderness," and the "Christian Advocate," published in Sydney.

New Work.

Cosmography; or Philosophical Views of the Universe, by C. F. Winslow, M. D. Published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, 1853.

We would acknowledge the reception, through the mail, of a volume with the above title. Our island readers will recognize the author as a physician, formerly residing in Lahaina. The character of the work takes us by surprise, for we did not imagine that our old fellow resident, was of that "turn of mind." In a very careful and modest style, he advances a somewhat new theory in regard to the Physical Universe. He supposes that there is an all-powerful force operating throughout "all worlds," antagonistic to the great law of universal gravitation, as discovered by Sir Isaac Newton. Hitherto philosophers have been puzzled to account for, or explain what is technically styled the "Centrifugal force," in our Solar System. This new theory embraces that subject, in its wide grasp. The author denominates his new theory, as "A Theory of Repulsion." He does not pretend to demonstrate its truth by astronomical and mathematical experiment, but would throw out hints which may guide experimental philosophers in their researches. He has some curious remarks about comets, and would make those swift winged vistors confirm the truth of his theory. The author has some remarks too, rather curious, and perhaps true, about the "Collapsing and Expanding" of our globe, giving rise to certain phenomena, called earthquakes! We say again, Dr. Winslow, you rather surprise us, who live in this matter-of-fact world. We hardly know what to write about your theories, as you are aware we Sandwich Islanders are not much given to theorizing. The world to us is a stern reality! We are not much accustomed to hold converse with comets and meteors and Nebular substances; but if, Doctor, you or any of your philosophical friends should wish to examine a *real volcano*, we would cordially invite you to visit Hawaii.

We assure "the author," who kindly forwarded us a copy of his book, that its perusal has afforded hours of pleasant recreation, diverting the mind from the dull and monotonous scenes of every day life. Its reading has lifted the mind to a higher region of contemplation. The truth or falsity of the theory advanced we presume not to touch upon. If true, it will be gratifying to reflect that America has its Newton, and if false, the ideas suggested may prove stepping stones for some future Newton, to mount up still higher in the temple of science.

Advertisements.—By a late Act of the Hawaiian Legislature, the License Law, relating to advertising newspapers having been repealed, our columns will be open to such of our advertising friends as may choose to insert either business cards or general advertisements. The Friend opens the best means, which any person might wish, for communicating with the sea-faring community in the Pacific. During the coming shipping season, it is our intention to issue the Friend semi-monthly, for the accommodation of seamen, which will be more advantageous to advertisers. Terms reasonable.

Small Pox.—This fearful contagion is prevailing in Honolulu and the vicinity. All the foreign Physicians are laboriously engaged in arresting, so far as possible, its ravages among the natives. Isolated cases are reported on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. The Physicians report that the disease assumes a mild form and when the patients will submit to their directions, that it may be controlled. It is hoped that general vaccination in the other Islands, will prevent its general prevalence. This remedy cannot now be too generally adopted. Only three or four cases have occurred among foreigners, and none as yet fatal.

INSTALLATION.—The following were the Exercises at the installation of the Rev. T. E. Taylor, as Pastor over the Second Foreign Church of Honolulu, Sabbath Evening, June 5th, 1853.

Invocation and reading the Scriptures, Rev. S. C. Damon; introductory prayer, Rev. J. S. Emerson; singing; sermon, Rev. A. Bishop; installing prayer, Rev. L. Smith; charge to Pastor, Rev. A. Thurston; Right hand of fellowship, Rev. E. W. Clark; charge to the people, Rev. T. Coan; singing; concluding prayer and benediction, Pastor.

Editorial Correspondence.

"Amphitrite," May 31st, 1853.

SIR:—Since visiting the Sandwich Islands I have enjoyed many opportunities of perusing your excellent paper, and I feel that I should be wanting alike in gratitude as in duty, were I to leave your shores without expressing my thanks to the benevolence of those who so readily place it in the hands of seamen. Many a full heart has beaten quicker, and many a brawny chest has heaved with emotion at the wholesome and genial influence of the "Friend." As a sailor I can answer for this being the case with seamen, and I believe I am not exaggerating when I state, that it is by no means uncommon with those individuals who may have the happiness to read it. But it is not every one who has the opportunity or even power to express his feelings. There are times when feeling renders us eloquent; when the full heart pours forth its wealth in rich and empassioned language; but other times there are, when language is powerless to express the deep emotions of the soul, and feeling takes refuge in silence, perhaps more impressive and significant, than the most thrilling eloquence. This is nothing new, all must have witnessed this at some period of their lives; sailors are not devoid of feeling: but it is hard for those who do not know them, to discover in their bronzed cheeks and rough exterior any signs of emotion. I, however, have had some experience with them, and many an honest seaman have I known who would have given much for the power of stammering out his gratitude to those who so kindly place the "Friend" at his diposal.

Among other information derived from your paper, I was startled by the accounts given of the frightful enormities and atrocities committed by the crews of vessels searching for Sandal wood—that quarrels should take place, and that blood should occasionally be shed in the intercourse between civilized beings and savages, is not singular; but I was totally in the dark as to the extent of these enormities, and more horrified at the wanton murders on the one hand than at the dire spirit of revenge which prompted retaliation on the other. I remark upon this, as I feel confident that these things are unknown in Great Britain and the United States, for it is monstrous to suppose that two such powers aware of these horrors, should allow them to exist. Can neither of these great states with their powerful fleets spare one little barque to prevent abuses and shield the islanders from injustice. Philanthropy alone would counsel such a course; but if this is not sufficient inducement, politically and commercially, it is absolutely necessary. Many vessels have been missed within the last few years among the islands, and doubtless many innocent men have paid the penalty with their lives for the crimes committed by a few degraded individuals. I feel convinced however, that the extent of the evil is unknown, and it has only to be made known to be presently remedied. I doubt not that this will eventually come to pass by means of your columns, when another benefit will be added to the many already conferred on those whose lot has thrown them in the Pacific.

Another subject mentioned in your columns is worthy of notice, and I cannot conclude without a remark on it. It appears that it is not an unusual thing to find scattered here and there among the numerous islands of the Pacific, run-away sailors, ruffians and outcasts of the lowest grade.—This at first sight might be viewed as one of the greatest curses that could befall the unhappy islanders, and doubtless it is in a great measure; but a close observer will discover that even this is not unattended with good. The gloomiest day is never without some cheering rays, so in the most degraded of His creatures, God's image is never extinct, even these wild ruffians and desperadoes though they are, are created for some definite good. They first step on shore in a savage isle, their sunburnt visages and brawny limbs are objects of much admiration to the untutored savage as their reckless courage and intrepidity are subjects of reverence. It is an all-wise and incrutable Providence that has ordained that these men, bad in themselves, should be the means of ultimate good; that they, the lowest in the social scale should be the pioneers of better and worthier men, whose sole object and care of life is to place their dusky brethren on the same footing as themselves. May success attend their efforts.

I am afraid my remarks have extended to an unusual length, but I may not again have the opportunity of addressing you, and I was loth to leave your islands where I have spent many happy days, and where not the least pleasure has been derived from your paper, without expressing the gratitude I feel as A WANDERER.

To the EDITOR of "The Friend."

ADDRESS OF ENGLISH LADIES TO MRS. STOWE.—We copy the following from the letter of an English correspondent of the N. Y. Independent:

The address and signatures constituted 26 large folio volumes; the signatures numbered 562,848, "there is scarcely a district in the kingdom which is not represented; great zeal and sympathy universally prevailed, and nothing but the short space of time allowed to the work prevented a very large multiplication of the signatures." The first copy of Mrs. Stowe's *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* was produced at the meeting. A copy of the address, as elegantly illuminated on vellum, is to appear to-morrow in the *Illustrated London News*.

Intelligence from Micronesia.

A California Schooner cut off.—A boat's crew Murdered.—American brig "Inga" cut off at Pleasant Island.—An English Captain left his vessel—Seamen's Chapel at Rono Kittie. Liberality of two whaling Captains.

Intelligence of much importance has been received from Ascension, via San Francisco. It would seem as if the facts we now publish would be quite sufficient to induce those who have the direction of naval affairs in these seas to dispatch a vessel thither forthwith. Quite too long have those seas been infested with a species of semi-pirates, whose bloody acts call for merited chastisement. If the new Mission thither accomplishes no other good, we hope it may be instrumental in spreading before the world the truth and facts respecting both the foreigners and natives residing in that part of the ocean.

Ascension Island, Feb. 19th, 1853.

Mr. Damon,

Dear Sir:—It is reported that a California schooner has been cut off in the Radock Range at Boston or Coville Island. And that a whale boat's crew who arrived there too weak to walk, were also killed as they crawled up the beach. It is among us, thought probable that the schooner was Capt. McKenzie's, which left here in Oct., and was to have returned in two months.—Several whaling vessels have since taken from that island considerable sums of money. Capt. Hussey, of the Wm. Penn, received it is said, over a thousand dollars. It was for this money one of his crew, an Oahu native, killed him. That native has since been killed on Simpson's Island, by one it is said, whom he himself was about to shoot. Thus do "the dead bury their dead," and murderers execute murderers.

Within two weeks Capt. Fish, of the "Indian Chief," came by Coville's island.—He reports them as having an abundance of money. He thinks they had a purpose of capturing him. A negro from Solomon Island is the ringleader of mischief on that island.

Capt. Barnes of the brig Inga, N. B has been cut off at Pleasant Island, to the surprise of every one acquainted with the peaceable character of those natives. It is surmised that it must have been in revenge for a Pleasant island native who died at his hands in this very harbor, and over whom we performed the funeral ceremonies.—Capt. B. has for the last four years been practicing high handed outrages on the inhabitants of these seas.

Capt. Oliver, just from Pleasant island reports that the difficulty first occurred among the crew, who he thinks were previously to blame—that all the whites but one were killed—that the brig drifted off to sea—and he thinks that Capt. Swain has her chronometer and several other articles, procured from Pleasant Island. I also learn from Capt. Oliver that previous to Capt. Barnes' difficulty five foreigners were killed by the natives of Pleasant Island: probably in consequence of violence upon the natives.

Last November or December, Capt.

Brown, of the "Genii," of Sydney, left his vessel at Strong's Island, for what cause we are not fully informed. King George would not allow the crew to remain on shore, and they finally took their departure. Capt. B. started in a canoe for Ascension Island.—We have heard of him as having touched at Wellington Island, and now we are told by natives who stole his boat from the Raven Island, that he is there. These natives also report the violent death on the Raven island, of a foreigner named George May.

Thus do I communicate the massacre of two ships' companies, the murder of a boat's crew, the singular desertion of another vessel by its captain, and the nearly successful mutiny of a fourth, with the death of the captain. Do not these affairs require official attention?

But I am most anxious to communicate more encouraging particulars—items of hope for these seas, in which I call upon all to rejoice with us. A Seaman's Chapel has been secured for this port by the united purchase of Captains Rowley and Gorham. They paid sixty dollars and secured the property of a foreigner who was about to leave the island, which consisted of a dwelling house and bowling alley. The house I am to occupy; one part of the alley is to be converted by the united labors of several resident foreigners into a neat chapel, and the other portion perhaps into a reading room Will you not rejoice in this as good news.—The Nanakin, our chief ruler, readily consents to this disposition of the place. Therefore among the facts of interest I think you may mention a Seamen's Chapel and Reading Room, at Rono Kittie, Ascension Island. And now may we not ask our friends, and the friends of seamen, to send for this reading room all the good books and papers they can spare? Will you be so good as to forward papers by all opportunities? The work upon this building will be done after the spring ships leave us. We hope to have it ready by the fall season.

Yours, L. H. GULICK.

The following letter is from Mr. Corgat, the Pilot, who has resided about twenty years on the Island.

Rev. Mr. Damon,

Dear Sir:—I am much obliged to you for the very valuable present you sent me. It is the Word of God, and therefore I value it the more. For want of it this island has remained in darkness, and nothing but the light of the bible can expel this darkness.

I am also very thankful to the good Christians of your islands, as also those of America, for sending Missionaries to us. It is what we have needed, what I have long wished for. Twenty years ago I wrote to the Sandwich Islands for Missionaries, and afterwards to Tahiti, but no Missionaries ever came. You may be sssured, dear sir, that it did my heart good to have the Caroline come, and I was only sorry because I could do no more for her. I am determined to do everything that lies in my power to make your Missionaries comfortable and successful.

Should it ever come in your way to visit us I shall be very happy to see you.

Rono Kittie, March 2nd, 1853.

Rev. Mr. Damon,

Dear Sir:—You will doubtless be glad to hear respecting your out-stations and your numerous parishoners as they occasionally visit us in their wanderings up and down these wide seas. We are happy in receiving visits from them, and very happy in being able to report so favorably concerning them. Some twenty delegations have called upon us since our residence here, affording us much good society, kindly adding to our comforts, and greatly aiding our work by public proofs of sympathy and confidence in our undertaking. Two American captains, (Gorham, of the Roscoe, and Rowley, of the Italy,) have purchased grounds and buildings for a temporary chapel and parsonage, for the benefit of seamen visiting our port. The friends of the sailor, and surely they are not few, will everywhere rejoice to hear that in Bonabe there is now a Bethel, where the sons of the ocean come to worship the ocean's God, with the Bethel flag waving over them, marking the dawn of *Sabbath* upon this benighted island, and these dark seas! A nine-pin-alley, and a place where rum was once sold, are now the *blessing* instead of the *curse* of seamen.—Foreigners on shore, have generally united in fitting this house up for service. We are also making preparations for a *reading room*, intending to appropriate what suitable matter we may have for this object, looking to you, and to other friends of the cause, to help us in making it an attractive, as well as profitable place, to the sailor.

As Missionaries, we have double interest in seamen. They come to us with prodigious power for good or evil; their example and influence must greatly affect our operations with the natives. We stand therefore at the gap, offering them the Gospel, welcoming them to our houses, and especially to God's house, hoping thereby to benefit their souls, and at the same time, check or purify the streams of influence they send in upon us.

You speak of our "Mission as intimately connected with the conversion of the abundance of the seas to the Lord." So we regard it. How solemn then our relations!—How fearful the night that would follow our failure! Stand by us then, help us to maintain our post, give us the fuel, and the breath of the Almighty shall kindle a flame upon Bonabe that shall save many a mariner from "the way to hell, going to the chambers of death," and strike deep into the midnight darkness brooding over the fairest portions of the Pacific!

And how much have seamen to do in this work? They are first to visit these islands, are first to set in operation causes of blessing or cursing generations—they bring Missionaries and often determine whether they shall have a landing—they furnish them with supplies of food, books, etc.—they bring back reports and trophies of victories; in short, from beginning to the end of the missionary enterprise, they form a very important part.

How responsible your post, operating as you do, at the gathering place of these mighty forces! Do them good, send them on their way to us. We have good ports, good recruits; our hearts will welcome them to all comforts; we will do our utmost to furnish recruits for mind and soul, and then send them on their way to sing,

"And tell the world his power to save,
To heathen lands the Gospel bring,
To cheer their passage to the grave."

My love to your family. The Lord bless you and your labors.

Sincerely,
ALBERT A. STURGES.

Pleasant Island.

Or an Island without the Gospel.

This is an Island lying among that cluster of islands denominated, Micronesia. It has never been visited by Missionaries, and its inhabitants have never, in any way, been brought under the subduing and christianizing influence of the Gospel. We sometimes hear the elevating influence of commerce extolled. We are far from denying that commerce and trade exert beneficial influences, but they must be accompanied by the Gospel. The Missionary and the Merchant should go together, labor together, pray together, and they may rejoice together over islands evangelized, and natives christianized. When the Missionary goes alone, he feels the need of the civilizing influence of commerce, and when the merchant goes alone, demoralization, immorality, disease and death follow in his footsteps, although in a pecuniary point of view, he may become vastly enriched. The history of evangelization and commerce, in the Pacific abundantly establish these positions. Let no one infer from these remarks that we would advocate a union of the missionary and mercantile character in the same person, or in the same establishment. The Gospel missionary has his definitely defined sphere and so has the merchant. The two should remain distinct, but they may labor together.

Two circumstances have directed our attention to the condition of the inhabitants of Pleasant Island. In the course of our reading, we have recently met a volume, entitled "Life in Feejee," or "Five years among the Cannibals," by an American lady, Mrs. M. D. Wallis, the wife of Capt. Wallis, who has commanded a Salem vessel engaged in in the "*beech de mer*" trade at the Feejee Islands. In the course of his voyages, he occasionally visited other islands of Polynesia, and being accompanied by his wife, she was accustomed to *journalize*. The volume from which the following extract is taken embodies selections from her journal, and we can assure our readers that it is a most *readable* book.

The following paragraphs furnish an account of their visit to "Pleasant Island." The other circumstance to which we allude, is the fact that an American brig, the "Inga," Capt. Barnes, has recently been

cut off at this island. (See Rev. Dr. Gulick's letter.)

Aug. 9.—We arrived at Pleasant Island, or the whaler's depot, I think it should be called. No anchorage being found, the bark lay to, and we were visited by the inhabitants in great numbers. An African negro, as black as Africans ever are, came off in one of the first canoes. He was asked if there were any white men on the island—"Oh, yes, sir, there be *three* besides myself," was the reply. The white men soon came off, bringing a sick pig and a well one for sale. One of the men, called Bob, was the captain, I presume, as he appeared a very confident, bold, business sort of a fellow. They are all deserters from whalers. He informed me that there were about fifteen hundred inhabitants on the island,—that they were divided into tribes, each tribe having a petty chief, and the whole being governed by a queen. They perform no religious ceremonies, but believe in the immortality of the soul. When a chief dies they believe he becomes a star, (a poor material, I should judge, to make such brilliants of,) and when a poor man dies, his spirit has to wander about on the island in dark and unfrequented places. There are often wars among them, but they seldom kill their enemies,—they only kind 'o play fight. With regard to the white men, Capt. Bob coolly stated that not more than three or four could agree to stay on the island at a time, as they usually got to fighting and killed each other; but three years had now elapsed since the last white man was killed.

None of the vegetables or fruits usually found in tropical climates are found here, except the cocoa-nut. These, with fish, are the food of the natives. They raise pigs and fowls for the supply of their whaling visitors. Capt. Bob, however, does not allow the natives to sell the pigs themselves. He kindly takes possession of any long face that happens to be brought for sale by other than his own clan, sells it at sixpence a lb., and indemnifies the owner with such a quantity of tobacco as he thinks best. He allowed the natives to sell their fowls, which they did for one negro head of tobacco apiece. The black man did not belong to Bob's clan, and lived at another part of the island. He appeared much better than the trio composing Bob's company. He asked me if I could give him a Bible, or a Testament, or even a few leaves of a Bible. I felt happy that it was in my power to comply with his request. Capt. Bob regretted our short stay at the isle, as I was the first white lady that he had ever seen at that place, although he had been here seven years. He would have been happy to have had Mr. W. and myself visit the queen, and to have shown us the island. The sick pig he brought was of very large dimensions. It appeared feeble, but Mr. W. was assured that it was only exhaustion occasioned by his journey from the land to the vessel, not being accustomed to travel by water. As we had long been without fresh provisions, Mr. W. paid eleven dollars in cash for the long face.

Our decks were completely filled with native men and young girls, who stole every thing they could lay their hands upon. I saw them handing shirts, trowsers, sailors' knives and various other articles over the sides of the vessel; but supposing that palm-leaf hats, of which great numbers were brought for sale, had been bought by the seamen with them, I said nothing about it.—They brought a quantity of lines to sell. Mr. W. stood on the quarter deck, buying them, and had them passed into the house, which was filled with natives; and as the lines and cocoa-nuts were passed in on one side, the *honest* natives dexteriously passed them out on the other selling them again. This was continued sometime before they were discovered. All that they brought was sold for tobacco, and I was almost stunned by the vociferous cry of the girls, of "Captain's woman, give me chaw tobacco." They placed no value upon cloth, which was offered them, although they wore nothing but a "*leku*," made of grass. The whole conduct of this people was boisterous, rude and immodest in the extreme. The girls came on board for the vilest of purposes, but stated that their purposes were not accomplished, as the sailors were afraid of "Captain's woman."

This little island, which is only six miles in circumference, was discovered by Capt Fearn in 1798. Its inhabitants then resembled in character those that I have before described as belonging to the young Williams group. Whaling vessels have been in the habit of visiting this place for many years, and here are shown the effects of a heathen intercourse with white (I can scarcely say civilized) men from civilized lands. It is true that at home this class appear like civilized beings, but it is too often the case that when men visit foreign climes, their conduct shows that they have left their souls at home.

Here is a practical illustration that civilization does not follow intercourse with civilized people, unless accompanied with the gospel. I believe that the state of society at Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands would have been no better than this, had not the gospel been close upon the white man's track. Such, in a few years would Feejee become, were not the gospel there to counteract in some measure the baneful consequences of intercourse with trading vessels. The reason why it has not already become so, is, that the dangerous character of the natives has hitherto prevented a free intercourse with them. I presume there is no class of beings to be found on this mundane world (Chinese excepted,) whose minds would be found more impervious to gospel influences than the inhabitants of Pleasant Island.

Description of our Saviour.—The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome, when he deprived that city of so many valuable manuscripts. It was written at the time and on the spot where Jesus Christ commenced his ministry, by Publius Lentullus, the Governor of Judea to the Senate of Rome—Cæsar, Emperor. It was the custom in those days, for the Governor to write home any event of importance which transpired while he held office.

"Conscript Fathers:—There appeared in these our days a man named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a Prophet of great truth; but his own deciples call him the Son of God. He hath raised the dead, cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very ruddy countenance, such as the beholder may both love and fear. His hair is the color of the filbert when fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward, it is more orient of color, curling and waiving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam of partition of long hair, after the manner or the Nazarites. His forehead is plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth are exactly formed: his beard is of the color of his hair, and thick—not of any great height but forked. In reproving he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. A man for his surpassing beauty, excelling the children of men."

Poems for the Sea, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Several months since we received this volume, "Presented to the Seamen's Reading Room, Honolulu, with the best wishes of the Author." This is a thrice welcome gift. The contents of the volume clearly indicate, that *the mariner* is not forgotten by those who dwell upon the land. It is a gratifying thought that some of the best writers of the age are employing thoughts and pens in furnishing a pure literature for those whose home is upon the deep. We shall gladly enrich our columns with an occasional extract from this volume. The following address to "The Ocean," we now copy:—

TO THE OCEAN.

Ah! let me be thy pupil, mighty Deep!
Yet speak thou gently to me, for I fear
Thy voice of terror, nor desire to learn
Those lessons that do make the mariner
Shrink in his dreams.
My Mother Earth imparts
An easier lore. She talketh of her sons.
Her level'd mountains, and her corn-clad vales,
Town, tower and temple, and triumphal arch,
All speak of *man*, and moulder while they speak.
But, of whose architecture, and design,
Tell thine eternal fountains, when they rise
To combat with the clouds, or when they fall?
Of whose strong culture, speak thy sunless plants?
And groves of coral, which no mortal guest
Hath visited, and liv'd?
What sculptor wrought
These monuments of amber, and of pearl,
Where sleeps the sea-boy, in a pomp, that earth
Denies her buried kings?
Who strangely stretch'd
A line of sand to curb thy monstrous tide,
And writing "*Hitherto!*"—bade the mad surge
Respect thy silent mandate?
From whose loom
Came forth thy drapery, that ne'er waxeth old?
No fallen leaf, or withering floweret marks
Thy sere decadence of autumnal time.
Who hath thy keys, Oh Deep? Who taketh note
Of all thy wealth? Who numbereth the host
That spread their tent amid thy cells, and sleep
Unwaken'd, unretiring? Who doth scan
The secret annal, from Creation lock'd
In thy dark cabinet?
Still, one reply!
Each breaking billow speaks that *One Dread Name*
Which he, who deepest graves within his heart
Is wisest, though the world may call him fool.

Therefore, I bend to thy resounding tides,
And list the echo of thy countless waves,
A lone disciple,—if perchance, my soul
That poor shell-gatherer, on the shores of time,
May by thy lore instructed, learn of God.

Selections for the Friend.

BY ALIQUIS.

☞ "I promise myself to see the day, when it shall be as much the fashion amongst even men of politeness, to admire a rapture of St. Paul, as any fine expression in Virgil or Horace, and to see a well dressed young man produce an Evangelist out of his pocket, and be no more out of countenance than if it were a classic printed by Elzver.—*Addison.*"

☞ "The Bible, says Cecil, represents an extensive and highly cultivated garden, where there is a vast variety and profusion of fruits and flowers; some of which are more essential or more splendid than others; but there is not a blade suffered to grow in it, which has not its use and beauty in the system."

☞ "No religion, purely as a religion," observes Dr. Wilson, the late Bishop of Calcutta, was ever propagated but the Christian. Heathenism was never a matter of dissemination or conversion. It had no creed, no origin distinct from the corrupt traces of a remote fabulous antiquity. It was a creature of human mould, contrived for the sake of human legislation. The Greeks and Romans imposed it not on their subject nations. Mahomedism was the triumph of the sword. Conquest, not religious faith, was its manifest object; rapine, violence and blood-shed, were its credentials.

No religion was ever attempted to be spread through the world by the means of instruction and persuasion, with an authority of its own, but Christianity. The idea never came into the mind of man to propagate a religion having for its set design and exclusive object the enlightening of mankind with a doctrine professedly divine. All Christianity said to her disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—June 24th was observed by the Masonic Lodge in Honolulu. There was a public procession, which attended Divine Service at the Bethel, where the Rev. L. Andrews preached. This was followed by a dinner.

PASSENGRS.

INWARD.—Per brig Emily Bourne, 2 S. Islanders. Per brig Director Pineda, 27 passengers, en route for Port Phillip. Per bark Rebekah, A. S. Bronsart, H. M, Stone.

OUTWARD.—Per Juno—Wm. Fowler, — Fowler, L. Miller, L. Winter, W. B. M. Maclenery. Per Colorado—Capt. W. A. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict, senior, 5 children of Capt. B., Isaac Titcomb, J. C. Spalding, Mr. Biggs, Capt. Fielpstead, Mrs. Fieldstead, Mrs. Teldheim, Mrs. Cole, Charles Barstow.

Married.

At Albany, N. Y., JOHN C. BULLIONS, merchant, of Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, to ANNA MARY, daughter of Samuel Stevens Esq., of Albany.

In Honolulu, by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, on Monday, May 29, MR. WM. GILL, to MISS LILI, of Honolulu.

Died.

At the U. S. Hospital, in Honolulu, June 27th Mr. Leonard Barnum, who left a whale ship at this port last autumn. He belonged to Ware Village, Mass., where his family now reside.

At Waimea, Hawaii, 10th inst., John Maitland Kenway, only son of George S. Kenway, aged 3 1-2 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

June 6—Am bg Emily Bourne, Butters, fm San Francisco.
6—Nicaraguan bg Director Pindea, Town, do.
7—Am bg Colorado, Havens, fm Lahaina.
9—Am bk Rebekah, Speights, fm San Francisco.
9—Am bg Mary Ann Jones, Folger, fm Hong Kong.
May 28,—Am. brig Zoe, 18 days from San Francisco.
June 11 Danish hk Concordia, Broverjoean, 15 ds fm S. Fran.
13 Ham. sh J. W. A. Lorenzo, Henrichsen, 170 ds from Hamburg.
14 Br sch Time, Chape, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
16 Haw bg Wilhelmine, Salter. 76 ds fm Hong Kong.
June 20 Am. bk "Magdala," Corey, 18 ds fm Fanning's Is.
" Am. bg "Boston," Tapley, 13 days fm S. Francisco.
" U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth 1 1-2 days fm Hilo.

WHALERS.

20 Russian bark "Tusku," 9 months from Abo, (Finland) clean.

Cleared.

May 30,—Austrian brig Splendid, for Batavia.
June 1,—Am. Whaleship Meteor, Crapo, S. F. via Hilo.
June 6—Danish sch Corinthianer, Richelsen, Manila.
7—Am bk Bhering, Moase, Kamschatka.
7—Haw bg Juno, Pitcher, San Francisco.
8—Am bg Colorado, Havens, do.
Sailed, June 6th, Russian Corvette Olevoutza.
11 Danish bark Concordia, Hong Kong.
13 Am bk Rebekah, Kawaihae.
14 Brig Director Pindea, Port Phillip.
14 Am bg Emily Bourne, Lahaina.
14 Am bg Zoe, San Francisco.
16 Am brig M. A. Jones, Lahaina.

PORT OF HILO.

☞ As only a part of the arrivals of whalers at Hilo this spring have been published in our Marine Journal, we publish below a correct list of the same.

Arrived.

Jan. 17 Sh Magnolia, Cox, New Bedford, 16 mos. Cld Jan. 24
Feb. 8 Sh Ontario, Brown, Sag Harbor, 28 mos. Cld Mar. 5.
17 Sh Benj. Morgan, Chapel, fm Honolulu, N. B., 17 mos. Cld Feb. 28.
21 Sh Thos. Dickerson, Taber, N.B., 8 mos., 200 sp. Cld Mar 11.
22 Bk Isabel, Smalley, N.B., 8 mos., 124 sp. Cld Mar. 11.
22 Sh Marcus, Sherman, Fair Haven. Cld March 21.
23 Sh Catherine, Huil, 30 mos. Cld March 11.
23 Bk Alice, White, C. S., 16 mos, 700 wh. Cld Mar. 18
26 Bk Black Eagle, Ludlow, S. H., 19 mos., 75 sp. Cld Mar. 28.
27 Sh Caroline, Gifford, N. B., 7 mos, 130 sp. Cld Mar 12.
Mar. 1 Sh Caravan, Bragg, Fall River, 5 mos. Cld Mar. 16.
1 Sh Rambler, Willis, N. B., 5 mos, 90 sp. Cld Mar 30.
1 Sh Columbia, Cash, Nan., 28 mos, 45 sp, 350 wh. Cld Mar 17.
1 Sh Benj. Tucker, Sands, N. B., 15 mos., 200 wh. Cld Mar. 21.
7 Sh Harrison, Hathaway, N. B., 27 mos., 150 sp, 1200 wh. Cld Mar. 26.
7 Sh Europa, Weeks, N. B., 16 mos., 60 sp., 1550 wh., 22,000 bone. Cld Mar. 19.
9 Sh Copia, Newell, N. B., 5 mos. Cld Mar. 21.
14 Sh Brookline, Kelly, N. B., 27 mos. Cld Mar. 30.
16 Sh Pacific, Allen, N. B., 5 mos., 300 sp. Cld Mar. 27.
16 Sh Winslow, Davereux, Havre, 4 mos. Cld April 2.
17 Sh Falcon, Gardiner, N. B., 8 mos., 50 sp. Cld Ap. 2.
17 Sh Roman, Tripp. N. B., 32 mos, 300 sp, 500 wh.
17 Sh Arnolda. Harding, N. B., 8 mos, 350 sp. Cld Ap. 4.
19 Sh Julian, Cleveland, N. B., 16 mos., 20 sp, 1800 wh.
19 Sh Mary Ann, Dallman, N. H., 30 mos. Cld Mar. 26.
19 Sh Niagara. Clough, F. H., 18 mos., 50 sp, 1950 wh. Cld April 2.
21 Sh Rainbow, Plasket, N.B., 4½ mos, 70 sp Cld Ap. 2
21 Sh Callao, Baker, N B., 8 mos., 110 sp, 60 wh. Cld April 2.
23 Sh James Maury, Whelden, N.B., 16 mos. Cld Mar 28
24 Sh Kutusoff, Pierce, N. B., 17 mos. Cld Mar. 29.
26 Sh John Coggeshall, Norton, F. H., 5 mos. Cld Ap 8
18 Sh Gen. Teste, Russiter, Havre, 6 mos. Cld April 6.
28 Bk Fanny, Nye, N. B., 6 mos , 20 sp. Cld April 9.
April 3 Sh Hillman, Cook, N. B., 20 mos. Cld April 7.
8 Bk Chile, Anderson, N. B., 9 mos, 50 sp. Cld Ap. 19.
May 13 Sh Daniel Wood, Tallman, N. B., 4½ mos, 140 sp. Cld April 20.
14 Sh Richard Mitchell, De Friez, N., 4½ mos., 90 sp.
18 Sh Meteor, Crapo, S., fm San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting Mr. DAVID WILSON, who visited Honolulu in 1846, and wrote his family from this port July 15, 1846, but since that time has not reported himself. Any information, will be forwarded if sent to the Editor of the Friend, or to Mr. Peter Earl, American Theatre, San Francisco. tf.

Respecting JOSEPH A. COULTER and EDWARD G. DENNISTER, who left the ship Midas, Capt. Woodbridge, at Lahaina in the autumn of 1851. Should this notice fall under the eye of either, he is requested to communicate immediately with either the Editor of the Friend, or Mrs. E. E. Exall, Newark, N. J.

Respecting WM. DISBROW, who left the U. S. Ship Columbia, at Honolulu in 1939. He is reported to have died at the Hospital in the fall of 1839, but still his name cannot be found upon the Consulate books. Any information will be thankfully received by the Chaplain, and communicated to his friends in New York city. tf

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.

Donations

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	For Chapel	For Friend.
The Sea,	$3.00	
Mr. G. B. C. Ingraham,	5.00	
Rice & Co.,	10.00	
Capt. Furnhelm,	5.00	
" Klinkofstrom, "Nicolai, I."		$10.00
A Sailor,		1.00
A Wanderer,		4.00

PUNAHOU SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, August 3d.

The Punahou school is a boarding and manual labor school, the boarders being required to work two hours a day.

The location is one of the most pleasant and healthful in the world; and being about two miles from Honolulu, the pupils are not exposed to many of the temptations of the city, and yet, they can enjoy its privileges of religious and other meetings.

The school year is divided into three terms of 12 weeks for the convenience of pupils living at a distance.

The branches taught, are those generally attended to, in academies and high schools.

A course of lectures on Natural History, may be expected.

Board, per week, including washing, 4 00
Tuition, per term, 12 00

It is expected that the boarders will furnish their rooms.

Applications for admission, to be made to the teachers. D. DOLE.
Wm. H. RICE.

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.—tf-7.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English, Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.

FRANKLIN P. SEABURY,
NO. 18 SOUTH WATER STREET,
NEW BEDFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Garments of every description made to order in the best style and at short notice.

☞ Seamen's Outfits of the best Quality.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum, $2.00
Two copies per annum, 3.00
Five copies per annum, 5.00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 8. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND SEPTEMBER 1, 1853.

Our Exchanges,	Page 58
Rotation in Office,	58
Letters about the Arctic, No. 1,	59
Editorial Correspondence,	59
Lecture on Physical Education,	60
Fancy Sketch,	60
Political Affairs in Turkey,	61
Small Pox—Temperance,	61
Revolution in China,	61
Original Washingtonians,	62
Table Talk of Napoleon,	62
Feejee Islands, No 1,	63
Obituary Notice,	63
Vanderbilt's Steam Yacht,	65
Marine Intelligence, Deaths, &c ,	65

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1853.

Our Exchanges. (*Continued.*)

In our last No. we noticed the reception of certain papers, the publishers of which honored us with an exchange. Recent mails have brought us additional papers. The "Deseret News" has been received, accompanied with marginal remark, "please exchange." This paper is the organ of the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Touching all matters temporal, the Mormons appear to be thriving and prosperous. They are causing the desert to bud and blossom. Some of our readers may wish to learn the location of the rising city of the Mormons; we reply, N. Lat. 40° 45' 44" and W. Long. 111° 26' 34" so reports the "News." Although the Mormons, or Latter-day-Saints have arrived, as they think at the promised land, still we are sorry to learn from the columns of their paper that some of the inhabitants of that land do not *pay their debts*, others *steal*, and another thinks of getting his living by *practising Law*, while a Mormon poet by the name of Tomlinson presumes to perpetrate rhyme after this manner:

> "Here the whole law of God is known,
> And no one needs to guess,
> For Brigham does the law make plain
> That leads to happiness."

Yes, we shall be glad to exchange, although we cannot comply with Poet Tomlinson's invitation,

> ——— "Come to Deseret,
> Where shines the star of day."

The "Peekskill Republican," published in Westchester Co., N. Y., and "Prices Current and Shipping List," published at San Francisco have also been received.—All our exchanges previously mentioned are received regularly.

The "Illustrated News," published in New York, by H. D. & A. E. Beach, and Mr. Barnum, of Jenny Lind noteriety. The publishers will please accept our special thanks for the successive Nos. of their excellent paper—really at the head of all American Pictorial publications. It comes the nearest to the English Illustrated News, of anything we have ever seen issued from the American Press. We do not see why an American Weekly Pictorial may not be made equal, if not to surpass similar publications in Europe. We think they would, if Yankee publishers were not in *such a hurry*; they do not allow the ink to dry before the news-boys are selling them in the streets of San Francisco! We delight to see things go-a-head, but we really wish our countrymen were not in *quite so much hurry*. Success to Mr. Barnum's Weekly Pictorial. Right glad shall we be to exchange.

Here comes "Harper's New Monthly Magazine." The No. for July has been received. This is a most valuable and instructive Monthly. Articles are carefully written. The monthly Summary of News is excellent. To an American abroad, each No. of this Magazine, is worth a year's subscription. We hope many subscribers for this publication may be found upon the islands. There is no difficulty about the mails at present. Subscribers might rely upon receiving each No. in from 45 to 60 days after its publication in New York.—Mr. Whitney, Post Master, acts as agent for this publication.

☞ We would also acknowedge our indebtedness to J. Ludlow Esq., of San Francisco, for several packages of late American papers.

☞ By late California papers, we rejoice to notice, that the meeting house of the 1st Congregational Society, (the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt's,) has been completed and also dedicated. It is represented as a beautiful edifice, finished in the most elegant style of modern church-architecture, and will seat an audience of 1200 persons.

☞ The weather is fine, with little or no rain, at intervals, strong trades.

Rotation in Office.

This is the American system. With the Pierce-administration go forth new Consuls to various parts of the world to occupy the offices of those who were appointed by Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. Among the good appointments of President Taylor, may be reckoned that of E. H. Allen, Esq , as Consul for this port. In his official position, he has reflected honor upon the country which he represented, and most eminently secured the respect of the government to which he came accredited. He has also secured the esteem of both the shipmaster and the sailor. Surprising as it may appear to persons acquainted with the relation which a Consul sustains to the seafaring community, both the skipper has been generally satisfied, and Jack gratified with his reception at the Consular office. While we must express our regret that a gentleman so well qualified for his office, should retire, we rejoice to welcome his successor, B. F. Angel, Esq , who comes not only approved by his political friends, but highly recommended by his political opponents.

From certain documents issued from the State Department at Washington, we learn that the entire Consular system of the U. S. is to undergo a revision. We are glad of it and we hope the U. S Consul may not hereafter be compelled by "his instructions," to refuse admittance to the hospital of any seamen sailing under our country's flag, although they may not have become naturalized as American citizens.

☞ Three thousand years ago, says Solomon, "Of making books there is no end." The same work has been more or less actively carried on ever since. The end has not yet come, and we are most heartily glad of it. We are also glad that a goodly importation has just been made, and even more glad, that they find a ready sale. Mr. Whitney's invoice, by the "Matanzas" was the most valuable, included a larger variety and more choice selection than was ever imported at Honolulu. It speaks well for our community, that "books that are books" are immediately bought and read. A new invoice has also just been received by the "Mechanics' Own."

☞ In glancing over a file of the "New Bedford Whalemen's Shipping List," we observe a series of interesting letters, written by some master of a whaling vessel. The first letter appears to be dated in Honolulu, and subsequent letters at sea. Thinking those letters may contain some useful hints and suggestions to our seafaring readers, and impart information to the general reader respecting "the cold regions of the North," we commence their publication in our columns. We regret our inability to insert the writer's name:

Letters about the Arctic.---No. I.

BY THE MASTER OF A WHALE SHIP.

HONOLULU, Nov. 8th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although you have been kind enough to request it, I hardly feel competent to give you the information which you ask touching the Arctic regions, the manners and customs of their inhabitants, and the important and dangerous fishery which the enterprise of New Bedford has there established. Had I known your wish when I first sailed from home, what I have to say would be much more valuable and interesting. The time to observe, and to form accurate opinions would have been when I was surrounded by the scenes and objects themselves of which you ask me to speak—when the mental and physical powers are all compelled into activity, and the observation is quickened by the constant care, anxiety, and dangers of an Arctic cruise. From the commencement of our voyage all its excitement, and good and bad vicissitudes constantly alternate. As our good ship presses Northward, she has at first storms and heavy weather to contend with. As we drive still nearer to the land of ice, the rain is changed to snow, gales cross our path with unbridled fury,—the great ocean waves, tossing almost to the skies, and as the wind hauls or veers, assuming a pyramidical form threaten to swallow us up—but the faithful ship struggles on her lonely way. Perhaps a boat is swept from the cranes; now and then a spar is broken or a sail is split, and amidst the wild cry of the gale, and the blinding and drifting snow, the hardy seamen run aloft to bend another, up a rigging encased in ice. The gale is over, and we have safely weathered it, and now, with a fair wind, our course is still Northward, still nearing the icy barriers and snowy mountains of the Arctic.

In latitude 57 the polar whale is found, and in favorable weather is often captured. Now comes new excitement, in the magnificent chase of the great sea-monster. The boats are lowered, and before he has dreamed of danger, the monarch of the waters, has received the flying harpoon, and made his grand dive in search of safety. He takes out some five or six hundred fathoms of line, and for some forty-five minutes we see nothing more of him. He rises into daylight once more, to receive the bright, keen lance; he throws into the air a crimson column, and breathes his life out in the red streams of his vital blood. Often-times, however, our industry fails of its reward. Our magnificent prey is taken alongside, and preparations for cutting in fill the ship with bustle and activity, but hardly has the work commenced, when the unwelcome wind increases, the sea rises with fearful rapidity; the land is under the lee; and far out extend the great ice barriers. Cutting in is out of the question—and equally impossible is it to lie with the whale alongside—so his flukes are unjointed, and slowly he drifts astern, and with him, to our great chagrin, some hundred and fifty barrels of oil But we have no time to grumble. Our sails must be close reefed, and the storm-sails set. With watchful attention we clear the ice and land, and ride out the storm.

Perhaps when the next whale is captured and cut in, every thing favors us, and the contrast is delightful. Not a cloud obscures the bright, blue sky, and the golden sun irradiates a calm, blue sea. The rugged cliffs of Kamschatka rise far off on the western horizon—mountains towering above mountains, until they pierce the arch of heaven, the blue fields of ether mingling with the snowy cliffs that rise against them. The scene is glorious, but quickly passes away. The cold and bitter North-West winds sweep down from the mountains and a meridian sun cannot arrest the continual formation of ice.

To speak of some of the particular facts of my voyage. In May the weather continued cold, and we had continual snow-storms and squalls, but no rain or fog. The first rain was upon the last day of May, and the first fog on the 1st day of June. The ice was then stretching entirely across the sea, from the vicinity of Cape Olutorsky to St. Paul's Island, and I think Bristol Sound was also full. From the 5th of May to the 25th of June I cruised over a good part of the Sea of Kamschatka, without taking a whale, and seeing very few. Last season the ice was two or three degrees further south than the season previous, on the 1st of June. This was very discouraging, and I began to calculate the chances of another failure. It was the opinion of many that the ice would remain too late to allow much whaling, but I thought at the time, that a considerable portion of the Anadir Sea was clear of ice, though ships sailed along the barrier from Cape Olutorsky to St. Paul's Island and could not find an opening. The opinion was afterwards confirmed, for I passed through an opening, and sailed north forty miles in clear water, nor was any ice to be seen from masthead. My reason for my opinion was that during May the wind blew, for the most part, from North East to North West and drifted the ice south. The previous year the wind was principally from the South and East, in consequence of which the ice was driven home, and closely compacted in the Anadir Sea I took my fourth whale on the 1st July, entered the Straits on the 20th with seven whales, took seven in the Straits, entered the Arctic on the 22d of August, took five in that sea, and one on the 16th of September—being seventeen in all—stowing 2400 bbls. The greater portion of the fleet kept along with the whales from Cape Thaddeus across the sea, and through the Straits. Generally the whales moved slowly north. Many of the ships passed through the Straits to the Arctic about the 1st of July, and finding no whales returned.

But I must close this letter. I am in the midst of all the bustle and excitement of this great rendezvous—surrounded by old friends, and by strange faces, with letters from home, and ships sailing and arriving daily, and I must defer saying more until a more quiet season.

Editorial Correspondence.

LAHAINA, July 19th, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER DAMON,—After leaving your hospitable house, I had the unusual comfort of a passage home in the U. States Sloop-of-war Portsmouth, by the kindness of Capt. Dornin, in company with others, Honolulu and Lahaina friends. The Portsmouth arrived here the 28th ult., and was joined the 3d inst. by the Frigate St. Lawrence, Com. Dulaney. Both ships sailed this morning for San Francisco.

The presence of these ships at Lahaina has greatly varied the monotony of this quiet season of the year. We regret the prevalence of small pox among yourselves, but feel greatly indebted to it, or rather to our own Providential freedom from it, for the pleasure we have enjoyed from their visit.

Liberty was granted to the men of both vessels, and I am happy to say that they conducted well while on shore, with a few exceptions, proceeding from the usual cause of disorder, liquor. Intemperance is not a prevailing vice at least on the Portsmouth. I witnessed on board of that ship, for the first time, the distribution of the grog ration. Reclining, a little sea-sick, on the poop, my alfactories were suddenly assailed by a most pungent and unmistakable odor, which I was happy soon to discover did not proceed from the breath of any unfortunate individual in the vicinity, but from a queer looking tub amidships, garnished with a number of diminutive pots, around which some old and a few younger men were collected. Each came in his turn, took up a tin pot, emptied the contents with great formality and steadiness into his mouth and retired, looking as if he thought he felt a little better. I was glad to hear that only 30 men on the P. drew their grog-ration.

By Capt. Dornin's invitation I preached on board the Portsmouth, last Sabbath morning—the service being attended by our people from the shore, and many from the Frigate. I have rarely had a more numerous, and never a more attentive audience.

The 4th of July was suitably observed by a dinner at neighbor Gilman's, where the ladies and gentlemen of the squadron favored us with their presence. A band from the Frigate discoursed music, and patriotic feeling and cordiality prevailed. Last Thursday the Princess Victoria, and the ladies of the place, were entertained on board the frigate.

Some of the officers of the P. expressed much delight at a visit to Wailuku and and Makawao, where they found wheat fields ripe and waving, abundance of strawberries and some fine peaches, all quite home-like.

Lahaina, after all, has its attractions—a favorable impression seems to have been mutually produced. We shall not be sorry to see American national ships again in our port. Nor will they, we think, be altogether backward to visit us.

Yours truly,

S. E. B.

Lecture on Physical Education.

Some months since, we noticed a lecture delivered by the Rev. D. Dole, at the Bethel, on the subject of Physical Education. It has since been published in a neat pamphlet form, and is deserving of a careful perusal by every parent, teacher and youth on the Sandwich Islands. We hope it may find its way into every family and school. Copies are now for sale at the Polynesian Office and at the Chaplain's Study.

We copy the following paragraphs from the concluding pages of the lecture. After referring to the injurious effects of various kinds of condiments, the Lecturer remarks:—

Still more injurious is the use of tobacco, opium and intoxicating drinks. Why tobacco should ever have been used, it is difficult to tell; for it is a loathsome weed, and it is also a poison. The use of it is filthy, disgusting and exceedingly annoying to the ladies. I have known one, at least, who formed a resolution when a girl, never to become the wife of one who used tobacco. Thousands of similar resolutions have doubtless been formed. Would that the number might be greatly increased.

Those who have formed the habit of using it will hardly be persuaded to break it off; yet many of them have doubtless often wished that they had never formed it. But let parents exert their influence over their children against tobacco. It is easy for the young to abstain from the formation of this habit, but exceedingly difficult to break it off when formed; and besides, the gain is all on the side of abstinence. If there is any pleasure in using it, there is also offensive breath and disgusting spitting, and a tendency to hard drinking and to dyspepsy.

Hence, in regard to tobacco, opium and intoxicating drinks, let the motto of the young be, "touch not, taste not," your comfort, health, respectability, and happiness require that you practice abstinence.

In physical education, bodily exercise demands particular attention. And the exercise should be generally in the open air. Children need much exercise, and nature prompts them to take much. While this prompting of nature should not be restrained, care should be taken that their exercise be varied and of the right kind.—Among the kinds of exercise which may be recommended as most beneficial and best adapted to our climate, are walking, running, making excursions to the mountains, riding on horseback, swimming, jumping, hurling the quoit and playing ball. Girls need exercise as much as boys, and the fine development of their physical powers is not less important than that of the other sex.—In the most, if not in all the kinds of exercise I have mentioned, there is no reason why they should not participate.

In such a climate as ours, it would be well for them to learn to swim and become skilful in the art. It would be for their health. It *might* be for the saving of life.

Riding on horseback is an exercise not surpassed by any in its pleasure and beneficial results. It is recommended because it brings almost every bone and muscle into exercise. This may also be said of running, leaping and playing ball. To climb the high hills where the air is cooler and clearer in pursuit of botanical specimens and shells, and to obtain fine prospects, is favorable to the development of the physical powers. Nor would a pedestrian tour around any of these islands, in favorable circumstances, be amiss, even for girls.—Such excursions, besides being beneficial to the b dy, would do the mind good, by awakening thought and by cultivating sensibilities to the beauties and sublimities of nature.

I will close with an extract from John Locke, "*On the duty of preserving health.*"

"If by gaining knowledge, we destroy our health, we labor for a thing that will be useless in our hands; and if, by harrassing our bodies, though with a desire to render ourselves more useful, we deprive ourselves of the abilities and opportunities of doing that good we might have done with a meaner talent, we rob God of so much service, and our neighbor all that help, which, in a state of health, with moderate knowledge we might have been able to perform. He that sinks his vessel by overloading it, though it be with gold and silver and precious stones, will give his owner but an ill account of his voyage."

Young Men.—The idea is prevalent in some communities, that the young men are unfit for generals or statesmen, and that they must be kept in the back-ground until their physical strength is impaired by age, and their intellectual faculties blunted by years. Let us look at the history of the past, and from the long list of heroes and statesmen who have nobly distinguished themselves, we will find that they were young men who performed those acts which have won for them an imperishable meed of fame, and which placed their names on the page of history.—Alexander, the conqueror of the whole civilized world, viz.: Greece, Egypt, and Asia, died at 33. Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France when 33 years of age. Pitt, the younger brother, was 33 years of age, when in Britain's Parliament he boldly advocated the cause of the American colonies: and but 22 when made Chancellor of the Exchequer. Edmund Burke, at the age of 25, was the first Lord of the Treasury. Our own Washington was but 25 when he covered the retreat of the British at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to be commander-in-chief of all the Virginia forces. Alexander Hamilton, at 20, was a Lieutenant Colonel and aid to Washington; at 25, a member of Congress, and at 32, Secretary of the Treasury. Thomas Jefferson was but 23 when he drafted the ever memorable Declaration of Independence. At the age of 30 years, Sir Isaac Newton occupied the mechanical chair at Cambridge College, England, having by his scientific discoveries rendered his name immortal.—*Merry's Museum.*

Sailing Side-by-Side.—The clipper ship Kate Hayes, Capt. Mauron, and the clipper ship Antelope, Capt. Crosby, both sailed from Shanghae Nov. 5, and both arrived at New York on the 3d.

Fancy Sketch.

We hear it sometimes said, that every thing about the Sandwich Is. is interesting. Perhaps some of our readers will peruse with interest the following paragraphs from that very respectable periodical, "Hunt's Magazine":

"The Effects of Commerce.—It is but a few years since the Sandwich Islands were a race scarcely removed from the monkey tribes, or if removed at all, it was in the direction not particularly creditable to them. They herded together in a state of nudity in cool weather, to get warmth from each other's bodies. They lay down upon the sand of the sea shore to feed upon the rotton fish cast there by the waters. They had no religion, no literature, no regular language. They had no sciences, no arts, no trade.—They had no houses no clothing, and hardly food. They were too indolent to fight—they lived the life of slothful brutes. There was an equality among them which might have satisfied the most rabid Red Republican. It was the very race, indeed, upon which the experiment of communizing could be fairly tried without compromise to the theory. It was commerce that civilized and saved the Sandwich Islands from utter annihilation.—A half of a century has barely elapsed since these humanizing influences commenced, and you may now find in Owyhee, long, paved streets of substantially-built dwellings and warehouses. There are also schoolhouses and churches; in short, there are all the positive evidences of civilization.

As you look upon the dignified old Sandwich Island merchant in fine broadcloth, and his somewhat corpulent wife in the finest silks walking in a christian manner to church, or behold them surrounded with all the luxuries of Europe and America in a magnificent house, you are apt to wonder if these same are the identical naked rotton fish eaters who formerly sunned themselves on the sea shore! and the young lady with them, the elegant, roguish, brilliant brunette—the young student too, as deep in the love of classic lore as if he lived in a more favored land—are these the children of the real heathen themselves? It is even so. Such miracles are wrought by the pursuit of trade.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

Good Movement.—An important movement has been set on foot at Liverpool, chiefly by the captains of American ships, in favor of the abolition, on both sides of the Atlantic, of the present practice of giving advance notes to seamen. The reform if carried out, will be equally advantageous to the men and the employers. A deputation of the owners of British coasting shipping, had an interview with Mr. Cardwell, of the Board of Trade, to remonstrate against the proposed new Merchant Seamen's bill, Mr. Cardwell did not hold out much hope of their opposition proving successful, notwithstanding their statement that if the coasting trade is opened to foreign sailors, able British seamen will be driven into the American service, where there interests are more cared for than at home.—*Exchange Paper.*

Sir John Franklin has now been absent nearly eight years, since which time fifteen expeditions have been engaged in search of him, at an expense of four million dollars.

Political Affairs of Turkey.

At St. Helena m re than thirty years ago, Napoleon remarked respecting the Emperor of Russia, that "all his thoughts are directed to the conquest of Turkey;" "especially Alexander wanted to get Constantinople, *which I could not allow*, as it would have destroyed the equilibrium of power in Europe." That which Napoleon in the height of his power would not allow, the combined powers of France and England are now endeavoring to prevent. English and American papers refer to the Turkish question as the most important which now agitates Europe. The Emperor of Russia is now concentrating a large army in the region of the Black Sea, and the most active wa like preparations are going forward in Turkey. The Russian Ambassador having made certain demands upon the Turkish government, had retired, inasmuch as those demands had not been complied with. We shall wait with no ordinary interest to learn the result of all these political movements, for they unquestionably have a most important bearing upon the fulfilment of a prophecy contained in the Book of Revelation, 16, 12, "And the next Angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up." The time it would seem has nearly come for those waters to dry up—for the Turkish Empire to vanish away, but for the development of some part of God's wonderful scheme of providence, the forces of England and France are combined to prevent the catastrophe.—Those who contemp'ate these movements apart from the plans of God, shoot wide of their mark. So we think. The Apostle John said, "blessed is he that watcheth." We shall hope to secure, in part at least, this blessing.

Small Pox.—We regret that it is not our privilege to report that the ravages of the small pox have ceased. So far as we can ascertain, the facts are as follows: In the town of Honolulu, there are but few cases at present. The Commissioners of Health report 45 cases, Aug. 26th. In the environs the disease is still prevailing. There are many cases on the windward side of Oahu, and also at Ewa. The total number of deaths on this island would not, certain ly, fall short of 2,000, out of a population of not over 18 or 20,000. None of the other islands of the group have been so severely visited. Probably not 20 cases have occurred on Kauai; none existed at last report. Comparatively few on Maui. None reported on Molokai or Lanai Aug. 15, Mr. Fuller writes from Kealakeakua, that only two cases existed in that district. There had been 73 deaths. No cases at Kau, Hawaii. In other districts a few cases are reported; hence, it would appear that nowhere has the disease raged as in Honolulu and the vicinity. We hope, ere long, to report that the loud and mournful wail which has for so many weeks been heard in the town and up the valleys, will have ceased.

We have good reason to believe that effectual measures have been adopted by the Board of Health to purify those parts of the city most infected. Many old houses have already been demolished and others purified.

We would urge upon all strangers and seamen, arriving at the islands, re-vaccination.

☞ Some weeks since, our neighbor "The Argus," published the letter of a Scottish clergyman, in which, the writer most prudently and courteously shows that the Scottish Presbyterian church, is not tainted or infected with the principles of teetotalism. With our ideas upon this subject, we thought our Scottish brother was laboring under an erroneous view of the subject. We have revolved, his statements and reasonings, over in our mind, again and again. If the Scottish clergy entertain lax principles upon this subject, and act upon those principles, we are not surprised to find in the public prints, such statements as the following:—

"At the last meeting of the general assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, four ministers were deposed for intemperance, and two of them, shocking to relate, for intoxication at the Communion table."

Such melancholy instances of aberration do occasionally occur among the clergy of America, where, almost unanimously the clergy of all denominations have ardently espoused the cause of Teetotalism, but instances of this nature are now very rare, being by no means so common as in former times. Whenever we become acquainted with such melancholy facts, among the clergy of any sect, creed or denomination, so far from its weakening our faith in the principles we advocate, the effect is rather to nerve us to duty. Who is safe, if he drink from that Cercean cup? Is the gospel minister? Facts answer, No. To our ministerial brethren of all lands, we would say, let us see well to it, that the peolpe may never quote our example, should any of them be inclined to sport in the eddying circles, surrounding that fearful Maelstrom, *Intemperance.*

☞ California papers report the dedication, in San Francisco, of the new Unitarian Meeting House. This edifice is reported as a beautiful structure. Pews sold at high prices. $1300 was paid for the first choice above the appraisal.

Revolution in China.

Recent intelligence from China, confirms previous rumors, that a most formidable opposition party has arisen in the Southern part of the empire. The designs of the revolutionists so far as ascertained, appear to be to overturn the present reigning Tartar dynasty and introduce a more liberal government. The revolutionary army, at the last accounts had taken the city of Nankin, and was meditating a march towards Pekin. As yet no foreign power has declared in favor of either party. What is the most striking feature of this movement, is this, that the leaders are decidedly favorable to the cause of christianity. This fact was ascertained beyond a doubt, by the visit of the English Admiral to their camp, near Nankin. They have the Bible freely circulated among them, and profess to adopt the ten commandments, as their rule of practice. One or more of the leaders were formerly under the instruction of the Missionary Gutztlaff. Although it has been extremely difficult to obtain accurate intelligence respecting the insurrection or revolution, still quite sufficient is now known to excite the live iest interest in the religious, political and commercial circles, which are watching the progress of events in that quarter of the globe.

☞ In another column, will be found the letter of an American ship-master, dated, April 15th, Strong's Island. It appears that he had lost his ship, but under what circumstances, we are unable to ascertain. Report says she went ashore in a calm!

☞ Various enquiries have been made for the Friend of August. The truth is, if we must confess it, that while there was so much sickness in town, (our ears constantly listening to the unceasing wail of the natives for the loss of their friends,) and everything was so dull, we had not the energy or heart to publish our little sheet. We intend however, before the close of the year, to furnish our subscribers with more than "12 Nos." During shipping season, it is our intention, if our means will allow, to issue the Friend semi-monthly.

☞ We would gratefully acknowledge a volume upon the Finances of the United States, for 185 -2, from the Hon. Senator Seward. On former occasions, we have also been indebted to the same distinguished gentleman, for U. S. public documents. The volume just received contains much valuable historical information relating to the fisheries as they were prosecuted, during the early settlement of America. The history of the original "thirteen colonies" is intimately identified with the Cod and Mackerel fisheries.

The Original Washingtonians.

John H. W. Hawkins, in answer to the statements going the rounds, that the leader of the Baltimore Washingtonian movement is keeping a low grog-shop in Baltimore, gives the present standing of the original six as folows:—

"David Anderson, master blacksmith, doing well, and accumulating property; John F. Hoss, master carpenter, doing well; James McCurley, a master coachmaker, doing well, also accumulating property; Archibald Campbell, silver-plater, doing an extensive business; William R Mitchell, on his own farm, seven miles from Baltimore—unfortunately does not keep his pledge; George Stears, died in 1841, a sober man—kept his pledge to the last.

The above interesting information respecting the six original Washingtonians, we copy from a late American paper. Milton rejoiced that even one angel, was "faithful found among the faithless," it is our privilege to rejoice that among the original Washingtonians, only *one is faithless found among the faithful.* We trust that that one may bethink himself and not go down to the drunkard's grave, over which the pen of Inspiration has inscribed that melancholy epitaph, recorded in the 10th verse of the 6th Chap. of the 1st of Corinthians.

We have somewhere met with the statement that perhaps of the 600,000 who professed to have joined the Washingtonian ranks, three-fourths had returned again to their former habits of intemperance. Suppose that has been the result, even then, there would remain an army of 150,000 reformed inebriates! With an army less in numbers than this, Napoleon achieved most of his most brilliant victories, and well nigh conquered Europe. If the Washingtonians, and all other divisions of the Grand Teetotal Army will labor together, "shoulder to shoulder," a glorious victory may yet be achieved over all the forces of King Alcohol, that grand enemy of our race.

News three Years Old.

It is now about three years since any intelligence has been received from H. B. M. ship "Investigator." It may be recollected that this vessel touched at Honolulu, in the summer of 1850. On the 20th of July, the Commander, R. Mc'Clure, wrote to the British Admiralty, "at sea, 20th July, 1850, lat. 51° 26 N., long. 172° 35' W." Since this date no tidings.

It is two years since any intelligence has been received from the Enterprize, Capt. Collinson.

Should any of the returning whalers this autumn, be able to report respecting either the Enterprize or Investigator, or any other of the English exploring vessels, they are requested to communicate with H. B. M. Consul General at Honolulu, or the editor of the Friend.

Good Movement.—The Rev. Mr Speer, Chinese Missionary in San Francisco has been delivering a course of lectures on China, at the Rev. Mr. Hunt's church. At the close of the course, $8,000 was raised by the audience for erecting a suitable building to accommodate "the Chinese Mission," in the city. $10,000 additional was very soon subscribed in the city. Among the subscribers we are gratified to observe several Chinese names, viz:—See Yup Co (by Atai) $200; Chun Aching $100; Yeun, Wo Co, $100 Lee Kan & Co, $50; Tong K. Achick, $50; Gee Atai, $50; Cho Yun, $20.

☞ We know not what paper, or writer to credit with the following beautiful and truthful paragraphs on the death of infants These sentiments harmonize so exactly with our own reflections upon this subject that we most gladly give them a place in our columns:—

The Death of Infants.—Those who never lost a child are unable to understand how great a void the death of one little one can make There is, we think, nothing on earth that can cast so long and wide and black shadow as a small coffin. It is emphatically the shadow of death which freezes the parent's heart.

Small as is an infant's tomb, it sometimes is capacious enough to hold all the brightest hopes and dearest joys of a family circle. The little child is often the brightest focus where all the rays of gladness in a household centre, and from which they are reflected again over happy hearts; and when this central light is eclipsed great darkness falls upon all.

How many there must be in heaven, gathered up from all climes, even from heathen shores, who have died so young as to retain no memory of earth, and to whom that world of glory seems as their native land; whose souls were washed and regenerated so early that no stain of this world was ever visible upon them.

Whatever wound of sin there may have been has healed without a scar; their every thought has been moulded by the society and scenery of heaven, and they stand continually before the face of the Father. In how large a sense may we say, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven!"

Whaling.—The most successful whaling voyage, and the one which amounted to the most money, is that of the ship Montreal, Captain Fish, recently arrived at New Bedford. She was absent thirty-two months and fifteen days, and during that time she obtained a cargo which sold on her return for $136,023 19.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

Offer to Mrs Stowe.

A private letter received by a gentleman of this city, from Mr. Charles Beecher, states that his sister Mrs. H. B. Stowe, has received from Constable & Co., publishers at Edinburgh, an offer for a temperance tale like Uncle Tom's Cabin, of $10,000 in hand, and half the proceeds of the work, after that sum is realized. The letter also says, "if she has strength to do this, it will certainly contribute to hasten the adoption of this great measure by Great Britain."—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Table Talk of Napoleon

AT ST. HELENA.

1. I am of opinion that as soon as the affairs of France are settled, and things are quiet, the English government will allow me to return to Europe, and finish my days in England. I do not believe that they are foolish enough to be at the expense of eight millions annually, to keep me here, when I am no longer to be feared.

2. I wanted to establish an universal liberty of conscience. My system was to have no predominant religion, but to allow perfect liberty of conscience and of thought, to make all men equal, whether Protestants, Catholics, Mahometans, Deists, and others; so that their religion should have no influence in getting them employment under government. I made everything independent of religion.

3. My excellent mother is a woman of courage and great talent, more of a masculine than a feminine nature, proud and high-minded. To the manner in which she formed me, at an early age, I principally owe my subsequent elevation. My opinion is, that the future good or bad conduct of a child entirely depends upon the mother.

4. Josephine died worth eighteen millions of francs. She was the greatest patroness of the fine arts that had been known in France for a series of years. She was grace personified. Every thing she did was with a peculiar grace and delicacy. I never saw her act ineligantly during the whole time we lived together.

5. Women when they are bad are worse than men, and more ready to commit crimes. The soft sex, when degraded, falls lower than the other. Women are always much better or much worse than men.

6. A battle sometimes decides everything, and sometimes the most trifling thing decides the fate of a battle.

7. There is a great difference of opinion as to what I ought to have done. My opinion is, that I ought to have died at Waterloo, perhaps a little earlier. Had I died at Moscow, I should probably have had the reputation of the greatest conqueror ever known.—But the smiles of fortune were at an end. I experienced little but reverses afterwards; hitherto I had been unconquered. I ought to have died at Waterloo, but the misfortune is, that where a man seeks the most for death, he cannot find it. Men were killed around me, before, behind, everywhere, *but no bullet for me.*

8. Surely conversation is never so lively, or so witty, as when ladies take a part in it. If I were an English woman, I should feel very discontented at being turned out by the men [after dinner] to wait for two or three hours, while they were guzzling their wine. Now in France, society is nothing unless ladies are present. They are the life of conversation.

9. There is nothing in the world makes a man hate another so much as insinuations; especially when they come from one in power, because he cannot repel or answer them.

10. What I want is to have no mystery or secrecy used about me, whenever there is mystery, there are always bad intentions.—*Napoleon in Exile, by O'Meara.*

[To be Continued]

Feejee Islands--No. 1.

This group of islands was discovered more than two centuries ago, (1643) by Tasman. It lies between 16 deg. and 21 deg. S. lat., and E. lon. 177 deg. and 178 deg. W. lon.

Population.—The English Missionaries estimate the number of the native population at 300,000; while in Wilkes' U. S. Exploring Expedition," the number is stated as low as 130,000. This discrepancy is doubtless owing to the different estimates upon the number of people inhabiting the interior of the large islands. Some of the islands sustain a population of 10 or 15,000, while the inhabitants of some of the smaller islands would not amount to 100.

Number of Islands.—The number of islands large and small, is about 100, which are divided into Leeward and Windward islands. Many are very small and uninhabited, others are large, high and mountainous.

Government.—According to the reports of the natives, there are thirty-two places on the group entitled to be called *Kingdoms.* These, however, must include the petty chiefs, for traders and visitors represent two or three powerful chiefs as having rule throughout the whole group. Ba-u, a small island, is the Metropolis of the Feejee group.

The following remarks in regard to the religion, priests and character of the Feejeeans, we copy from a work published in London in 1847, and prepared by E. Hoole, one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society:

As it respects the nature of their gods, they consider them very much like themselves, only more expert in evil. All kinds of human passions and vices are attributed to them. If a handsome woman die, they say some god has fallen in love with her, and taken her for his wife. As they consider their gods to be possessed of like passions with themselves, they employ the same means to appease them, as succeed among themselves. If the gods are supposed to be angry, they present an offering similar to those presented to an angry Chief; the gift has the same name, and is presented in the same way.

The number of their deities is prodigious. Every tribe has its god, while some are acknowledged by all. They profess to multiply them at pleasure, as the departed spirits of their friends are all eligible to this dignity. The only difficulty is in finding some person who has impudence and hypocricy enough to declare that the spirit of a certain person has visited him in the character of a god, and selected him to be his Priest.

The Priest is the connecting link between the people and their gods.

Their offerings are of two kinds: the *sois* or "atonement for sin;" and the *mandrale*, or "thank-offering." Both are often called *mandrale*, which is a general name for religious offerings.

The power of their gods is confined to the present life, with the following exceptions: When a person dies, he is furnished with a club, or other instrument of war, that he may contend successfully with a deity called *ravuyalo*, that is, "soul-killer," who is posted somewhere in the passage between this world and *bulu*, (the residence of the gods and separate spirits,) for the purpose of clubbing the souls of the dead. If they escape this evil, they become the companions of the divinities in *bulu*. All their offerings refer to the present life. They propitiate their gods for favorable winds, fruitful seasons, success in war, deliverance from sickness, &c.; but their religious ideas neither extend to the soul, nor to another world.—They prepare for death just as for a feast; and the wives of Chiefs are strangled under the consideration that they will be as necessary and useful in the next world as in the present.

Formerly, natural death was an accident in Feejee. It was a rule recognised among them to strangle the sick; and is even now to a great extent. Better views, however, are gaining ground, and will, it is to be hoped, ultimately prevail.

The Feejeeans are always armed. The reason is, they know not who may be seeking their lives. The dead bodies of human beings are in continual request at Bau, the capital. The building of temples, Chief-houses, taking down the masts of new canoes, &c., are all occasions of numerous murders, for the sole cause of gratifying their superstitious fancies and cannibal appetites. The persons whom they thus murder, are those whom they look upon as their enemies. The Feejeeans are a people who set no value whatever on human life. The children are trained up to acts of cruelty; and even their ordinary sports show how apt they are in learning the degrading lessons of Feejeean depravity. "It is particularly painful," says one who has been an eye-witness of these revolting scenes, "to see them acting a cannibal feast. One of them will feign himself dead, and the others carry him about, singing the cannibal song. But what is far worse, in many instances, the children are almost obliged by their parents to eat human flesh. Nay, it is a common practice to make infants suck a piece of it, to prevent a disease which they call *ranganibakala.*"

Obituary Notice.

KAILUA, July 27th, 1853.

TO REV. S. C. DAMON,

DEAR, SIR:—I am requested to give some account of the character and decease of Mr. Rice, a resident of about 39 years in these Islands, mostly at Kailua on Hawaii. He died on the morning of the 24th inst., rather suddenly, with the cholic or cramp, of which he had many previous attacks in years past. He was a blacksmith by trade, but for 15 or more years past he has acted in the capacity of a retail merchant. Though not very well fitted for the service, he has so managed his business as to collect some little property, and built him a house at a cost of over two thousand dollars. For about 18 years of his residence in these islands he was addicted to drinking to intoxication, and spent all he earned in this way. But about the year 1833 or 4 there was a marked change in his character in this respect, and he appeared a reformed man; and in the year '35 he was received as a member of the church at Kailua, on profession. He has, however, several times yielded to solicitations to drink since that period, which is not strange, considering his former habits and the strength of the temptations which assailed him. He has been a member of the Church for about 18 years, during which period, and except the faults above mentioned, after each of which he professed repentance, he has exhibited himself as on the Lord's side. He was a regular attendant on the means of Grace, and his seat in the house of God was never vacant except from ill health, absence from home, or some press of business which could not well be deferred. It was his custom to be present at the morning prayer-meeting on the Sabbath, the two preaching services, on Wednesday lecture and the church prayer-meeting on Saturday evening. If he was absent from any of these services it was always expected there were substantial reasons for non-attendance; and if absent at any service inquiries were regularly made.—Where is Mr. Rice? He must be ill or away from home; it was so rare an occurrence for him to be absent from the house of God. He always appeared interested in religious services and always gave a wakeful attention to the truths of the gospel. He was not a sleepy attendant on the services of the Sanctuary. He was a regular attendant at the monthly prayer-meeting, and his contributions as regular as his attendance, and never less than $1. Besides, he contributed for the support of the gospel in this place.

He read the Bible much till his eyesight failed, and since he frequently requested his wife to read to him some chapter or portion of the word of God; and a short time since he was seen to take the blessed book and pressing it to his lips, with streaming eyes, expressed his fears that he should no more be able to peruse its sacred pages. A few days previous to his death he was seen to retire frequently to his closet for communion with his God. In his last will he has bequeathed to each of the following institutions the sum of fifty dollars: To the Protestant Mission, to the Bible Society, to the Tract Society, Seamen's Friend Society and to the Oahu Charity School, making $250. The above are some of the evidences of his interest in the institutions of the Gospel, and of his discipleship. He was a kind neighbor, a benevolent, sympathizing friend, and we hope and trust, with all his haltings as a christian, he has gone to mingle with that happy company "who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

A. THURSTON.

MAGNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL.—The British government has presented to Capt. Joseph Drinkwater, Jr., of Yarmouth, Me., for saving the passengers and crew of the British bark Venilia, wrecked in February last, a magnificent telescope; and to his crew a gratuity of thirty pounds.

Milton was asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughter in the different languages?—To which he replied, "No sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Mr. Editor.—On the late voyage of the ship Phoenix of Nantucket in the Pacific Ocean, under my command, I made several important discoveries which I consider of sufficient interest to the commercial world to make public:—

In July 1851, I made a dangerous reef in Lat. 1 40 S., Lon. 174 50 W., extending from N. W. to S. E. about one mile, and nearly 3-4 of a mile broad, on which I got soundings from the boat of 4 fathoms, where I also discovered two pointed rocks just below the surface; we remained with two boats anchored on the reef about three hours and caught a large number of cod fish. This reef is not laid down on any chart that I know of.

The position of Rapid reef S. W. of the Fegees, laid down on the chart, is in Lat. 21 36 S. Lon. 175 10 E., which is erroneous; the true position is Lat. 21 36 S., Long. 174 50 E. and is a very dangerous reef being in the track of ships from King's Mill group to New Zealand.

The following information I obtained from Capt Bulger, an experienced shipmaster at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, which may be useful to be known:—

At the Island of Apee (New Hebrides) on the S. W. side, there are yams to be procured in abundance from the month of February to the latter part of August. Also at Bank's Southern Island on the west side. If you should go so far to the westward as the Louisades there is plenty of yams to be had at Cape Dennis on the North side of the group. At Achilles Island, in 8 S. 178 40 E., there are plenty of Pigs to be had for boat axes.—Yams at the above named Islands. Iron hoop is the trade. There are also plenty of Yams to be had at the Northern Bank's Island, also Bananas, Taro, Breadfruit and other fruits in plenty. I have always made it a rule in trading with the above Islands to make the officers in charge of the boats buy the yams first, and fruit afterward, because if the natives are traded with for fruit they will not bring the Yams for sale.

PERRY WINSLOW.

Nantucket, March 5th, 1853.

ARCTIC WHALE FISHING.—English papers make the following mention of the company which Capt. Penny has formed for prosecuting the whale fishery and locating a permanent settlement in the Arctic regions:

'He designs to employ propellers in whale fishery in the bays and inlets of Davis's Straits. A colony is to be founded in the inlet known as Northumberland inlet or Hogarth Sound, in about the same latitude as Archangel. In this locality there are not only excellent fishing grounds, but great stores of mineral wealth, especially plumbago. The company will send out two screw steamers of 500 tons each, in the spring months, to the seas between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and later in the year the steamers would start for Hogarth Sound so as to arrive there before August. They would remain there until the ice forms in November, when they would return to England with the produce, leaving the settlers to prosecute the in-shore fishery, and store up the proceeds until the return of the steamers in the spring.'

STRONG'S ISLAND, March 30th, 1853.

REV. S. C. DAMON,

SIR:—I take the liberty of sending you this, trusting you will have the kindness to tender my most sincere thanks, in your widely circulated paper the "Friend," to the Rev. Mr. Snow, as also Mrs. Snow, for their kindness and courtesy to me after the loss of my vessel at Strong's Island. I cannot describe the sympathy they at all times manifested towards me, and their kind attention when so deeply in want of it; and by giving this publicity you will much oblige

Your obedient servant,

THOS. NELSON,

Late Master of bk. Paragon, Natucket.

P. S. I can also add that too much cannot be said in praise of King George, who is a truly good man and did every thing in his power to assist me. T. N.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—A new territory with this designation was created, and provision made for its organization, by an Act of Congress approved on the 2d inst. It comprises that part of Oregon which lies north of the middle of the main channel of Columbia river, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, and thence along said degree of latitude, to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, not exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, is expressly reserved and confirmed to the Missionary Societies respectively which established the same. Stations that were so occupied prior to the passage of the Act organizing the Territory of Oregon are also confirmed to the Societies, which established them, even though they have since been abandoned.

A SANDWICH ISLANDER'S NOTION OF AN OATH.—Preparatory to an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of a native of the Sandwich Islands, who had been engaged with 14 others, inhabitants of Honolulu, to navigate the ship called the Pekin home to England, and had been killed on the passage, each of the natives being questioned by the Lord Mayor as to his knowledge of the nature of an oath, said—"A man who tells a lie will have nothing but pain hereafter.—(Pointing to the fire.) The spirit will leave the body and go to Heaven. The truth is always told when the heart is warm (purely directed.) God is Jehovah in heaven. The body dies, goes to dust. The soul lives after death. It never dies. The oath I take is like a prayer calling on God to look and see that what I say is true."

COUNSELS TO YOUNG MEN, BY JOHN MORISON, D. D.—"I may here premise, that no man was ever in earnest to find out the truths of Christianity who did not make conscience of imploring God's direction and assistance in an inquiry upon which so much depends. If Christianity be NOT a revelation from God, then has none ever been vouchsafed to the children of men; and if none has ever been vouchsafed, then are the whole race sunk in gross darkness as to the character of God, and the destinies of futurity. If Christianity BE a revelation from God, then is it treason against Heaven to reject its evidence, or to set light by the remedy which it prescribes for our fallen and guilty nature. Under these circumstances, how necessary is it to ask of God that he would lead us, his erring children, into all truth, and that he would so far banish every unholy prejudice that our minds may be open to receive whatever bears upon it the stamp of a celestial origin. It is a wonderful fact that this spirit of devotion seems an utter stranger to almost all wonders of the sceptical class. They boast of their deism, and neglect one of its first and simplest lessons, viz: the duty of an intelligent, but feeble and dependent creature seeking counsel of the great and merciful Being who formed him."

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting Mr. DAVID WILSON, who visited Honolulu in 1846, and wrote his family from this port July 15, 1846, but since that time has not reported himself. Any information, will be forwarded if sent to the Editor of the Friend, or to Mr. Peter Earl, American Theatre, San Francisco. tf.

Respecting JOSEPH A. COULTER and EDWARD G. DENNISTER, who left the ship Midas, Capt. Woodbridge, at Lahaina in the autumn of 1851. Should this notice fall under the eye of either, he is requested to communicate immediately with either the Editor of the Friend, or Mrs. E. E. Exall, Newark, N. J.

Respecting WM. DISBROW, who left the U. S. Ship Columbia, at Honolulu in 1839. He is reported to have died at the Hospital in the fall of 1839, but still his name cannot be found upon the Consulate books. Any information will be thankfully received by the Chaplain, and communicated to his friends in New York city. tf

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.

PUNAHOU SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, August 3d.

The Punahou school is a boarding and manual labor school, the boarders being required to work two hours a day.

The location is one of the most pleasant and healthful in the world; and being about two miles from Honolulu, the pupils are not exposed to many of the temptations of the city, and yet, they can enjoy its privileges of religious and other meetings.

The school year is divided into three terms of 12 weeks for the convenience of pupils living at a distance.

The branches taught, are those generally attended to, in academies and high schools.

A course of lectures on Natural History, may be expected.

Board, per week, including washing, 4 00
Tuition, per term, - - - - 12 00

It is expected that the boarders will furnish their rooms.

Applications for admission, to be made to the teachers.

D. DOLE.
Wm. H. RICE.

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.—tf-7.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English, Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.

Vanderbilt's Steam Yacht.

Mr. Vanderbilt, the king of steamboat owners and agents, in New York, has built a splendid ocean steamer, on board of which he has taken his family, including "his sons and his wife, and his sons' wives," with his grand children, and proceeded to Europe — The boat is called the North Star, and rumor intimates that when the trip ends, the owner designs selling the floating palace to the Emperor of Russia. The following notice of the boat, we copy from the London Chronicle, of June 9th.

The public were admitted on board the gigantic steam yacht, the North Star, belonging to Mr. Vanderbilt, an American gentleman, now lying in the Southampton Dock, yesterday, for the first time, and hundreds of the nobility and gentry availed themselves of the privilege during the day. The American Consulate establishment has been beseiged for days past for tickets to view the North Star, and persons have come from a great distance to see her. Every ticket admits 10 persons. The public will be admitted for the three days previous to the owner's departure for St. Petersburgh. The saloons and furniture appeared magnificent in the extreme. Everything on board the North Star is American, and it is very evident that in many of the useful and ornamental arts the Americans are our equals in point of taste and skill.— Surprise has been expressed at the small quantity of fuel consumed on board the North Star when her great speed is considered.— She made one of the quickest passages across the Atlantic on record, and consumed only fifty tons of coal a day, while the consumption ordinarily in such steamers is from 70 to 100 tons daily. She has been enabled to traverse the ocean with such speed at so little expense, by her being driven by what is called a beam engine, an American invention, which has never before been used in a steamer to cross the Atlantic. The fortune of Mr. Vanderbilt is estimated in America at nine millions of dollars, or very nearly two millions sterling. He has risen from the ranks. When informed that the people of Southampton would like to visit his yacht, he immediately consented, and only stipulated with his agents, who were empowered to issue tickets of admission, that poor people as well as rich should see the North Star, and they felt every curiosity to do so. The crew of the North Star consists of a captain, two mates, four quartermasters, and fourteen seamen, twenty four engineers and firemen, and eighteen stewards and assistants. The captain's name is Eldridge. He was for many years commander of a ship between Liverpool and America. A deputation from the chief inhabitants of Southampton have gone to London to invite Mr. Vanderbilt to a banquet at the Town Hall in that town, and a universal feeling prevails there that the friendly and magnificent visit from a merchant prince of the New World should be welcomed with becoming splendor and cordiality. All who have seen the North Star believe that we may learn as much from her in the building and engineering of passenger ocean steamers as we learnt from the celebrated American sailing yacht, two or three years ago, in the building and rigging of sailing ships.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting SIDNEY G. DEYO, native of Canandaigua, N. Y. He has been absent from home about 6 years. Information will be gladly received by B. Pitman Esq., Hilo, the Chaplain, at Honolulu, or Leonard B. Smith, Canandaigua. tf.

☞ If CHARLES R. TAYLOR, of the bark "Rajah," will call at the Chaplain's Study, he may receive gratifying intelligence from his friends.

Letters at the Chaplain's Study, for Hiram F. Richardson, Capt. B. B. Lamphier, Mr. Charles Butts, Enoch C. Cloud, Lewis L. Bright, George Hank, Morris E. Lee, James Drummond, James P. Ludlow, Capt. Moses J. Buddington, Henry W. Hammond, Thomas Banks, Wm. T. McKneel, Austin Hildeith, Henry A. Clearland, Crawford C. Butts, W. Seal.

Died.

In Honolulu, on the 6th July, WILLIE, infant son of Mr A B. and C. Babcock, aged 5 weeks.

In Honolulu, 26th of August, Mr ISAAC SARGENT, late from California. He originally came from Virginia. In California, he resided at Coloma.

In Honolulu, July 9th, ROBERT ROBINSON, of small pox, son of Mr. James Robinson of this city.

In Honolulu, July 10th, Mr. G. W. TASKER, aged 27 years. He belonged in Boston. During his residence on the islands, he had acquired the esteem of all who knew him. His remains was followed to the N. V. Cemetery by the Hawaiian Guards.

In Honolulu, July 15th, MALCOLM MCLEAN, aged 40 years. He was a native of Edinburgh.

July 27th, JOSEPH RYDER, aged 24 years. He was a seaman, belonging to Sag Harbor, Long Island. His disease the small pox.

Aug. 2d, WILLIAM BRAGG, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 24 years. He was a policeman in Honolulu. His disease the small pox.

In Honolulu, on the 22d inst. of the small pox, PETER BROTHERS, aged 53 years. Mr. B. was a Dane, and had resided upon the islands about 28 years.

At Niu, Oahu, of small pox, JAMES, youngest son of Capt Alex. Adams, aged 15 years.

At Kauai, JAMES RUDDACH, a native of Scotland aged 60 years, an old resident on the islands.

At Ewa, Oahu, of small pox, on the 22d inst., ROBT. HUNT, aged 21 years, son of Thos. Hunt.

In Galveston, Texas, April 14th, Capt. BENJ. F. HANNA, aged 55 years.

Suddenly in San Francisco, on the 21st of July, JOSEPH CHANNING GUMMER, Esq., of England, formerly Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Relations of King Kmehameha III., and latterly a clerk in the Custom House of San Francisco. The deceased had a numerous circle of respectable friends in London, he made many friends on the Sandwich Islands, and he received a kind protection from the American Authorities in San Francisco, of which he always expressed himself in the most grateful terms. Mr. Gummer was in his 52d year, and has left a large and young family.

In Honolulu, on the 9th inst., WILLIAM E GILL, an Englishman, of disease of the brain. The deceased was Foreman of the "Protection Hook and Ladder Company," and his funeral was attended by the members in mourning

On the same day, in Honolulu, Mr. THOMAS, also an Englishman, aged about 34 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

July 3—Haw sch Maria, Hobron, 10 ds fm Christmas Island.
5—Fr bk Mahomed Ali, 21 ds fm San Francisco.
6—Am bgt Oriental, Bisbee, 14 ds fm do.
7—Am bk Rebekah, Speight, fm Hawaii.
14—Chinese sh Hamilton, Keller, 14 ds fm San Francisco
20.—American ship Stag Hound, Behm, 13 days from San Francisco.
21—Bre sch Pfiel, Rothfoss, 275 ds fm Bremen.
25—Dan sh Cecrops, Neilson, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
26—Br bg Ocean, Bell, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
Aug. 3—Am brig Zoe, Paty, 16 days from San Francisco.
3—Am bk Matanzas, Stearns, 150 days from Boston.
11—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, 13 ds fm San Fran.
12—Am sh Courser, Betty, 10 ds fm San Francisco.
28—Am sh Snow Squall, 14 ds fm do
30—Schr Emeline, Osbourne, 15 ds fm San Luis Opispo.
31—Am sh Mechanics' Own, Seabury, 132 d. New York
Aug. 25.—Am. wh. ship Polar Star, Holley from Kodiack, 10 months out, 300 bbls sp. 400 wh.
26.—Am. Brig Boston, Tapley 13 ds. fm. San Francisco
26.—Am brig Swiss Boy, Dexter, 13 ds fm San Francisco

Cleared.

July 2—Am bg Boston, Tapley, for San Francisco.
5—Fr bk Mahomet Ali, Pondichery.
5—Russ bk Prince Menchikoff, for Bonin Is.
6—Am bg Oriental, Bisbee, Fregee Is.
8—Ham sh J. W. A. Lorenzo Henrichsen, Kamschatka.
9—Am bk Rebekah, Speight San Francisco via Kauai.
14—Sh Hamilton, Keller, Ascension Is.
20—Am sh Stag Hound, Behm, Hong Kong.
21—Sch Pfiel, Waimea, Kauai.
25—Sh Cecrope, Neilson, Hong Kong.
26—Bg Ocean, Bell, Tahiti.
Aug. 3—Am bg Zoe, Paty, for San Francisco.
20—Am. Bk. Matanzas, Stearnes, Calcutta.

Memorandum

PER POLAR STAR.—Spoke ship Addison, 15th June, 2 whales, 200 sperm. June 13th, ship Euphrates, 1 whale.
We understand that the wh. sh. Addison is at Lahaina, having taken 400 bbls. wh. oil this season

A CARD.

The subscriber thankfully acknowledges a Donation of $31.50 from the officers of the U. States sloop-of-war Portsmouth.

S E. BISHOP,
Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina, July 19, 1853.

NEW BOOKS

HAVE lately been received by the undersigned, and will be found the best selection ever offered in Honolulu. Among them are

POETICAL WORKS of Byron, Shakespeare, Milton, Campbell, Montgomery, Sigourney, &c., &c.

A few works on ARCHITECTURE and Gardening.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Among them books treating of the horse, sheep, domestic animals, poultry, pigs, bees,—Sugar planter's Manual, and a variety of farm books.

MEDICAL WORKS—A large assortment, comprising some of the most popular works on medicine.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—The assortment of miscellaneous books embraces some of the latest and most interesting publications. A few only are specified below:

Melville's series of books, comprising Mardi, Typee, Omoo, Moby Dick the whale, and Pierre.

Colton's Deck and Port, Sea and Sailor, Land and Lee, Ship and Shore and California.

Cheever's Sandwich Islands, Island World and the Whale.

Hind's Oregon, Bryant's California, Fremont's Oregon and California.

United States Exploring Expeditions.

Barrow's Voyages to the Arctic.

Webster's Dictionary, octavo and quarto.

M'Aulay's Hist. of Eng., 2 vols. Leyard's Ninevah.

Harper's Magazines—5 vols. bound.

Travels of Madame Pfieffer round the world.

The Howadji in Syria, Lamartine's History of the Restoration. Hunter's Life.

Travels in Africa Lady Wortley's Travels.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—in paper cover—$1.

The Key to Uncle Tom is shortly expected.

Thrilling Tales of the Ocean.

Am. Cruisers' own Book, Missionary Offering.

Book of Common Prayer. Bibles.

Shew's Water Cure Manual. Every man his own Doctor.

BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR. Tom Jones.

SCHOOL BOOKS, embracing spellers, readers, grammars, &c., &c.

STATIONERY.—Every description always on hand. Also the latest NEW YORK PAPERS and POPULAR MAGAZINES. HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Sept. 1, 1853—tf.

FRANKLIN P. SEABURY,

NO. 18 SOUTH WATER STREET,

NEW BEDFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Garments of every description made to order in the best style and at short notice.

☞ Seamen's Outfits of the best Quality.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

GILMAN & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERY

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE. MONEY advanced for Bills of Exchange.

1853-tf-52 Lahaina, Maui.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 9. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND OCTOBER 1, 1853.

Table talk of Napoleon,	Page 65
Letters about the Arctic, Nos. 2 and 3,	66–7
News from Tahiti,	62
Loss of the "Citizen,"	68–71
Feejee Islands, No. 2,	69
Official Documents,	70
Death of the Rev. H. Chase,	72
Marriages, Deaths and Ship news,	72

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1853.

Table Talk of Napoleon, at St. Helena.

[*Continued from page* 62.]

11. ROBESPIERRE was by no means the worst character who figured in the revolution. He opposed trying the Queen. He was not an Athiest; on the contrary, he publicly maintained the existence of a Supreme Being, in opposition to many of his colleagues. Neither was he of opinion that it was necessary to exterminate all priests and nobles, like many others. He was a fanatic, a monster, but was incorruptible, and incapable of robbing, or of causing the death of others, either from personal emnity or a desire of enriching himself. He was an enthusiast, but one who really believed that he was acting right and died not worth a sou.

12. As for me, I am considered as dead, as already in the sepulchre. I am certain that before long this body will be no more (Nov. 2d, 1817.) I feel that the machine struggles but cannot last. I could listen to the intelligence of the death of my wife, of my son, or of all my family, without change of feature. Not the slightest sign of emotion, or alteration of countenance, would be visible. Every thing would appear indifferent and calm. *But when alone in my chamber then I suffer. Then the feelings of the man burst forth.*

13. I always had a good opinion of English seamen. When I landed at Elba with Usher, my guard had not arrived, and Usher gave me a guard composed of his marines. I had every reason to be contented with them. They were surprised at the familiarity with which I treated them, which was so different from the aristocratic morgue to which they had been accustomed. I believe that not a man in the ship would have injured me if it had been in his power.

14. I do not agree with you, Doctor, but I do believe that they (French seamen) will make as good seamen as yours. The sea is yours—your seamen are as much superior to ours, as the Dutch were once to yours. I think however, that the Americans are better seamen than yours, because they are less numerous. To this, Dr. O'Meara replied, that the Americans had a considerable number of English seamen in their service who passed for Americans.

15. There never was yet, a King who was more the Sovereign of the people than I was. If I were not possessed of the smallest talent I could reign easier in France than Louis or the Bourbons, endowed with the greatest abilities. I have not sprung from the ancient nobility, nor have I too much encouraged the priests. The French nation have predominent in them an unconquerable passion for glory. They will as soon do without bread, as without glory.—When I hear of a nation living without bread, then I will believe that the French will exist without glory.

16. At Waterloo, not a single soldier betrayed me; whatever treason there was existed among the generals.

17. The most beautiful woman I ever saw was an Irish girl; whether she was born in Ireland, or was only of an Irish family, I am not certain. It was during Josephine's time, and long before I married Marie Louise.

18. Those English who are lovers of liberty, will one day lament with tears having gained the battle of Waterloo. It was as fatal to the liberties of Europe in its effects as that of Philippi was to those of Rome.

19. The allied powers cannot take from me hereafter the great public works which I have executed, the roads which I have made over the Alps, and the seas which I have united. They cannot place their feet to improve where mine have not been before. They cannot take from me the code of laws which I formed, and which will go down to the latest posterity. Thank God, of these they cannot deprive me.

Come Sign the Pledge and keep it!

The Hawaiian Temperance Society holds semi-monthly meetings at the Bethel vestry room, where an opportunity will always be afforded for signing the Pledge of the Society. Should any one be induced to sign at other times, he will find the books of the Society at the Chaplain's Study. Come seamen, one and all, assert your independence! No longer serve in the ranks of King Alcohol, who degrades his subjects, below the rank of galley slaves. Who is a greater slave than the person who has acquired the habits of the inebriate? He is to be pitied! Let the temperate drinker beware We do not assert that all temperate drinkers will become drunkards, but we do maintain that all drunkards were once temperate drinkers. Those who will be drunkards five or ten years hence are now temperate drinkers. Look out then jolly, good fellows, breakers ahead!"

Education at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

A circular, issued by the Rev. R. J. Staines, A M., Chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been placed in our hands, showing that he is prepared to receive boarding scholars in his family, where they will receive instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, or be prepared for the University. It is highly gratifying that another institution of learning has been added to the list, of those springing up on the shores of the Pacific.—Public sentiment in California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands and Vancouver's Island is tending in the right direction upon the all important subject of Education.

Resignation of the Ministry.

His H. Majesty's Ministers resigned their offices during the past month, but they have been re-appointed with the exception of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Judd, whose office is now filled by Mr. Allen, late U. S. Consul.

☞ The Hon. George M. Chase succeeds Mr. Bunker as the U. S. Consul at Lahaina. He has entered upon the duties of his office.

Letters about the Arctic No. 2.

Failure of Season '51.—Clipper Whale Ships. Polar Whales, &c.

At Sea, Nov. 22d, 1852.

The great failure of the last season was occasioned by circumstances over which man had no control. I followed along the verge of the ice from Cape Thaddeus to St. Lawrence's Island, and so on along the eastern shore of the Straits, until off Cape Prince of Wales—a distance of about 600 miles. We saw but few whales, and these as soon as the harpoon pierced their sides, would immediately sink below the surface, nor rise again until they had reached the ice-pack. We seldom saw one of them again unless the lance had reached his vitals and he had poured out his crimson blood, in beautiful contrast with the elevated ice upon which it fell, and down the sides of which it run in streams. Often, I have looked out upon the field of ice in clear weather, anxiously watching for clear water, and watching in vain. It was indeed a dark and a hard season. I thank God, in the great and unparalleled destruction of property, that so many human lives were spared. I felt as I gazed upon the great frozen ice-fields stretching far down to the horizon, that they were barriers placed there by Him to rebuke our anxious and over-weening pursuit of wealth.

The advantages of clipper ships in this dangerous service are sufficiently obvious, and their construction is an important improvement. Their quick passages out and home is a great advantage, but this is not all. They are better than a dull vessel, because they can cruise upon a whaling ground longer and take more oil than a dull ship, and then arrive at another ground as soon as she does. In actual whaling they have another advantage. They can work up to a whale that is turned up at a considerable distance to the windward, in a much shorter time, and the economy of time thus secured, may be the occasion of getting another whale. Time is of the utmost importance, especially when there are whales in sight, and it requires no little judgment to improve it properly, and a whale is often lost, that would have been saved, by a smart ship that could have worked up to him, before it shut in thick, or blow hard. In a fresh breeze clippers can get round under double reefs, as fast as is necessary, and as fast as an ordinary ship under whole topsails—and this is a great advantage. In taking care of oil, the ship stands better up, can boil faster, stow down quicker, and do any kind of work with greater celerity.—Thus in any given time, a considerable more work can be done on board a stiff clipper ship, than in an ordinary vessel, with the same number of men, and with less fatigue. Such a vessel would probably save more whales during the season.—There is however in my opinion one great mistake made in building modern whalers—and that is deficiency of beam. Most of them are too narrow by several feet. This makes the deck room small and the ship limber—two very great faults. In the drafting of models, give them bearings somewhere, and place a large sampson post opposite the gangway, and if they cannot cut by the mast-head tackles they can by the cross deck tackles. I think the Cornelius Howland and the Arctic combine the most excellent and important qualities of any whalers that I have seen.

Perhaps this is as good a place as any to speak of that peculiar animal—the Polar Whale. This differs in form and movement materially from the right whale, although it resembles the latter more than it does any other species. In motion the polar whale is not unlike the sperm. Its adaptation to the frozen region which it inhabits is very remarkable. The thickness of the blubber, which is a great retainer of heat enables it to remain in the coldest water without in the least checking its powers or faculties. In fact this whale prefers water nearly at the freezing point. Some of them exhibit great anxiety and haste to move north, although others linger further south during the season. The peculiar form of the head is admirably adapted for moving among ice, which it would for want of breath, be absolutely impossible for any other whale to do, since where the ice is close packed and heavy, it would be impossible for them to raise themselves up to the surface, and as much so to get their spout holes above water, in the small cavities and blow holes in the ice, on account of the head, while the long bow head and high spout holes of the polar whale enables it to rise to the surface, and spout with ease, where a right whale could not find the air. Still I think the polar whale finds great difficulty sometimes in raising its spout holes above the water in these small cavities, and where the ice is very thick. This difficulty however is guarded against, for it has the power of retaining its breath for a great period of time. They are many times much exhausted in passing under extensive fields of ice.—On the 29th of June 1851, I had reached King's Island by passing to the south and east of St. Lawrence Island, and had followed the ice along on about a north course from one island to the other. At 4 o'clock, P. M., I discovered a number of spouts to the N. W. over two long points of ice extending a considerable distance from the main body and about eight miles distance, in a bay of clear water formed by ice. In fact, for about a mile in extent the air was constantly full of spouts. They remained in that position as long as it was sufficiently light to distinguish them. From the unusually large and high spouting, it was evident that the whales were greatly exhausted from having come so far under the close packed ice. They entered the ice from seventy miles to the east of Cape Thaddeus to St. Lawrence's Island, and must have gone, from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles under the ice. I am confident that there were no lagoons or openings in the ice with the exception of some small cavities or blow holes. The wind had been blowing from the south and east during June. This, with the north-east current must have wedged the ice as close as possible, and no clear water was seen by ships that cruised along the verge of the ice, nor by those that worked their way some distance into it.—H. M.'s ship Enterprise entered the ice near Cape Thaddeus, crossed the Anadir Sea, through the Straits, and 140 miles north of the Diomedes without seeing any clear water, with the exception of a narrow strip on the west shore, north of Cape Chaplin. Capt. Colinson told me that he measured ice eighteen feet thick, and in some places it was so heavy and so closely packed, that he could scarcely make his way through it with his ship, and he was nearly a month in sailing that distance. The whales that passed up the North West Cape of St. Lawrence's Island. Their instinct must have taught them that there was clear water there and along the coast, and as I observed their course I was led to believe that there must be clear water in that vicinity, and that I should find whales there as I did. They had only stopped a short time to rest on their way into the Arctic after a tiresome passage under the ice. No other but the polar whale could possibly have made the passage under the ice for such a distance, and it must have been difficult even for that species. The breathing places are holes in the ice, or where two irregularly shaped cakes have left a small aperture about as large over as the breadth of a whales' back. This would be about one-third his length, and extending as the ice does some ten or fifteen feet below the surface of the water, a whale, to raise his spout holes to the air, must almost double himself. I do not not think as some do that they prefer the ice to clear water, although they are frequently found amongst large flows of open ice, appearing perfectly at home. I think this is owing to the abundant food which may be found where the ice flow is very large. When in the ice the whale is very still and moves easily. When I worked up towards the whales off King's Island I saw over the points of ice. It was midnight when I reached the spot and but three whales were seen. These were going quickly to the north. I sent two boats in pursuit, and two boats into the ice which was open, so that they could work their way in for a mile, but not another whale was to be seen. This confirmed me in my opinion, that these whales stopped to rest when they got into clear water, but how long I am not able to determine. The ships Hobomok and Ann passed King's Island one day in advance of me, saw a good many polar whales north of the Diomedes, going north fast along the verge of the ice, and from one point to another they followed on to Point Hope. Their course was obstructed by the ice closing with the land, but the whales still kept on, affording another proof that clear and open sea did exist to the north of this cape, notwithstanding the straits was nearly full, and the Anadir Sea at the time. I will resume this subject in my next.

LETTER No. 3.

At Sea, Nov. 25th, 1852.

Food of Whales.—Arctic Birds, &c.

I closed my last letter with some discussion of the subject of clear and open seas north of Cape Hope. It seems to me very certain that whales would not pursue their way under and along extensive fields of ice unless there was a clear and open space beyond. The whales which I spoke of seeing in my last, were an early school, hurrying towards the first or earliest feed, which

in my opinion consists of large shoals of small fishes. This is the first food of the whales in coming from the south—next is the shrimp and minute insects with which the water is literally filled. If I wished to give an idea of this last mentioned provision for the whale, I should say that you would get a good notion of its appearance by throwing a handful of pearl barley into the water.—These little mites are very fat, and where they exist in great numbers the water is nearly covered with "slicks" caused by the oil which rises from them. These, and the shrimp too I think, retain nearly the same position during the year. After they lay their eggs they sink to the bottom, and there remain until the next season; when the ice clears and the water gradually becomes warmer, they soon come to maturity, and gradually rise to the surface. Should the ice remain late, or entirely cover the surface, it is my opinion, that these two kinds of whale feed never come to maturity—and this is the reason why whales were not seen in the straits after the ice cleared. Only a few were seen and they moved on through at a rapid rate, only excepting a small number between King's Island and the Diomedes. It must be remembered that a passage was open during the season on that coast, and the water one mile from the ice is from two to five degrees warmer than that in its immediate vicinity. It is certain that the shrimp do come to maturity on the bottom. If you take a piece of lean flesh from a whale and sink it to the bottom, and let it remain there a few hours it will be covered with a large white worm. A ship master who lay at anchor for some time about Cape East the season previous told me that he watched their growth in this way.—When they were from two to three inches in length, they began to change color from white to red. The whales remain at the North until the water begins to freeze over, then work gradually south and frequent the bays and shores—following up these small fish as they move south. This is the time, in October, the natives lay in their winter supply of blubber. "When the small ice comes," they say, "then plenty of whales." As the season advances they are forced to move south both on account of ice and scarcity of feed. For the support of the whale these waters are very rich and productive, and regularly produce and bring to maturity immense quantities of living 'mites' and small fishes—as regularly as the rich soil does an abundant crop. But as this last may be cut off from a variety of causes, so the crop of "whale-feed" in the Northern Seas is sometimes diminished, and somtimes entirely destroyed. This may be occasioned by the ice remaining very late and entirely covering the waters beneath which the germs exist. This undoubtedly causes the difference in the movements of the polar whale, their different route and positions in feeding at different seasons.

During the two seasons in which I cruised in the Arctic, with a few exceptions, the movements of the polar whale have been entirely different. In the localities where great numbers were found the last season, they were scarce during the first, and *vice versa*. This is one reason why some ships did not take more oil. The instinct of the whale teaches him where the best "feed" is to be found, and he goes there. Nor is the polar whale the sole consumer. There is a small gray whale called the "California Gray"—by others the "Muzzle Digger." and by others still the "Scamperdown."—

In the Anadir Sea are many hump-back whales and some finbacks. The walrus and seal are also very abundant, and birds of various kinds are so numerous as literally to cover the water, and fill the air in every direction. There are seven or eight different kinds of ducks, the most numerous resembling the "old-squaw" of our shores.—These birds move northward about the same time with the polar whale, some going far north in the Arctic, and others remaining in the straits and Anadir Sea. Their food is the same with that of the whale. There is a small whale-bird that very much resembles a Mother Cary's Chicken in size, form and motion, of a gray and reddish brown, with broad stripes, that is very common wherever the whale feed is abundant. They feed on the oil that rises from the minute animals which I have described. Their beaks are in constant and rapid motion when setting on the water amidst the oily slicks. These birds move with the whale, and sometimes in advance of him, but very seldom get further north than 71°, and there is seldom much clear water to the north of that. The Enterprise went as far north as 73° 20,' but saw no polar whales during her cruise. I think it probable that they may pass round to Davis' Straits in some favorable seasons, when there is considerable clear water, but I believe some of them go as far south in the winter season as the Japan Islands, Matsmai and the Kourile Islands, occupying as many degrees of latitude in the winter as in the summer. It is positively known that they occupy 15° of latitude in the summer, for they have been found thus far apart, although they were not numerous at either extremity. When they move, those that are furthest south go on still further, and generally keep in advance. Very few remain north of 52° in the winter. They have been seen south of Behring's Island the latter part of May, and very few have been seen north of that island earlier than the 20th of April. They calve at all seasons of the year. Calves are not seen in the Arctic, because the whales go into the bays and bights to produce their young. Very few go into the Arctic to calve. They remain along the coast south-west of the straits and Kamschatka. Capt. Sayer, of the ship Mary Mitchell, saw a calf in the ice in June, 1851, in the Anadir Sea. I myself took one out of the cow Sept. 12, 1852, in the Arctic, that measured only six feet three inches, and would not certainly have been born before December or January. This shows that the time of calving varies about six months. I heard it from a Russian officer that he had seen the beach covered with dead calves in the winter season, about the entrance of the Bay of Petropaulovski.—Last season the ships in the Ochotsk Sea, found a good many calves in the bays in the south-western part of the sea, and I have been informed that some of the ships made a business of taking calves that yielded from ten to twenty-five barrels of oil with but little, if any bone.

I have heard much said about the mysterious movements of the polar whales, their sudden appearance, and equally sudden disappearance, and I know some have believed that they could remain under water for any length of time. This is not strange when you may cruise so long, with a good look-out, and not discover a single spout, for a distance of three or four miles, and then in an instant discover whales in almost every direction, and even directly astern of the ship. After some thought, I attribute this to sudden change in the atmosphere and also the different ways in which the whale spouts. When he is tired or frightened he makes a much larger, thicker and higher spout than when at ease. The atmosphere is at times very dense along the horizon, and the surface of the water of so light a cast that the spout of a whale can be seen only at a short distance even when it is strong. A whale is often discovered by the spout holes when no spout is visible.—This is when he is very still, having had his fill, so that he does not exert himself below the surface, and when he rises, breaks very easily, and keeps his spout holes under water, heaving up very little with their breath. For instance, a ship may be standing along, the weather good, and sea apparently so. One would suppose a whale could be seen two or three miles, if there were any within that distance, but still there are not even the slightest indication of his vicinity so quiet is he, and so thick is the horizon. Besides they are often stretched along almost in a straight line, and remaining under water some time, a ship might pass along and arrive in their midst before seeing them. The vapor or smoke then rises from the horizon—the surface of the water becomes dark—the whales again commence feeding, and one after another the spouts rise in all directions stronger and stronger. This sudden change in the atmosphere, and in the manner of spouting, accounts well enough for the sudden appearance of whales, although I think they can remain under from one to two hours.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

The mechanics of Honolulu, and others, met at the Court House on the evening of Sept. 6th., pursuant to notice. Wm. H. Johnson was called to the chair, and J. Mott Smith chosen Secretary. The meeting was addressed by several persons, setting forth the benefits which would result from the formation of a Mechanics' Union. After choosing a committee of eight to draft a constitution, the meeting adjourned.

The adjourned meeting was held at the Court House, Sept. 16th. The committee reported a constitution, which was accepted and after being debated, article by article, was adopted. This meeting was then adjourned, to meet again Sept. 20th, for organizing under the constitution.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 20th, the meeting was called to order by the former chairman, and the constitution produced for signers. Nineteen persons having signed, the Union proceeded to select officers.

President, Wm. H. Johnson.
Vice " M. R. Harvey.
Secretary, J. Mott Smith.
Treasurer, R. W. Holt.
Ex. Committee, C. H. Lewers, C. Wing, B. F. White.

A committee of three was elected to draw up a code of by-laws. The meeting was adjourned to Friday evening, Sept. 30th, for the the purpose of receiving new members to the Union.

J. MOTT SMITH, Sec.

News from Tahiti.

Intelligence from the Marquesan Expedition. Royalist 38 days to Tahiti.—Royalist sailed for the Marquesas.—Unsettled State of Affairs at Raiatea.

PAPEETE, TAHITI, Aug. 22, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I am glad to take advantage of an opportunity of acknowledging your kind letter before the return of the Royalist. The Mary Catharine will sail from here for your islands in a few days.—The Royalist came into port on the 24th of July, with all hands well on board. On the following day I accompanied the Rev. Mr. Parker to pay a visit to M. Page, the French Governor, to state the object of the Mission and to hear if he had anything to say about it. He received Mr. Parker very graciously, and at once informed him that the island of Fatuhiva belongs to France.—He then stated that he was very happy to give his consent to the Mission, and promised to give all the protection possible to the members of it. He took considerable pains to give to Mr. Parker a correct idea of the state of the island, the nature of the harbor, and other information which was of considerable advantage to him to know and by which he was enabled to see more clearly the nature of the difficulties as they lay before him. He stated that the chief is by no means a principal one; and we learned from another quarter that a short time before he left for the Sandwich Islands he had been beaten by a chief who appears to have subdued, or nearly so, the whole island, and that the chief in question had been driven into an insignificant nook, where his establishment consisted of some four or five huts only. The Governor stated that he had not yet hoisted the French flag at that particular island, but now that foreigners were about to settle there he would immediately do so, and that a small vessel would frequently visit the island to see how the party proceeded. In taking leave the Governor expressed his earnest wish for the success of the Mission.

I feel satisfied that the committee of your infant Society acted wisely in advising the party to touch here, as thereby much trouble and perhaps difficulty will have been avoided.

It is said that the chief who is or was the conqueror, is a benevolent and sociable man and one in whom parties may confide.—Should this prove to be true it may turn out in favor of the Mission; and on the other hand should he be indisposed to acknowledge the French claim, which to this time had not been asserted, the arrival of both parties about the same time may induce him to think that there is some connexion between them, and he may refuse to accept them. All these things, however, were well understood by Mr. Parker, and he is therefore prepared to take a correct view of the course he ought to pursue.

I was much delighted to receive the account you sent me in the "Friend" for distribution among the various missions connected with our Society. I have sent most of them away and am only waiting a suitable opportunity to send the remainder. Your Society was a step in the right direction. May the Divine favor rest upon it in all its departments. Ten years ago we hoped by this time to have had this group, with the leeward, filled with voluntary churches and in a prepared state to send the Gospel to the regions beyond them. A series of political events, however, over which we had no control, have deferred that important duty to an indefinite period.

The two native Ministers preached here in the native chapel on the sabbath after their arrival, and Mr. Parker had engaged to preach to the Sandwich Islanders who reside here; but on leaving the ship on Saturday he sprained his ancle, which made it painful for him to walk. He rested with us until Saturday the 6th of August, when the vessel sailed. May the Divine arm protect her and prosper her mission. I have every season to believe that they have ere this reached the island, as strong southerly winds have been blowing ever since her departure. She obtained a new mainmast here.

Our own circumstances are the same as when I last wrote to you. We are waiting to hear the decision of the two governments concerning what has been done.

The leeward islands are in a very unsettled state, and have been so for some time, especially the island of Raiatea. The island is divided into two factions, and they are now living in intrenchments provoking each other to an attack. The occasion I believe to be, that the old King cannot be brought to give up some of his heathen rights, which involve considerable oppression. He is quite willing to make good laws but he cannot be brought to understand why he should be compelled to observe them. A large body on the other hand are determined that there shall be no difference between Monarch and subjects before the law, and they have taken up arms in defence of this principle. In the mean time, cultivation, education and religious duties are placed in obeyance, and our brethren the Missionaries, are left to sigh over the desolation, physical and moral, which reigns around them.

I herewith send you a few reports which I hope may be of service in furnishing some interesting matter for your "Friend," which I have no doubt it proves itself to be to many, as they plough the briny deep in search of its treasures.

I am Rev. and dear Brother, yours very truly, in the Gospel of Christ.

WM. HOWE.

To REV. S. C. DAMON.

The Maine Law in England.

Late advices from England, give us the highest encouragement. The friends of Temperance have succeeded in having their cause presented before the House of Commons; the facts and statistics have startled the members and produced the liveliest interest. Mr. Hume, who was a member of the Ministry, one of the most talented and influential members in parliament, advocated the petition, and said distinctly that he was in favor of such a measure as the Maine Law. A fire has been kindled, as we think, that whole cargoes of rum cannot extinguish. If some man can now be found with the humanity and perseverance of Wilberforce, the day is not far distant when the accursed traffic shall be entirely destroyed in the British isles, and when it comes it will be a day to be remembered in the world's history.—*Am. Paper.*

☞ The clipper ship "Sovereign of the Seas" still holds the preeminence among clippers, as capable of making the quickest passage. She has recently made the quickest passage of any sailing vessel, from New York to Liverpool, having made the run in thirteen days and a half. She has been 228 days at sea, and had made an average speed of 180 knots per day during the whole time, having been dismasted in the mean time, by losing all her top-masts, and was rigged at sea. The most remarkable feature connected with this extraordinary running is the fact that she has made the last two passages with a crew of 38 seamen and 6 boys. This, contrasted with a frigate's crew, is indeed surprising.

During the run of the Sovereign of the Seas from Honolulu to New York, she ran 3,244 miles in ten consecutive days. The highest distance logged in the 24 hours was 429 miles.

Loss of the Citizen.

In another column of our paper will be found an account of the wreck of the "Citizen," which we have copied from the Polynesian of Sept 24th. From the same person who furnished the particulars their published we have obtained a few additional in regard to the ship's company. From memory he furnishes the following list of the crew:

T. H. Norton, master, Martha's Vineyard.
Lewis C. Roy, 1st officer, Newark, N. J.
John P. Fisher, 2d officer, M. Vineyard.
William Smith, 3d " unknown.
Wm. Collins, 4th " "
C. F. Heath, carpenter, Philadelphia.
John Johnson, cooper, England.
Abr'm Osborn, boatsteerer, M. Vineyard.
John Norton, " "
John Lackadore, " unknown.
Jas. Wentworth, " "
A. Ferdinand, " "
George Long, seaman, Philadelphia.
Jas. Mitchell, " Reading, Penn.
Charles Noss, " New Haven, Ct.
Charles Dyer, " Pennsylvania.
Nicholas Powers, " Boston, Mass.
Wm. Myers, " M. Vineyard.
John Jones, " unknown.
Dennis Aping, " St. Helena.
Peter Cox, " Camden, N. J.
Jas. Flannigan, " Ireland.
W. H. May, " unknown.
2 Kanakas, " "
9 Portuguese, " "
Wm. Smith, cook, (col.) "
Chris. Simmons, steward, "

Of the above five were drowned, viz: Chas. T. Heath, and four Portuguese. Two are reported to have perished with the cold, viz: James Wentworth and a Sandwich Islander.

Three men belonged to the crew, whose names our informant was unable to recollect.

☞ We have received several communications, which we are unable to insert or notice for want of space.

Feejee Islands—No. II.

In our last number we gave some account of the population, government, religion and cannibalism of the Feejeeans. In regard to the cannibalism of this people, any language which we should be able to employ would fall far short of the reality. Traders, explorers and missionaries agree in all their representations upon this subject. Probably in no part of the heathen world, has the horrid practice of eating human flesh become so universal as at the Feejee islands. Bloody wars did not furnish a sufficient number of victims for the tables of the chiefs, hence the history of those people abound with innumerable instances of the most revolting scenes of murder, committed merely for the purpose of furnishing *human flesh* for food. After reading the "Narrative of Wilkes," relating to the Feejeeans; "Feejee," by an American lady; the Journals of the Wesleyan Missionaries, and other books upon the character and habits of the Feejeeans, it does appear, that no other race of Polynesia has ever sunk so low or became so degraded.—We have sought seemingly in vain, for even one redeeming trait of character, until the labors of the English Wesleyan Missionaries commenced among them.

The Missionaries commenced their labors a few months before the visit of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. (See vol. 3d, pages 139-162.) To the mind of Lt. Wilkes, the Missionary's prospects were dark and forbidding. "It is not to be supposed" writes Lt. Wilkes in 1840," that the success of the missionaries will be satisfactory, or adequate to their exertions, or a sufficient recompense for the hardships, deprivations and struggles which they and their families have to encounter. There are few situations in which so much physical and moral courage is required, as those in which these devoted and pious individuals are placed; and nothing but a deep sense of duty and a strong determination to perform it, could induce civilized persons to subject themselves to the sight of such horrid scenes as they are called upon almost daily to witness. I know of no situation so trying as this for ladies to live in, particularly when pleasing and well-informed, as we found those at Somu-Somu."

Such testimony as this is valuable, having been recorded previous to those triumphs which have attended Missionary labors among the Feejeeans, during the last ten years.

We copy the following summary respecting the Mission to the Feejee Islands, from Hoole's "Year Book of Missions" for 1847, published in London.

From recent communications from Feejee we learn that the gospel has been introduced into 21 islands; that 3,300 persons are considered as stated or occasional hearers of the word; and that of this number about 1,870 are under school instruction, 1,278 are full and accredited church-members, and 128 are on trial for membership; that the word of God is preached every Sabbath in fifty-three places, widely scattered throughout the group, and that a desire for decent clothing, a love of reading, and attention to the duties of domestic life, are observable in those of the people in connexion with the Mission. War, however, still prevails in almost every part of the group; cannibalism is still practised to an awful extent; and crimes of various kinds, too dark to admit of disclosure, are habitually committed.

One of the most hopeful signs connected with the present state of Missions to the Heathen, is the gradual increase of Native Preachers and Teachers in various places. Even in Feejee, the Holy Ghost is separating unto himself, for the work of the ministry, men whom he has graciously prepared for that service, and whose labors he is crowning with his effectual blessing. There are in connection with the above Missionary Stations, 23 Catechists, and 44 Local preachers At Bau and Naherotubu, two places of vast importance in those islands, two native Teachers are carrying on the work with great success; one of whom gives the following account of the progress of the Gospel among the people:—"The *lotu*," that is, "the Gospel," "grows at Naherotubu. There are now upwards of 50 who *lotu*," that is, "attend preaching." "I am continually preaching to them. I show them the wrath of God on account of sin, and its punishment. I make known to them that God loves all who repent, and embrace Jesus Christ as their Savior. I teach them the alphabet, that they may be able to read and know the meaning of books; and I teach them the alphabet of the *lotu*, that they may know well" (that is, experience) "the love of God, and be very happy, like the angels in heaven. I do not hide from them the anger of our Lord; I make it known to them that *lotu*, and to them that do not *lotu*. I make known to them that don't *lotu* the fire of hell, and to them that *lotu* the love of the Lord Jesus Christ, and his anger also."

Two thousand two hundred and fifty have actually renounced Heathenism, and hundreds more know that Christianity is the only religion that offers a Saviour to fallen man. The indirect influence of the Gospel is widely diffused, and its leading truths are extensively known.

CIRCULAR.

United States Consulate,
Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1853.

Sir:—The undersigned, American Consul at this port, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Health, would respectfully urge the masters of American vessels coming into the harbor of Honolulu the strict observance of the following regulations.

1st. On the arrival of your ship you are requested to have such of your crew as have not had the Small Pox or Varioloid, vaccinated for kine pox.

2d. You are desired to retain your men who are not protected against contagion, on board your vessel for at least eight days after your arrival.

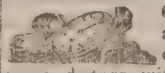
At your request, any resident physician you may name, will visit your vessel and vaccinate such of your crew as may be necessary, at the rate of half a dollar for each person, where the number amounts to ten. After the fifth day the same physician will again visit your ship and revaccinate those whose pustules have not begun to form. After the eighth day or when the physicians shall pronounce them protected from contagion, your men may safely come on shore; and it is believed that an observance of these regulations will entirely protect your crews from the Small Pox.

I am happy to be able to inform you that there is little of the disease remaining in Honolulu, and no case among the white population. No case exists among the shipping. The disease has thus far been almost exclusively confined to the natives, and efficient measures have recently been adopted to prevent its further ravages.

I am permitted to name and recommend the following physicians, either of whom will visit your vessel if you desire it upon the terms above indicated, viz: Doctors Hardy, Newcomb, Ford Lathrop, Hoffmann, Hillebrand, Smyth and Schell.

With much respect,
I have the honor to be, &c.,
B. F. ANGEL,
U. S. Consul.

D. N. FLITNER,



Continues to repair Chronometers, at the old stand; accurate rates determined by observations of the sun and stars, with a transit instrument made by Roskell, Liverpool. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. 6-tf

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
of Albany, N. Y.,
DENTIST.
Office in Fort street, next door to the French Hotel.

LEWIS & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants.
I. R. Mitchell, Honolulu, Oahu.
John G. Lewis, Boston, Mass.
1yr—34

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

PRINTERS WANTED!

A GOOD PRESSMAN. Also, a Compositor. Enquire at the Polynesian Office.
Oct. 1st, 1853.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

FRANKLIN P. SEABURY,
NO. 18 SOUTH WATER STREET,
NEW BEDFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Garments of every description made to order in the best style and at short notice.
☞ Seamen's Outfits of the best Quality.

Official Documents.

The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States has called forth the following official communications:

Honolulu, Sept. 1st, 1853.

May it please Your Majesty:

We, the Representatives of Great Britain and France, beg leave respectfully to intimate to Your Majesty, that we are fully informed of the extraordinary course adopted by some American Merchants, Landed Proprietors and other citizens of the United States connected with the Protestant Missionaries residing on Woahoo, with a view to induce Your Majesty to alienate Your Sovereignty and the independence of these islands, by immediate negotiation for annexation to the United States; and that we are aware, also, of the countenance and support that a memorial which those gentlemen have addressed to You, to the aforesaid effect, has received from high official functionaries, at Honolulu, all of which proceedings have given rise to considerable excitement among French and British residents.

Under these circumstances, we consider it our duty to remind You that Great Britain and France have entered into solemn Treaties with the Sandwich Islands, by which Treaties Your Majesty, Your Heirs, and Successors are bound to extend, at all times, to French and British subjects the same advantages and privileges as may be granted to subjects or citizens of the most favored nation; and that the joint Declaration of England and France, of the 28th of November, 1843, was founded upon the clear understanding that Your Majesty was to preserve Your Kingdom as an Independent State.

Therefore, we declare in the name of our Governments, that any attempt to annex the Sandwich Islands to any foreign power, whatever, would be in contravention of existing Treaties, and could not be looked upon with indifference by either the British or the French Government.

We beg further to observe that in accordance with the Hawaiian Constitution, Your Majesty could only alienate Your Sovereignty and Islands under certain circumstances —which circumstances have not occurred— and that no Monarch whatever, according to Vattel and other writers on International Law, has a right to alienate his kingdom, or to enter into a negotiation with that view, without the concurrence of his people.

We therefore consider that the time has arrived for us to remonstrate, and we do hereby remonstrate against Your Majesty becoming a party to the scheme recently got up, or to any other project which existing Treaties and the Hawaiian Constitution do not sanction.

EM. PERRIN, WM. MILLER.

U. S. Commission,

No. 47. Honolulu, Sept. 3, 1853.

Sir:—I have the honor of receiving your communication of this morning, in which you say it was resolved by the King in Council on the first day of the month, that you should pass to me, officially, a copy of the joint-address to His Majesty by the Representatives of Great Britain and France, made on that day, which you have done by enclosing a copy No. 17 of the Polynesian, published this morning.

My thanks are due to the King and Council for taking immediate measures to apprize me officially of the exact contents of the address, which I perceive remonstrates against the "extraordinary course adopted by some American merchants, landed proprietors and other citizens of the United States" to induce the King to alienate His Sovereignty and the independence of the islands by immediate negotiation for annexation to the United States.

You are aware that the government of the United States has never made any propositions to His Majesty's government to annex the islands, though the matter has undoubtedly engaged the attention both of citizens of the United States and of subjects of the King. To me it is not surprising that the "merchants and landed proprietors," whether Americans or others, should perceive great commercial advantages in such a connection, considering that the principal part of the commerce of the islands is with the United States, and that the islands must look almost exclusively to the Pacific coast of the United States for a market for their products and the means of paying for their imports. I perceive, therefore, nothing very extraordinary in the project remonstrated against. And if now or at any future time it shall be found to be decidedly for the interest of both countries to unite their sovereignties, I am unable to perceive any treaty or moral obligations on the part of either to forbid the desired union, or any good reason for foreign interference to prevent it.

French and English subjects might still be entitled to the privileges of the "most favored nation," and on the score of commercial advantages cannot well complain of being subjected in these islands to the revenue laws of a country which consumes and pays for French manufactures and other products to the amount of forty millions of dollars annually—the revenue laws of a country rapidly growing, and whose trade is now of more value to Great Britain and France than that of any of their colonies, if not indeed of all of them added together, vast as the English colonies are.

In view of these great interests that would be sacrificed by a disturbance of pacific relations, (to say nothing of several millions of American stocks held in Europe whose value might for the time be seriously affected,) it is not to be supposed that France will insist on the little advantage of importing into these islands silks, wines, &c., to the amount of a few thousand dollars at five per cent duty, as she now does by her construction of the treaty of 26th March 1846, a treaty which instead of being a valid reason why the King should not transfer his sovereignty, is a standing and powerful argument to justify him in doing so, since that treaty denies to him one of the most important attributes of sovereignty—one in the highest degree essential to all independent nations.

Still less is it to be supposed that Great Britain will claim the privileges of the "most favored nation" under this *French* treaty, since she has generously thrown up her own treaty of the same date and tenure, and substituted that of 10th July 1851, in accordance with the American treaty of Washington of 20th Dec. 1849.

The right to cede or acquire territory, or to unite two independent nations by compact, is regarded as inherent in all independent sovereignties. It has certainly been practised from time immemorial. The power which can cede a part can cede all the parts. Modern history abounds in examples, and none more than English and French history. Annexation is neither a new thing nor rare in our day, as the Turks and Arabs of Algeria, the Caffres of South Africa, and more than one hundred and thirty millions of people in India can testify,—people it is hoped who may be benefitted by the change, but whether so or not, I cannot admit that annexation by voluntary consent is any more illegal or reprehensible than annexation by conquest. But whether it be done by one process or the other, the government of the United States can have no colonies. Whatever territory is added is but an integral part of the whole, and subject to the same national constitution and laws.

The *expediency* of union with the United States I do not propose to consider at present, for I have no authority to say that the United States will consent to any terms that may be offered; yet I have no doubt if they shall be offered they will be frankly received and duly considered; but no sinister means of accomplishing the object, however desirable, will receive any favor from the United States.

I am most happy to have your testimony that the Commissioners and Consuls of the U. S. have acted fully and faithfully up to the principles declared by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Webster in the communications referred to by you, and I am not permitted to doubt that you will have as little reason hereafter, as you have now, to distrust the friendly intentions of the government and people of the United States.

My regard for the King and his government, and for the highly respectable representatives of England and France in these islands who have deemed it their duty to interpose an official remonstrance, alike demand the utmost frankness in the expression of the sentiments I entertain, which I am sure they will duly appreciate.

The agreement or joint declaration of the 28th November, 1843, that neither Great Britain nor France would take possession of these islands as a protectorate or otherwise, was creditable to those powers. The government of the United States was not a party to the engagement; neither was Kamehameha III, so far as appears. The parties to it, by their naval forces, had both made hostile demonstrations upon the King's sovereignty. The United States had not, but both before and since, though their interests were far greater here than those of any, or all other foreign powers, they have constantly respected the government of the King. They have never sought to limit the right of his government to frame its own system of finance, enact its own revenue laws, regulate its own system of public education, establish its own judicial policy, or demanded any special favors, and they were the first to recognize the complete and unqualified national independence of the Kingdom, by the treaty of 20th Dec. 1849.

That treaty having been faithfully observed, there is nothing in the policy of the United States towards these islands which re-

quires concealment, or demands explanation, —nothing to disturb the harmony which happily exists between the United States and the great commercial powers of Europe.

Lest silence on my part, after the publication of the joint remonstrance, should make a different impression here or elsewhere, and considering the distance of the seats of government of Europe and America, it may be advisable to depart from the usual course in such matters, and publish this letter also, to go with the remonstrance of the British and French Representatives.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
LUTHER SEVERANCE.

His Excellency,
ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE,
Minister of Foreign Relations, &c.

Loss of Ship Citizen, of New Bedford.

Of the numerous fleet of whaleships that cruised in the Arctic in 1852, we believe the CITIZEN, of New Bedford, was the only one not reported as having visited some port, or known to have been lost. For the past six months, or since news from the different ports visited by whalers had been received, fears were entertained for the fate of this ship, which, unfortunately, have been confirmed by the arrival of the Wm. Tell, Capt. Taber, from the Arctic, on board of which ship are two of the crew of the Citizen. From one of these, Joseph Mears of Philadelphia, the following particulars have been obtained.

On the 25th of Sept., 1852, the Citizen had been lying-to in a heavy gale for four days. Having been without observations, her position was not exactly known; and during the night of that day it was found she was getting into shoal water, when the ship was immediately put about and sail made upon her. Before she could accomplish this, however, she struck upon a sand beach, about north latitude 67°, when her masts were immediately cut away. A heavy sea soon after struck the ship, and carried away her poop-deck aft, making her a perfect wreck.

Being too rough for boats to live, the crew succeeded in getting ashore on spars, &c. with the exception of four Portuguese and one American, Charles L. Heath, of Philadelphia. These were drowned in the attempt to reach the shore. The morning dawned upon a bleak and uninhabited shore, and found them in circumstances of peril, which required strong nerves to encounter. During the day a small quantity of provisions were washed ashore, which were carefully rolled up on the beach. The next endeavor of the shipwrecked men was to find inhabitants, and a shelter from the bleak winds and intense cold, which would soon have cut them off, without protection.

After a little exploration, two natives were discovered, who were friendly, and these they accompanied to the nearest village, which was about 15 miles distant. Here they were received with the kindest attentions, and every thing done for their comfort which the circumstances of the natives allowed. Sledges were despatched for the provisions saved, which were safely housed. The crew were provided for in the native huts, and furnished with skins, without which, during the winter, they would have perished. The provisions saved from the wreck subsisted the crew for about six months, after which time, for two or three months, they were furnished by the natives with fish, whales' blubber, walrus flesh, &c. For more than two months entire darkness reigned, and the cold was most intense. An American and a Hawaiian were frozen to death during the winter.

The settlement consisted of 15 huts, and a population of about 50 persons, all of whom seemed to feel a responsibility for the safe-keeping of their guests, and apprehensive that if any of them should be lost, the American government would punish them for their neglect. This apprehension led them to impose some restraint upon the crew, who did not understand as well as they the danger of exposure to the cold, or the hazard they would run in attempting to reach the East Cape, which some of them had an idea of undertaking, when their provisions failed.

From February to April, different parties left for the Cape, about 225 miles distant. They traveled on the ice, and wherever they found natives, they received the same kindness and hospitality as at the first village. This journey was performed with much suffering. Failing of native huts, they were sometimes compelled to sleep upon the ice, and almost perished.

The last party reached the Cape settlement about the middle of June, and on the 2d of July, the thrilling cry of *sail O!* greeted their ears.—This proved to be the Bremen ship Joseph Hayden, Capt. Goosman, who had heard of their wreck and was in search of them. The shipwrecked men were immediately taken on board, and every attention shown them. From this ship they were scattered among the fleet, and some of them have already arrived here, as stated above. Capt. Norton is on board the Helen Augusta, and is soon expected at this port, upon whose arrival we may be able to procure more details in regard to his disaster.

The Citizen was of 464 tons, and owned in New Bedford by I. Howland, Jr. & Co. She had between two and three thousand barrels oil on board, with a fair prospect of filling up, had she not met with this disaster.

It is reported that after the gale in September abated, there was a season of fine weather, and whales innumerable abounded. As winter approached, immense numbers were seen heading southward, and going through the Straits into the open sea. The Arctic appeared to be frozen over, with the exception of holes here and there, and from the observations made, it seems to be established that the whales do not winter in the Arctic, but seek a milder temperature in the open sea outside the Straits.

In view of the kindness shown these shipwrecked men by the natives, when entirely within their power, we cannot forbear the expression of the opinion that their conduct richly merits a substantial acknowledgment by the American government. A few hundred dollars, in the form of blankets, thick clothing, &c. would reward them for the past, and might secure to future shipwrecked crews attentions and aid that would sustain their lives and restore them to their country.—*Polynesian.*

☞ The test of an enjoyment is the remembrance which it leaves behind it.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English, Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting SIDNEY G. DEYO, native of Canandaigua, N. Y. He has been absent from home about 6 years. Information will be gladly received by B. Pitman Esq., Hilo, the Chaplain, at Honolulu, or Leonard B. Smith, Canandaigua. tf.

☞ If CHARLES R. TAYLOR, of the bark "Rajah," will call at the Chaplain's Study, he may receive gratifying intelligence from his friends.

Letters at the Chaplain's Study, for Hiram F. Richardson, Capt. B. B. Lamphier, Mr. Charles Butts, Enoch C. Cloud, Lewis L. Bright, George Hank, Morris E. Lee, James Drummond, James P. Ludlow, Capt. Moses J. Buddington, Henry W. Hammond, Thomas Banks, Wm. T. McKneel, Austin Hildeith, Henry A. Clearland, Crawford C. Butts.

Respecting Mr. DAVID WILSON, who visited Honolulu in 1846, and wrote his family from this port July 15, 1846, but since that time has not reported himself. Any information, will be forwarded if sent to the Editor of the Friend, or to Mr. Peter Earl, American Theatre, San Francisco. tf.

Respecting JOSEPH A. COULTER and EDWARD G. DENNISTER, who left the ship Midas, Capt. Woodbridge, at Lahaina in the autumn of 1851. Should this notice fall under the eye of either, he is requested to communicate immediately with either the Editor of the Friend, or Mrs. E. E. Exall, Newark, N. J.

Respecting WM. DISBROW, who left the U. S. Ship Columbia, at Honolulu in 1839. He is reported to have died at the Hospital in the fall of 1839, but still his name cannot be found upon the Consulate books. Any information will be thankfully received by the Chaplain, and communicated to his friends in New York city. tf

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.

NEW BOOKS

HAVE lately been received by the undersigned, and will be found the best selection ever offered in Honolulu. Among them are

POETICAL WORKS of Byron, Shakespeare, Milton, Campbell, Montgomery, Sigourney, &c., &c.

A few works on ARCHITECTURE and Gardening.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Among them books treating of the horse, sheep, domestic animals, poultry, pigs, bees,—Sugar planter's Manual, and a variety of farm books.

MEDICAL WORKS—A large assortment, comprising some of the most popular works on medicine.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—The assortment of miscellaneous books embraces some of the latest and most interesting publications. A few only are specified below:

Melville's series of books, comprising Mardi, Typee, Omoo, Moby Dick the whale, and Pierre.

Colton's Deck and Port, Sea and Sailor, Land and Lee, Ship and Shore and California.

Cheever's Sandwich Islands, Island World and the Whale.

Hind's Oregon, Bryant's California, Fremont's Oregon and California.

United States Exploring Expeditions.
Barrow's Voyages to the Arctic.
Webster's Dictionary, octavo and quarto.
M'Aulay's Hist. of Eng., 2 vols. Leyard's Nineveh.
Harper's Magazines—5 vols. bound.
Travels of Madame Pfieffer round the world.
The Howadji in Syria, Lamartine's History of the Restoration. Hunter's Life.
Travels in Africa. Lady Wortley's Travels.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—in paper cover—$1.
The Key to Uncle Tom is shortly expected.
Thrilling Tales of the Ocean.
Am. Cruisers' own Book, Missionary Offering.
Book of Common Prayer. Bibles.
Shew's Water Cure Manual. Every man his own Doctor.
BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR. Tom Jones.
SCHOOL BOOKS, embracing spellers, readers, grammars, &c., &c.
STATIONERY.—Every description always on hand; Also the latest NEW YORK PAPERS and POPULAR MAGAZINES. HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Sept. 1, 1853—tf.

☞ We are extremely glad to receive the following obituary notice of a most highly esteemed fellow laborer among seamen:

Obituary Notice of the Rev. Henry Chase, Seamen's Chaplain, New York City.

We notice with regret in the papers by the last mail, the death of Rev. Henry Chase, who is well known as having been for many years Seamen's Chaplain of the Bethel, Roosevelt street, New York City. Mr. Chase was a native of Rensalaer Co., N. Y. He became pious in early life, and joined himself to the Methodist Church. Soon after, leaving his plough, he commenced a more thorough course of education than he had been able to acquire during boy-hood, and sustained himself by keeping a school. His piety and talents soon brought him into the notice of the Church, and he became successively class leader, exhorter, and finally a minister of the Methodist connection.

At length he was assigned to the Roosevelt St. Church by request of the Seaman's Friend Society, and it is a strong proof of his fitness for the work of a Seaman's Chaplain, that he was allowed to retain that position over twenty years, though the rule of the Methodist conferences is to change their preachers every two years.

For this long series of years he labored for the good of seamen, being instant in season and out of season, zealous and indefatigable. His church always stood with open doors on the sabbath, with the Bethel flag waving from its dome to welcome the long tost mariner returned to port, and its chaplain ready at his post with a warm heart, to break the bread of life to the spiritual wants of his congregation. In his preaching Mr. Chase was plain, spiritual, and seemed to comprehend the peculiarities of his hearers. His sermons seldom exceeded twenty minutes, and thus while he was able to detain the attention of his audience, all were convinced from his manner that he was earnestly desirous of their eternal good.

But the great point in Mr. Chase as a chaplain, lay not so much in his pulpit efforts, as in his labors out of the church walls. He had a happy faculty of adapting himself to all phases of the sailor's character, and such was his facility in winning their esteem, that there were but few of the multitude of seamen frequenting the port of New York, who did not come under the range of his influence. He was known among them as "Father Chase," and many a book or trac distributed by him found an attentive reader far out from the land.

His study was not unfrequently thronged with visitors, and here Mr. Chase was at home, whether administering religious advice, distributing reading matter, or listening to Jack's wandering tale of his life or last voyage. To visitors in his family, the study was often the most interesting part of his house. It contained an atmosphere of cheerful good will, congenial to the sailor's confidence, who while he felt himself no intruder there, opened his heart without reserve, being assured of kindness and profitable advice in return.

In proof of the attachment the mariners felt towards him, it may be added, that once it being thought advisable to supply his place by another minister, such was the feeling of disatisfaction manifested, that he was returned again to his post. Tokens of individual esteem, brought from foreign lands, often surprised him, and conduced to endear the sailor to his heart.

Mr. Chase is the father of several children, who are now engaged in the active duties of life Two or three of the sons are widely known as connected with the work of education. In his family he was the kind father, the cordial friend and the entertaining companion.

Through a long life Mr. Chase has been actively engaged in the work of the gospel. Endeared to all who knew him personally, faithful in his work, he has been gathered to his fathers, to enter upon the rewards of the eternal world. How much good he accomplished we cannot estimate. The church has lost an efficient laborer, and seamen a devoted friend.

J. M. S.

☞ The next No. of The Friend will appear in the middle of the month.

Donation.

$2 from the mate of the whale ship "Sheffield," for the support of the Friend.

Married.

On Sunday the 12th inst., by Rev. C. B. M'Lean, Grant Thorburn, Esq., of Astoria, L. I., and Mrs. Maria J. Wasson, of New Hartford, Ct.

[At the mature age of eighty one, and in the possession of physical and mental faculties which he affirms "never were better"—after the experience, too, of half a century of married life, he has ventured again upon its responsibilities. Mr. Galt will be gratified to learn that a feature so propitious, adorns the sequel of the life of the hero of "Laurie Todd."]

In Charleston, S. C., 2d inst., Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, of Connecticut, author of the "Reveries of a Bachelor," and recently appointed Consul to Venice, and Miss Mary F., daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Pringle, of Charleston.

In Honolulu, Sept., 27th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. H. H. W. Berkenburst, to Nahuawai, both of Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

By the Shooting Star from San Francisco.—Mrs. Kingman, Mrs. Turner, Messrs. Perkins, Mitchell, Williams, Banchor, Haight, Fielheim, and three in the steerage.

By the Benj. Howard, from San Francisco,—Geo. M. Chase, Esq., Am. Consul for Lahaina and son, C. C. Porter, M. D., Mr. Kinney, clerk, Mr. Howard, G. D. Gilman and Mr. Weil.

Died.

At Honolulu, on the morning of the 31st ult., of disease of the brain, Henry Mossman, aged 6 years, son of Thomas Mossman of this city.

On the Wailua Falls Estate, Annie, daughter of Wm. P. and Kekipauahi Ragsdale.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In Honolulu, Sept. 1st, George Bush, an English resident of long standing at the islands, of an affection of the brain, aged 46.

On the same day, Mr. Thomas Richardson, also an Englishman, and formerly a partner of Mr. Bush in the butcher business, of consumption, aged 38.

Aug. 26, at the small pox hospital, Jose Sylvada, of Fayal, a cooper by trade.

In Honolulu, on Tuesday, Sept. 6th, Frederick W. Thompson, aged 35 years, a native of Charlestown, Mass. Mr. T. had resided at the islands for many years, and was extensively known as an auctioneer. He was a member of the order of Free Masons, and of the Hawaiian Guard, and his funeral was attended by both those bodies, from the residence of Mrs. Dominis, on Wednesday. The Hawaiian Cavalry and Guard formed the escort to the grave, in Nuuanu Cemetery, and his remains were followed by a large number of friends, military officers and private citizens.

On the 6th inst, Edwin C. Rowe, of Consumption. Mr. R. arrived a few days before in the Swiss Boy, too far gone with the disease to be restored.

At Waimea, Kauai, Aug. 26, of affection of the liver, Debora Kapule, widow of King Kaumualii, formerly the Sovereign of that island. Debora had for many years been an active and consistent church member, and her loss is deeply felt by her people, among whom her influence for good was very great. Her age was about 55.

Very suddenly, in Honolulu, Sept. 24th, Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, a native of Scotland, aged 54 years. The deceased left his native land about ten years since, and immigrated to Auckland, New Zealand, where he occupied offices of responsibility and trust under the British Government. He visited these islands originally hoping to engage in his favorite professional employment, as a scientific gardner. Sufficient encouragement not being offered, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was much esteemed as an intelligent, upright, and christian man. The last hour of his life was spent at the study of the chaplain, attending a meeting of the Bethel church. He did not complain of illness appearing as calm and cheerful as usual, but on his way home was obliged through pain and weakness, to call at a neighbor's, where he expired in about ten minutes. His known christian character affords pleasing evidence to believe his last words were those of one who felt their meaning, "I hope I am prepared for what I am about to meet." How pertinent our Savior's exhortation. "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh."—Matt. 25 –13.

In Honolulu, at the French Hotel, Sept. 27th, Mr Thomas McKay, late from California, and a passenger on board the Swiss Boy. He had resided at Yankee Jim Diggings, in California, but came originally from Wisconsin.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug. 28—Am sh Snow Squall, Bursley, 12 ds fm San Francisco
30—Sch Emeline, Osbourne, 15 ds fm San Luis Obispo.
31—Am sh Mechanics' Own, Seabury, 132 ds fm N. York
Sept. 2—Am sh Typhoon, Salters, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
Sept. 5—Am bark Sophronia, Hall, 140 days from Boston
9—Am. wh. ship Sheffield, Roys, Cold Spring, Ochotsk Sea, 1600 bbls. this season.
Sept. 12—Am clipper ship Shooting Star, Kingman, 12 ds fm San Francisco.
15—Am sh Benj. Howard, Sanders, 14 ds fm San Fran.
16—Am wh sh Geo. Howland, Wight, 450 bbls.
Sept. 19—Am wh sh Wm. Tell, Tabor, 24 mos out, fm Arctic, 1500 wh.
19—Am wh sh Tamahroo, Neil, 14 mos, Arctic, 500 wh.
19—Chil. brig Parquete de la Serena, Larrazabal, 54 ds fm Valparaiso.
20—Am wh sh Moctezuma, Tower, 26 mos, Ochotsk, 3150 wh.
26—British bk Mary Catherine, Robertson, fm London.

Cleared.

Aug. 30—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, San Francisco.
Sailed, Aug. 29, sh Snow Squall, Bursley, China. Sept. 2, Typhoon, Salters, Shanghae.
Sept. 10—Am brig Boston, Tapley, for San Francisco.
Sept. 19—Schr. Emeline, Osbourne, Kawaihae and Kona, Hawaii.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug. 26—Am wh sh Addison, Clark, 11 mos., 900 sp, 400 wh, 4,0 0 bone, Kodiack.
Sept. 13—Am wh sh Euphrates, Peakes, 24 mos., 300 sp, 1700 wh,—800 wh this season, Kodiack.
18—Am wh bk Oscar, Dexter, 22 mos, 300 sp, 1100 wh, 10,000 bone, 100 bbls this season Arctic.
20—Am wh sh Saratoga, Harding, 9 mos, 1400 wh, 14000 bone, Kodiack, via Hilo.

Memorandum

The Mechanics' Own, sailed from New York, April 20th. On the 29th, saw sperm whales, in lat. 36 north, long. 49 west. Crossed the equator in the Atlantic, May 20th, 29 days out, in long 29° 39' W. On the 28th of June, passed through the straits of Le Maire and the cape in 69 days. Weather fine, although the sun was above the horizon but seven hours a day. Light winds to the equator, which she crossed in the Pacific, long. 1.8 west, 113 days out, on the 11th of Aug. Same day saw sperm whales in large numbers, from 30 to 60 barrels. On the 17th of August was boarded by a boat from the Peruvian bark Empress, 90 days from China, with 450 coolies on board, bound for Callao. On the 27th, made the island of Hawaii, touched at Lahaina on the 30th, and arrived at this port on the 31st. With the exception of a very few days, the weather was so moderate during the whole voyage, that an open whale-boat might have safely kept the ship company.

The Sophronia sailed from Boston on the 15th of April, and reached Cape Horn in 74 days, where she was detained three weeks; had heavy weather and lost jib-boom and head of fore-top-mast. Put in at Nukuhiwa on the 19th of Aug. short of water, and sailed again on the 20th. Ten days before reaching this port, sprung a leak, and has continued to leak about 400 strokes, both at sea and at the dock; cause of leak yet unknown.

The Sophronia left at the Marquesas Islands the American whale ship Wm Lee, of Nantucket, 18 months out, with 350 bbls. sperm oil, to sail in three days on a cruise. She put in leaky, occasioned by bad caulking in New York, where the ship was fitted out Leak stopped, and ship in good condition.

July 4.—Maria Theresa, Taylor, 7 whales. Capt. T. was sick on board a French ship, which had a doctor.
July 12.—Thos. Nye, Almy, 1,3 0 bbls.
July 15.—Hillman: Cook, 800 bbls.
July 30.—Pacific, Allen, 1,600 bbls.
In July, Isaac Howland, West, 17 whales.
Aug. 1.—Mount Vernon, Nye, 3 whales.
5.—Canton. Wing, 7 whales.
10.—Northern Light, Stott, 13 whales, lost his mate by the rupture of a blood-vessel. Columbus, Crowell, 4 whs.
Aug. 12.—Enterprise, Jarnegan, 7 whales; John and Elizabeth, Chappell 7 whales; Orozimbo, Johnson, 10 whales; Wm. C. Nye, Adams, 3 whales; Cincinnati, Williams, 1 wh.
Aug. 15.—Lancaster, Almy, 7 whales.
By ship Wm. Tell.—Heard from, about the middle of Aug—About the middle of July the Liverpool 2d, of N. B., Swift, master, struck on a sunken reef off Port Clarence, in Bhering's Straits, and bilged, got off with the assistance of Capt. Fales, of ship Helen Augusta, of Newport. Got her into St. Lawrence's Bay and condemned her. Capt. Fales took the oil and set fire to her.
By Oscar, from Arctic, Aug. 18,—spoke—
Aug. 10—Ship Roman, Tripp, 250 bbls.
15—Sh Herald, Slocum, 5 whales.
15—Sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner, 6 whales.
18—Sh Draper, Coffin, clean.
13—Sh Marcus, Sherman.
Heard from—
Aug. 16—Sh Magnolia, Cox, 1300 wh.
Sh Anadir, Swift, 5 whales.
Sh Martha, Tooker, 1300 wh.
Sh Chandler Price, Taber, 1200 wh.

Per Moctuzuma.—We experienced a terrible storm from the 18th to the 20th of May, in Pick's channel straits, land on both sides, with a heavy N. E gale, which caused the ship to carry sail to keep clear of the shore. Finally sails and rigging all taken away. Both anchors were then let go, with 90 fathoms of chain. The vessel still continued to drag. On the morning of the 19th parted the starboard chain. A small anchor was then let go, and four boat anchors, together with a deck-pot and three blubber hooks. The vessel still dragged, and pitched away jib-boom, flying jib-boom and flying fore-top galiant mast. The wind then abated, which enabled the crew to bend the fore-sail, heave up the anchors and gladly escape from a very dangerous position.—[*Communicated by the mate, Mr. Joseph D. Silva.*

SUPPLIES FOR SHIPS,
AT KOLOA, KAUAI!!

MR. GEORGE GILMORE, at Koloa, is prepared at short notice to furnish supplies for ships, including firewood, sweet potatoes, fowls, turkies, pigs, beef, butter, &c. Terms reasonable.

NOTICE.—"The Clerical Association of Oahu" will hold its next semi-annual meeting at Haaula on Oahu, on the 12th of the current month. It is expected there will occur at the same time and place, a dedication of a new native meeting house. All members of the association are desired to be present.

S. C. DAMON,
Sept. 28, 1853. Sec. of the Association.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum, - - - - - $2.00
Two copies per annum, - - - - 3.00
Five copies per annum, - - - - - 5.00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. 10. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND NOVEMBER 1, 1853.

Table Talk of Napoleon,	73
Letters about the Arctic, Nos. 4 and 5,	74
Death of Mrs. Palmer,	75
Late news from China and Japan,	76
Loss of Liverpool 2d,	76
Loss of Susan,	76
Melancholy Affair,	77
Life on board a man-of-war,	78
Marriages, deaths and ship news,	80

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1853.

Table Talk of Napoleon at St. Helena.

20. TALLYRAND really possessed my confidence for a long time, and was frequently acquainted with my projects a year or two before I put them in execution. Tallyrand is a man of great talents, although wicked, unprincipled, and is so covetous of money, as not to care by what means he obtains it. His rapacity was so great, that I was obliged, after having in vain warned him several times, to dismiss him from his employments."

21. The happiest days of my life were from 16 to 20, when I used to go about from one *Restaureteur* to another, living moderately, and having a lodging for which I paid three louis a month. They were the happiest days of my life. I was always so much occupied, that I may say, I was never truly happy upon a throne. Not that I have to reproach myself with doing evil while seated there: on the contrary, I restored fifty thousend families to their country, and the improvements I made in France will speak for themselves. I made war certainly; of this there is no doubt, but in almost every instance I was forced to it, or I had some great political object in view.

22. Had I died at Moscow, I should have left behind me, a reputation without a parallel in history. A bullet ought to have put an end to me then; whereas, when a man like me is in misfortune, his reputation is lessened. Then I had never received a check.

23. It was, perhaps, a misfortune to me that I had not married a sister of the Emperor Alexander, as proposed to me by Alexander himself at Erfurth. But there were inconveniences in that union, arising from her religion. I did not like to allow a Russian priest to be the confessor of my wife, as I considered he would have been a spy in the Tuileries for Alexander.

24. A man cannot avoid his destiny.

25. Before my reign, the oath taken by the French Kings was, to exterminate all heretics. At my coronation, I swore to protect all worships.

26. Nature formed all men equal. It was always my custom to go amongst the soldiers and common people, to converse with them ask their little histories, and speak kindly to them. This I found to be of the greatest benefit to me.

27. I have been twice married. Political motives induced me to divorce my first wife, whom I tenderly loved. She, poor woman, fortunately for herself, died in time to prevent her witnessing the last of my misfortunes. Let Maria Louise be asked with what tenderness I always treated her. She bitterly lamented her cruel separation, avowing her ardent desire to join me in my exile.—Is this the result of a merciless and unfeeling tyrant? A man is known by his conduct to his wife, to his family, and to those under him. I have doubtless erred more or less in politics, but a crime, I have never committed.

28. Writes O'Meara, (19th March, 1817) saw Napoleon in his bath. He was reading a little book, which I perceived to be a French New Testament. I could not help observing to him, that many people would not believe that he would read such a book, as it had been asserted and credited by some, that he was an unbeliever. Napoleon laughed, and replied, " Nevertheless it is not true, I am far from being an Atheist. In spite of all the iniquities and frauds of the teachers of religion, who are eternally preaching up, that their kingdom is not of this world, and yet seize everything they can lay their hands upon, from the time that I arrived at the head of government, I did everything that lay in my power to re-establish religion.—But I wished to render it the foundation and prop of morality, and good principles, and not to soar above human laws. Man need of something wonderful. Religion is a great consolation and resource to those who possess it, and no man can pronounce what he will do in his last moments.

26. In spite of all the libels, I have no fear about my fame. Posterity will do me justice. The truth will be known; and the good I have done, with the faults which I have committed, will be contrasted.

30. My elevation was unparalled, because unaccompanied with crime I have fought fifty pitched battles, almost all of which I have gained. I have framed and carried into effect a code of laws, that will bear my name to a most distant posterity. From nothing I have raised myself to be the most powerful monarch in the world, Europe was at my feet. I have always been of opinion, that the sovereignty lay in the people. In fact, the Imperial government was a kind of Republic. Called to the head of it by the voice of the nation, my maxim was, the career is open to talents, without distinction of birth or fortune, and this system of equality is the reason that the English oligarchy hate me so much.

31. Fanaticism is always the child of persecution.

☞ The Cunard and Collins' steamers have for years contended for the supremacy on the ocean. For two or three years the bird of victory perched upon the mast of the Arctic, of the Collins line, (American) but in June last she lighted upon the Arabia, of the Cunard line, (English.) Brother Jonathan acknowledges that he is beaten, but he *guesses* that his cousin John must not think of resting upon his oars, or imagine that the quickest passage *has yet* been made! The following are the quickest passages *as yet* made.

	Clock Time. Days hrs.	Real Time. Days hrs.
Baltic, (western passage,)	9 14	9 19
Arctic, (eastern passage,)	9 22½	9 17½
Arabia, " "	9 21½	9 16½

☞ There are about 100 American whaleships now in port. Estimating the number of seamen (not including masters and officers) at 3,000, probably one third are natives of the various islands of Polynesia, nearly another third are Portuguese, and the remaining third embraces Americans, Englishmen and Europeans.

☞ The Editor would acknowledge files of papers, from Mr. M. Hall and J. Gondolpho, U. S. S. " Portsmouth".

Letters about the Arctic No. 4.

Ice.—Its formation.

At Sea, Nov. 28, 1852.

Perhaps some little description of the formation and movements of the ice in the Polar regions may prove interesting to your readers. In the Kamschatka and Anadir seas, Behrings Straits and the Artic Ocean, as far up at Lat. 70° to 72° N. the ice breaks up every season—at least it has been found open by all navigators who have visited those localities. Partly owing to this, and partly to the shallowness of the water, ice-islands do not form as in Davis' Straits and the Southern Ocean. If not the whole, at least the greater part of it that forms during the winter melts and washes away during the summer. Various causes combine to hasten the destruction of the ice in these two seas and Behring's Straits early in the summer. The strong current that forms in from the South West, seting in as early as May, and bringing in fresh water that is above the frozen temperature, wears and melts it away. This water is supplied from the high land which almost surrounds the seas, and from many large rivers. Particularly when the prevalent wind is from the North it prevents the numerous bodies and flows of ice from uniting in a single vast field, for these flows are, on all sides, attracted, by a constant motion and sometimes by a sharp sea. This wears the ice rapidly away. Being forced along sometimes by the current, it gradually gets into water several degrees warmer than that in which it formed. I have various reasons for thinking that the ice makes and forms in the following manner: In these seas a considerable portion of the water is fresh, the surface not being very salt, and in many places fresh entirely. Where the large streams empty into the sea they cause a superficial current to extend for a considerable distance—indeed a large portion of the surface of these seas resembles in color that of a fresh water river—in some places closely resembling a puddle of water in a sandy road. Water thus colored must be mostly fresh and certainly freezes over earlier than that impregnated with a greater quantity of salt. When a gale of wind sets in, it breaks up the weaker ice, and where there is a sufficiently large space of clear water to raise a sharp sea, the broken ice is thrown upon the solid, the fragments one upon the top of the other. This is plainly seen from the appearance of the different layers of ice. In some of the cakes I have seen three or four layers from ten to fifteen inches thick, and in some even thicker. In this way it is that some of the ice becomes so thick in a single winter, particularly when a large quantity of snow is added to it. Much of the ice that first makes in the Anadir sea is driven south by the strong wind and gales, aided in some measure by currents, and constantly accumulating until it nearly or quite reaches the Fox Islands. The Kamschatka Sea owing to its long extent of coast from east to west, in so high a latitude, and the fresh water abounding there, is very often nearly covered with ice. This must make along or near the North shore first, for there is the most fresh water, and the coldest air. Then strong and heavy gales from the North drive it South, and by a succession of such movements a considerable portion of this sea becomes covered with ice which would have been otherwise clear, for the water is deep and very salt, and before it could freeze sufficiently hard to maintain a position, a strong gale would probably break it up. I believe at times the Anadir Sea must be frozen entirely over, but fresh water is so unequally spread over it, that there is a great difference in the thickness of the ice. By the pressure of the gale the weakest gives way, and bays are made and passages spread in all directions. The broken ice thus thrown up forms in many shapes. but the most wonderful are the large thick pieces which rise from eight to ten feet above the level surface, of a round or oval form but still regular. They appear like avalanches, but are formed by the ice thrown up, upon which the snow lodges and freezes.

When a body of ice has formed sufficiently strong to stand the first gale it must constantly accumulate in strength and thickness to which every gale adds something, by throwing on its borders the weaker ice of various thicknesses, and cementing it in solid masses as soon as the water becomes smooth. Large bodies of ice form along the coast, and separate from it. These are forced south, and others succeed them. The shoalest or eastern portion of Kamschatka sea must be generally covered or frozen over first and working westward inclose St. Pauls Island. The large flows working South come also in contact with this fast ice. Thus a complete wall is formed across the sea from St Pauls to Cape Wloitoski. This, I believe was the way in which the formidable barrier of 1852 was thrown up, and there must have been much clear sea to the north of it, in May, when I learned that two ships met after having sailed along this barrier, the one from a point eighty miles west of St. Pauls, that being as near as she could approach it on account of ice swept to the south—the other from a point eastward of Cape Wloitoski. These ships met near the meridian of 180° lat. 58° 30. Nothing but a continuation of the ice field was to be seen as they moved along their dreary track, and no opening presented itself. These ships met about the 25th of May. About the middle of June a number of breaches were made through the ice barrier from Long. 178° W. Ships passed through, and as near as I have been able to learn the sea North of this wall was pretty equally divided between clear water and ice. Some ships passed through and were near Cape Thaddeus early in June. This shows that the ice moves and decreases rapidly. In the latter part of May, so far south, this ice wall appeared to some an insurmountable obstacle. I looked upon it as a favorable omen, for I felt confident there must be much clear water north, and that th s broad belt stretching across the sea, so far south, would rapidly decay on all sides, and the Anadir sea being dotted over with large bodies and flows almost constantly moving by force of wind and current, that they would soon be doomed to destruction by the influence of the work on all sides, the change of position from a cold to a warmer locality, and the steady increase of the heat. This opinion was confirmed by ships passing up through the straits the firsJuly t of into the Arctic, where they found no whales, and returned to the straits. I passed through this barrier of ice on the 18th of June in Lat. 61° Lon. 178° W. and found some large bodies of ice to the North. I entered the straits on the 20th of July and found whales in plenty, until the 20th of August. During June and a part of July there was good whaling in the Anadir Sea, and whales were plenty in the straits during July and a part of August. I have not been able to learn at what time the ice cleared out of the straits—I think as early as the 20th of June. The movements of the ice which appears so mysterious to our whalers is caused partly by a surface and partly by an under current—both together sometimes uniting their force. The former extends six or eight feet below the surface, and in a few hours will sweep away flows of ice out of sight, particularly if there is an opposite under current; the ship setting much deeper in the water than the ice, the under current counteracts that on the surface, holding her in about the same position, and when there is no under current the ship will not sweep along by the surface current as fast as ice that sinks only to half the depth. Some have supposed that the ice sinks but this is not the case. It melts and washes away very fast, and I have seen bodies of ice of considerable extent, at a little distance appear to be thick and heavy which upon a near approach, proved very thin. I have seen ice which at a distance of five or six miles looked as high as the main yard, which diminished in height upon being approached, to six feet at the most. I believe generally the larger portion of ice in the Anadir Sea is carried through the straits by the north east current that almost constantly sets through from May to November on the east shore along Prince Wales—that is as soon as there is room, and the jam gives way. I am inclined to believe that a considerable portion of this ice is driven back again in October for after the southerly winds subside, and the strong northerly gales prevail, they must force a current considerably strong southward especially on the west shore, and sweep the ice along with it.

I shall resume the discussion of this subject in my next letter.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

LETTER No. 5.

At Sea, Nov. 25th, 1853.

Ice.—Its Movements.

In this letter we will resume the subject of the formation and movement of ice. The cause of the ice remaining so long in the Anadir Sea and Straits in 1851, was, first a moderate spring, and the infrequency and mildness of the winter gales. This would cause a greater portion of these localities to be frozen over in one solid mass, and the weather being less severe than usual in the spring, it would remain so until the heat gradually broke it into pieces. Then the southerly and easterly gales prevailed and a North East current run by Cape Thaddeus across the Anadir sea, and through the straits. These combined to keep the ice packed up as close as possible, wedging it in the Arctic, and thereby forcing it to remain in one position. The sea affected of course only one side of this—the air also became as

cold as the ice before it had passed far over its surface, and the warmer water forced along by the current would soon fall to a freezing temperature by passing under the ice. Still on the Ocean border it wore away with considerable rapidity. The mass gradually became weaker and narrower. Still it kept fast hold through all the "Southers" of June, and during nearly half of July. I watched its gradual decrease, and was certain that unless something interposed to break it up in the Arctic that it would remain all summer. At last however all the elements seemed to combine for the destruction of the whole body, and its limbs. The attack commenced on the 18th of July. The south wind blew strongly and freshly, the sea rose and rolled in with great fury, the rain fell copiously, and a dark, dense fog also set in. The influence of these was so powerful, that the ice let go its hold. So fast indeed was it forced on by the current, sea, and wind that in two days almost the entire body swept through the straits into the Arctic, and our ships followed on and worked over the sea, as far north as 71° and back to East Cape by the 10th of August. This shows that the ice must have moved to the north rapidly, after it passed the straits, and it further shows that there must have been a large space of clear sea to the north of Point Hope for so large a body of ice to stow away in so short a time. The straits were nearly full, with a considerable portion of the Anadir Sea.—The ice that extended through the straits, rested on Point Hope and from that tended to the westward, and swept gradually round to the northward, connecting with the old Arctic ice. These two legs so firmly footed, supported the ice in the straits and Anadir Sea, and kept it in its position, in spite of all the force with which that was brought against it, until they were broken up by a still more powerful pressure. By this time there must have been a large open sea north of Point Hope, and there was nothing to prevent the ice moving rapidly north. This great quantity of ice stowing away so far north in so short a time, and a body of whales passing up under the ice confirms my belief that there was clear water of considerable extent north of that Cape. There can be but two causes for the existence of such clear sea. Either it does not all freeze over, or there is a deep polar sea north of all the ice. It appears to me that all the space between the barrier of ice and the straits must be covered with ice in the winter, either by new ice forming, or by the old being forced south by strong and heavy gales and a southerly current. I am indeed inclined to believe that there is a deep basin of water at the pole that is kept above freezing temperature by the internal heat of the globe. Though this may appear to some, an absurd idea, it certainly would not be any more wonderful than the upheaving of volcanic islands. In fact, the more I think of the great quantity of ice that is stowed away in the Arctic, and carried through the straits by the southerly wind and the current, the more I am at a loss to account for it unless there is a deep clear sea surrounding the North Pole that never freezes, but although surrounded by immense bodies of ice is kept warm by the internal heat of the earth. I think this must be so, for it is inconsistent with the laws of nature for a clear sea to open by ice melting, north of 68° in June, when from that point and 5° South are extensive fields of heavy ice until a month later. It is perfectly consistent and reasonable to suppose that a portion of the ice in the Arctic moves north when the southerly winds set in and force a current northward. This must have been the case in 1851. As I have previously stated, the ice formed on Point Hope, and along the western shore, and the greater the pressure the more solidly the blocks were wedged in, until greatly weakened by constant decay, the props at last curved, bent, and gave way. During the jam, the current setting up strong along the east shore, it gradually moved the ice northward of Point Hope, and along that shore the wind forced it in a body from the coast to long. 170° W. into the polar basin. This would decrease the size of it, and probably near enough to the center to be melted by the heat. Then it moves again gradually southward, late in the fall, forced on by the heavy north gales until the whole surface is covered with it and new formed ice north of the straits, and in them. It may be that this space is made early in the summer by the ice moving bodily along the whole extent of the north coast from Point Beaver to Davis' Straits. The ice in these waters we find broken up in pieces of various sizes and shapes. There is much fine ice on the outside. This is caused by the constant wash breaking off small fragments, and generally extends from fifty to a hundred yards from the edge of the solid ice. Very often when approaching the ice in a thick fog, a light arch will be seen arising from the horizon from 8° to 12° high. When this is seen it is a sure indication that ice is near, but this warning is not always given. Very often the fog is so thick and dense that the ice cannot be seen more than the ship's length off, and it requires a constant and sharp look-out to avoid coming in contact with it. The heaviest ice is generally on or near the outer border of the mass, and a ship in thick weather, when in the vicinity of ice should always keep under easy, yet still commanding sail. This ice is entirely fresh, when the salt water is drained from it.

In my next I purpose to speak of the currents and their causes—a subject for the proper discussion of which there is not room enough left me in the present letter.

Death of Rev. Henry Chase.

This faithful and devoted minister, who has for many years officiated as Chaplain of the Mariner's Church in Roosevelt street, this city, died at the close of last week.—His funeral was attended at the Church at which he had long and successfully labored, on the last Sabbath, and the large company of seamen and citizens testified the great esteem in which he was held both by those to whom his labors had mainly been devoted, and also by those who were in a position to understand the efficacy of his work in behalf of the much-neglected sailor. Tears will be dropped in many a far off quarter of the world, on many a sea, and in many a port, as the intelligence spreads that Henry Chase is no more.—*Independent July* 4.

☞ SINGING BOOKS.—Seamen oftentimes inquire for SINGING BOOKS. The Chaplain would inform them, that he has a few copies for sale, and for gratuitous distribution.

Ship MOHAWK, Honolulu, S. Islands.
Oct., 17th, 1853.

REV. S. C. DAMON.—After reading the lines subjoined it was suggested to me, a copy of them would be acceptable to you for an insertion in the Friend. And if it will add any interest to your sheet they are at yo ur disposal.

They are lines composed by Mr. G. H. Nobbs at Pitcairn's Island. Mrs. Palmer was a Nantucket Lady, left there by her husband, for the purpose of regaining her health in a measure. A short time before bidding adieu to earth, she expressed to Mr. Nobbs the wish that the Farewell to her husband, should be put in verse by him. It was done. She said after being read to her, it is sufficient, and her happy spirit took its flight. She had been feeble for several years. M. S.

Farewell my husband, the cold hand of death
So long extended, now arrests my breath;
I feel the imperious mandate and comply,
For not to day have I first learned to die.
My days of suffering, and my nights of pain,
I thank my God, have not been spent in vain
My faith is strong, in Jesus I confide;
I know that I shall live for he hath died.
Yes, my dear husband, though this wasted form
Must mingle with the dust and feed the worm,
Yet, when a few short years, at most, are o'er,
Then, we shall meet I trust, to part no more.
Then moderate your grief; and though your tears
May fall, as memory calls to mind past years,
Yet ever in your breast this hope retain,
"My transient loss, is her eternal gain."
That you have loved me with unfailing love
Our wedded life, must ever loudly prove
In health or sickness, ever still the same,
To please and soothe, and comfort all your aim,
That you will mourn my loss, I feel assured,
But let that loss with patience be endured;
And now to God, my Father, and my friend;
To Jesus, on whose merit's I depend,
I would commend thee while yet—strength remains.
Farewell, beloved until we meet again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Lieut. Maury has given lectures at Liverpool, and before the members of Lloyd's in London, on the origin, character and results of his observation regarding winds and currents in the ocean accompanied by references to his splendid wind and current charts. He stated advantages the United States had derived from their observance. He said that the voyage from California home had been shortened a month, and between New York and Rio the voyage has been reduced to an average of 27 days, instead of the former time of 40 and 45 days. He thought the quickest of sailing intercourse between England and San Francisco would be by the way of the Cape of Good Hope in outward voyages, and to return by the way of Cape Horn, in which case he thought the voyage would not occupy over about 70 or 75 days. The gallant Captain was frequently applauded at Lloyd's during the delivery of his discourse, and a vote of thanks was voted him unanimously for his able address. He stated that he was authorized to supply an Agent of the British government with copies of his book of sailing directions, with his wind and current charts for the use of such English Sea Captains as would engage to make observations according to the rules prescribed.—*San Francisco Transcript, Oct. 3d.*

Late news from China and Japan.

Whampoa, China, }
August 10th, 1853. }

The steamers Susquehanna and Mississippi have returned from Japan.

Commodore Perry with his fleet consisting of the above named steamers having in tow the Plymouth and Saratoga entered the bay of Jeddo in July last and were boarded by the Mandarins. An attempt was made to surround them as usual, with boats which the Commodore successfully resisted.

The Commodore went on shore and entertained by the authorities sumptuously. He despatched the President's message to the Emperor, with the request for him to weigh well the matters therein contained, and take time to consider well his answer, for which he would again call in the spring, hoping that it might be favorable. He then returned to Hong Kong, touching at Loochoo.

The Mississippi came to this port this afternoon.

Respecting the Rebels we have heard but little for the last month.

Our river and the sea are infested with Pirates.

On the 5th the British brig Arratoon Apcar left Hong Kong for Calcutta, having, in part, a Chinese crew, 10 in number, and two China passengers, the balance of the crew consisted of Malays and one Portuguese.—About midnight, being about five miles from land, the Chinamen attacked the officer of the deck and murdered him, then rushed to the cabin, murdered the captain, chief officer, two passengers and a boy, a relative of the captain's being all of the whites on board.—The Malays on hearing the struggle became alarmed and run up into the rigging.

The Chinamen after murdering all of the whites, robbed the ship of her treasure and valuables, then made their escape to the shore in the boats. After which the Malays put the ship about and succeeded in reaching Hong Kong next day.

The crew of Chinamen were shipped here in Whampoa and most of them are known by the shipping agent which may lead to their detection. Three of them have, it is supposed been arrested.

A few days ago two small armed vessels went out from Macao to attack a fleet of Pirates but found them so numerous and so well armed that they thought it not advisable to attack them and put about, the Pirates being in chase, and were glad enough to avail themselves of the superior sailing qualities of their lorchas, in getting back to port.

I write by the Hamburg brig Solide which is loading for Honolulu. The Captain having orders not to carry any letters or papers, I have applied to the agents to get permission to send some letters, and supposing that you would not perhaps get any late papers, have written you a few items, supposing that this might possibly reach you before you received it from any other source.

Your's respectfully, A. GREGG.

Loss of "Liverpool 2d."

The American Whale Ship, "Liverpool 2d," Capt. W. J. Swift, Master, 20 months out, run upon a reef, on the east side, of Bhering's Straits, July 15th, 1853, under the following circumstances :—On the 14th, the vessel left St. Lawrence island, with a strong breeze from the South West, bound into Port Clarence, for the purpose of obtaining wood. On the 15th, at 2 P. M., land off the Starboard Bow, about five leagues distant, the weather being hazy the ship's course was altered to N. W., and at 4 P. M., had 7 fathoms of water, Ship going at about 6 knots, but in 20 minutes, she struck hard. At this time, there were no signs of any reef in sight. The Captain lowered his boat and found that the Ship was upon a reef. As she thumped hard, he immediately commenced lightening her, by throwing overboard Oil, Water and Provisions. In six hours and twenty minutes, she again floated, but was found to be in a most disabled condition ; pumps constantly going. Upon a thorough examination, the vessel was found "hogged," and the planks started off, forward, under her lower breast hook ; her Stern Post, Rudder Irons and Fastenings were knocked in pieces, and the Rudder nearly unmanageable besides the Oil was found to be leaking badly. Capt. Swift now held a consultation with his officers who expressed their unanimous opinion that it was not safe to continue in the vessel, the Crew concurred. The Captain finally concluded that it was his duty to steer for St. Lawrence Bay, unless they should fall in with some vessel. On the following day, the "Helen Augusta" hove in sight. Capt. Fales offered any assistance in his power. The vessels kept company and in two days reached the Bay. But Capt. Swift finding no facilities for repairing his vessel, sold her to the highest bidder, who was Capt. Fales. He immediately commenced taking out Oil, Casks, Rigging, Spars and whatever was valuable. The vessel after being stripped, was set on fire and soon sunk. The crew was taken on board the "Helen Augusta." Subsequently however, they were distributed on board other vessels, except Capt. Swift, Mr. Hathaway 3d Officer, Charles Davis Boat Steerer, P. Collins Steward, and four Seamen, viz ; John Small, Richard Brown, Kilburn Webquish, and Watson Hammond.

We are requested to state, while on board the H. A., they were treated very kindly by Captain Fales and his Officers.

Loss of ship 'Susan.'

The American whaleship Susan, commanded by Capt. V. Smith, 16 months out, with 350 sperm and 50 whale oil, was wrecked, April 27th, 1853. At the time of the wreck, the vessel was making her passage to the Ochotsk sea, through Boussoul straits, near Company's Island. On the evening of the 27th, about 11 o'clock, the vessel was found tightly surrounded by the ice. She received serious damage in the starboard quarter, causing her to fill by 5 A. M. on the following day. The masts were then cut away and attempts were made to abandon the vessel; one boat succeeded in getting clear of the wreck. At 2½ P. M., another boat succeeded. In these two boats, 21 of the ship's company mace their escape, and subsequently picked up four more upon the ice. Two had previously perished, one by drowning and the other upon the ice. William Parish, an Englishman, was drowned and William N. Enright, an Irishman, perished upon the ice. Both came out in the vessel. The captain steered his boats for Company's Island, but it was not in sight; where they landed at 2 P. M. on the following day. There they remained eight days, until taken off by the Black Warrior of New London, on board of which ship, we are authorized to say, that they were all treated with the utmost kindness. Some five or six days subsequently, eight of the Susan's crew were transferred to the Endeavor; subsequently still, eight more went on board the Huntsville, and the remainder were distributed among other vessels. Capt. Smith arrived at this port a few days since in the Menkar of New Bedford.

☞ The "New Era". Nos. 1, and 2, of this paper have been recieved. It is the "Weekly Argus", in a new dress, enlarged and greatly improved. We are much pleased with the appearance of the sheet. Success to the enterprise.

NAVAL.—The French Corvette "Moselle," M. M. Belland, Commander, arrived on the 23d from Tahiti. The following is a list of her officers :

M. M. Lagougine, Lieutenant de Vaisseau ;
Rosenzweig, Enseigne de Vaisseau ;
Guerin Duvivier, Enseigne de Vaisseau ;
Spanier, Enseigne de Vaisseau ;
De Berthou, Enseigne de Vaisseau ;
Griffon Du Bellay, Aide Commissaire ;
Jonchier, Sous ingenieur de 2e classe ;
Leclerc, Chirurgien de 1ere classe ;
Ducret, Chirurgien de 3e classe ;
Savy, Aspirant de 1e classe ;
Bertrand, Aspirant de 2e classe ;
Gautier, Aspirant de 2e classe ;
D'Adhemar de Lantagnac, Aspirant de 2e classe ;
Fournier, Aspirant de 2e classe ;

Melancholy Affair.

Two Seamen belonging to the U. S. S. "Portsmouth", came on shore, Wednesday, the 26th ult. They are reported as good friends on board ship, but, resorting to a dram shop called the "National," became excited with Liquor, when one, Addison Soames, a Quarter-master, inflicted a fatal blow upon the other, John Stinchfield. Death immediately followed. The funeral of the unfortunate man was numerously attended by the officers and seamen of the "Portsmouth" and many others. The services took place at the Bethel. The seaman who inflicted the blow, after being tried on shore, has been taken on board his ship.

This melancholly instance of death should serve as a warning to the frequenters of the dram shops! O, that seamen would heed the warning! How true it is, that rum destroys men's reason! This is the second serious affray that has occurred in consequence of rum!

We do hope our Attorney General and Police officers will see well to it, that our laws are enforced.

How forcibly such melancholly facts call for the "Maine Law"; there is no denying the fact, that liquor selling is the worst evil and greatest curse, that afflicts our community, including both resident and seafaring.

☞ No special news by the late Mail; we copy the following Prices Current from the N. B. Shipping List of Aug. 30;—

NEW BEDFORD MARKET.

[For the week ending August 29.]

Sperm.—We have no change to note in the market, which remains firm; sales have been made since our last of 1600 bbls, at 120 cts per gallon; and 100 bbls. extra quality at 122 cts.

Whale.—There is a fair inquiry, but the transactions of the week have been only to a moderate extent, holders being very firm. The transactions include 2850 bbls at 53 cts per gallon.

Whalebone.—Continues in good demand and prices have improved a trifle. We hear of sales of 25,000 lb, at 33 3-4 cts; and about 30,000 lb. at 34 cts per lb—the market closing firmly.

☞ The Chaplain would acknowledge a donation of Books for gratuitous distribution from Judge Andrews, Similar favors are solicited from others. ☞ Seamen are hereby notified that by calling at the Chaplain's study, they will be supplied with a goodly quantity of reading matter, including Histories, School Books, Newspapers, Tracts &c.

Free Will Offerings.

For the support of the Friend, from two masters of whaleships, $11, and from an officer, $2.50. From master of French whaleship Pallas, $2.50. A friend for the Friend, $5.

For incidental expenses at the Chapel, (including sexton's services, lighting, painting, &c.)

From Capt. Seabury, Mechanics' Own,	$8.00
" " Neil, Tahmaroo,	8.00
" a Friend,	5.00
" Commander and officers of H. B. M.'s Ship Amphitrite,	22.50
" Master of French wh. sh. Pallas,	5.00

Mission to Marquesas.—Intelligence has been received from the Rev. Mr. Parker at Tahiti; that the "Royalist" had returned to that port. The Missionaries were landed safely at Fatuhiva, and their prospects were as favorable as could be expected. Mr. Parker is soon expected, when we shall be able to make a full report respecting the expidition.

We are also informed from another source, that, after the "Royalist" left Fatuhiva, some Catholic Missionaries had landed upon the same island. They were some Sandwich Island Catholics, sent from Nukehiva, and would soon be followed by a Catholic Priest.

Loss of Ship 'Marcus.'

The American Whale Ship Marcus, Capt. Sherman, 34 mos out, with 900 barrels of oil, was wrecked on leaving the Arctic Ocean, under the following circumstances; On the 10th day of September, while passing out of Bherings' Straits she encountered scattered blocks of ice. It was impossible to steer clear of all of them. Several were struck, and about 9 A. M., a large block struck the larboard bow. It stove in six timbers, and four planks. The vessel commenced leaking, and there was great danger of her sinking. In the afternoon hoisted colors of distress, when "B. Gosnold," "Mary" and "Tuscany," came to the rescue. These vessels kept company until the the next day, when a survey was called and the vessel condemned as not sea-worthy. The oil was sold for 75 cents per barrel, and divided equally among the three ships. The vessel was sold for $400. All the vessels came to and anchored that afternoon, and 600 barrels of the oil were discharged. The next day the wind commenced blowing fresh, when all the vessels weighed anchor, and stood away for the Bay south of Indian Pt. There the remainder of the oil was taken out ship stripped and hull set adrift.

We are happy to report that all hands were saved. Ten of the crew have arrived, in the "Mary". The remainder are in the "Tuscany" and "B. Gosnold."

Passengers by the Sea Serpent.

Mrs. D. Little, Messrs. S. D. Reynolds, E. F. Kidd, C. W. Baker, W. Jesson, O. P. Jesson, L. Swan.

By the Sophronia.—Capt. Swift, Messrs. Luce, Tripp, Hill and family, Rowe, Nelson, Higgins, Alwin, Rate, Tobey, Bickles, Howes.

By the Zoe.—J. B. Knapp and family, Mr. Barnard and wife, Messrs. Sharp, Bunker, Larabee, Cushing, Owen, Weil, and Capts. J. Brown and G., Vance.

A CARD.

The Seamen's Chaplain would acknowledge the payment of $20 from H. B. M.'s Consul General for attendance at Little Briton Hospital, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1853.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting Sidney G. Deyo, native of Canandaigua, N. Y. He has been absent from home about 6 years. Information will be gladly received by B. Pitman Esq., Hilo, the Chaplain, at Honolulu, or Leonard B. Smith, Canandaigua. tf.

☞ If Charles R. Taylor, of the bark "Rajah," will call at the Chaplain's Study, he may receive gratifying intelligence from his friends.

Respecting Mr. David Wilson, who visited Honolulu in 1846, and wrote his family from this port July 15, 1846, but since that time has not reported himself. Any information, will be forwarded if sent to the Editor of the Friend, or to Mr. Peter Earl, American Theatre, San Francisco. tf.

Letters at the Chaplain's Study, for Hiram F. Richardson, Capt. B. B. Lamphier, Mr. Charles Butts, Lewis L. Bright, George Hank, Morris E. Lee, Capt. Moses J. Buddington, Henry W. Hammond, Thomas Banks, Wm. T. McKneel, Austin Hildeith, Henry A. Clearland, Crawford C. Butts.

Respecting Wm. Disbrow, who left the U. S. Ship Columbia, at Honolulu in 1839. He is reported to have died at the Hospital in the fall of 1839, but still his name cannot be found upon the Consulate books. Any information will be thankfully received by the Chaplain, and communicated to his friends in New York city. tf

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.

Information Obtained.

Respecting Joseph A. Coulter and Ed. G. Dennister; both sailed one year ago in vessels bound to the United States.

NOTICE.—Temperance Meeting next Thursday evening, at the Bethel. Seamen and residents invited to attend.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Office at the Drug Store near the market, residence corner of Fort and Beretania streets, above the Catholic Church.

Ships supplied with medicines at much lower prices than ever before furnished in this city.

LANGHERNE, DRUGGIST,

Opposite the Market, next door to Capt. Spencer's Ship Chandlery.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the followiing facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

G. D. GILMAN. F. C. SMITH.

GILMAN & SMITH, SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE. MONEY.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

For the Friend.

Life on Board a Man-of-War.

No. 1.

"Now far he sweeps, where scarce a summer smiles
On Behring's rocks and Greenland's naked isles,
Cold on his midnight watch the breezes blow,
From wastes that slumber in eternal snow,
And waft across the waves tumultuous roar.
The wolf's long howl from Omalaska's shore."—Pleasures of Hope.

The morning of the 16th June broke bright and glorious, but beautiful though it was, to some unlucky wights who were busy unmooring their ship in the little harbor of Honolulu, it seemed the very gloomiest of morns; little thought they of the beauty of the morn or brilliancy of the sun as peering over the fantastic peaks of Oahu, he shed a flood of golden light upon the valley of Nuuanu; it was to no purpose, the little beauty was dressed in her best, so that her beauty was reflected in the bright mirror beneath; these unhappy tars were busy over a muddy chain, and if the thoughts of some did occasionally stray to the beauty of the scene, the very loveliness of the spot made them discontented as they thought how soon they were to leave it. The craft we speak of was a vessel of war that was about to proceed to the Arctic, and the writer of these papers was one of the unlucky crew on board her. These papers treat of their movements, no very interesting subject, so you kind reader know what you have to expect, and may, if you feel inclined, accompany us, but I tell you beforehand, it is but a man-of-war's cruise, there and back again.

The sun had scarce appeared, when, as if to greet him, a swarm of seamen sprang aloft, the sails dropped from the yards, and soon the ship was clothed in a cloud of canvass, a shrill pipe then woke the stillness of the deep and a voice, that for harshness might have aroused all the fair sleepers on the island, dismally proclaimed in the hoarse "Up anchor" that our holiday at Honolulu was at an end. The capstan was manned and we began to weigh our ponderous anchor, but how dismally it came up, clank, clank, clank went the cable slowly and cheerlessly, in vain, the fiddler played and scraped until he was nearly black in the face, vain were his merriest tunes, at last he began to get savage and struck up "the girls we left behind us," catgut and fiddle string! it was all to no purpose, nothing could rouse us. "Our hearts were sad, our thoughts were far away," even the impetuous little fiddle began to look plaintiff. Our anchor held on lustily, tugging and reluctant to the last as if there was something in these balmy isles that touched its mad heart, that even its iron nature could find to cling to Billy,—my old chum suggested that the object of its affections might be "mud." But now he is a great rough sentimental sea dog, as soulless as a sea-cow and therefore no authority.—At last the anchor swung at the bows, then hauling on our springs, the ship's head slowly receded from the shore, a faint breeze stole from the land laden with the refreshing fragrance of dewy flowers, gently and fitfully it played around us, sighing and murmuring as it came, as if like ourselves it was loth to depart and leave such beauty behind. Doubtless the reader has at some time or another, parted from those he loves and holds dearest on earth, parents, sisters, or perhaps the choice of his heart; not that any of the fair islanders bore exactly that relationship to us, but we had been long enough at the island to be quite at home there, and to feel the loss of the dear creature severely, therefore kind reader, as you have a mother, sister, or some fair girl on whom you dote, respect our feelings if you please.

Even I, naturally cheerful though I am, was somewhat down in the mouth; years ago when I left home for the first time, I had not been more so, on that occasion my good old nurse threw her shoe after me for luck, but I out of bravado threw the leathery missile back. "Faith then you are sure to be drowned if you tempt your fate that way," was her rejoinder; ominous words were these to start on a voyage with, but little did I think of them at that time;—sure enough I had a very narrow escape of drowning, that very cruise, and then the words of the kind creature occurred to me, but for all that I begin to think the sybil was in error, for other sybils since that, taking an interest in my fate, have gone so far as to prophecy a more exalted termination to my career.

Leaving the sybils to settle the matter as they best can, their prognostications had not the effect of making me a bit the less cheerful, but if we were a little glum on leaving these fair isles, it was not to be wondered at, where we had so kind a reception, where every one did their best to make themselves agreeable and us at home. For upwards of ten years have I been knocking about the globe, many shores have I visited, many seas have I roamed and not a few perils have I encountered, but twice as far would I cheerfully travel, twice the dangers would I encounter, could I ensure myself at their termination, as kind a welcome, as hearty a reception as we got at Honolulu. England may boast of science, Italy of song and Spain of her fair forms, but far, far beyond all these, rank the warm hearts and gentle natures of the islands of Hawaii.

Nor as far as beauty is concerned are they far behind. Beauty is a matter of taste, Italy, Greece, Circassia and Spain, all boast their beauties and put forth no mean pretensions to bear the palm. Even our such dear land is not to be forgotten, each has its characteristic, but which the supremacy, has not been decided, then why not Great Britain as Greece, why not the Sandwich Islands as the Cyclades. Indeed the dusky daughters of the Pacific have no mean pretensions to beauty, it is true their skins are dark, but what of that; if the day is beautiful with its glorious sun and balmy light, not less lovely is night with its brilliant stars and splendid moon, neither art thou, fair daughter of Eve with thy clear skin and blushing cheeks, a bit more carefully or beautifully formed than thy dusky sister of the pearly teeth and lustrous eyes. The same spirit pervades either and in both the image of God is indelibly stamped. But to return to the ship for I have become strangely discursive. We left here I think, canting from the shore,—a minute more and up went the jibs, then bracing round our head yards, we waved our island friends a last adieu, a little more and we were in the centre of the narrow channel with the breakers chafing and roaring on either side as if to welcome our return to their stormy fields.

Once more upon the ocean, we hove to for a short time, bid our pilot goodbye, giving that worthy some hundreds of messages to carry on shore, then filled and trimming our sails, stood for Waymauola; the little valley of Nuuanu with its pretty villas and bright green trees growing fainter every moment, until the point at length closed it in, and one little hut among the beeches that for some time had rivited my attention, was lost to view, better, perhaps that it were always so, than to be just long enough with people, to feel their loss by suddenly departing from them. But enough of this, a ship is no place for either sentiment or sombre reflections, going out of harbor always makes people dismal, if I was glum I was not worse than my neighbors. How truly amiable was No. 1. that morning! Wo betide the unfortunate fellows that stepped between the wind and his nobility, but a few hours and everything went as quietly and smoothly as if there was no such place as Oahu, no such people as the Hawaiians. After rounding the point we hauled to the northward and the ship heading steadily over to the Eastern blast, bounded onward, soon we were but a speck upon the waters; Oahu had disappeared and the little world of Honolulu was far, far away, but we were still there.

As we thought upon the fond ones that made that isle so dear,
We regretted them now most, when no longer it was near.

I shall not enter minutely into the details of the passage to Behrings straits for in consequence of the number of vessels that annually resort thither in pursuit of the whale, the passage is as well known as the passage across the Atlantic, therefore it is unnecessary for me to offer any remarks on the subject, suffice it to say that we made the passage from Honolulu to the Aleutions in 12 days, and about 3 A. M. (28th June) passed between the islands of Yumaska and the island of four mountains, a very remarkable island, with four peaks, one of which, the south east one was a volcano, and was blazing away at a great rate, but we required no light house for it was broad day light at 3 o'clock. The weather during this time was very dirty, the wind for the most part from the southwest, with thick fog, so much so, that we must have passed through some 800 or 900 of it.

The Aleutian islands are high, bold, precipitous and rocky, and at the time we made them, were partially covered with snow, bleak and cold to a degree unknown in other parts of the world in the same parallel, they are a tolerably safe retreat for the wildest and most untameable of the furbearing animals and over the houses of a few scattered tribes of wandering Esquimaux, who are left by other nations in the tacit enjoyment of their inhospitable shores. This cutting through the islands is comparatively speaking, a new route to Behring's straits, it is but a short time since, then all vessels went round the westernmost island and so up, I never could discover the reason why, except that, that ancient mariner, Capt. Cook had gone that way, and seamen with their characteristic tenacity for old methods, routes, &c., still adhered to it, until Capt. Maclure with praiseworthy daring and a mind beyond such weakness, broke through the antiquated vale, slashed through the islands, and was actually in the Polar regions a season in ad-

vance of Capt. Collinson, who went the old way. The road once shown, it was easy to follow, and ships from the islands, invariably go that way now. We had hardly been 8 days from the islands, when we altered our temperature nearly 40 degrees, we felt the change too, for after being so long in the tropics, it was like stepping out of a warm bath into the cold draught of air. But independently of this great change, other circumstances were not wanting to indicate how rapidly we were approaching the Polar regions, the long days and short nights, and then after passing the Aleutians, the smooth unruffled surface of the sea, not to mention the huge monsters of the deep that were constantly around us, whales, seals and walrus and countless myriads of birds. We occasionally came across a dead whale and sighted a few whalers. These for the most part are Americans, these expert and enterprising fishermen having it nearly all to themselves. Well do they deserve it, their energy is beyond that of their race, and all comment, and with truth, may it be said, that there is no shore so desolate, no soil so barren, but an American will discover its value and turn it to good account.

At 11 P. M. on the 6th July, the water as smooth as oil, but with little or no wind, we glided up as by magic, to the spot which acts as a natural breakwater, to Port Clarence and let go our anchor, then furling our sails we went below to get a few hours sleep, carefully putting our hats in our scuttles, to exclude the wind and light. The next day we went in.

To be Continued.

SUPPLIES FOR SHIPS

AT KOLOA, KAUAI!!

MR. GEORGE GILMORE, at Koloa, is prepared at short notice to furnish supplies for ships, including firewood, sweet potatoes, fowls, turkies, pigs, beef, butter, &c. Terms reasonable.

FRANKLIN P. SEABURY,

NO. 18 SOUTH WATER STREET,

NEW BEDFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Garments of every description made to order in the best style and at short notice.

LEWIS & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

I. R. Mitchell. Nath'l Fales jr. J. G. Lewis.

Store formerly occupied by E. & H Grimes

Nuuanu Street.

Ships supplied with recruits. Cash advanced for Bills of Exchange.

Honolulu,—tf.

D. N. FLITNER,



Continues to repair Chronometers, at the old stand; accurate rates determined by observations of the sun and stars, with a transit instrument made by Roskell, Liverpool. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. 6-tf

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,

of Albany, N. Y.,

DENTIST.

Office in Fort street, next door to the Frenc Hotel.

NEW BOOKS

(At the Polynesian Office.)

HAVE lately been received by the undersigned, and will be found the best selection ever offered in Honolulu. Among them are

Poetical Works of Byron, Shakespeare, Milton, Campbell, Montgomery, Sigourney, &c., &c.

A few works on Architecture and Gardening.

Agricultural Works.—Among them books treating of the horse, sheep, domestic animals, poultry, pigs, bees,—Sugar planter's Manual, and a variety of farm books.

Medical Works—A large assortment, comprising some of the most popular works on medicine.

Miscellaneous Books.—The assortment of miscellaneous books embraces some of the latest and most interesting publications. A few only are specified below:

Melville's series of books, comprising Mardi, Typee, Omoo, Moby Dick the whale, and Pierre.

Colton's Deck and Port, Sea and Sailor, Land and Lee, Ship and Shore and California.

Cheever's Sandwich Islands, Island World and the Whale.

Hind's Oregon, Bryant's Ca'ifornia, Fremont's Oregon and California.

United States Exploring Expeditions.

Barrow's Voyages to the Arctic.

Webster's Dictionary, octavo and quarto.

M'Aulay's Hist. of Eng., 2 vols. Leyard's Ninevah.

Harper's Magazines—5 vols. bound.

Travels of Madame Pfieffer round the world.

The Howadji in Syria, Lamartine's History of the Restoration. Hunter's Life.

Travels in Africa. Lady Wortley's Travels.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—in paper cover—$1.

The Key to Uncle Tom is shortly expected.

Thrilling Tales of the Ocean.

Am. Cruisers' own Book, Missionary Offering.

Book of Common Prayer. Bibles.

Shew's Water Cure Manual. Every man his own Doctor.

Bowditch's Navigator. Tom Jones.

School Books, embracing spellers, readers, grammars, &c., &c.

Stationery.—Every description always on hand. Also the latest New York Papers and popular Magazines. HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Sept. 1, 1853—tf.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English, Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

PUNAHOU SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, August 3d.

The Punahou school is a boarding and manual labor school, the boarders being required to work two hours a day.

The location is one of the most pleasant and healthful in the world; and being about two miles from Honolulu, the pupils are not exposed to many of the temptations of the city, and yet, they can enjoy its privileges of religious and other meetings.

The school year is divided into three terms of 12 weeks for the convenience of pupils living at a distance.

The branches taught, are those generally attended to, in academies and high schools.

A course of lectures on Natural History, may be expected.

Board, per week, including washing, 4 00

Tuition, per term, - - - - - 12 00

It is expected that the boarders will furnish their rooms.

Applications for admission, to be made to the teachers. D. DOLE.

Wm. H. RICE.

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.—tf-7.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's Study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court House at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain's Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

☞ Bibles in various languages for sale and gratuitous distribution.

☞ Special notice is given to Spanish and Portuguese seamen that they will be supplied with Bibles in those languages. tf.

Barnes' Notes!

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

History of the Sandwich Islands.

A FEW COPIES of Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands for sale at the Chaplain's Study. tf.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 13th inst. by Rev. T. E. Taylor, at his residence in Nuuanu Valley, John R. Smith and Isabella D. Thomson.

In Honolulu, in the New Court House, at the close of the Sabbath evening service, Oct. 23d, by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, Asa G. Thurston, Esq., to Miss Sarah Andrews, daughter of Hon. Lorrin Andrews, all of Honolulu.

DIED.

On the 29th of October, Deborah Melville Howland, the beloved wife of Henry S. Howland, eldest child of the late Samuel J. Dowsett, of Honolulu, aged 26 years, a faithful and affectionate wife, daughter, sister and friend.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

[New York Herald and New Bedford Mercury please copy.]

At sea, on board the Bart. Gosnold, 25th Sept., Mr. Jones, 1st officer, belonging to Tisbury, Mass.

At Honolulu, on the 17th inst. Rich. Butler, of Consumption Mr. B. arrived from California recently in the Swiss Boy. He was from Philadelphia, and left a will, making over his property to a sister residing in that city.

At sea, September 21st, Capt. Ed, T. Sherman, master of American whale ship Coral, while on her passage from the Ochotsk sea to Honolulu, in lat. 46° 40', and long. 176° W. The deceased had been an invalid about four months having suffered severely from an attack of the palsy. His remains were buried at sea, about two weeks before the vessel arrived in port.

Sept. 1st, 1853, on board whale ship Pioneer, Harry, a Sandwich Island native. The deceased dropped dead instantly upon the deck.

14th Sept. on board Henry Kneeland, in Honolulu harbor, John Woodell a King's Mill kanaka.

Oct. 5th Mr David B. Caswell, 1st. officer of the Am. whale ship Mohawk. He belonged to Nantucket.

Oct. 17th, at Mr. Wilcox's in Nuuanu Valley, Mr. Richard Butler, of Philadelphia. His Estate will be settled by the U. S. Consul.

Killed by a whale in August, 1853, Mr. Freeman R. Eldridge, of Falmouth, 1st officer of the bark Awashonks. After the boat was capsized, he was struck and so severely injured as to survive but two hours after being taken on board the ship. At the same time one of his boat's crew disappeared and was never seen again. His name was Barney Bonner, an Irishman who came out in the vessel. The remains of Mr. Eldridge were interred on the south side of Cape East. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

Oct. 9th 1852, on board the Whale Ship Abigail, John Hackee.

Oct. 1852, on board whale ship Abigail, John Sherman, a boat-steerer, belonging to Falmouth, Mass.

Sept. 1853, on board Francis Henrietta, a Sandwich Island native.

May 12, 1853, on board the Empire, Freeman Brown, a boat-steerer, belonging to Pocasset, also a Sandwich Islander.

At Sea, August 15th, 1853, on board Ship Harmony, Captain Baker, belonging to New London, Ct. His remains were conveyed to Talcauhano, Chili, and burried on shore.

In the Ochotsk Sea, on board ship Enterprise, Aug. 25th, Captain Henry Jernegan, aged 32 years. He belonged to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

At sea, on board ship Electra, Wm. Hinchman, belonging to New York. The deceased met his end by being taken down by the line.

On board ship, Charles Carroll, on 21st July, of consumption, Wm. Brown, aged about 22.

April 14th, at sea, on board whaleship Cowper, Joseph Homer, a native of Fayal, killed by falling from aloft.

Oct 22d, in the port of Lahaina, George Frazier of Natick, 3d mate of ship So. Boston, fell overboard and was drowned.

Oct. 23d, of consumption, at the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, Silas Stoddard, aged 18, of Palmyra, N. Y.

Oct. 5th, at Lahaina, Mrs. Martha Manwaring, wife of Capt. John Manwaring of whaleship Hellespont.

For the Friend.

Lost over board Oct. 5th, in lat. 48o North, long. 173° West, from ship Chas. Carroll, Jonathan Yattman, of N. Y.

He slipt from among us, and quick disappeared,
'Neath the wild roaring waters, o'er which the ship steered,
With scarcely a moment to murmur a prayer,
The waters closed o'er him with a wild rushing glare.

The ocean closed o'er him, no more was he seen,
He sunk in the waters so bright and so green,
His body now rests deep in the dark wave,
And no mark guides the mourner to the young sailor's grave.

On board he was cheerful, willing and kind hearted,
Beloved by his shipmates, now mourned since he parted,
But his soul is at rest, up to God it has flown,
And left friends and kindred his absence to mourn.

No more shall his hand guide the helm of the bark,
Through the wide waste of waters, so dreary and dark,
But his spirit shall sing to his Maker on high,
While waves o'er his ocean bed shall swell to the sky.

May this be a warning, his untimely end,
To teach other seaman, their thoughts soon to bend,
To God, who is willing, and able to save
The soul, though the body should sink in the wave.

C. B. C.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Oct. 3—Br bk Orkney Lass, Martin, 41 ds fm Sydney via Tahiti.
3—Am sh Harriet Hoxie, Manwaring, 17 ds fm San Fran
3—Am sh Montauk, Budd, 150 ds fm New York.
5—Am sh Judge Shaw, Curtis, 136 ds fm Boston.
6—Am bk Bhering, Morse, 28 days fm Petropaulovski.
6—Fr sch Martha, Browne, 15 ds fm Fanning's Island.
6—Am brig Zoe, Paty, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
5—Am sh Helen Augusta, Fales, 34 mos, 1200 wh, 14000 lbs. bone, Arctic.
5—Am bk Pioneer, Billings, 27 mos, 750 wh, 6000 bone, Arctic.
6—Am sh Delta, Weeks, 26 mos, 1000 wh, 10000 bone, Arctic.
6—Am sh Hunter, Holt, 23 mos, 2100 wh, 20000 bone, Ochotsk.
6—Am bk Phillip f, Sisson, 25 mos, 2700 wh, 40000 bone, Ochotsk.
6—Am sh Golconda, Dougherty, 26 mos, 1300 wh, 8000 bone, Arctic.
7—Am bk Black Eagle, Ludlow, 26 mos, 1000 wh, 10000 bone, Arctic.
6—Am wh sh Tahmaroo, Neil, New Zealand.
7—Am wh sh Moctezuma, Tower, New Bedford.
8—Am sh Coral, Dehart, Och. 100 sp, 2600 wh, 25000 b.
Oct—11. " sh Abigail, Drew, Och., 30 sp, 2200wh, 35000 b.
10—" bk N. America, Mason, Arc., 50 sp, 500 wh, 8000 bone.
12— " sh Frances Henrietta, Swain, Arc., 675 wh., 8000 bone.
12— " sh Alfred Gibbs, Jenney, Arc., 100 sp, 1600 wh, 7000 bone.
12— " sh Janus, Cornell, N. B., Arc., 1000 wh, 18000 b.
12— " bk Awashonks, Lawrence, Fal., Arc., 150 sp, 1800 wh, 7000 bone.
13— " sh Robin Hood, M'Ginley, Mys. Och., 370 sp, 3000 wh, 1200 bone.
13— " sh Dartmouth, Manchester, N. B., Och., 200 sp, 2800 wh, 18000 bone.
13— " sh Henry Kneeland, Vinall, N. B., Japan, 200 sp, 2200 wh, 13000 bone.
14— " sh Electra, Fisk, N. L., Arc., 35 sp, 950 wh, 13000 bone.
14— " sh Empire, Henry, N. B., Och., 1300 wh, 25000 b.
14— " sh Magnolia, Cox, " Arc., 1600 wh, 20000 b.
14— " sh Heroine, Hempstead, Honolulu (not reported)
14— " sh Logan, Hunter, of N. B., do.
14— " sh Mohawk, Swain, do.
Oct. 15—Am bk Heroine, Hempstead, Honolulu, 500 w, 8000 b
15—Am sh A Mandell, Wing, N. B., 45 sp, 1350 w, 6,000 b
15— " sh Arctic, Gellett, F. H., 50 sp, 850 wh, 17,000 b.
15— " bk N S Perkins, Allen, N L, 600 wh, 8000 bone.
15— " sh Nile, Conklin, Gpt., 150 sp, 2050 wh, 23,000 b
15 — " sh Mohawk, Swain, Nan., 2,000 sp.
15—Am bk Harmony, Rogers, 160 ds fm N. London.
17—Am sch E. L. Frost, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
17— " sh Logan, White, N B, 300 sp, 2000 wh, 20,000 b
17— " bk W T Wheaton, Comstock, NL, 700 w, 10,000b
17— " sh Vesper, Loper, N L, 400 wh, 7000 bone.
17— " sh Dover, Babcock, 1300 wh, 14000 bone.
17— " sh Good Return, Wing, 1500 wh, 9000 bone.
17— " sh Citizen, Bailey, Nan., 800 wh, 7000 bone.
17— " sh California, Wood, N B, 150 sp, 2160 wh, 8000
17— " sh Meteor, Crapo, Mys.. 100 wh, 1300 b.
18— " sh Mary & Martha, Slocum, N B, 300 wh. 4000 b
19— " sh North Star, Brown, N B, 700 wh, 11,500 bone.
19— " sh Enterprise, Pease, N B, 1000 wh. 17500 bone.
19— " sh Corinthian, Stuart, NB, 200 sp, 600 wh, 1500
19— " sh Roman, Tripp, 300 sp, 900 wh, 6000 bone.
20— " bk Alice Frazier, Taber, 1000 wh, 4000 do.
20— " sh Nile, Lake, S F, 300 wh, 1800 bone.
20— " sh Herald, Slocum, N B, 1050 wh, 10000 bone.
21 " sh E. Adams, Smith, N B, 1100 wh, 10,000 bone.
Oct. 21—Am sh Benj Morgan Chapel, Och, 2400 wh, 26,000 b
24 " " Newark, Dickens, Arc, 300 wh, 5000 bone.
" " " P. Delanoye, Pierce, " 60 sp, 500 wh, 5000 b.
" " " Huntsville, Smith, Och, 150 sp, 2700w, 30,000
" " " Sarah Sheaf. Wall, " 1150 wh, 5000 bone.
25 " bk Neptune, Allen, Arc, 750 wh, 8000 bone.
" " sh Mary, Bayliss, " 125 sp, 700 wh, 5500 b.
" " " Dromo, Bronson, " 250 wh, 3500 bone.
" " " So. America, Walker, Och, 3000 w, 48000 b.
" " " N P Talmadge, Edwards, Arc, 1600 w, 22000 b
" " " Catherine, Hull, Arc, 600 wh, 8000 bone.
" " " Gladiator, Turner, Och, 3400 wh, 40,000 bone.
" " bk Alice, White, Arc, 500 wh, 6000 bone.
26 " sh Mechanic, Corey, Och, 850 wh, 16000 bone.
" " " Isaac Hicks, Skinner, Arc, 950 wh, 11000 b.
" " " China, Howes, Arc, 1000 wh, 18000 bone.
" " " Scotland, Smith, " 2500 wh, 8000 bone.
" " bk Washington, Edwards, Arc, 900 whi 5000 b.
" " sh Brooklin, Kelly, Arc, 1200 wh, 18000 b.
" " bk Gen Scott, Smith, 10 sp, 2200 wh, 5000 bone.
" " sh Hanibal, Lester, 200 sp, 2000 wh, 7000 bone.
" Bre " Av. Heineken, Geerken, 2300 wh, 23000 b.
" " " Jos. Hayden, Goosman, Arc, 325 wh, 4000 b.
" " " Otaheite, Weiting, Arc, 150 sp, 3300w, 50000
" Rus bk Suomi, Hasbagen, Och, 3300 wh, 50,000 b.
" Am sh Tuscany, Halsey, Arc, 1600 wh, 1000 bone.
" Fr " George, Luhrs, Och, 500 wh, 5000 bone.
" " bk Salamandre, Hardoy. Arc, 1900 wh, 10,000 b
" Am sh C. Carrol, Chapel, Arc, 100 sp, 3100 w, 45,000
" " bk Neva, Case, Och, 1450 wh, 14000 bone.
" " " Cherokee, Smith, Arc, 1000 wh, 9000 bone.
" " sh Columbus, Harris, " 25 sp, 75 wh, 3000 b.
27— " " Cavalier, Frecman, " 100 sp, 1300 w, 5000 b.
" " " J. Loper, Whippey, " 900 wh, 8000 bone.
" " " Trident, Taber, Och, 3600 wh, 25000 bone.
" " " J. Coggeshall, Norton, Och, 1500 wh, 25000 b.
" " " Pacific, Pease, Arc, 40 sp, 950 wh, 2000 bone.
" " bk Blk Warrior, Bartlett, Och, 700 wh, 7000 bone
28— " sh Lancaster, Almy, Och, 40 sp, 1000 bone.
" " bk Columbia, Hallock, Arc, 300 sp, 1300 w, 5000 b
" " " George, Stevens, " 15 sp, 600 wh, 2000 b

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Sept. 28—Am sh Montezuma, Benjamin, 26 mos, 2200 wh, 7000 bone. 700 wh this season, Arctic.
Oct. 5—Am bk Mary Gardner, Lowen, 75 sp, 260 wh, 4000 bone, Arctic.
5—Am sh Europa, Weeks, 1200 this season, full.
5—Am sh Niagara, Clough, 3200 on board, 1000 this season.
Oct. 11—Am sh Emily Morgan, Ewer, 1700 sp.
11— " sh Phillip de la Noye, Pierce, 70 sp, 550 w, 5000 b
12— " sh Samuel Robertson, Washburn, 700 wh, 10,000
13— " bk Anadir, Swift, 2600 wh, 14,000 b.
13— " sh Alexander, Ryan, 1100 wh, 5,000 bone.
13— " sh Oliver Crocker, Cash, 900 sp.
13— " sh Omega, Fisher, 1400 wh, 9000 bone.
14— " sh Draper, Coffin, 205 sp, 350 wh, 5000 bone.
14— " sh South Boston, 50 sp, 2500 wh, 9000 do.
14—Fr sh Pallas, Chandleur, 2000 wh.
14—Am sh Good Return, Wing, 2900 wh.
16— " sh Cleone, Sherman, 250 sp 300 wh, 5000 bone.
Oct. 17—Am sh Cabinet, Noyes, Och, 300 sp, 2400 w, 30,000 b
17 " sh Navy, Norton, Arctic, 1000 wh, 6000 bone.
17 " sh America, Fisher, Arc., 120 sp, 2000 wh, 6000
17 " sh Stephania, Terry, " 500 wh, 2000 bone.
17 " sh N. England, Pendleton, Arc, 1300 wh, 6000 b
17 " sh T. Dickerson, Taber, Arc, 500 wh, 5000 bone
17 " sh Cowper, Fisher, Arctic, 1900 wh, 20000 bone
17 " sh Zone, Marston, 150 sp. 30 sp.
19 " sh Mary Ann, Dallman, Arc, 100 sp, 1100w, 3000
19 " sh Cowper, Fisher, Arc, 1900 wh, 3000 bone.
Oct. 20 " sh Navigator. Fish, Arc, 1300 wh, 6000 bone.
20 " sh Eliza Adams, Smith, Arc, 1100 wh. 11000 b.
20 " sh Indian Chief, Fish,
22 " sh Tybee, Barber, Arctic, 300 wh.
" " sh Mercury, Dimon, Och, 2000 wh, 4000 bone.
" " sh Hanibal, Lester, sailed without clearance.
" " sh Caroline, Gifford, Arctic, 130 sp, 100 wh.
24 " sh B. Williams, Pendleton, 2400 wh, 30,000 b.
" " sh Cambria, Cottle, Arctic, 1400 wh, 1000 bone.
" " sh Amazon, Barber, " 200 wh. 4000 bone
" " sh Splendid, Fisher, 116 sp, 2000 wh, 10,000 b.
25 " sh Milo, Soule, Arc., 50 sp, 1250 wh, 7000 bone.
" " sh Natchez, Hall, Och, 125 sp, 1700 wh, 18000 b
" " sh India, Stranburg, Arctic. 1750 wh, 45000 bone
" " sh Chandler Price, Taber, Arc, 3150 wh, 24000 b
" " sh Norman, Chase, Japan, 650 sp.
" " sh Julian, Cleveland, Arc, 20 sp, 2700 w, 12000 b
" " sh Roman, Cumskey, 500 sp, 1100 wh, 12000 b.
" " sh A. Coffin, Purrington, 25 sp, 2400 wh, 6000 b.
" " sh Romulus, Baker, Arc, 30 sp, 1300 wh, 9000 b.
" " sh Wm. Hamilton, Holm, Arc, 300 wh, 4000 b.
" " sh Lancaster, Almy, Och, 40 sp, 1000 wh, 10,000
" " sh Rambler, Porter, Japan, 500 sp.
" " bk George, Stevens, Arc, 15 sp, 600 wh, 3000 b
" " sh Bar. Gosnold, Heustis, Arc, 2600 wh, 6000 b.
" " sh John, Tilton, Arc, 70 sp, 350 wh, 4000 bone.
" " sh Gratitude, Cornell, Arctic, 1900 wh, 7000 b.
26 " sh Three Brothers, Adams, 20 sp, 2200 w, 26000 b
" " sh Mary & Susan, Brown, 60 sp, 900 wh, 1500 b.
" " sh Gen. Scott, Fisher, 230 sp, 1400 wh, 5000 b.
" " bk Prudent, Nash, 650 wh, 12000 bone.
" " sh Harrison, Hathaway, 150 sp, 2650 w, 19000 b.
" " sh Olympia, Russell, 90 sp, 1500 wh, 5000 bone
" " sh Parachute, Baston, 50 sp, 1400 wh, 4000 bone
" Fr sh Angolina, Vauquelin,
" Am sh Gen Williams, Forsyth, 2300 wh, this season

Cleared.

Sept. 28—Am sh Saratoga, Harding, cruise.
Oct. 3—Am sh Euphrates, Peakes, cruise and home.
5—Am sh Montezuma, Benjamin, do.
Oct. 21, sh Niagara, Clough, Honolulu. 22, Nimrod, Sanborn, Honolulu. 24, sh Europa, Weeks, do, sh Mary Gardiner cruise. 22, Phillip de la Noye, cruise. 26, sh N. England, do. Oct 27th, Am. ship George, Stevens, Cruise: Wm. Hamilton, Honolulu; Cornelius Howland, Crosby, cruise and home

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Oct. 6—Ship Norman, Chase, Nan., 650 sp.
8— " Benj. Morgan, Chapel, N B, 2600 wh, 26,000 b.
9— " Caroline, Gifford, N B, 130 sp, 100 wh.
9— " Mercury, Dimon, N B, 2000 wh, 4[illegible],000 bone.
9— " Mary Ann, Dallman, F H, 100 sp, 1100 w, 3000 b
12—Bark Sarah Sheaf, Wall, N B, 1150 wh, 5500 bone.
12—Ship Kutusoff, Pierce, N B, 1300 wh, 12,000 bone.
October 15.—Ship Parachute, Boston, N. B., 20 mos. out 50 50 bbls spm. 200 whale, 5000 lbs bone.
16.—Ship Falcon, Gardner, N. B., 16 mos. out, 50 bls spm. 250 wh. 3000 lbs bone.

Memoranda.

From a careful observation made by Capt. Stuart of the Corinthian, on his passage from New Zealand to the Arctic, he is fully satisfied that Suwarrow's Island is laid down on his chart 55 miles west of its true position.

He recommends ships to keep a good lookout while running in that neighborhood, Lat. 18° 15 S., Long. 162° 35 W.

On the 9th of March, 1853, the same ship discerned an island, not laid down on the chart. It is in S. Lat. 3° 55, Long. 170° 15 W, Saw the breakers and found it to be a dangerous reef, extending E. by S. and W. by N., say 15 miles long by three broad. A small part of the reef above water. Can be seen but eight miles in clear weather.

Ship Corinthian, in the Arctic Ocean August 31 1853, while laying to in a gale of wind, and a bad sea on, at mid-night came in contact with the ship Mary of Edgertown which damaged us as follows—Lost head, jib and flying jib-booms, bowsprit shrouds and sprung our bowsprit, broke in our rail in two places and chafed our ship very bad otherwise.

By Ship Charles Carrol.—H. B. M's ship Rattlesnake arrived at Port Clarence on Monday 22d August

H. B. M's ship Plover sailed for Point Barrow on the 24th Aug. (Wednesday) at ½ A. M.

The English schooner Koh-i-noor sailed from Port Clarence on Monday, 12th September, for Hong Kong.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. II. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 16, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND NOVEMBER 16, 1853.

Royalist Returned,	Page 81
A False Rumor,	81
Murder of Capt. S. H. Taber,	81
Letters from the Arctic, Nos. 6, 7, 8,	82-3
Lahaina Correspondence,	84
Poetry,—Up Anchor for Home, Boys,	85
Items, Donations, &c.,	85
Life on Board a Man-of-War,	86
Advertisements, &c.,	67
Marine News, Deaths, &c.,	88

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 16, 1853.

Royalist Returned.

The successful trip of this vessel to Marquesas is the occasion of much joy to all those interested in fitting out the Missionary expedition to Fatuhiva. All, and even more, has been accomplished, that the most sanguine friends of the enterprise reasonably expected. Whatever may be the future history of the mission, "the past is secure," and the historian of missions in Polynesia will record one more praiseworthy effort to convey the gospel to the benighted shores of Marquesas.

As some of our readers may not be acquainted with the origin of this enterprise, we would state a few particulars. Last February, Capt. Shockley, of the "Tamerlane," brought to the Sandwich Islands, a native of Fatuhiva, the most leeward of the Marquesas group. He represented himself as a chief, and person of influence, and that he had come for Christian teachers. The directors of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, sustained by the voice of the community, listened to the appeal, and sent out a company of Hawaiians, as missionaries, who were accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Parker. He has returned, and reports that he saw the missionaries safely landed on the island of Fatuhiva. Makounui, the Chief, was joyfully welcomed by his countrymen, and his reception showed that he was what he professed to be. He was one of several chiefs on the island, although not the sole chief, as he never professed to be. Mr. Parker remained on the island about ten days, the guest of Makounui. The Hawaiian Missionaries were well received, and Mr. Parker thinks that in a few weeks they will be able to proceed without difficulty in the Fatuhiva dialect. Mr. Bicknell, who went out with the expedition, had taken up his abode at Fatuhiva, and was laboring harmoniously with the missionaries.—Mr. Parker spent two Sabbaths upon the island, and held religious services each day.—The natives were respectful and attentive, evidently much gratified to have the missionaries located upon the island. At the Monthly Concert for November, Mr. Parker gave a full account of the expedition, which was highly interesting and instructive; after which a collection of $43,00 was taken up.

The "Royalist" touched, both going and returning, at Tahiti, where every facility was afforded to promote the success of the enterprise. The French Governor was not inclined to furnish a written document certifying that the Hawaiian missionaries would be protected; but he assured Mr. Parker that such would be the fact. The French flag, the Governor said, had never been hoisted on Fatuhiva, although claimed by the French; but it now would be, and occasionally a vessel of war would visit the island, as foreigners had gone thither to reside.

One significant incident occurred while the "Royalist" lay at Fatuhiva. Four days after her arrival, and while Mr. Parker was assisting in the establishment of the mission, with the full approbation of the native population, a French brig-of-war arrived and landed a Catholic priest and two Sandwich Island missionaries. They left before the "Royalist," and took away again the priest, but intimated that soon a priest would come to reside permanently upon the island. Our limits will not allow us to furnish a more full report of this expedition. At some future time we intend to make more statements respecting the inhabitants and the island.

A False Rumor.

We are most happy to correct a rumor, current nine months since, that Capt. and Mrs. Morice, of the English ship "Harpooner," had been cut off by Chinese coolies.—This vessel left Honolulu for China in 1852, and expected to have taken coolies to Peru. The report was that they rose and murdered the Captain and crew. From a letter received by the Editor from Mrs. Morice, and dated China, April 4th, 1853, we learn that the vessel did not sail for Peru. She writes as follows:—"We arrived here from Sandwich Islands, June, '52, all in good health, and found that several ships which had sailed a few months previously, had been run ashore; the Captains and officers murdered most brutally by the Chinese, in their desperation and madness at finding they had been kidnapped to go into slavery. Public opinion was strongly against the traffic, and upon our consignees representing the facts (which were very authentic,) to Capt. Morice, he immediately offered to throw up the speculation. * * We had several other difficulties, but our own health was graciously preserved, and we left, in October, for the Straits of Singapore and Calcutta, and have just returned. We beat up the China sea, against the Monsoon, in about 35 days, and this has restored confidence in our vessel, and we hope shortly to get a cargo. We are now making a fresh start, and we hope a blessing will go with us."

Murder of Capt. S. H. Taber.

Mr. Boggs, late from Tahiti, and passenger on board the "Royalist," reports as follows: The British brig "Magdalena," Capt. Taber sailing master, left San Francisco May 8th, on a trading voyage to the Marquesas Islands. While trading at Dominique, the captain was shot by a party of natives. In the valley there were two parties, and because the captain, after a partial agreement with one party, preferred trading with the other, being on shore, he was shot, together with the chief with whom he was trading.—His remains were taken to Nukahiva, where they were buried. The French authorities afforded every facility for showing proper respect for the dead. After trading a few days about the islands, the vessel becoming unseaworthy, proceeded to Tahiti, where the cargo was sold, and the voyage declared as ended by the British Consul. There were four owners to the vessel,—Mr. Boggs, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Eddy and Mr. Potter. The last mentioned, Mr. Potter, was the nephew of Capt. Taber, who formerly commanded the "Friendship," a whale-ship out of New Bedford.

Letters about the Arctic No 6.

Currents—their Causes.

At Sea, Dec. 5, 1852.

In this letter I propose to speak briefly of the currents to be observed in these regions, and of their causes. In the Kamschatka and Anadir seas, Behring's straits, and the Arctic Ocean a current sets along the Kamschatka shore north and east, and across the Anadir through the straits into the Arctic. This is observable with occasionable interruptions, from May until October or November. It is pretty certain that this current must be caused by the trade winds blowing across the broad Pacific, and the great quantity of fresh water that empties into the two seas above mentioned in numerous streams, which are created by the immense body of snow falling during the winter. The trade winds, blowing constantly across the Pacific, and the rotary motion of the earth drive this current almost constantly west across the ocean. This would naturally raise the water in the eastern and northern China seas much above that to the north and south. From November or October until April the north east monsoon blows along the coast of China, and through that sea, and assists in turning the surplus or head of water southward through the China sea into the Java, where it empties into the North Eastern Indian Ocean through the straits of Balla, Lomboe, and Allis. A portion of this must set through Torres straits into the Pacific again, but from April to October the south west monsoon blows through the China sea, and along the China coast, checking this and turning the greater portion of it to the northeastward through the straits of Corea and along the eastern coast of Japan. I have been told that the current runs through the straits of Matsmai eastward at the rate of seven miles an hour during the month of May and June, and probably it runs stronger during the southwest monsoon in the China seas. The greater portion of this current must sweep along the Kurile islands, and so along the Kamschatka coast; aided by the south and east winds that prevail it rushes on to fill up those northern seas, which have been drained far below the level of the Pacific, south of the Fox island, by strong and heavy gales. During the fall and winter months, and by the time the monsoon changes these northern seas must be higher than the North Pacific, on account of this current, and the immense quantity of fresh water emptied into them, with the aid of a pervading southerly wind. This combination of causes must tend to raise these waters considerably above the ocean south. When they all receive a check and are turned in an opposite direction the reaction must be great. The large rivers at the head of Norton sound and Bristol bay drain nearly the whole of the north western coast of America, and empty into the Eastern Kamschatka sea. Most of these fresh waters turn south, and pour through the passages of the extreme eastern Fox islands at the rate of six or eight miles an hour in August and September. This shows that at that time the waters north have become higher than those south of these islands. As the season changes, these waters must move back to the south and south easterly, forced on from the remote northern seas by heavy winds, and drawn gradually south by the water lowering at the north, and about the equator by the pressure of the north east trade winds. This like the North Atlantic is almost constantly in motion and revolution, and it appears to me that there is a current setting round the north shore of America from Behring's straits, to Davis' straits although I should not think it very strong by the time that it reaches the north east extremity of America. The different boundaries and extent of these two straits, and the material difference in their resources for a supply of water to fill up their decreased waters all tend to show that such a current may exist. It should be remembered that the strong wind in these seas have a powerful influence on the currents, which they must indeed create after blowing for several days. If clear of the main or northeast stream the current that sets through the straits that runs much stronger along Cape Prince Wales than under Cape East. This is because its course is on a straight line for a long distance with the entrance of the straits to that Cape and Cape York, and in this straight line runs with greater strength than on the curve further north. To pass Cape East it sets into the bite east of Cape Prince Wales, and about Cape York; this coast gives it about a north northwest course, and it sets out to the westward of the extreme point of the former Cape two miles before it sweeps off to the north. This I know by painful experience, and it may be of great service, as far as the preservation and safety of ships are concerned, to have these facts known. On the 30th of June, 1851, I was up off this Cape. The passage from ice to shoal water was five miles. The ice, or the course of it tended towards land as far north as it could be seen about four miles distance. My partner was Capt. Walsh of the ship Nancy of Havre. The wind blew on suddenly from the S. S. E—the current setting through strong, and coming in thick. We considered it imprudent to follow along the ice, fearing it might tend on to the land, or into shoal water that would take our ships up. We resolved to hold our position if possible by carrying sail—if not, to come to anchor. In measuring the distance from ice to shoal water, which extends off about two miles, being about two miles north of the extreme southwestern cape, my ship stirred the mud as she came in stays, and unfortunately the Nancy grounded—this being 12 o'clock M. I carried all the sail that I could, being double-reefs, courses, and jib. At 5 o'clock P. M., I came to anchor three miles north of of the Nancy. At 10 o'clock P. M., she came off, and anchored two cable lengths in shore of me. A very thick fog came in. Knowing that the ice south of King's island was somewhat east of the ship, the straits full to the south and west, and also the Anadir sea. I was fearful that the current and strong south wind would entirely fill this passage up with ice. At 10 o'clock A. M. on the following day it made its appearance, visible about twice the length of the ship. It could be cleared by shearing the ship while scattering, but it soon came in such large and heavy bodies, and with such force that my ship was in danger of having her bows stove in:—the current then running at three knots. I fortunately succeeded in taking my anchor, and clearing the ice about two cable length in shore, and came to anchor in eleven fathoms where I first anchored. At six o'clock P. M., the fog cleared along the shore. This was gratifying. It not only showed that our situation was not dangerous, but also the exact course of the current, by the movement of the ice. The Nancy lay about three miles to the windward. The ice could be seen to the windward and in shore of her. The current would sweep the whole of it across her bow, to windward, and pass her about one hundred yards off shore to the northward and sweep along from one ot two hundred yards by my ship, and right astern about one mile distant—then it tended along in a line with the coast, and as far as the eye could discern, a clear passage was open. It must have been narrow, but of sufficient depth to float a ship. The current setting west by Prince Wales kept this passage open. Not a piece of ice came in contact with the Nancy, nor was she injured by grounding. The bottom was very soft and the tide at an ebb. The ice jammed up, and tore off my ship's cut water, and some copper and sheathing from the bows. This passage along this shore was open to the Arctic. Had we followed along close to the ice we should have gone through in safety.

Towards the last of August 1852 I experienced a westerly current in the Arctic that set my ship four degrees west in four days during a strong norther. At the commencement I was in Lat. 67° 40 N. Long. 169° 40 W. I endeavored to hold my position, as there were whales in the vicinity, and stood as long, or made as much distance to the eastward as to the west. Not thinking there could be a westerly current I did not make any allowance; when I came to get observations, to my surprise, I was four degrees to the west. By speaking other ships I found that this occasioned by the current and not by any alteration of the chronometer. I was at loss to account for this westerly current as I had not experienced any during southerly and light easterly winds. I came to the following conclusion, respecting the cause of this westerly current which I fear has occasioned a terrible destruction of life and property, during the long gale and strong winds in the latter part of September from the N. N. E. This current must be caused by these strong, and heavy northers in this way: the current that sets up through the straits by Prince of Wales crosses Kotzebues sound strikes the coast to the north, and follows it along to point Hope. This gives it a north west by west course and must set it a considerable distance off shore before it would turn north even with a southerly wind. The wind now blowing strong from the north and checks this current in a great measure from curving round to the north, and forces it on, near the course the land gives it, gradually curving to the westward as it loses its strength, and about the time it reaches the long. 170° W. it maintains about a westerly course. This current should be particularly guarded against by ship masters during northers, by laying their ships on the eastern tack the whole time, and being sure to make sail sufficient to make her forge two or two and a half miles an hour. There is no fear to be entertained of running ashore on the eastern coast without sufficient warning from the smoothness of the water, as you draw in under the lee of Point Hope.—*N. B. Transcript.*

Letters about the Arctic No. 7.

At Sea Dec. 5, 1852.

Land, Inhabitants, their Food.

Having in my former letters spoken particularly of the sea, in these Arctic regions I propose in the present to allude to the land. Along the whole extent of the Kamschatka coast this is in general mountainous, as far as Cape Thadeus. This cape is high with perpendicular cliffs fronting the sea from six hundred to a thousand feet above its level. In some places the land gradually rises from the coast. The coast however is not so rugged as in some parts of the earth. Its forms in general are pretty regular. Upon the tops of many of the acclivities we notice a dome form, and there are a few conical summits. There is some table land. Occasionally low points extend into the sea, but most of the coast is steep and bold, with many perpendicular and impending cliffs, without beach enough to afford a footing. Nothing can present a more dreary and dreadful appearance than this land when covered with snow, mountains of which are blown up by the heavy winds into fantastic shapes, and undulating ridges, stretching far away until they are lost sight of in the distance. To this far extended whiteness no object affords any relief except the occasional appearance of a dark cliff, so perpendicular that the snow cannot adhere to it. These alone indicate that land is concealed under the white mantle of snow. This is usually melted by the first of July. In the straits the appearance is still barren and dreary—not a tree did I discover in that region. In some places the sides of the hills are quite green with grass and moss The prevailing hue however is a dead brown. The only point at which I landed was in Port Clarence bay, at the head of which a low neck of land stretches nearly across and forms the inner, or Grantly Harbor. Here a considerable variety of small flowers were in bloom, and the dry hard surface was principally covered with short green grass. This is on the south side of a range of mountains, and when the sun was out the thermometer rose to 60 ° at noon. On the extreme end of the point a tribe of Exquimaux was located in their summer tents. These were of different form and size, covered mostly with deer skin. That of the chief was of the same form with an Indian wigwam, eighteen feet in diameter, and fifteen in height. A few small poles were set up—the ends were lashed together, the lower forming a circle on the ground. These were entirely covered with deer skins. By lifting up one of these the only entrance was afforded. A plenty of light is admitted by the skins that are without hair. These people are a different race from those on the west shore of the straits. The natives of the eastern shore are taller, and not so thick set; their features are thinner and sharper, and the expression of their countenances is much fiercer, with a sharp, dark wild eye. Many of them very much resemble our North American Indians, and their skins are nearly of the same color. The females are very light; some of them are nearly white. Their dress is made of different skins of the deer, hare, rabbit and seal. Their boots and mittens are made of dressed and undressed seal skin. They wear a loose jacket which reaches to their thighs, with a hood which is the only covering of the head. Their trowsers are principally made of seal skin tied round the waist, the legs inside the boots, and the boots tied below the knee Some have frocks made of duck skins with the feathers on. They make a water proof frock of whales' entrails, which are very light. They are put together in strips from four to six inches wide, and sewed with sinew. In most of their sewing this is used as thread, and they also use it in making fish nets. Some of their clothing is made with considerable skill and taste. I noticed particularly the chief's wife at the village, who had on a long cloak reaching nearly to her feet made of different fur skins. Added to this was a small cape also made of furs of different colors tastefully arranged. In from and motion this woman was superior to any of the others her head beautifully shaped and her demeanor dignified.

The food of these people consists principally of the deer, rabbit and pheasant which are numerous just back of the coast. The flesh of these they generally eat raw, although it is sometimes dried that a supply may be kept on hand. They catch several kinds of fish in seines particularly a small kind resembling the English herring which they dry The people at this bay do not eat so much blubber as those along the capes and headlands and on the west coast. They catch many Walruses about King's Island, the Prince of Wales, and Diomedes. King's island is nothing but a large rock, nearly perpendicular. There is a narrow beach on the east side, on which the natives pull up their boats. Their houses are high up in the cliffs of the rock. Looked at, from a distance it would seem impossible to get a foothold on the side of these dark and perpendicular walls. Their tents have the appearance of blocks of light grey stone placed in the walls promiscuously. I was wondering at this peculiar rock, and straining my eyes aided by the glass to make out if possible these light spots placed from fifty to one hundred feet above the base of this perpendicular wall. When the fog lifted there was not a sign of any human being, until a canoe was seen coming out through the narrow cleft of ice. One after another made their appearance. I should have visited this singular spot but a bright day was too precious to be lost in the gratification of curiosity. Seven large canoes came alongside with from ten to fifteen boys, men and women in each. The canoes were from thirty to thirty-five feet in length, and almost six feet in width, and some three feet deep, in shape like our wherry or skiff, pointed at both ends the bows differing a little from the stern. Their frames consist of three stringers on each side, gunnell center—this the thwarts rest upon. These are all firmly fastened together with whale bone—two large walrus skins well dressed and streched take the place of plank for a covering to this frame–stretched as tight as a drum head. They are first sewed together with whalebone. The two skins are stretched the length and over each gunwale, and a staunch tight boat is finished —more efficient for their purposes than one covered with boards. They are light and can be pulled over the ice with considerable ease. In the use of the paddle these people are the most expert of any I have ever seen, and get a speed out of their boats that is almost incredible. I was running along the ice with a strong fair breeze off Prince Wales when a number of these boats were about in pursuit of walruses. I noticed that some of them were making off and forelaying the ship. Two or three reached alongside but one fell short and dropped into the wake. I thought he had lost his chance, but he slowly gained on the ship, and finally shot alongside, a thing I could not have credited unless I had seen it.

I will resume my description of these interesting natives in my next.

LETTER No. 8.

At Sea, Dec. 15, 1852.

Canoes,—Capture of the Whale,—No Wars, Loss of Superior.

In my last I gave some description of the natives of the Arctic regions, their manners, customs, implements, and mode of living; and I propose to resume my description of these interesting people in this letter. I closed my last with a description of the large canoes used by the natives, which are propelled with eight or ten paddles. The small canoe is the most perfect boat of the kind I have ever seen, and is managed by a single native with great skill. They are usually about 18 feet long and two and a half feet broad, and very sharp. Their frames are very light, and the skins with which they are covered are stretched and worked down much thinner than on the large canoes. These are drawn over the frame-work very tight, and entirely cover the boat, leaving only a small round aperture of sufficient size to admit a man's body. This is surrounded by a rim or coming, two and a half inches high, to prevent the water from getting in, while washing over the deck.—The paddler seats himself in this aperture, and tying his water-proof frock to each side of the rim, the canoe is rendered entirely water-proof, below and above; then plying his paddle, he moves on over the waters with almost incredible rapidity, and with such stillness, even in a calm, that not the least intimation is given of his approach to the ship, till fairly alongside. They display much skill and ingenuity in making this peculiar and neat canoe, and work them with astonishing ease and rapidity. They are used mostly in the capture of the walrus and seal, carrying one harpoon, and about twelve fathoms of line. The line is made of the skin of the walrus, cut in strips about half an inch wide.—Attached to the end of this is a seal skin buoy, inflated with air, and nicely stopped on deck, close behind him, the line in a coil in front, in a shallow box. Moving with perfect stillness, they approach the walrus without alarming him, throw in the harpoon, and let loose the seal-skin drug. The large canoes then come up, and despatch the fish with lances.

The smaller canoes are so crank, and sit so lightly upon the water, that it is impossible for any one unaccustomed to their use to manage them. I have seen the sailors frequently try the experiment, and although they might succeed in getting in with the assistance of some one to hold the canoe in its place, the slightest motion of the body or limbs causes the frail bark to overturn, and precipitate its occupant into the water.—These boats are also so light that a man may

carry one upon his back, for any distance, with ease.

In the capture of the whale, the large canoes are used, going off in numbers together. I have never seen the whale taken by them, but have the following description from Capt. Norton, of the Luminary, who while lying at anchor off Cape East, one still day, saw twelve or fifteen of the large canoes moving off, and soon discovered that they were in pursuit of a polar whale. As soon as the whale came to the surface of the water, the canoes formed in a line directly after him, the head boat some distance in advance. In this manner they approached the whale, using their paddles with all their might while the whale was in the act of spouting, and ceasing to paddle between the spoutings. They continued the pursuit in this way, till the first boat shot up alongside the whale, and struck with two drug harpoons. The whale settled before the second boat came up, when the boats again stretched out in a line at equal distances, to await his reappearance. It was some time before he made his appearance, but so well had they formed their judgment, that he came up about in the centre of their line. Some three or four boats then approached the whale, and hove in one or two drug irons each, when he again disappeared. He was not gone long, however, and when he again appeared, the boats fairly surrounded him, darting their missiles into both sides of the monster, and attaching to him some twenty or thirty of the large seal-skin inflated drugs. He again attempted to descend, but the buoyancy of the drugs made it a difficult matter, and he yielded to his captors and was soon despatched. The canoes immediately took him in tow and made for the shore, which they reached with their prize in a short space of time that would have done credit to our American whalers. The whale was taken in between two high rocks, his head secured to one, and his tail to the other. At high water the whale was taken upon the beach as high as possible, and the process of cutting in commenced. This is done in this way: The blubber is cut into strips about one foot wide and two feet in length, and a slit made in each end for handles. These pieces are taken off by the men, and carried to the place of deposit by the women and children. After all the blubber has been taken off that can be got at, the whale is again floated off, turned over, and the other side stripped in like manner. After this was finished, the carcase was disembowelled, the entrails taken out and cut in pieces to suit their various purposes, and hung upon poles to dry. The blubber is used for food, and is deposited in large holes dug in the ground, and plastered at the bottom and sides. Their winter supply of provisions is mostly laid in in the fall, when the whales are working south.

These people, I think, seldom if ever war with each other. They are active and industrious, as indeed they are compelled to be, to supply themselves with the necessaries of life, in these desolate regions. Those which I met with, appeared to be friendly and inoffensive, and I believe if strangers should by any misfortune be cast upon their shores, they would be well and kindly treated. And I should think it of the greatest importance, that every ship-master visiting these regions should see that the natives are kindly treated by his officers and crew, particularly when they come on board their ships, and endeavor by all means to impress upon their minds that we are friends, if for no other purpose than to gain their goodwill and aid in case any one should be so unfortunate as to meet shipwreck upon their shores. I have always acted upon this principle, whenever I have been visited on board my ship by the natives, by showing them every kindness and indulgence that I consistently could, making them trifling presents, and never abruptly driving them away from the ship.

The ship Superior, in command of Capt. Babcock, was lost last year, in July, at the head of the Anadir Sea, near the entrance to the Gulf of the Holy Cross. Capt. B. informed me that the natives at that place were very friendly and rendered him all the assistance in their power; and appeared to manifest much sympathy in his loss. Not one instance of theft was known to have occurred, and no annoyance of any kind was given by them. Indeed they are not at all addicted to theft, so far as my observation extends,—a propensity so strong among almost all the natives of the South Sea islands. This is certainly very creditable in them and should be fostered and encouraged by all who visit them.

I shall resume this subject in my next.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

Lahaina Correspondence.

Death of Rev. David Malo.—Death of a German Sailor.

* * * * The death of the well-known native preacher, David Malo, is one of those events which throw sorrow upon the hearts of the friends of the native race. Seeing a white object on the very summit of Mt. Ball, a day or two since, I inquired what it was. It was David Malo's tomb. And why was he buried in so strange a spot? He wished it. He said this land would fall into the possession of foreigners. Land in Lahaina would be valuable. The graveyards, enriched by the remains of the natives, would be coveted, and the contents of the graves scattered abroad. He wished not his bones to be disturbed. Let him be buried on that summit where no white man will ever build his house. And so his grave has become a beacon; and if his spirit ever lingers over it, he can survey, as from a lofty watch-tower, his former home, and the scene of many of his labors.

A painful instance of the uncertainty of life and happiness has just come to my knowledge. A young German, named Adolphus Hansch, a boatsteerer on the "Hellespont," lost his life in the Ochotsk sea, the 17th of August last, in the following manner. He had just fastened one iron in a whale, which immediately sunk, and shortly rose under the boat, throwing Adolphus overboard by the shock. He, however, had nearly succeeded in getting in again, when the barb of the remaining harpoon, whirled out by the flying line, caught in his neck, and dragged him instantly out of sight. His terrible fate was deeply felt by his shipmates, especially by a cousin who had accompanied him from his native Bethelsdorf, in Moravia. This cousin this morning shewed me a letter directed to the deceased, just received from his parents in B., which bore the date of Jan. 13. It conveyed the information that an uncle of his mother, long unheard from, had lately died in the West Indies, and that his fortune of $400,000 had fallen to the family. Those parents and sister, whose beautiful letter we saw, are expecting in vain their "lieber Adolphus." He will never share the wealth they enjoy; their enjoyment will be wholly embittered. Why was he stricken out of life when life was just about to become bright? Surely God's ways are unsearchable.

Yours truly, S. E. Bishop.

☞ The following paragraph, respecting a Sabbath-keeping whale ship, we copy from a late No. of the Sailor's Magazine. The season referred to is that of 1851:

"After a discouraging season in the Arctic sea, the first tempting sight of sperm whales was on a clear, smooth Sabbath.—The Captain, firm to his first duty, worshipped God all day. On Monday the whales were still in sight. They lowered five boats, and each boat before night brought a whale to the ship. Thus did God bless those who honored him."

It certainly is well worthy of consideration, whether anything is gained by working upon the Sabbath. Read Isaiah, 56 ch., 2, 6, 7 verses, and 58 ch., 13, 14 verses. Also, Jeremiah, 17: 24, 25; Exodus, 35: 6; Numbers, 15: 32, 35; Ezekiel, 20: 15, 16, 20, 21. In 1 Samuel, 2: 30, we read, "Now, saith the Lord,—for them that honor me, I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." We hope some of our readers will calmly consider this subject, and meditate upon those passages of Scripture here referred to.

Reefing Made Easy.—An important invention has just been perfected for the purpose of reefing topsails, claiming the following advantages:

"First: The topsail can be reefed from the vessel's decks, in the heaviest gale, by the watch on deck, rendering it unnecessary to call all hands for the purpose. Second: The topsail can be reefed without laying the sail aback, or changing the angle of the topsail yard—a most important consideration when beating in a narrow passage, or when it is an object to save time. Third: The reefs are made much snugger, stronger and handsomer than by the old plan. Fourth: The topsail can be reefed in one-quarter of the time required by the old plan. Fifth: The weight of rigging aloft is lessened rather than increased. Sixth: The plan can be adapted to the present rig of vessels at a small expense.

☞ [When the U. S. S. Independence was weighing anchor in the Mediterranean for home, the following beautiful song, written by one of her officers, was heartily sung by the men, as an adieu to Italy.]

Up Anchor for Home, Boys!

Up anchor for home, boys, our cruise is complete,
The billows are dancing our good ship to greet;
Far away, far away, o'er the ocean's blue breast,
Smiles a haven of bliss in the land of the West.

There are pleasures abroad, boys, but none to compare
With the glad shout of welcome awaiting us there;
There are beauties abroad, boys, for ages confest,
But more beautiful far is the land of the West.

Then up anchor for home, boys, we must not delay,
For the breeze freshens fast that will bear us away.
Spread our sails to the wind, let our flag be unfurled,
It's the banner of freedom all over the world.

Adieu to Italia! her mountains and plains,
To her kings and her sceptres, her captives and chains;
Her children lie prostrate by tyrants opprest,
But liberty dwells in the land of the West.

In the land of our fathers, our own happy home,
Where our hearts cling the closer, the farther we roam;
In the depth of whose shadows the sun sinks to rest,
As he lingering smiles on the land of the West.

Then up anchor for home, boys, we must not delay,
For the breeze freshens fast that will bear us away;
Spread our sails to the wind, let our flag be unfurled,
It's the banner of freedom, the hope of the world.

Destruction of a Vessel and Murder of Her Crew.—We learn that letters have been received in town from Capt. Alfred Fisher, now in San Francisco, conveying the intelligence of the loss of the brig Rodolph, formerly of Boston, (of late years owned by Capt. Fisher,) and the massacre of her crew. The Rodolph left San Francisco under command of Chas. D. Perry, of Boston, on the 13th of October, 1850, for the Friendly Islands, where she arrived on the 15th of November, of the same year. On the 19th of December, she sailed from the Friendly Islands for Sydney, Australia, and arrived there on the 6th of January, 1851. On the 18th of the same month she sailed for Newcastle, where she took in a load of coal for Panama, but owing to bad weather and scantiness of provisions, touched at Callao on the 14th of May, where the cargo was sold. Mr. John Dillingham, of this town, to whom we are indebted for most of our information, was first officer of the Rodolph, and left the vessel at the last named port, where she remained till the first of June. He heard of her afterwards having left for the King's Mill group, in pursuit of cocoanut oil, to be taken to Sydney. Since that time, up to the receipt of the letter from Capt. Fisher, there has been nothing definite known of the vessel or crew.

Capt. Fisher writes that he has seen the captain of a vessel who was wrecked near the place, who informed him that the captain and crew of the Rodolph were massacred by the natives of one of the islands of the King's Mill group, in December, 1851, and the vessel destroyed by fire. The crew, when Mr. Dillingham left, was composed wholly of foreigners,—not an American among them.—Capt. Perry was a young man of good character, and was well known in this community.—*Vineyard Gazette.*

Gen. John Wilson, who now resides in San Francisco, has written to Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, about a group of islands in the Pacific, known as the Navigator's Islands.—With the letter, Gen. Wilson sends to Gov. Foote some pickings of cotton taken from one of the cotton trees which grow on those islands. This tree attains the extraordinary height of thirty feet, with a diameter of one foot, and branches spreading thirty feet.—The ball is about the size of a goose egg.—When the cotton tree is in full bloom it presents a superb appearance, looking like an immense snow-ball tree, of the kind that adorns so many of our gardens.

Ladies Fair.

The Ladies of the Second Foreign Church in Honolulu, held a fair on Tuesday evening Nov. 15th, at the Court House, which was very numerously attended by residents and strangers. We have never seen the Hall more tastefully decorated than on this occasion. We are happy to learn that a liberal sum has been realized from the fair which is to be devoted to the erection of a house of worship for the congregation.

The Steamer E. B. Wheeler.

The first vessel of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Co. arrived from San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, after a passage of 20 days, via Hawaii and Lahiana. She is a small snug boat of about 150 tons burthen, and will we trust do good service in the trade and travel between the islands.

On Wednesday morning she left this port on a trial trip to Lahaina, having as passengers His Honor Wm. L. Lee, His Excellency R. Armstrong and a large company, including the Editor of the Friend, and we trust to be able to give a good account of her sea going qualities from personal observation.

A few words with Patrons of "Bethel" and "Friend."

It has been the sincere desire of the Chaplain to pass through the year 1853, without making an appeal for funds beyond the *Free will Offerings.* There is a reasonable prospect that success will crown his desire. If there is anything disagreeable, on our part, it is calling, or appealing for money to support the "Bethel" and the "Friend." Our plan this year has been, to rely entirely upon the *free will*, or *unsolicited donations.*

The following is the result:

The Bethel.

	January 1, 1853.	
A debt,	175,67.	
Sexton's services 8 months	80,00.	
Repairs in vestry and Painting,	87,25.	
Painting Chapel, outside,	87,62.	
Boards for Fence,	50,00.	
Lighting Chapel, Oil, &c.,	30,72.	
Sundry Repairs in Bethel, Mason Work, Lime, &c.,	88,74.	
		$588,00.
Donations, acknowledged at various times, since Jan'y 1, '53,		466,25.
November 14, Debt,		121,75.

The Friend.

Estimated cost for Friend, for '53, (Cost for 1852, $815,00.)		$800,00.
Receipts from various sources, up to Nov. 12th,	$369,00.	
Unpaid subscribers, about	200,00.	
		$569,00.
Amount to be raised,		$231,00.

☞ We would remark that the "*Testimonial*" which we published last year, has been the means of essentially aiding in support of "The Friend." To those acquainted with our efforts to publish this paper, the contribution of $5,00 a voyage from each ship, is a most reasonable measure, and we hope it may become general throughout the fleet.

Valuable Testimonial.

Whereas we have often received interesting and useful information respecting our whaling vessels and their cruising grounds from "The Friend," published by Rev. S. C. Damon, we hereby authorize, (in case Mr. D. resumes the publication of the paper,) the Captains of any of our ships which may visit Honolulu, to make a contribution to Mr. D. of five dollars, for account of the ship, for each voyage.

New London, Oct. 13, 1851.

New London.	Fair Haven.
Williams & Haven.	L. C. Tripp.
Williams & Barnes.	I. F. Ferry.
Weaver, Rogers & Co.	F. R. Whiknell.
Perkins & Smith.	Gibbs & Jenny.
Miner, Lawrence & Co.	Reuben Fish.
Frink & Prentis.	E. Sawin.
Benj. Brown's Sons.	Edmund Allen.
Chas. Mallory.	Nathan Church.
Thomas Fitch 2d.	

Randall, Smith & Ashley, Mystic.

Stonington.

Chas. P. Williams. J. F. Trumbull.

P. S. The above testimonial was voluntarily started by the owners of whaleships, in New London, and was immediately signed by parties, representing, 40 out of the 52 vessels sailing from that port.

It is sincerely hoped that this expression of opinion on the part of the owners of whaleships, in the U. S. will enable the publisher of the Friend, to prosecute his gratuitous editorial labors without the depressing anxiety, that at the years end he shall fall some hundreds of dollars in arrears to the printer.

Honululu, Nov. 14 1853.

☞ The Chaplain would acknowledge $5,00 from Capt. Vinall, "Henry Kneeland" for the Ladies Stranger's Friend Society.

Donations

For the Seamen's Chapel, [seats free] supported by gratuituous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	For Chapel	For Friend
Capt. Dallman,	$3 50	$5 00
Two Colored Seamen,		2 00
Ship General Scott,		5 00
Capt. Swain, ship Mohawk,	3 50	3 50
Capt. Cornell, ship Gratitude,		5 00
A Sailor,		1 00
Mr. Edwards, ship Tuscany,	5 00	5 00
Ship General Williams,		5 00
A Sailor,	2 50	
Capt Curtis, ship Judge Shaw,	5 00	
Mr. May,	2 00	
Officers and crew of ship Florida;	24 00	22 50
Officers and crew of Ship Hope,	16 50	16 50

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting John Owen Davies, formerly of Baltimore, Md., and St. Louis, Mo. He is reported to have been engaged on board a trading vessel between Honolulu and San Francisco, and subsequently to have settled on the Sandwich Islands. Any information respecting him will be gladly received by the Editor, or the Rev. Lowell Smith, Honolulu. Snould this notice attract his attention, he is requested to communicate immediately with his friends. A brother writes from Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., Aug 27, 1853.

Respecting Sidney G. Deyo, native of Canandaigua, N. Y. He has been absent from home about 6 years. Information will be gladly received by B. Pitman Esq., Hilo, the Chaplain, at Honolulu, or Leonard B. Smith, Canandaigua. tf.

☞ If Charles R. Taylor, of the bark "Rajah," will call at the Chaplain's Study, he may receive gratifying intelligence from his friends.

Respecting Mr. David Wilson, who visited Honolulu in 1846, and wrote his family from this port July 15, 1846, but since that time has not reported himself. Any information, will be forwarded if sent to the Editor of the Friend, or to Mr. Peter Earl, American Theatre, San Francisco. tf.

For the Friend.

Life on Board a Man-of-War.

No. 2.

The Ship was scarcely anchored when we were surrounded by numbers of Omyaks and Kyaks crowded with Esquimaux all jabbering and talking at the same time, and creating a Babel-like confusion alongside, quite amusing to witness. Indeed a strange voice, whatever language it may be speaking, or however harshly, sounds not unpleasantly after a month's confinement at Sea. I am sorry however to add, that I can give no flattering account of these same Esquimaux, for dirty, greasy, foul smelling, furclad, uncouth creatures that they are, they formed a striking contrast to the cheerful, cleanly, agreeable, open hearted natives of the sunny isles we had so lately left. On the spot that separates Grantly Harbour from Pt. Clarence, was quite a populous village, the various tribes generally congregating here about June, for the purpose of barter, the upper water tribes bringing down, reindeer skins, and furs of all kinds to exchange for walrus hides, seal skins &c., of the Slashome Tribes ; indeed the Walrus is more necessary to the Esquimaux than the reindeer, it is to him what the reindeer is to the Laplander, or the patient Camel to the wandering denizen of the Sahara. By means of it he is enabled, to scent those barren shores, when change of residence is frequently necessary from the migratory habits of the fish on which the Esquimaux is chiefly dependent for food ; this too furnishes him with shares, and is directly or indirectly both food and raiment to him. The flesh of the Walrus is somewhat coarse and oily, but coarse and oily as it is, it is perhaps, the food best adapted for the natives of these inclement regions. Fat or fatty food is the most heating that man can partake of, this is well known to physiologists, animal food is the next most heating, and vegetable the least, thus in the Temperate Zones animal food is the Staple food, whereas in the Tropics, nature supplies vegetable food in abundance in each and all a bountiful Providence has afforded, that which is best. For the Sandwich Islander, nothing could be better than his Poi, and, for the Esquimaux, perhaps nothing could be better than blubber.

The Whale, Seal, Walrus and Reindeer, furnish the Esquimaux with the greater part of his food ; Fish and Sea-Fowl are plenty in summer, but Hares, Ptarmagan, Wolves and Foxes, are the *recherche* plates of those Arctic Epicures. At the time of our arrival fish was the particular food in season, of this the natives brought off a good supply, and by the aid of knives, beads &c., we got a pretty good stock. Tobacco was in great demand, *tawac* was loudly demanded on all sides, it formed in fact the great circulating medium. An Esquimaux can never have too much of this valued article. Men, Women and Children all use it, smoking it and chewing it, indeed it seemed quite indispensable to them, and from my own experience as a smoker, I should say, that it must be a great luxury to these poor people, who use Tobacco, not as some people do from mere idleness, but from the effect it has in deadening the extreme severity of the cold in these inhospitable Regions. The Omyacks that came off to us, were generally about 50 ft. long, and in the widest part perhaps 6ft. across, they are admirably adapted for Esquimaux purposes, being light and portable, they are made of Walrus hide, stretched taut over a light frame work of Wood, all ties tied together, without peg or rail throughout, they are generally propelled with paddles and two short Oars, but when the wind is fair, the Esquimaux is sailor enough to rig a short Mast and spread a Deer skin to the propitious blast. The Kyack which is the Esquimaux fishing or sporting boat, is the most beautiful and symmetrical thing I ever saw. Over a frame work of wood about 8 or 10 feet long, the hide is stretched, leaving a hole for a man to set in the bow, is curved gracefully upward, on the after part runs off sharp, they are propelled either by a single or double head paddle. An Esquimaux in his water proof dress with the skins, lashed round the combing of the hatch is perfectly safe and quite at home in this light and beautiful craft even in the wildest sea. Before him lie his spears, with a socket to aid him in throwing in them, and thus equipped he scruples not to attack seal or Narwhal, Whale or Walrus.

To those however who do not know how to manage them, the Kyack is the most ticklish craft, the slightest swerve upsetting them. While in the Arctic I got one and became tolerably expert ; nevertheless they are a most dangerous craft and in case of capsizing nothing could save a man who lost his presence of mind, for the hole being small it would be a difficult job to extricate the legs ; the Kyack floating bottom up so that unless perfectly cool under the agreeable circumstances, it is more than probable that the adventurous individual would be drowned. I was told on very good authority, that the natives when they see they cannot avoid being upset, give themselves an additional cant, and come up the other side, (their water proof dress preventing the water from getting in.) This is perfectly feasible, but it was a fact, I should have been very sorry to have tried. The water proof dress is worthy of remark, it is made of strips of Walrus Gut, sown with Sinews, very light, perfectly impenetrable to water, and an invaluable garment in the Esquimaux wardrobe. The Esquimaux themselves are a hard featured, broad faced race, with high cheek bones, small eyes, low foreheads and wide mouths, they are rather under the ordinary height, tolerably stout but awkward and ungainly, they are however good natured and peaceable, and seemed very fond of their children, of whom they are very careful ; indeed it is necessary or their race would long since have been extinct. The grown up people are coarse and ugly, but the young people are by no means, ill looking ; I met several beautiful children. For several days I was employed watering, one day, I was waiting on the beach officiating at this agreeable duty, and doing my best to defy the cold North blast, that made floating like gossamer, when I saw a Kyack with the skin sail stretched to the wind, standing for the very place where I was standing ; as she touched the beach the men bearing their legs and feet, leaped out and gallantly carried their spouses ashore a pig back, they then unloaded the Kyack, hauled her up, settled her on her gunwale, and by stretching hides on the other side, made a very comfortable tent, a stew was shortly under weigh which they asked me to partake of ; nice as it looked, my courage failed me ; Raw Fish or Poi or any little delicacy of that sort, I had no objection too, but from the Esquimaux censure defend me.

Among the passengers of the Kyack, were several very pretty children, and by a judicious distribution of Tobacco, Needles and Buttons, I soon gained their simple hearts, they were some days with me and were a source of amusement on that sterile dreary beach. They seemed excessively amused at my attempt at Esquimaux, they did their best however to assist me, one of them a little girl about 10 or 12 years, did her best to teach me, bringing various articles and telling me their names. She was an exceedingly pretty little creature and delighted in a most unpronouncable name ending in Sklush. For the life of me, I could not get hold of that lingo than the patronimic. She was delighted with my progress, but astonishment was depicted in all her little features, at the wonderful assistance afforded by pencil and tablets ; quite frightened was she when I showed her a sketch of herself, in her chikrik skin frock and slashing wolfs-tail, she thought it high time to quit so dangerous a person, and running to the tent she hid herself in a deer skin, by the aid of buttons and kind words, which children quickly understand in whatever language they may be expressed. I soon regained her confidence, she lost all her timidity and examined my watch, without being at all afraid, calling all the family round to see the talking wonder. One night before I went off she brought me several little Esquimaux things as a present, and made understand they were going away. When I asked her to stop with me, she shook her little head, and when I offered no end of knives, tobacco &c., she shrunk behind her mother who assured me that nothing could induce her to part with her dark-eyed intelligent little daughter. I could not forget the little creature, she was the prettiest child I ever saw, somewhat of a brunette astic teeth and eyes unrivalled.—Alas ! how soon will her beauty pass away in that ungenial clime ; but notwithstanding the cold and the ungenial nature of the clime, nothing would have induced that little creature or any other of her hardy tribe, to quit their desolate shores, neither would the coming winter with the consequent lack of provisions have induced one of these poor creatures to part with one of their children, no, sooner would they share their last salmon and chance their existence on their hides and moccassins (no uncommon occurrence) than suffer such a loss. Next morning I found my friends had gone ; the blackened fire place, and scattered fish bones told the tale Thus it always is with Sailors, they soon make friends, but lose them as quickly, wandering always, strangers ever. A native joined me as I was musing by the charred embers, and told me a long story of my late friends, the only word of which that I could understand was *Nuhluh Hahtuh*, gone, gone, a piece of information he might have spared himself.

To return to the Esquimaux. I could not help thinking when among these people, what immense benefit those poor creatures would derive by having a few missionaries among them, what a noble field was there here for

missionary labors, and yet for thousands and thousands of miles, along these rocky, desolate shores, no Christian had ever prayed, no white man ever taught, and this too in a country, and in a clime where the commonest of the arts applied, to domestic purposes, would increase a hundred fold, the comforts of those poor creatures. It is to be hoped that ere long that will not escape the eye of the benevolent, and that these people may reap the benefit of missionary labors. The Esquimaux is naturally of an inquiring disposition, is intelligent and observant, and having much spare time on his hands, he exercises his ingenuity in a variety of ways his carvings and etchings on ivory, his spear, nets and implements of the chase, made at immense cost of time and labor, from the very primitive nature of his tools, display an amount of ingenuity and latent talent, quite cheering to witness in so rude a race.

As for his religion or his ideas of a future state, from my own personal observation I would not attempt to fix an opinion on that subject, but on the authority of an Officer who speaks their language well, who has attended them on their hunting excursions, and lived among them, two weeks, I am enabled to state that their ideas on such subjects are of the very crudes, indeed, the sacred spark of religion is all but smothered in the charred embers of superscription ; a Superior Being is indeed acknowledged, but a Being of fiendish and devilish propensities, who has the power to torment and afflict. Nor is this dreaded Being much thought of while all is well, it is in time of trouble and ribulation, in famine or in fever, that the crouching Esquimaux acknowledges the grim presence of this dread Deity.

To be continued.

SUPPLIES FOR SHIPS
AT KOLOA, KAUAI ! !

MR. GEORGE GILMORE, at Koloa, is prepared at short notice to furnish supplies for ships, including firewood, sweet potatoes, fowls, turkies, pigs, beef, butter, &c. Terms reasonable.

FRANKLIN P. SEABURY,
NO. 18 SOUTH WATER STREET,
NEW BEDFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Garments of every description made to order in the best style and at short notice.

Barnes' Notes !

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

History of the Sandwich Islands.

A FEW COPIES of Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands for sale at the Chaplain's Study. tf.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English, Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers :

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible ; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.

PUNAHOU SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, August 3d.

The Punahou school is a boarding and manual labor school, the boarders being required to work two hours a day.

The location is one of the most pleasant and healthful in the world; and being about two miles from Honolulu, the pupils are not exposed to many of the temptations of the city, and yet, they can enjoy its privileges of religious and other meetings.

The school year is divided into three terms of 12 weeks for the convenience of pupils living at a distance.

The branches taught, are those generally attended to, in academies and high schools.

A course of lectures on Natural History, may be expected.

Board, per week, including washing,	4 00
Tuition, per term, - - - -	12 00

It is expected that the boarders will furnish their rooms.

Applications for admission, to be made to the teachers. D. DOLE.
Wm. H. RICE.

Honolulu, June 30, 1853.—tf-7.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court *H*ouse at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Office at the Drug Store near the market, residence corner of Fort and Beretania streets, above the Catholic Church.

Ships supplied with medicines at much lower prices than ever before furnished in this city.

L ANGHERNE, DRUGGIST,
Opposite the Market, next door to Capt. Spencer's Ship Chandlery.



BIBLES ! BIBLES !

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain's Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

☞ Bibles in various languages for sale and gratuitous distribution.

☞ Special notice is given to Spanish and Portuguese seamen that they will be supplied with Bibles in those languages. tf.

G. D. GILMAN. F. C. SMITH.
GILMAN & SMITH,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE. MONEY.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices :—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

D. N. FLITNER,



Continues to repair Chronometers, at the old stand ; accurate rates determined by observations of the sun and stars, with a transit instrument made by Roskell, Liverpool. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant Glasses silvered and adjusted. 6-tf

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
of Albany, N. Y.,
DENTIST.
Office in Fort street, next door to the Frenc Hotel.

NOTICE.—Temperance Meeting next Thursday evening, at the Bethel. Seamen and residents invited to attend.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Foreign News.

The late European intelligence brought by "Contest," would seem to indicate that the state of affairs between Russia and Turkey are growing more warlike, notwithstanding the strong efforts of England and France to bring about a peaceful termination to the diplomatic dispute.

The Turkish army is represented as becoming more restless and eager for a conflict with the Russians, both armies being in near proximity to each other.

The great Pacific Railroad finds much favor with the American public, and the prospect is now brighter than ever that it will soon be undertaken, by the people alone, if the Government cannot be induced to undertake it.

Passengers.

By the Royalist.—Rev. B. W. Parker, Messrs Frederick Ogden, Hunter and Baggs.

By the Young America.—Messrs John Ritson and J. S. Ellis.

By Brig Boston.—Miss Annie Severance, Messrs W. F. Allen, P. Curran, B. Henly, Clark, Simmons, and two in the Steerage.

By the Rialto.—W. F. Studley, Capt. Bailey, Mr. Robinson.

By the Contest.—W. G. Poore, E. Pillot, J. Heardesly, Mr. Pear, G. Page, Thos. Clough, C. H. Morton, Louis P. Lull.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in Papeete, Tahiti, Society Islands, on the 29th September 1853, Edward Lucett, Esq., aged 38 years. The deceased was a native of Eating, Middlesex, England, and had removed to this island in the year 1841, where in connexion with George Collie, Esq., he continued to be extensively engaged in commercial business. The immediate cause of his death was Pulmonary Disease, which first manifested itself at Manila, after protracted exposure in the British Schooner Royalist, to the effects of a typhoon in the China seas, during which Mr. Lucett was subjected to great hardship and unusual exertion, being also compelled to sleep for successive nights in wet clothing. He went from Manila with the hope of recovery, to England in April 1852, and there experienced such temporary relief as enabled him to return to his family in June last, seemingly restored to comparative health; but the change of climate soon proved uncongenial, and in the latter part of August he relapsed into a decline, which has gradually terminated his life. The deceased has left a widow and two infant daughters, inconsolable participants in the general sorrow of numerous friends here, who attended his remains to their final resting place on the 30th ultimo. His talents were versatile, and extensive travel had largely qualified him to be a general favorite in the social circle; while as author of "Rovings in the Pacific," his happy style of composition has met with extensive perusal, and will long cause him to be remembered in the literary world. It may be added that his last hours were tranquil, and that he died in the Christian's hope of happy immortality beyond the grave.

☞ *San Francisco, Valparaiso, Sydney and London papers please copy.*

Papeete, Tahiti, Society Is., Sept. 30, 1853.

DIED.

Killed, Oct. 15th, off Gores Island, in the act of boarding a blanket piece, Capt. Brown, of whaleship Ontario.

Lost overboard from the Nestorian, off Cape Horn, Charles Bucklet, a Swede.

On board same ship, of typhoid fever Wm. D. Burt, seaman, a native of the Isle of Jersey.

Drowned in Bhering Sea, Sept. 24th, by being struck by a whale, Wm. Sutherland, Boatsteerer of whaleship Robert Morrison, about 24 years of age, formerly of Lowell, Mass.

Fell overboard from the fore topsail yard of whaleship Huntsville, Oct 6, 1853, George Harrison, of Rochester, N.Y State, aged about 19 years.

In Honolulu, Nov. 2d, of puerperal fever, Donna Maria, wife of Capt. Jas. E. Bennett, of the whale ship Massachu etts aged 20 years.

July 15, on board ship Tamerlane, James F. Dan iels, Stew ard, belonging to Foxborough, Mass. *He* came out in the vessel.

Killed, 9th of October, Benjaman F. Crapo, of New Bedford. *He* belonged to the Manuel Ortez. This unfortunate man was a boat-steerer, and his death occurred under the following circumstances. The vessel was leaving the Ochotsk Sea, in a gale of wind, and he came on deck at the the calling of his watch. A few minutes after a water tank gave way and crushed him instantly.

On board the Maria Theresa, at sea, and buried on shore 2d of July, Mr. William F. Douglass.

In *Honolulu*, at U. S. *Hospital*, No. 9, Mr. Johnson, 1st officer of ship Golconda.

Suddenly, on the 10th inst., in *Honolulu*, John Jones, belonging to ship John & Elizabeth. The deceased came on shore, and called at Dr. *Hoffman's* office, where he died suddenly.

On board ship Mary Ann, Oct. 15, George Shaw, of consumption. *He* was a native of New *Hampshire*, and aged 23 years.

Drowned by falling overboard, Sept 27th, Lodowick Prentiss, of Stonington, Conn. *He* belonged to ship Cabinet.

June 18th, George Smith, of Fogo, Cape de Verdes, aged 29. *He* belonged to ship Splendid.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct. 28—Am bk Robt. Morrison, Norton, N.B., 1100 w, 10000 b
28 " sh Massachusetts, Bennett, do. 1200 w, 25,000 b
29 " bk Rajah, Fisher, W. P., 1000 wh, 19,000 bone.
" " sh Napoleon, Holley, Nan. 500 sp, 1300 w, 15000
" " " Wm. Hamilton, Holm, N. B., 300 wh, 4000 b.
31 " " Mary & Susan, Brown, Ston., 60 sp, 1000 wh.
" " bk Delaware, Holt, N. L., 1500 wh, 20,000 bone
Nov. 1 " sh Bar. Gosnold, Heustis, N. B., 2600 wh, 8000 b.
1 " bk Prudent, Nash, Ston., 650 wh, 12,000 bone.
2 " sh Hope, Gifford, N. B., 500 sp.
4 " " J. Howland, Taylor, N.B., 50 sp, 2500 w, 05000
Oct. 27—Brit. brigan Recovery, Mitchell, 30 ds fm Ft. Victoria
" Am sch Sea Serpent. Ellis, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
" *Ham.* brig Solide, Beyer, 60 ds fm Hong Kong.
30 Am. brig Boston, Tapley, 14 ds fm San Francisco.
" Chinese ship Potomac, Stone, 18 ds fm do.
Nov. 1 Am sh Nestorian, Blish, 150 ds fm New York.
2 Brit. sch. Royalist, *Harris*, 19 ds fm Tahiti.
Oct 24—Br. bk Mary Catherine, Robertson, London via Arica
27—Am sh Enterprize, Pease, New Bedford.
28 " bk Pioneer, Billings, do.
29 " sh Coral, Dehart, do.
Nov. 1 " " Janus, Cornell, do.
1 " " Magnolia, Cox, do.
2 " " Judge Shaw, Curtis, Calcutta.
2 " " Alfred Gibbs, Jenney, cruise and home.
3 " " Good Return, Wing, do. do.
3 " " Arctic, Gellett, do. do.
3—Chinese ship Potomac, Stone, *Hong* Kong.
Nov. 5—Am sh Northern Light, Stott, 100 sp, 2300 wh, 22,000
7 " " Maria Theresa, Carver, 1700 wh, 28000 bone.
7 " " Marengo, Devoll, 2600 wh, 17000 bone.
7 " " Jno & Edward, Cathcart, 70 sp, 1200 w, 28000
7 " bk Globe, Handy, 200 sp, 730 wh, 12000 bone.
7 " " Belle, Borden, 800 wh, 10,000 bone.
8 " sh Minerva 2d, Reynolds, 1250 wh, 15000 bone.
8 " " Fabius, Smith, 1300 wh, 15000 bone.
8 " " Hillman, Cook, 2500 wh, 25000 bone.
9 " " Sam. Robertson, Washburn, 700 wh.
9 " " Florida, West, 3000 wh, 24000 bone.
9—Am clipper sh Young America, Babcock, 13 ds S. F.
10—Am " bk Rebekah, Townsend, 15 ds San Fran.
10 " bk Gentleman, Cartwright, 100 sp, 400 w, 1500 b
" " sh Triton 2d, Maynard, 300 wh, 4000 bone.
" Fr " Asia, Morin, 2400 wh, 45000 bone.
" Rus bk Turku, Scheel, 100 wh, 1200 bone.
" Am sh Manuel Ortez, Heath, 1500 wh, 26000 bone.
" " " Bengal, Phillips, 35 sp, 1500 wh, 30,000 bone.
" " " Virginia, Seabury, 45 sp, 525 wh 5000 bone.
" " " Jno. & Elizabeth, Chapel, 530 wh, 7500 bone.
11 " bk Antelope, Potter, 90 sp, 1500 wh, 25000 bone.
11 " " Fellows, Pendleton, 50 sp, 1700 wh, 20,000 b
" " " Harvest, Almy, 600 wh, 1000 bone.
Nov 11, Am sh Wm. C. Nye, Adams, fm Och, 1080 w, 1500 b.
" " Braganza, Devoll, Och, 40 sp, 360 wh, 4500 b.
" " Caravan, Bragg, fm Lahaina.
12 Rodman, Allen, Och, 100 sp, 900 wh, 12000 b.
" Bre sh *Hansa*, *Husing*, Arc, 2300 wh, 23000 bone.
" Am sh India, Miller, Och, 2200 wh, 30,000 bone.
" " Tamerlane, Shockley, Och, 1200 wh, 13000 b.
14 " Jeannette, West, Och, 900 wh, 9000 bone.
" " Brighton, Weaver, Och, 800 wh, 4000 bone.
15 " John Wells, Cross, 550 sp, 2000 wh, 18,000 b.
16 " *Hellespont*, Manwaring, 2200 wh, 25000 bone.
14 sch Rialto, King, 6 ds fm Kealakeakua.
" steamer S. H. Wheeler, 2 ds fm S. Francisco.
15 *Haw* sch Pfeil, Rothfuss 17 ds fm "
16 Am sh Contest, Brewster, 12 ds fm "
17 " bk Kremlin, Rogers, 130 ds fm Boston.

Clearances.

Nov. 5—Am sch E. L. Frost, San Francisco.
5—Wh sh Awashonks, cruise and home.
5 " Electra, New London.
5 " Black Eagle, cruise and home.
5 " California, do do.
7 " *Hope*, New Zealand.
7 " Gen. Scott, cruise and home.
8 " Robin *Hood*, Mystic.
6 " Mohawk, Nantucket.
8 " *Heroine*, California.
8 " Vesper, do.
8 " Logan, New Zealand.
9 " Mary and Martha, California.
9 " Citizen, do.
9 " Lancaster, New Bedford.
10 " *Hillman*, New Bedford.
Nov 14, Am bk Rebekah, Townsend, for *Hong* Kong.
16 " sch Rialto, King, for Keala Keakua.
16 " steamer, E. B. Wheeler, Ellis, for Lahaina
" " wh sh Pabius, Smith, cruise home.
" " North Star, Brown, Const of California.
" " *Huntsville*, Smith, cruise and home.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Oct. 28—Sh Copia, Newell, N. B., 900 wh this season.
Nov. 6—Sh Rambler, Willis, do. 1700 wh "

Memoranda.

Mr. Damon: Dear Sir,—If the following account of a rock in the Ochotsk Sea, has not been published, either in the Friend or Polynesian, perhaps its notice would not be amiss, as many who have visited, and others who may visit that sea, are not aware of its existence. It is not laid down on any chart that I know of. This rock bears about S. W., and about 18 miles distant from "Menkanrash Island," on "Norie's Chart," and when bearing S. 12 miles distant, appears as a full-rigged ship with main royal set. Several other masters have seen the same rock the past season, bearing differently from them, but generally appearing as a sail.

Very respectfully,
ORRICK SMALLEY,
Oct. 20, 1853. Master of Bark Isabella, of New Bedford

Ship Nestorian sailed from New York, May 30th. *Had* light winds from South to S. E. to the line. From south Lat. 24° to the straits of Le Maire experienced heavy wheather; —gales from S. W. to W. Passed the straits in company with ship John Bertram. *Had* gales and heavy squalls off the cape. Saw no ship this side the land *Had* fine trades, and crossed the line in 118° West. Passage 150 days.

Purchase of a Depot for the United States.

We clip the following from the North China Herald:

We are glad to learn that there is already some prospect of an opening to civilized nations amongst the Loo Choo Islands.

Information has privately reached us, that whilst the U. S. fleet were in the neighborhood of Napican, (Napakiang?) the Susquehannah and Saratoga went on a cruise eastward, and touched at several beautiful islands, where they distributed live stock. They also touched at an island named Bonian. To their surprise they discovered a few European residents, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there; amongst them were about eleven women. The Governor of this island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years. He has a family of several children, one of whom was drowned, a few days before the Susquehannah touched there, in endeavoring to cross the bar.

The Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land containing about ten acres, for fifty dollars. It is in a good situation, on one of the best sites of the harbor, and is intended for a Government Coal Depot. The island is mountainous; the harbor excellent, having from eighteen to twenty fathoms of water at the anchorage. Shell-fish, such as lobsters and cray-fish abound: also plenty of wild goats. Plums, bananas, plantains, and other varieties of fruit are found plentifully.

This is a subject of gratulation, as it already affords to civilized nations a footing in this almost terra incognita; and we hope that it will soon be followed up by my more important advantages. At the same time this intelligence fully shows how little investigation has hitherto been made of the shores

Honolulu Port Charges.—Merchant.

Tonnage, (ships dis. cargo only) pr ton register,	15c.
Pilotage, in and out, each way per foot,	$1.00
Health Certificate,	1.00
Buoys,	2.00
Manifest,	1.00
Harbor Master,	3.00
Clearance,	1.00
Pilotage for anchoring vessel outside, which does not enter the harbor,	10.00
Wharfage pr. ton pr. day,	2c.
Water, filled at the wharf, pr. bbl.,	12½c.
Ballast pr. ton, stone,	$3 and 3.50
Shipping Seamen, foreign,	3.00
do. do. native,	1.50
Day Labor, do.	1.50
do. do. foreign,	2.50

Port Charges.—Whalers.

Buoys,	$2.00
Health Certificate,	1.00
Pilotage, in and out, each way, pr. foot,	1.00
Harbor Master,	3.00
Clearance,	1.00

Whalers can land goods to the value of $200 free of duty, $1,000 worth additional at 5 pr. cent. without being liable to tonnage dues, but if they land more than $1,200 (including the $200 free of duty,) they are subject to the same liabilities as merchant vessels.

Products of the whale fishery transhipped free, except entry and permit.

☞ Merchant vessels touching for repairs, supplies or refreshmeents, advices, shipping or discharge of crew, and landing passengers, are exempt from tonnage dues.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. II, No. XII. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 6, 1853. Old Series VOL. X.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, DECEMBER 6, 1853.

End of volume X,	89
The Steamer Akamai,	89
Letters about the Arctic, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12,	90, 91, 92
Feejee Islands, No. 3,	92
Uncle Tom's Literature,	93
Poetry,	93
Notices,	93
Life on Board a Man-of-War,	94, 95
Rum in the Arctic,	96
Marine News, &c., &c.,	96

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 6, 1853.

End of volume X.

This number concludes the 10th volume of The Friend, and the 11th year since its commencement, the paper having been discontinued during the year 1851. A decade of years, is really no inconsiderable portion of human life. We feel it due, to acknowledge that kind providence, which has permitted us, year after year, to pursue the even tenor of our way. Ten years of experience, as an editor, has enabled us to become acquainted with men, study their principles and estimate their worth. Our readers may have, oftentimes, had occasion to complain of our want of skill, tact and ability in defending the principles which we have professedly advocated, still we have never been a hamed of, or abandoned those principles. Touching the temperance question, or total abstinence principle, we stand in 1853, where we stood in 1843. As regards the moral improvement of seamen, the subject of missions, sabbath observances and kindred topics, we have aimed to utter our sentiments distinctly and scripturally. Our regrets are that we could not have been more successful in urging upon our readers the importance of living in accordance, with the established laws of their physical, social, moral and religious natures. Relying, however, upon the truth of these principles, and the happiness which their observance confers upon mankind, we are most firmly resolved to press forward and so long as we have anything to do with the press, our readers, shall have, "precept upon precept; line upon line; here a little and there a little."

A glancing review at our columns during the period now referred to, will show that great and important changes have taken place in the political, moral and religious world. In no part of the world have the changes been greater than in the Pacific. Ten yeas ago Oregon was looming into the political horizon. California was a terra incognita except to hide-drogging traders, Catholic padres, and the Danas "two years before the mast." About that time the French displayed their flag at the Marquesas and Tahiti, while the English Flag, *provisionally*, floated over Hawaiian shores. During the past ten years the changes in the political affairs of Europe have been very great. The King of the French ran away from his throne, and other European monarchs got ready to run from theirs, but they still remain! Brother Jonathan has added *several acres* to his domain from the territory of Mexico. The long established throne of the Emperors of China, is tottering, and Japan seems to be opening, while the most marvellous of national and political events is this, that our little Kingdom of Hawaii, remains in statu quo! Ye political, filibustering, and would-be-wise sages, for once, confess your error in judgment. Any man in 1843, who should have predicted that His Majesty, Kamehameha III, would now have been at the head of this Kingdom, would have been deemed a mad man. So it is, God is wiser than man. "By me kings reign," saith God by Solomon. Would that man might learn that, "God is the judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another."

Our political sages still assert that the signs of the times are portentous, that war, steam, gold and commerce will effect even greater charges. Be it so, we shall not murmur or repine, for we read in that blessed volume which infidels despise, and christians prize, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn." A better time, we hope, is coming. We are hopeful for the future. A being of infinite power and wisdom is at the helm of the world and universe.

In conclusion, we desire to express our most grateful acknowledgments, to all those persons, who have directly or indirectly contributed for the support of The Friend: We are glad to have subscribers of ten years' standing, and reckon others among our patrons, who cheer us by their donations, whenever they visit the Islands. Relying still upon the aid with which the public has hitherto favored our humble efforts to furnish a monthly sheet, devoted to "temperance, seamen and general intelligence," we have made arrangements for commencing volume 11th.

The Steamer Akamai.

The good steamer "Akamai," late the S. B. Wheeler, has now become naturalized, and has made two successful trial trips, one to Lahaina and the other to Kauai. It was our privilege to take passage to and from Lahaina; and having been an old voyager on board the mosquito craft about the islands, we hail with unfeigned delight this new mode of conveyance. The vessel has shown that she possesses good sailing qualities, and in ordinary weather will be perfectly safe,—a hundred times more so than many of the miserable little schooners which have been plying among the Islands. No person who has not been subjected to the fatigue, anxiety, trouble, annoyance and danger of a native schooner, can fully appreciate the steamer. Such a person would say the new name should have been "Maikai," as well as Akamai. We hope both foreigners and natives will, so far as possible, afford encouragement to this enterprise. We regard the presence of this steamer as marking a new era in the prosperity of the Islands. Once, twice, thrice we say, "Success to the good steamer Akamai." We must not omit to say a word in regard to the officers and men attached to the vessel. They appear in all respects as worthy the confidence and esteem of the public, and as just the right sort of men to start this enterprise, and if it does not succeed under their management, no others need make the attempt.

☞ In this No., we conclude, the valuable series of "Letters about the Arctic."—We are utterly at a loss, to whom to attribute their authorship. May other shipmasters be encouraged to take up the pen and try their hand at authorship, as well as to wielding the harpoon, and lance. If any of our seafaring acquaintance know the writer of these letters, we should be glad to have him make it known.

Letters about the Arctic No 9.

Natives of the Arctic—Historical sketch of whaling

At Sea, Dec. 22, 1852.

To resume my descriptions of the natives of the Arctic. The last season I was near the land only a few times, and in consequence saw but little of the natives. They came on board off St. Lawrence bay and at the Diomede Islands. At both places their chief desire seemed to be for rum, which they demanded by various signs and gestures. Notwithstanding all their gesticulations and grimaces they got nothing but cold water from the butt. Their great telegraphic feat was to feign to be exceedingly "set up"—that being a sign which they acted admirably—their excellent mimicry showing that they had had some experience. I cannot say how long it is since rum has been introduced to this people, but probably the Russians use it in barter for furs. I was not visited in the season of 1851 by any natives from the west coast of the straits, but I believe those on the east coast did not ask for rum. I hope our whalemen will do nothing to foster this appetite. This people are already wretched enough. A schooner was there in 1851 from Hong Kong, trading for Walrus teeth and furs, with a plenty of rum on board, which they gave in trade to the natives. This caused a good deal of trouble on board the whalers. A painful difficulty occurred between the natives and the crew of the ship ——, in Behring's straits at the time of her loss, which ended in the death of eight natives and one English sailor. Several boats' crews were on board from other ships, one or two from English whalers, with a good many natives. Rum was the cause of the trouble. I do not know upon whom the blame must rest, but I do earnestly entreat my fellow whalemen by every consideration of morality, and of self interest not to furnish these poor people with intoxicating drinks. They are very much in the power of the natives of these regions in case of shipwreck, and it is only prudent to keep them as simple in their habits as possible.

Perhaps a few suggestions will not be out of place here relative to the future fortunes of Arctic whaling. In this an immense amount of capital is invested. It is therefore of vital importance that everything possible should be done to sustain it—for without the most watchful vigilance it must ultimately fail.

In the commencement of right whaling the Brazil Banks was the only place of note to which ships were sent. Then came Tristan, East Cape, Falkland Islands, and Patagonia. These places encompassed the entire South Atlantic. Full cargoes were sometimes obtained in an incredibly short space of time—whales were often seen where they had been gambolling unmolested for hundreds of years. The harpoon and lance soon made awful havoc with many of them, and scattered the remainder over the ocean, and many I believe retreated further south—a few remain, as wild as the hunted deer. Can any one believe that there will ever again exist the same number of whales? or that they multiply as fast as they are destroyed? I have seen in print the statement of some wise person who did not believe that it was possible for the fleet to diminish the number. Had this been the case, at the end of six thousand years, it appears to me, the entire surface of the ocean would have been literally covered with whales.

After the Southern Ocean whales were well cut up, the ships penetrated the Indian and South Pacific Oceans, St. Pauls, Crozettes, Desolation, New Holland, New Zealand, and Chili. I believe it is not more than twenty years since whaling began in either of these localities—but where now are the whales, at first found in great numbers? I think that most whalemen will join in deciding that the better half have been killed, and cut up in horse pieces years ago. A part of the remainder have fled further south. A few yet remain, and most of them know a whale boat by sight or by sound. This completes the southern circumference of the Globe.

Then came great stories of large whales in large numbers in the North Pacific. The first voyages by their success created great excitement—the fleet there increased and was fitted out with extra care and skill, and in a few years our ships swept entirely across the broad Pacific, and along the Kamschatka shores. They moved round Japan, and into that sea and there whales were found more numerous than ever. The leviathans are driven from the bosom of that sea, their few scattered remnants running in terror whenever their enemy is near.

Then the great combined fleet moved northward towards the pole, and there the ships of almost all the whaling ports in the world are and have been for several seasons lending their united efforts to the destruction of the whale—capturing even the young. These polar whales were most easily captured, at first, but already it has become difficult to do so, for they are fast becoming shy. But the general subject of Arctic whaling is too extensive to be discussed in this letter, and I will resume it in my next.

LETTER No. 10.

At Sea Dec. 22, 1852.

Whales becoming shy—Antarctic whaling.

I spoke in my last of the fact, that while at first, the polar whale was most easily captured, his nature had been entirely changed by constant and untiring pusuit. He is no longer the slow and sluggish beast we at first found him. Particularly at the latter part of the season, they are very shy. I have often noticed, after one or two whales were struck in the morning, after the fog cleared, that the entire body of whales would be stirred up, so that it would be almost impossible to strike one during the whole day. Within a space of from ten to twelve miles there would be from fifteen to thirty ships, all doing their best, but the greatest number were to be seen without any smoke. On the 4th of September I counted 58 ships, and only twelve of them were boiling, and I have seen a much smaller proportion in smaller fleets. I know that the whales have diminished since I was here two years ago, and that they are more difficult to strike. How can it be otherwise? Look at the immense fleet, stretching from Cape Thaddeus, to the Straits! By day and by night the whale is chased and harrassed—the fleet perpetually driving them, until they reach the highest navigable latitudes of the Arctic. The only rest they have is when the fogs are thick, and the wind high. There could not have been less than three thousand polar whales killed last season, yet the average of oil is only half as great as it was two years ago. This fact speaks for itself, and shows that it will not long be profitable to send ships to the Arctic. If the ships were withdrawn for ten years, you might again have good whaling. Would it not be the wisest course to pursue? Would it not be better to draw off most of the fleet from the old whaling grounds, and to turn its energies upon new ones, if they can be found? I cannot help thinking that there must be an immense number of whales in the Antarctic region, which have never been troubled by our hardy whalers. Some search has been made, but nothing has been done worthy of the importance of the enterprise. An expedition fitted ont expressly for exploration of those seas would I think "pay" in the long run. It must however be a competent and thorough one—one that will decide the existence of whales in that quarter for all time. This is something in which all ship-owners should take an interest. An express expedition would not cost much, and if the expense was divided among our owners it would be found individually to be very light. The question is one which it is very important should be settled. If whales are found in that southern region, the interest rendered for the small outlay would be immense. The expedition should, in my opinion, consist of four staunch ice ships, built expressly for the purpose, upon the latest and most improved models for speed and strength—without stem or keel projecting—the rudder of unusual strength, so constructed that it can be unshipped, and triced up across the stern in a very short time. The bows should be from eight to ten feet, of solid timber—the sides from two to three feet thick, in that proportion throughout, and bolted in every direction. This will add to the combined strength of the hull, and render it capable of standing heavy pressure through the field ice in the case of emergency. This would enable the ship to pass through the fields of ice, to explore the distant open seas. This alone can render the search for whales a thorough one. Very much would depend upon the rig. This should be snug and staunch and of the most impoved plans for easy working. The speed of the ship is an important point. She must be able to work off, and keep clear of the ice, when an ordinary sailer would be caught by the mysterious movement of the ice. These ships, even if the enterprise failed, would be very useful for Arctic whaling. If there should be any difficulty in manning them for "lays" I should recommend a system of moderate wages and good lays, such as would induce the most enterprising and hardy officers and men to enlist in the service. I think such ships could be built and fitted for two and a half or three years for sixty or seventy thousand dollars each. In cruising, it might be best to make four divisions of the circumference of the globe, and to give one to each ship from latitude 60° as far south as possible. In three years, or three seasons, I believe the ocean to the south of 60° would be thoroughly explored. Blank charts should be forwarded for each captain, upon which to note his discoveries, ship's track, the position of the ice, &c. At the end of each sea

son each ship should make a different port. One should touch at the Cape of Good Hope one at New Zealand, one at New Holland, and one on the east or west coast of South America. Thence their reports might be forwarded home, and other ships despatched to take the next season, if either of the ships composing the expedition had seen whales. I merely throw out these hints—they seem to me to be of vital importance. Whether they will meet the views of your readers or not, I do not know, but I am certain if the business of right whaling is to be kept up, something of this kind must be done, either by a joint stock company, or by some other means.

LETTER No. 11.

At Sea, Dec. 25, 1853.

Importance of an Exploring Expedition.

The sperm whale is a great wanderer, and is now seldom found for any length of time in great numbers in any locality. Still I believe there are portions of the Pacific that have been overlooked by whalers, where I think many whales might be found—portions which are filled with islands and reefs and which have never been thoroughly explored. On many charts dangerous localities in these waters are very incorrectly laid down, rendering their navigation difficult. Shipmasters are unwilling to take the responsibility of carrying their ships into unknown regions in the search for whales. We need an expedition to survey thoroughly the whole Pacific and to give us better and more reliable charts, and this can only be undertaken, and should be undertaken by the government.

After whalers have explored the whole Arctic from Fox Islands to the Barrier, government sends a fleet to explore and survey those regions. I believe that there is hardly a dangerous point or spot there but what has been already discovered and noted. This has been accomplished not by the aid of charts, which are very inaccurate. Whalers have fairly felt their way through the fog and darkness. The survey however will have its advantages if thoroughly performed. The difficulty will be in getting the latitude and longitude in thick fogs and rainy weather. I think however that a thorough survey of the Pacific is more needed. If this could be accomplished, in connection with Lieut. Maury's chart enterprise, the advantages would be immense. American ships would no longer sail by foreign charts but by their own—a circumstance which I think would be of great honor and credit to the nation. The charts of this ocean should be on a scale as large—say one and a half or two inches to a degree—at least in that portion extending from Long 180 W, across the ocean to Lat. 30 N, and S. of the equator—each sheet to embrace fifteen degrees of latitude and longitude. The scale of our present charts is altogether too small. With proper charts, hundreds of sperm whales might be discovered in narrow and deep passages between islands where it is now unsafe to enter. Nor would the whaling fleet be benefitted alone. All our commerce would share in the advantages. Merchantmen could steer much more direct courses, and thereby shorten voyages materially. Many dangers are now laid down upon charts that do not exist. I have marked upon my Pacific charts forty six that I have been informed do exist, which are not on the 37th edition of Norrie's Charts of the North and South Pacific, and have passed very near several islands that are laid down without seeing anything of land. While on my passage from New Zealand northward, in 1851, I touched at Onookton and found that island to be fourteen miles further north than laid down. The little island of New Nantucket is not laid down at all, it being in latitude 46 ° 30 N. and Long 175 ° 49 W. In 1852 on my passage north I steered for Cornwallis Island, at meridian latitude observation 14 ° 29, the latitude of the centre of the island, but no land could be seen. These islands I found to be full fifteen miles further north and twelve further east than laid down, I make them in latitude 14 ° 44 N. long. 168° 32 east. A Dutch ship was wrecked there, and the captain declared that the incorrect latitude given was the reason of the disaster. If they are so much out in latitude what must some of them be in longitude? The attention of the commercial world should be called to these facts. If government would build six clipper schooners, man and equip them for three years, with from fifty to sixty men each, give each ten degrees of latitude thoroughly to survey, I believe the work could be well accomplished in the time indicated. Besides this a place would be found for a Naval Depot, centrally situated between the two continents, and good safe harbor for whalers and merchantmen at which to recruit and repair. It appears to me that Americans should have a small colony or settlement on some island of the Rudoe chain or not far from there. If a locality could be obtained I have no doubt a flourishing colony could soon be established, carrying on a trade in cocoa nut oil, shells, pearls &c.—enough indeed, with oil from whalers, to load four ships annually for the U. States. Such a port would be much more convenient than the Sandwich Islands—and would materially facilitate home shipments of oil, and for sending out recruits from the states. I believe if a company of adventurers with sufficient capital would set on foot such an enterprise that it would hardly fail of success, and would be of immense advantage in various ways to the fleet.

If you will permit me to change the subject I will say a word about the whalemen's weapon, harpoon. The selection of this has got to be a matter of much importance, now that whales are getting so scarce and shy. The majority of masters I believe are in favor of the togle harpoon, and this kind is fast taking the place of all others. They were in considerable demand at Honolulu this season. I spoke with several who had used the long one flued harpoon and spoke well of them Still I prefer the togle-harpoon of Lewis Temple's forging, and I ask for no better, and it is only justice to that worthy man to say so. They go in easy, and they hold on after they are in. The iron must be selected, and forged with care. They have other good points about them. The narrow and small head must enter almost as easily as a lance, and would many times hold fast when one or two flued irons would merely hook on. If you open the spread, and place the length of the head across the cavity that it made, it seems like an impossibility to pull it out. Its great strength is another requisite. It should be always made an object for the harpoon manufacturer to select the very best quality of iron, and pay the greatest attention to forging. There is nothing more provoking than to lose a whale by the breaking of a harpoon. Three or four thousand dollars are often lost by a defective iron. Every harpoon should be sure to hold on.

A single word about Temple's harpoons. When I sailed from New Bedford July 1st, 1850, I had thirty-five togle-harpoons of his make. With these I have struck 23 polar whales, 1 sperm and 8 right whales, and not one of them broke or drew, with one exception where the whale rolled upon the bottom, and bent the head so much that both ends were within three inches of each other.—There has been but a single instance in which they have not entered and then I believe the line was broken before. They had heavy strains on them, with five or six hundred fathoms of line out, and held on. Out of 7 right whales struck with them in the South Atlantic five had the scars of other harpoons on them.

The whaling gun I believe will yet be used to great advantage. I would recommend Capt. Swain's plan—that is a much shorter head to the toggle-iron for small sperm whales for very often they are approached near enough to strike them in the small, the blubber being very thin, the flue or head, the more likely they are to fasten. This would be of great advantage among the cow and calves.

LETTER No. 12.

At Sea, Jan 1, 1853.

Rights of whalemen on the whaling ground—time employed in cruising for whales.

The custom of allowing ships to interfere with each other, in taking whales, without regard to the rights of those ships which "raised" them, cannot be to severely reprehended, or too soon abolished. I have often felt it injustice and so have hundreds of others. I have even known captains to be so mean as to drive off a whale that they could not capture rather than permit the ship which first raised, to take him. Where the boats of two ships are in pursuit of a single whale, or a shoal, I think one half are "gallied" or driven off, and neither ship is the better off for the pursuit. In this way sperm whales may be pursued all day without being taken, whereas if one of the boats had allowed the other to go on alone, very probably both ships would have got a whale. I think that the ship which first discovers a whale is entitled to the exclusive right of pursuing him, as long as the master desires, unmolested by any other ship or boats. Where a shoal is discovered the ship "raising" them should have the right to pursue them without molestation until one boat has struck—then other ships' boats being at liberty to follow.—The main point is to strike a whale before the shoal is frightened, for if they are frightened and not hurt they generally all escape, but the quicker and oftener the whales are struck after getting fast to the first whale the more confused they are. For that reason I believe the more boats the better, provided they do not interfere with each other—that is after the first strike is made. I

is often the case that whales are seen from some ship when others are near. The whales might be in a position where the other ships would not see them had this ship passed on, but as soon as she makes any move the other ships immediately keep for her, and very probably their boats will reach there in time to have an equal chance. A whale comes up at about an equal distance from the boats of two different ships. They both want the whale—both spring to their oars with all their might—the whale hears this rushing noise—he makes a bolt and disappears, and thus alarms the whole shoal and off they move with both eyes and ears open, and will not allow a boat to approach them. Onward the boats move until the crew are exhausted, and the chase is given up without a drop of oil obtained. Thousands of barrels of oil have been lost in this way.—and I think it no better than robbing and plundering, and I believe it is a foolish custom which might be abolished, by the joint co-operation of masters and owners. I am confident that every one interested will think this of sufficient importance to think upon at least.

It may be satisfactory to some to know what portion of the time during a whaling voyage is employed in cruising for whales, and what portion in making passages. A statement of this will illustrate the advantages of a fast sailing ship. During my late voyage I have been twelve months cruising for whales, about twenty in making passages, and seventy-one days in port for provisions, having anchored six different times for this purpose—once at Monganui, New Zealand, twice at Big Bamer Island, New Zealand, and once at Port William, Falkland Islands, I touched at the Western Islands, East Cape New Zealand, Onock Fou Islands and Rorotonga, have crossed the North and South Pacific Oceans four times, been as far as 70 degrees north latitude and 58 degrees south, have passed round the globe by way of Good Hope, and round Cape Horn homeward, and have crossed the equator six times, months elapsing between each time. I have carefully reckoned up the distance sailed during the voyage, by shaping my numerous courses sailed on in making my passages during twenty months, and estimating the extra distance in varying from the true course caused by head and heavy winds, and deviation to keep clear of land and dangers. The distance sailed in making these passages added to the distance sailed during the cruising for whales, estimated as near as possible amounted to eighty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-five miles—a little more than four times the circumference of the globe at its centre. I cruised about five months exclusive of Arctic cruising—that is on my passages and between the Arctic seasons—taking during that time 200 bbls of sperm and 350 of whale oil, with 200 bbls additional of sperm picked up on my passages. This is an average during the five months of 70 bbls of whale and 40 bbls of sperm per month. Now if I had only had a ship that would sail one sixteenth faster than my own, or twelve miles per hour, I should have saved three months and ten days time in making passages, and do not see why I should not have averaged as much oil in these three months as in the five that I cruised. This would have amounted to 133 bbls. sperm oil, and 233 bbls of whale —366 in all, or three months and ten days shorter voyage, clearly showing the advantage of a fast ship over an ordinary sailer.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

Feejee Islands—No. III.

Intelligence of comparatively late date has been received from Feejee Islands. While the Missionaries have continued unmolested in their work, it is still most melancholly to record the fact, that the most frightful scenes of cannibalism are still to be witnessed. On the 8th of December last less than one year since, writes a Wesleyan Missionary, from Bau. "In presence of a Missionary, in defiance of British and American Sloops of War, in spite of our promises to enrich them, if they would regard our feelings, five of the most intelligent and lady-like women were strangled in honor of the old cannibal Tanoa! This has fearfully revived the horrid custom."

If our readers desire to see a likeness of old Tanoa, we refer them to the September Number of Harper's Magazine. That No. by the way, contains a most excellent article upon the Feejee Islands. It gives the best and most graphic sketch of Feejee manners, life, government and politics, which we have ever seen. We copy the following paragraphs relating to the bloody practice of Cannibalism :—

At early dawn on the last Sabbath morning of July, 1849, the sound of the huge *lali* or native drum, was heard booming over the lagoon. I hastened to the shore, and saw the canoe of Navindee come dashing through the smooth waters. It had hardly touched the shore, when from its depths were dragged forth the corpses of three victims who had been slain. Then followed fourteen living prisoners, all women, who had been waylaid as they were gathering shell-fish upon the reef near their village. These were nailed up to the *uloo*, just as animals with us are dragged to the slaughter house.

I followed to the great square, and beheld the horrid preparations. Deep holes had been dug in the earth, filled in with heated stones, and lined with green leaves, by the side of which the victims were forced to sit, tied, trussed together hand and foot. I saw the executioners sharpening their bamboo knives, and making ready to begin the slaughter, as coolly and methodically as butchers in the shambles. I could no longer endure the sickening sight. For an instant indeed, I clutched my pistols, half resolved to avenge if I could not prevent the outrage. But a moment's thought convinced me that I should sacrifice my own life uselessly, and probably furnish more bodies for the unnatural feast. I stopped my ears and rushed out of the square ; but through my brain rang the shrieks of the victims, whose slaughter had now commenced.

Unconsciously, and half stupefied, I had taken the way in the direction of the neighboring island of Viwa, the principal station of the missionaries. I saw a slight canoe urged through the waters. In the bow stood a tall chief, whom I recognized to be Ferance, one of the converts. Not many years ago he had assisted in the murder of the crew of a French vessel, in memory of which he bore this name, a corruption of Francoise. In the stern were two women clothed in white. They were the wives of Messrs. Lyth and Calvert, two of the missionaries at Viwa. They had heard the sound of the drums, and knew but too well what it portended. Their husbands were absent upon a distant island ; but these two devoted women hesitated not to risk their own lives in the attempt to save some, at least, of the doomed victims.

No sooner had the boat touched the shore than they took their way straight to the dwelling of Tanoa. To enter his private den was as much as their lives were worth, for it was *tabooed* to women. I hurried on in advance, entered before them, and took my station beside a pillar. My indecision was gone. I had determined what to do. I covered the old cannibal with my eye, my hand grasping the revolver in my bosom.

Scarcely had I assumed my station when the two women entered, preceded by Ference, each bearing in her hand an ornamented whale's tooth as a present. Tanoa seemed almost stupefied with amazement and anger as he demanded, with lowering brow, what all this meant. Ferance was as true as steel ; and replied firmly, that the Christian women had come to beg the lives of the victims who had not been dispatched.

Tanoa was too much astounded to reply at once. I awaited his answer with breathless anxiety. I anticipated nothing but a signal for the women to be put to death on the spot. The old scoundrel never stood so near death's door as at that moment, and never will, until the very instant before the breath leaves his body. I had him covered with my eye, and my nerves were firm as iron. At the first signal I would have sent a bullet through his brain.

At length he said ;

"Ask Navindee if it be good."

The messenger departed. Hours seemed compressed into the few minutes that elapsed before his return.

"*Vinakee*—it is good"—was the answer sent back by Navindee.

Tanoa was for a moment undecided. At length he snuffled out ;

"The dead are dead, and shall be eaten ; the living shall live."

Ten had already been put to death, and the fumes from their roasting bodies filled the air. One had been saved by the wife of Thokombau, who had taken fancy to her appearance. These devoted women saved the lives of but three ; and conducted them to their canoe, amidst the clapping of hands of the inhabitants of Mbau, while the more savage tributaries looked on in mute wonder.

In a few days, our brig made its appearance, and I left the Feejee Islands forever.

Fire at Hilo

We regret to learn that the house occupied by the scholars, under the Rev. Mr. Lyman's care was recently destroyed by fire. We do hope this loss will not result in the breaking up of the school, which has

been instrumental in accomplishing so much good. All the good school teachers on Hawaii, were educated there. It has sent forth some of the most enterprising men of the nation. We hope the trustees of the school, will make a strong appeal to the churches and the people, for aid. We believe many foreigners would extend a helping hand. The trustees of the school or the Minister of Public Instruction, should come out with some statement upon the subject. Let the public know the nature of the school! Its number of scholars! The probable cost of new buildings &c. &c. The requisite funds we believe would be forthcoming.

Uncle Tom Literature.

"Uncle Tom, Uncle Tom," is now the watchword. We have heard of the Byronic school, and various other classes of literary imitators, but who imagined that Uncle Tom would become a literary character, followed by a galloping troop of authors? Among the late importations of books, we notice those having such titles as the following: "Aunt Phillis' Cabin," "Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is," "Cabin and Parlor," &c., besides "the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin." We took hold of that key and began to turn, and opened the door just so as to take a peep into the cabin. We saw enough to increase tenfold our hatred of the abominable system of slavery. "Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery thou art a bitter draught!" No American can turn that key without feeling the blush of shame. We hope Americans at home will be made to feel as every American abroad must feel, that slavery is our country's great sin and burning shame, and should be abolished. The books here referred to, will be found for sale at the Polynesian office, together with many others, of the latest publications of the day. We would particularly call the attention of our sea-faring friends to the importance of purchasing a good supply of reading matter, before going to sea.

☞ We notice that our California neighbors observed their annual thanksgiving, during last month, but where is our thanksgiving? Have we not occasion for thanksgiving? Is the day to be omitted during 1853? Or do some people think an observance of the day savors a little too much of America, and they feel bound to avoid appearances? It is well to shun all appearance of *evil*, but not of *good*. The observance of a day of Public Thanksgiving, has the appearance of good. Some think so.

Our Honolulu Subscribers.—You have now enjoyed the reading of the Friend a full year since you were presented with a bill. Such of you as are disposed to forward the amount of your annual subscription, will confer a favor upon the publisher.

FOR THE FRIEND.

[The following lines were written, descriptive of the sentiments expressed by the wife of Capt. James E. Bennet to her husband, just before her happy departure, on the morning of November 2d, 1853.]

In those mansions, high and holy,
Ever bright and ever fair;
In the realms of peace and glory,
My beloved, meet me there!
I must leave thee,—swiftly vanish
All the joys that earth can give;
Yet I have the blest assurance,
Jesus died that I might live.

Jesus calls my ransomed spirit,
Now I feel his power to save;
Sin and death have lost their terror;
All is bright beyond the grave.
Yet, my longing soul would linger
Fondly near the pillow, where
Sweetly these our loved ones slumber,
Conscious not of earthly care.

See how sound, how sweet they slumber!
Full of innocence and love;
Whilst their happy little faces
Speak of fairer worlds above.
But with them I cannot tarry——
Life, how deep, how strange thou art!
Who can know a mother's sorrow?
Who can sound a mother's heart?

Train them up for God and *Heaven*,
When my eye has closed in death;
Tell them that a mother's prayer
Blest them with her dying breath.
May the love of Jesus ever
Find a place within their heart;
And may from their pathway never
Peace and happiness depart.

Now farewell! oh, let no sorrow
Rest and linger on thy brow!
Jesus calls me home to glory,—
All is calm and peaceful now.
But in mansions high and holy,
Ever bright and ever fair;
In the realms of peace and glory,
My beloved, meet me there!

H. St.

☞ The Editor has been particularly requested to insert the following card, in "big, capital letters," for the reason that Captain Sherman would honor those who have so generously contributed for his benefit.—Among the merchants at Lahaina and Honolulu, and his brother shipmasters, many have been found with enlarged souls and generous purses. We must decline complying with the good natured request, not because we would not honor the generous friends of Capt. S. but the card if inserted as requested would not appear "ship shape" but as much out of place, as if Capt. Sherman, should order his mainsail to be rigged for a flying jib!

A CARD.—The subscriber desires to tender public and most grateful acknowledgments to all those persons, who have so generously and promptly come forward and rendered him service during the period of distress. At Lahaina, merchants and shipmasters were liberal; at Honolulu the same spirit has been manifest among the same class of persons. Several shipmasters have most courteously offered him a free passage to the United States. At the time the "Marcus" was lost the master of the "Bartholomew Gosnold," "Tuscany" and "Mary," were prompt to visit him, when the signal of distress was hoisted. Language fails to express the sentiments of gratitude which he feels towards all who have assisted him.

PHILIP S. SHERMAN,
late Master of the "Marcus."

A Card.

Mr. Lewis, who left in the steamer for his health and expects to reside a few weeks on Kauai, requested that we should gratefully acknowledge the sum of $81, contributed by shipmasters, officers and others, for his benefit.

Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1853.

Information Wanted.

Morgan County, July 17th 1853.

Dear Sir:—Please do me a favor and make an inquiry for a man by the name of John H. Gruben, my brother, on your Island. He went from California to the Sandwich Islands about two years ago, and we, since that time, have not heard from him. If you can make inquiry of his fate, please send me a few lines, you will oblige very much a sorrowful brother, old father, mother and sisters.

Yours very respectfully
C. H. GRUBEN.

Rev. E. Bond, Sandwich Islands.

Free Will Offerings,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend.
Mr. Rogers,		$3 00
Capt. Kingman, Shooting Star,	$5 00	5 00
Ship S. H. Waterman,		5 00
" Isaac Hicks,	5 00	5 00
W. O. Prentis, bark Prudent,	5 00	2 50
Geo. Bushnell, "	2 50	2 50
H Gobel,	1 00	1 00
J. Ridington, a Sailor,	50	50
J. W. Fisher, "	50	50
Colored Sailor,	75	75
Mr. Burch,	1 25	1 25
Capt. Smith, ship Fabius,	3 00	3 00
Mr. L. B. King,		3 00
Ship Empire,		5 00
Capt. Brewster, ship Contest,	5 00	5 00
A Friend,	5 00	5 00
Capt. Potter, ship Antelope,		5 00
Swedish Sailor,	3 00	
A Friend, Capt. ——,	5 00	
Ship Antelope,		5 00
Consul Angell,		5 00
By balance, from sale of some whale-bone, Mr. Rogers,		4 50
		$67 50

P. S.—In the Friend of Nov. 16, the ship Florida should have been credited $24 50 instead of $24 00 for the Chapel.

N. B.—In our last number it was stated that it would be necessary to raise about $231, to meet the current expenses of "The Friend" for this year.—Deducting the amount now acknowledged, leaves the sum of $163 50, still *minus*.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Office at the Drug Store near the market, residence corner of Fort and Beretania streets, above the Catholic Church.

Ships supplied with medicines at much lower prices than ever before furnished in this city.

LANGHERNE, DRUGGIST,

Opposite the Market, next door to Capt. Spencer's Ship Chandlery.


HAWAIIAN
Steam Navigation Co.


This Company's pioneer steamer, AKAMAI, having arrived from the coast, will commence her regular trips in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

Her route will embrace all the principal ports of the Group, from Kauai to Hawaii, and her trips will be made promptly as advertised.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
28.tf R. H. BOWLIN, Ag't.

For the Friend.

Life on Board a Man-of-War.

No. 3.

The Esquimaux is essentially a trader, the very nature of the clime and country in which he lives, make him so, he is moreover a very sharp one; the Flemings are famed as a trading nation and time out of mind, Jews have been considered sharp bargainers; to the north of England too, there lives a canny race among whom it is a notorious fact that the Jew, sharp fellow though he be, is unable to exist; not inferior to any of these is a clever and intelligent race of traders a compound of all on t'other side of the fish pond, but Yankee, Scotchman, Israelite or Fleming, the Esquimaux at a bargain would beat them all clean off the field.

American vessels that frequent these seas in the pursuit of the whale, have constant intercourse with the natives and have already commenced a sort of desultory trade the consequences of which to the poor Esquimaux are lamentable in the extreme for he, poor fellow, is so far civilized as to know the intoxicative qualities of alchoholic liquors and prefers them in barter to all else; the masters of the vessels anxious to obtain their ivory and not over scrupulous regarding the means, supply them in sufficient quantities to spread intoxication with its attendant evils far and wide. While in Port Clarence, a whaler arrived the captain of which told me that a few days previously he had landed at a village on the Asiatic shore and was horrified at discovering the whole village in confusion and the unfortunate villagers reeling about in various stages of intoxication, men and women all were drunk, even *little children* were reeling and rioting in a most disgraceful state, such a scene as he then witnessed he trusted, he said, he might never witness again, t'was a Pandemonium that beggared all description. Men were lying about as insensate as logs, furies there were in the shape of women, the maniac shout, the fiendish yell, the piercing shriek, and laugh of idiocy, the threatening aspect of the infuriate savage with the wild gleaming of his eyes and bright flashing of his upraised blade as it glances and glittered in the sun, all made such a horrible impression on his mind that night after he would start in horror from his sleep at the thought of those dreadful orgies. And yet the authors of this mischief are doubtless good and respectab e men in their way are fathers of families perhaps and fair christians as the world goes. When in port they subscribe to charities and go to church doubtless from the same laudable motives that prompt the devil to quote scripture. American Citizens! you who so lavishly expend your money in sending ships to the uttermost corners of the world to uphold the honor of your flag; is it enough, (think you) that ships should be manned and men should be armed? these indeed force a semblence of respect; but to gain a lasting revenue for *your* well loved banner that shall endure while there is a breeze in heaven to unfold its glory to the world, something more is required; to achieve this happy result rests with yourselves and yourselves only; integrity and fair dealing should be the characteristics of that flag wherever it waves, and if such nefarious practises exist, it behooves you to raise your voices and with one accord to cry down the abuse. A small vessel of war to attend the fishery during a few months in the year would do wonders in mitigating the evil I have alluded to.

The Esquimaux did not give us the pleasure of enjoying their sweet company for many days but started very shortly after our arrival to fish in the upper waters, so that although we made our debut in Esquimaux society under the most favorable circumstance being most hospitably entertained by those kind creatures always having the softest skins and choicest collops of blubber at our disposal, still our pleasure was shortlived, our acquaintance being so short. From what we saw of them the Esquimaux appeared a cheerful good natured race and fond of amusement of all kinds, in their villages there is always a large hut or hall reserved expressly for dancing, the only instrument of music that I saw among them was the tambourine. I also saw two violins capital imitations of one they had seen on board the Plover. The happy possessors of these two instruments, labored under the painful delusion that they were discoursing sweet music and were eternally scraping them. On one occasion being on shore I heard the most uproarious laughter proceeding from a crowd at one end of the village, on joining them I found them playing at a game something like "*dog in the blanket*," around a large walrus hide were collected about thirty or forty of the village fair each holding on by a loop, in the centre of it was a young girl about 15 or 16 and every now and again by the united efforts of the fair creatures, the fur clad syren of the catu was sent flying through the air about 20 feet, then down she came again her woolf's tail* swooping through the air and her bracelets and beads ringing again as she planted herself again firmly on her feet in the centre of the skin, again and again did she go flying through the air until they succeeded in throwing her from footing, when these pitiless fair ones sent her flying about in a most inelegant manner, then came a laugh that would have made a cynic cheerful. Being anxiously pressed by the young ladies to join them, as no one would go I took off my shoes and jumped into the skin, with a shout and a yell away I went spinning into the air, then down I came, I truly hoped upon my legs, but no such luck attended my maiden efforts, I came down sprawling in a most unsentimental manner, with a shout they again sent me sprawling into the air, and it was not until mirth produced disorder in the fair ranks and they all pulled at different times that I was enabled to regain my legs. Then, a young lady with a dirty, good natured face jumped in and showed me the secret, which was nothing more than keeping the legs straight. I managed it pretty well afterwards and threw a somerset and from the yell that followed, I should say that they had never seen such a thing before but even this was not such fun as before so they sent me sprawling again. This was the only piece of Esquimaux fun that I had the pleasure of joining but they are exceedingly fond of sport of all kinds. Wrestling they are very partial to, struggling with all the skill and dexterity of a west country man, I saw several matches between our men and the "*Huskies*" as they called them in which the latter frequently came off second best, the stakes were generally, bows and arrows against an equivalent in "baccy."

Toward the end of the season we had several capital days shooting, Jitiniga and hare, were the game bagged, 18 brace and but two guns and no dogs. The place we killed our birds in was a valley that skirted the Muck-i-charnee a somewhat extraordinary peak on the north shore, it is an object of some reverence to the untutored Esquimaux who imagine an evil spirit to dwell therein be that as it may, it did not trouble us, the valleys near it were delightfully sheltered and the dwarf willows that grew there were actually higher than a man's head, the grass too in the open parts waved quite luxuriantly, here the young birds basked and carrolled in the sun, helping themselves to the delicate shoots of the willow and washing them down with the most delicious of waters, rare connoisseurs are they in this respect. None but the purest mountain streamlets tempting their fastidious palates.

Of the animals of those cold regions, I am sorry to say that we saw little or nothing, reindeer, hares, wolves and foxes being all that we saw, there are, however, a great variety and are all more or less remarkable for the beauty of their furry coats. The Esquimaux kills all that he can come across, taking their skins for clothing and their flesh for food. The flesh of the reindeer is the most nutritious and savoury meat I ever partook of, in appearance much like beef with the flavor of hare. I know of nothing to equal it. The hares were of an enormous size not unfrequently weighing 14 or 15 lbs.

Foxes there were in great numbers and of several varieties, they are hardly worth mentioning there is one however that I must not omit this is the black or silver fox, this aristocrat of foxes is clothed in a coat of jet of the darkest hue; as foxes are considered the most cunning of animals he may be considered a very Ulysses among foxes indeed he is the very acme of cunning, the long tapering muzzle, sharp ears and clear yellow eyes all denote a remarkable degree of penetration and distrust, but despite the low and debasing nature of cunning, this animal bears a truly noble impress that nothing might be wanting to complete his beauty his jet black muzzle is garnished on either side with snow white hairs and on the sides and loins, silvery hairs display to the greatest advantage the dark lustre of his silky coat, four ebon legs and a noble brush complete the array and render the skin of this beautiful animal as handsome as it is valuable and rare.

Our stay at Port Clarence was short, the object of our coming to the Arctic was to communicate with the Plover, one of the discovery ships that had wintered at Pt. Barrow, for this purpose we were off C. Listurne on the 19th of July, here we found the ice closely packed and were in consequence detained for some time, it was any thing but pleasant cruising, the weather was invariably bad; with anything like southing in the wind it was cold, wet, miserable and foggy. North and northwesterly although much colder winds brought us fine weather—this was the more strange as on our trips the year before the weather was by no means disagreeable on that occasion we travelled a

* They all wear wolves or foxes tails which are fastened on behind, much in the same place that animals carry theirs.

distance of nearly 500 miles without a ripple on the water, our courses hanging becalmed our lofty sails alone were full, so that the good ship moved onward as if by magic, heeling gently over and rushing through the water otherwise as smooth as oil. The nights, if the twilight of an hour or so may be termed such, were very delightful. The slightest perceptible shade darkened the face of the waters and a stillness unbroken by aught save the occasional spouting of a whale and the rippling under the bows reigned around; a shrieking bird, too, would now and then glides dismally past as if to remind us that these regions were not altogether devoid of life, otherwise the silence was profound and the ship moved majestically onward. Far different was it this time, boisterous breezes and rough seas were our portion and the time was sad and dreary in the extreme. At length on the 10th of August, we fell in with the Plover off Icy Cape and returned in company to Port Clarence, her doings have no place here, suffice it to say, that touching the fate of the missing squadron her wintering at Pt. Barrow has not benefitted the world the least jot. The Esquimaux among whom they wintered were by no means the same peaceable people that we had to deal with, on the contrary they were a most uncompromising set of rascals, robbing whenever they could, the Plovers stood in no little danger of their lives. On one occasion they came down in a body to attack the ship, nor did the valiant Huskies run, until they heard the thun er of the Plover's carronade desist from the attempt. About this time, (Aug. 10th) after having continual light for some weeks, we again got a semblance of night ; it was with no little pleasure we hailed her return. The light of the Polar day is ever gloomy and and as for the sun, pshaw ! call you that pale, sickly looking thing a sun ? it bears about as much resemblance to its glorious prototype of the south as the faint glimmer of a candle to the bright radiance of the Queen of night. Then hurrah for night ! Hurrah, I say for the dark beauty of the south, with her brilliant stars and glorious moon. A balmy breeze and our good ship stealing onward like some spirit of the deep, while old ocean loosing all her roughness, laves and kisses her as she passes toying, curling and rippling around her a flood of liquid splendor. Is not this better than the longest day that ever dawned ?

"Adaperunt aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat ; splendat tremulo sub lumine pontus."

Thus sung the Mantuan songster some hundreds of years ago, one might think from the beauty and conciseness of his language that he had been an old middle watcher in the Pacific, who had roved among the isles of the shining waters. I wish from my heart he had for none but such a bard, could do justice to the exquisite loveliness of nature in those favored spots.

The 15th of August saw us again in Port Clarence, but the Esquimaux had all disappeared and were fishing in the Kyack, or chasing deer upon the Tiddle-wayack hills. I have said nothing as yet, of the Esquimaux language, the reason is obvious I know nothing about it, but according to my general custom I made a small vocabulary, we had however a very good one on board, I was much struck with the resemblance that some of the words bore to the Latin.

Tupar (a wolf), asnammee, (a breast) and ignik (fire), of the Esquimaux bear a very strong resemblance to lupus, mamma and ignis of the Latin tongue, doubtless a more intimate knowledge of the language would have discovered other similarities. This coincidence will perhaps prove a matter of interesting speculation to the curious in those matters.

The 6th of September, the day of our departure at length arrived, the anchor was whisked up to the bows and with a light breeze we stood from these dreary shores, we were scarcely clear of the land when it fell calm and we were doomed to 5 or 6 hours of the doldrums, not however, according to Mr. Cheever's definition of the term, "doldrums," says this gifted author with a degree of inaccuracy and want of precision quite inexcusable in a writer, "doldrums is the seaman's name for those parts of the world under the equator where there are no trades but calms and baffling winds," but be it known to Mr Cheever and the unitiated that these bugbears of seamen are but too frequent in all parts of the globe ; a ship is said to be in the doldrums when without wind she is exposed to a nasty swell to the detriment of herself and the discomfort of those on board of her. This is but too likely to happen in every clime. Dolarums are as frequently met with off Cape Hatteras and are just as likely to occur in the boisterous Baltic as in the zephyr stirred Pacific.* A friendly breeze soon came to our aid, and our good ship bounded forward on her way to the Sandwich Islands, nor did she slacken her speed until we had ran above 1200 miles. Now when a ship is rattling along at the rate of 10 or 11 knots an hour and homeward bound Bill looks aloft and says to Harry with a cheerful countenance, "they've got hold of the rope," *they*, referring to some Poll or Sal who have some tender regard for Bill or Harry and the *rope* being a mystic connection between the keel and the hearts of the kind ones. Myth or no myth, from the rate we were travelling, I began to think, there were some kind ones in those isles who were tugging us along, but go it good old ship, you cannot go too fast for me.

Hurrah for the sunny islands of Hawaii land of bright eyes and warm hearts. Hurrah for the laughter loving kanakas. Was there ever a serious one ? Pshaw, to paint a stoic laughing would be about as correct a representation of a cynic as a serious kanaka would be of our Hawaiian. Hurrah, for the merry dark eyed girls, I never think of them but those beautiful lines of Moore's occur to me :

"While her laugh full of mirth without any control
But the sweet one of gracefulness rang from her soul,
And where it most sparkled no glance could discover
In lip, cheek, or eye, for she brightened all over,
Like any fair lake, that the breeze is upon
When it breaks into dimples and laughs in the sun."

Laugh on, my merry hearts, laugh on I say, and may tears never be thy portion, laugh on, it is thy most befitting charm. Than a group of these dark laughing beauties, I know no more pleasing sight for when they laugh, their own bright skies are not so bright as their merry faces, nor is the soft murmuring of their streams so melodious as the music of their mirth. Let not this turn your brain my dusky charmers, but pull away, pull us, and let us get back to your sunny isles.

The reader if he has accompanied me thus far will I think agree with me that it is time to clew. The islands are a topic of themselves and one too, that if I once get on, there is no knowing to what lengths I might go, or how tiresome I might become, so *adios amigos*.

* Mr. Cheever has made even a grosser blunder than this. (Island world p. 263), "Seamen do not put their helms *down* to wear ship, neither is it possible to miss stays in that evolution. Now there may be some excuse for *talking* nonsense, but there can be none for *writing* it. If an author adopts imagery or uses metaphor let him at least be correct, otherwise what is written is rendered nonsense and the writer of it becomes ridiculous.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers :

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible ; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.

History of the Sandwich Islands.

A FEW COPIES of Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands for sale at the Chaplain's Study. tf.



BIBLES ! BIBLES !

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain's Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

☞ Bibles in various languages for sale and gratuitous distribution.

☞ Special notice is given to Spanish and Portuguese seamen that they will be supplied with Bibles in those languages. tf.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Rum in the Arctic.

It is leaking out in certain authentic ways, that many of our whale ships take more or less rum with them on their Arctic voyages. We refer our readers to "Letters from the "Arctic No. 9," and also to "Life on board a Man of War, No. 3," published in the present number. The writer of the latter article, an officer on board one of Her B. M. Ships, makes a pretty strong appeal to American traders and shipmasters. This is all well, just what we like, but we think, he would not have passed over the subjects of Queen Victoria, if he had been aware of the business in which a certain British schooner the "Koh-i-noor," is engaged. We do not allude to this point, to apologise for those Americans, who are engaged in selling rum to the Indians for their ivory, or furs. No, no, they should, be exposed. It is a base and infamous traffic. It is bad enough to sell ardent spirits in civilized lands, but to overstep the bounds of civilization and go among the poor weak and simple Indians, to traffic in rum, is *murder in the second degree, at least.* Think of it, you rum trafficking traders, whether you claim to be either Americans or English! You are a disgrace to your country, your flag and the human race, just so far as you carry forward this killing, desolating, degrading and demoralizing business.

If all reports are true, rum has been the occasion of more than one poor voyage!—We heard a shrewd and observing Arctic whaleman remark, "rum lost this year, more than 10,000 barrels of oil."

We have received an anonymous communication, from which we make the following extract:

"*Strike a light, Old Tom's coming.*—How often? O! how often do we hear roared out in a boatswain like voice, "Strike a light, Old Tom's coming" or "did you ever see a nigger like me" during a cruise to the Arctic. I will give you Pat's answer to it. "Too much of one thing is *just enough.*" So it is hoped that the time will soon come, I would that it was already begun, when our christian masters would leave their little fifteen and eighteen gallon kegs of brandy where they do their Sundays, behind them in the gulf stream. Neither allow their temperance advocating officers to bring on board with them a small 36 gallon barrel full of New England rum, old cognac, or good old Holland Gin. Then our seamen before the mast would seldom be included in the *wes*, when a bad voyaye is made. Where there is no rum there is success and then our Captain answers, "I made a good voyage." Jack is always blamed in the first, not recognized in the last case. Well did Punch observe the sayings about drunkards in high rank. Kings when drunk were said to be "*elated.*" Lords and Dukes were "*merry hearted.*" Wealthy merchants and tradesmen were said to be "*intoxicated.*" But the poor and the jack-tars were called "*drunkards.*" He might have added that captains and their officers when upon a drunken spree, at sea, were styled *good old jolley souls.*

Masters and mates when made joyous with rum will commence a row with sailor jack for less things than the value of a straw. The least misteptof jacks, down goes his house! and he is logged as a mutinous scoundrel, and reported to every one as a sea lawyer or a mischief making rascal. Jack's object is accomplished if one word will do for the wise.

PEMONAQUOIT.

A CARD.—The undersigned. late master of the whaleship Citizen, of New Bedford, feels it a duty he owes alike to the living and the dead, to make known the following circumstances.

On the 25th of September, 1852, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 78° 10 min N. the ship Citizen was wrecked, and five men lost; himself and the balance of the crew reached the shore without anything but the clothes they stood in. It was very cold, and they kept alive by burning casks of oil that floated ashore from the wreck. That they lived near the wreck until Oct. 3d, when the whaleship Citizen, of Nantuckei, Capt. Bailey, hove in sight. They immediately hoisted a flag upon a pole 30 feet high, and made every signal they could of distress, that the ship at first stood in as though she saw them, then hauled up and shivered in the wind, and afterwards filled away and left them. She was so close at one time that those on shore could see her davits. The feelings with which they saw the vessel leave them are indescribable, as no hope was left them but to endure the rigors of a winter's residence in this cold, bleak and desolate region, if they could escape the tomahawks of the savage. That their signals were seen by Capt. Bailey, there can be no doubt, as Capt. B. reported seeing his signals last fall. The mate of Capt. Bailey's vessel reported to Capt. P. that he could see sailors on the shore, and requested a boat to go to their relief, which Capt. B. refused.

Through the inhumanity of Capt. Bailey, we were compelled to remain nine months in this barren region, destitute of clothing and food, other than the natives could supply us from their scanty stores of blubber and furs. During this time two of the crew perished with cold, and left their bones to bleach among the snows of the north as a monument of "Man's inhumanity to man."

The natives were humane, kind and hospitable to us, though wretchedly poor. THOS. *H.* NORTON.

PASSENGERS.

By Boston, for San Francisco,—Wm. C. Brown, W. H. Phillips, B. Henley, P. C. Rogers, F. Brown, Dickenson, Capt. Miller, Mrs. Little, Mr. Clark, and 15 in the steerage.

By Orkney Lass, for Hong Kong,—John Maxey.

By Chilo, from Boston,—J. W. Marryatt.

By John Bertram, from San Francisco,—J. Love.

By the Royalist, for Auckland.—Mrs. Cleghorn and daughter, Miss Woolly, Messrs. Porter, Brooks, Wiseman and Shela.

By the Helen Augusta for Newport.—Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Ives and four children, Miss Mary Parker, and Mr. C. J. Lyons.

By the Bartholomew Gosnold, for New Bedford.—H. M. Lyman and J. M. Alexander.

DIED.

In *Honolulu*, Nov. 17, Geo. B. Lawrence, aged 25, late from San Francisco. The deceased was a native of Groton, Mass., where his friends now reside. *He* came passenger from California in the E L. Frost.

At sea, about Nov. 25, Mr. Albert Leonard, 3d officer of ship Phœnix, of New Bedford. He belonged to Fall River, Mass, where his wife now resides.

At City *Hospital*, Honolulu, Nov. 23, John N. Fraser, col'd, steward of Am. whaleship Napoleon.

In *Honolulu*, Nov. 27, of croup, John G., only child of William and Sarah Studley, aged 2 years and 7 months.

In Honolulu, on the 1st of December Edmund H. Rogers, of consumption, aged 47 years. Mr. R. had been connected with the mission as a printer, for over 20 years, both at Lahainaluna land at *Honolulu*, and was esteemed for his integrity and christian character by his brethren of the mission and friends generally. His disease has been a lingering one, and for several years past, his decline has been apparent.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Nov. 17—Am wh sh Sarah, Swift, Matt, Och, 2650 w, 14ooo b
21— " " S. Richards, Wilcox, NB. Och, 60 s, 2000w
" " " Chariot, Brown, Och, 500 wh, 7000 bone.
" " sh John Bertram, Leadholm, 16 ds fm San Fran.
" " sh Chilo, Deshon, 152 ds fm Boston. Ass'd cargo
22— " wh bk Concordia, French, SH, Och, 700w, 11000b
23— " wh sh Orozimbo, Johnson, Och, 31 sp, 2000 wh.
" " " Mt. Vernon, Nye, Och, 160 s, 900 w, 12000
24— " " Hibernia, Jeffries, " 2400 wh, 22000 b.
Nov. 18—Wh sh North America, Mason, cruise off N. Zealand
" " Herald, Slocum, do do
" Sch Sea Serpent, Ellis, for San Francisco.
" Wh sh Chas. Carroll, Chapel, New London.
" " James Loper, Whippy, California coast.
" Wh bk Robert Morrison, Norton, for New Bedford.
19—Wh sh Rajah, Fisher, cruise and home.
" " John Coggeshall, Norton, California coast.
" " Trident, Taber, cruise and home.
" " Newark, Dickens, cruise on the line.
" " Catherine, Hull, cruise and home.
" " Scotland, Smith, do do
" Sh Harriet Hoxie, Manwaring, N. London, cargo oil
21—Wh sh Golconda, Dougherty, cruise off New Zealand
" Sh Shooting Star, Kingman, New London. Cargo oil.
" Brig Boston, Tapley, for San Francisco.
" Sh Contest, Brewster, for Tahiti, to load oil.
" Wh sh China, Howes, cruise
" " Tuscany, Halsey, cruise and home.
" " Cherokee, Smith, New Zealand.
" " John and Edward, Cathcart, cruise.
22— " Alice, White, cruise and home.
" " Roman, Tripp, New Bedford.
" " Otaheite, Weiting, cruise.
" Wh bk Suomi, Hasbagen, do.
23—Wh sh Empire, *Henry*, cruise on the line.
" " Isaac Hicks, Skinner, cruise off N. W. coast.
24— " Florida, West, cruise and home.
" " Triton 2d, Maynard, for New Bedford
Nov. 25, Am wh bk Fanny, Nye, Och, 15 sp, 1200 w, 16,000 b.
" Fr " sh Ville de Rennes, Bellot, Oc, 50 w, 1000 b.
" " Pie IX, Lecrosnier, Och, 1400 w, 10,000 b.
26, Am bk Chile, Anderson, Och, 700 wh, 7000 bone.
" Br sh Republik, Austin, Och, 50 sp, 2800 w, 35,000 b.
29, Am bk Endeavor, Howland, O, 80 s, 1700 w, 26000 b.
30, " sh Margaret Scott, Eldridge, Och, 200 sp, 900 wh, 10,000 bone.

Clearances.

Nov. 24, Am wh sh John Howland, cruise and home.
26, " Dover, Babcock, coast of California.
" " bk Harmony, Rogers, for cruise.
" Am sh John Bertram, Landholm, Manila.
28, " wh bk N. S. Perkins, Allen, cruise.
" " sh Nile, Conklin, Marquesas.
" Am sh Nestorian, Blish, Callao.
" " wh sh Thos. C. Nye, Adams, cruise and home.
" Br sch Royalist, Harris, Auckland.
" Am wh sh Alice Frazier, Taber, Caroline Is.
" " Bart. Gosnold, *Heustis*, cruise and home.
30 " *Helen* Augusta, Fales, Newport.
" " Corinthian, Stuart. cruise and home.
" " Mary, Bayles, cruise on Cal. coast.
" " Gladiator, Turner, cruise and home.
" Br " Av. Heineken, Geerken, cruise on line.
" Am " Neva, Chase, New London
" " Columbus. Harris, New London.
" " Globe, Handy, cruise and home.
" " India, Miller, cruise and home.
Dec. 1, " Maria Theresa, Carver, cruise and home.
" " sh Mechanics' Own, Seabury, New Bedford.

☞ In port, Dec. 2, 66 whaleships, 11 merchantmen, 1 steamer, 1 sloop-of-war. 8 coasters.—Total 87.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 3—Bk Newton, Sherman, N. B., Arc, 700 wh, 11000 b.
4—Sh Almira, Jenks, Edg., Arc, 500 wh, 5000 bone.
7—Sh L.C. Richmond, Cochran, N. B., Arc, 700w, 11000
7—Bk Covington, Newman, War., Arc, 425 wh.
7—Bk Venice, *Harris*, N. L., Arc, 800 wh, 10,000 bone.
7—Bk Antelope, Potter, Npt., Och, 1500 wh, 25000 bone
9—Sh Caravan, Bragg F. H., Arc., 500 wh, 8000 bone.
9—Sh Hellespont, Manwaring Mys., Och, 1600w, 25000 b
10—Sh Arnolda, Harding, N. B., Och, 1000 wh, 15000 b.
" Bk S. H. Waterman, *Hall*, Ston., Och, 2150 w, 30000b
" Bk Italy, Rowley, Gpt., Och, 200 sp, 1400 wh, 9,000 b
" Sh Brighton, Weaver, N. B., Och, 800 wh, 5000 bone
" Sh Walter Scott, Collins, Edg., 600 wh. 6000 bone.
Nov. 28, Am bk Vernon, Little, 2000 wh, 14,000 bone; 900 wh, 14,000 bone last season, Och.
" " Fortune, Davis, 50 sp, 2,000 wh, 23,000 bone; 1450 wh, 23,000 bone last season, Och.
" " sh Canton, Wing, 1700 wh, 30,000 bone.
" " Columbus, Crowell, 2600 wh, 30,000 bone, 1600 wh, 28,000 bone last season.

Cleared.

Nov. 26, Am sh Ocmulgee, Cottle, cruise and home.
29, bk S. *H.* Waterman, *Hall*, cruise.
30, sh Benj. Tucker, Sands, cruise.
" Sea, Soule, Tahiti.
" Geo. Washington, Edwards, Tahiti.
" Fr Angelina, Vauquelin, cruise and home.

☞ 11 vessels in port last date.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - - $2,00
Two copies " " - - - - - - - - 3,00
Five copies " " - - - - - - - - 5,00

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain.

VOLUME XI.

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.
PRINTED AT THE POLYNESIAN OFFICE.
1854.

INDEX.

PAGE.

TEMPERANCE.

Good news from a far Country, - 9
Anti-Barley, - - - - - - 10
Progress of the Maine Law, - - 10
Is the Maine Law unconstitutional? - 13
Three strange things, - - - 25
Corking the jug, - - - - - 35
French Brandy at Tahiti, - - 36
A Frenchman on Temperance Societies, 39
A new name for Brandy, - - - 66
Total Abstinence Illustrated, - - 86

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Republic of Lower California, - 4
War almost certain, - - - 4
Late News, - - - - - - 12
Panama Rail Road, - - - 13
Late News, - - - - - 17
Washington Territory, - - - 26
China and Japan, - - - - 30
News from Japan, - - 33, 37
European News, - - - - 41
The Expected War, - - - - 43
Foreign News, - - - - 53
Game of Europe, - - - - 51
Late from China, - - - - 58
Origin of Insurrection in China, - 76

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of Mr. Severance, - - 1
Annexation, - - - - - - 15
A new Chapter in Hawaiian history, - 17
Facts from the Census, - - - 21
Hawaiian Imports and Exports, - 24
His Majesty's Birth day, - - - 28
Lahaina Correspondence, - - 36
Hawaiian Bible Society's Report, - 44
Hawaiian Anniversaries, - 45, 49, 55
Celebration of July 4th, - - 52
Journal of Events, - - 57, 65, 73

PAGE.

Oahu College, - - - - - 60
Thanksgiving Sermon, - - - 94, 95

MICRONESIA.

Survey of Strong's Island, - - 5
Island of Ascension, - - 35, 59
Imports and Exports at Ascension, - 40

MARQUESAS.

Island of Fatuhiva, - - - - 5
" " " - - - 27
Tragical scenes at Marquesas, - - 83

POLYNESIA.

Massacre at Hall's Island, - - 22
Raiatea " - - 27, 70
New Caledonia, - - - - 34

NEW BOOKS.—

Hawaiian Grammar, - - - 4
" " - - - 17
Na Motu, - - - - - - 83

SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

A Sailor's heart broken, - - - 3
Tract Society Meeting, - - - 12
Simple American Sailor, - - - 20
A Sailor's Bible, - - - - - 38
Sailor's Homes, - - - - - 42
Scarcity of Seamen, - - - 50
Yankee Tar, - - - - - - 54
The Czar among Yankee Tars, - 68
Interesting Correspondence, - - 76
I'll write once more, - - - 77
Sailor's Home in Honolulu, - - 81

MARINE NEWS.

Ship Franklin, - - - - - 7
A short voyage round the World, - 9
Ship Emerald, - - - - - 14
New Island discovered, - - - 19
Burning of the Great Republic, - 20

PAGE.

New Sperm Whaling ground, - - 39
U. S. Merchant Service. - - - 47
Panama Route to Australia, - - 58
Naval Intelligence, - - - - 69
Sailing directions for Japan, - - 74
News about Arctic Whaling, - 90

WRECKS.

Loss of Bark Emma, - - - 11
Ship Harriet, and Brig Waverly, - - 82
Wreck of "City," - - - - - 86
" " Silas Richards, - - - 93
" " Arctic, - - - - 93

POETRY.

A New Year's Ode, - - - - 5
Child's Morning Hymn, - - - 14
To the Sandwich Islands, - - 24
The Cross of Christ, - - - 30
Poetry, - - - - - - - 55
God hath Blessings for the Sea, - - 67
Death of Children, - - - - 79

MISCELLANY.

Napoleon's Argument for Divinity of Christ, - - - - - - - 2
Sixpenny Saving's Bank, - - - 3
American Cruisers, - - - - 6
Saving's Bank, - - - 13, 30, 39
Tobacco, - - - - - 22, 29
Women rule in Martha's Vineyard, - 25
Lay Sermons, - - 28, 34, 46, 59
"The Harpers," - - - - - 29
Rice Harvest of India, - - 62
"According to Gunter," - - 66
Great Bear Hunt, - - - - 67
Persecutions in France, - - 70
Visit to Nanking, - - - - 78
" of "Lady Pierce" to Japan, - - 84
A donation not always valued by its amount, - - - - - - 92

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 1. HONOLULU, JANUARY 2, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JANNARY 2, 1854.

Editorial. - - - - - - - - - 1
Departure of U. S. Commissioner. - - - - 1
Napoleon's argument for Christianity. - - - - 2
A Sailor's broken *Heart*. - - - - - - 3
Sixpenny Savings. - - - - - - - - 3
Republic of Lower California. - - - - - - 4
War almost certain. - - - - - - - 4
Hawaiian Grammar. - - - - - - - - 4
A New Year's Ode. - - - - - - - - 5
Island of Fatuhiva. - - - - - - - 5
Strong's Island. - - - - - - - - - 5
American Cruisers. - - - - - - - - 6
Ship Franklin. - - - - - - - - - 7
Interesting Anecdote. - - - - - - - - 7
Shipnews, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - 8

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 2, 1854.

"Happy New Year," is a kindly expression, that will drop from ten thousand lips, on this opening of the year 1854. May our readers not only repeat and re-repeat the wish, but may they also *do* something to make their friends, neighbors and fellow-men happy. A kind *word* is valuable, but a kind *act* is better. Let all contentions be buried in the grave of the dying year. Forget what is evil, and keep in lively remembrance what is good. Hereafter strive to make all with whom you associate, more happy. As you pass along the journey of life, gladden the hearts of your fellow-travellers. Let each day witness your love of peace, desire to do good, and your willingness to act well your part in life. Then will your days, months and years pass happily away, while you are sustained by the animating assurance that you have not lived in vain.

☞ With this number of the Friend commences Vol. XI. The terms to subscribers remain the same. The publisher will take special care that the carrier leaves the paper, at the stores and residences of his Honolulu subscribers. Should there be any failure, please notify the Publisher, or the Sexton who will act as carrier.

☞ We would acknowledge the valuable gift of a new book, entitled "History of New London, Connecticut, from the first survey of the coast, in 1612 to 1852: by Frances Manwarring Caulkins." This is a large, well written, and well printed volume, of near 700 pages. It affords the most satisfactory evidence of great patience and research on the part of the authoress. We hope the good people of New London will not fail to appreciate her labors, which must have been protracted through years of research. In a future number we shall notice the work at greater length, for it contains information not only of local interest to the inhabitants of New London and vicinity, but also to the general reader.

We notice on the 21st page an incident which must have given a name to the schooner or brig, just arrived in our port from New London. "The coast of New London county was first explored by the Dutch navigators, beginning with Capt. A. Block, in 1614. This commander, in a small vessel constructed on the banks of the Hudson,—a yacht called the RESTLESS, forty four feet and a half long, eleven and a half wide, passed through Hell-gate into the Sound, and examined the coast as far eastward as Cape Cod."

Departure of Late U. S. Commissioner.

Rotation in office is still the order among U. S. official and diplomatic men at the Sandwich Islands. The new U. S. Commissioner, Mr. David L. Gregg, has arrived just in time to occupy the vacancy created by the departure of Mr. Severance. The latter gentleman, with his family, embarked last week on board the "Young America," to return to the United States via Cape Horn. It was our intention to have prepared a few paragraphs, relating to the peculiarly pacific and felicitous manner with which the late Commissioner had discharged his public duties, but we prefer copying the following from the last issue of the Polynesian:

Mr. Severance possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications for the situation which he has occupied with so much credit to himself, and usefulness to both Governments. Experienced in public affairs in his own country, accomplished as a writer, mature in his judgment, and possessing a frank and honest mind, he has accomplished his mission with the honorable success which was anticipated by those who knew him best. In all his intercourse, under all circumstances, he has been regarded as a sincere friend, in whom entire confidence could be placed. His efforts have been for peace and usefulness, and not for personal distinction. And amid all the circumstances of irritation which have arisen here, his influence has been for law and order, for justice and equity. The Minister of Foreign Relations has given him a letter recrediting him to his own government, as a representative whose course has been to the entire satisfaction of the King, and which is in the highest degree honorable to both gentlemen. We should deem it a subject of congratulation to any country that their foreign agents of every character should prove so successful in the discharge of their duties and it gives us great pleasure to believe that we can most confidently anticipate from Mr. Gregg a career of equal honor and success.

Our society will regret the loss of Mr. Severance and his family, who have contributed so much to its pleasure. They sailed yesterday in the Young America for New York. They will be long remembered, and their influence long felt. And in closing this brief expression of regard, we know that we speak the sentiments of this whole community when we wish them a pleasant voyage to their native country, where we are well assured they will be welcomed by numerous friends and an approving government.

North West Passage Effected!

The high honor of having solved this long unsettled question in Arctic navigation, has fallen to the lot of Capt. McClure, commanding H. B. M.'s Discovery Ship Investigator. More than three years had this vessel been shut up in the Arctic Ocean, and not a word had been heard from her. She entered the Arctic by Bhering's Straits, in the summer of 1850, and on the 20th of July 1850, Capt. McClure wrote to the Admiralty, but that was the last, until he has recently communicated with vessels on the other side, and forwarded letters to the Admiralty, under date of October 4. The crew of his vessel are reported to have enjoyed excellent health. No intelligence respecting Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

☞ We are again much gratified in being under obligations to Hon. Senator Seward for a valuable donation of books, through the Post Office, including a Report on the Finances of the United States, and a volume entitled "The Constitution." This last volume embraces a vast amount of valuable information. Besides the Constitution of the U. S., all the Inaugural Addresses of the early Presidents are found in the volume, which is accompanied with a most copious Index and published under the sanction of Congress.

☞ We would acknowledge files of the San Francisco papers, from Capt. Coffin, brig "Alphonso". Among them we find a new weekly Temperance paper, the California Temperance Organ. It appears to be an ably conducted sheet, strongly advocating the "Maine Law."

Napoleon's Argument

For the Divinity of Christ and the Scriptures,
IN A CONVERSATION WITH GEN BERTRAND AT ST. HELENA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

"True, Christ offers to our faith a series of mysteries. He commands us authoritatively to believe, and gives us no other reason than his awful word *I am God.*

"True, this is an article of mere faith, and upon it depend all the other articles of the Christian system; but the doctrine of the divinity of Christ once admitted, Christianity appears with the precision and clearness of Algebra; it is the connectedness and unity of a science.

"This doctrine, resting upon the Bible, best explains the traditions prevalent in the world. It throws light upon them; and all the other doctrines of Christianity are strictly connected with it, as links of the same chain. The nature of Christ's existence is mysterious, I admit; but this mystery meets the wants of man: reject it, and the world is an inexplicable riddle—believe it, and the history of our race is satisfactorily explained.

"Christianity has one advantage over all systems of philosophy and all religions; Christians do not delude themselves into the nature of things. You cannot reproach them with the subtleties and artifices of those idealists who think to solve profound theological problems by their empty dissertations.—Fools! their efforts are those of the infant who tries to touch the sky with his hand, or cries to have the moon for his plaything.—Christianity says simply, 'No man hath seen God but God. God reveals what he is; his revelation is a mystery which neither imagination nor reason can conceive. But when God speaks, man must believe." This is sound common sense.

"The Gospel possesses a secret virtue of indescribable efficacy, a warmth which influences the understanding and softens the heart; in meditating upon it, you feel as you do in contemplating the heavens. The Gospel is more than a book; it is a living thing, active, powerful, overcoming every obstacle in its way. See upon this table this book of books," and here the emperor touched it reverently; "I never cease reading it, and always with new delight.

"Christ never hesitates, never varies in his instructions, and the least of his assertions is stamped with a simplicity and a depth which captivate the ignorant and the learned, if they give it their attention.

"Nowhere is to be found such a series of beautiful thoughts, fine moral maxims, following one another like ranks of a celestial army, and producing in the soul the same emotion as is felt in contemplating the infinite extent of the resplendent heavens on a fine summer night.

"Not only is our mind absorbed, it is controlled, and the soul can never go astray, with this book for its guide.

"Once master of our mind, the Gospel is a faithful friend. God himself is our friend, our father, and truly our God. A mother has not greater care for the infant on her breast. The soul, captivated by the beauty of the Gospel, is no longer its own. God occupies it altogether; he directs its thoughts and all its faculties; it is his.

"What a proof it is of the divinity of Christ, that with so absolute an empire, his single aim is the melioration of individuals, their purity of conscience, their union to the truth, their holiness of soul.

"My last argument is, there is not a God in heaven, if a mere man was able to conceive and execute successfully the gigantic design of making himself the object of supreme worship, by usurping the name of God. Jesus alone dared to do this; he alone said clearly and unfalteringly of himself, *I am God;* which is quite different from saying, *I am a God,* or *there are gods.* History mentions no other individual who has appropriated to himself the title of God in the absolute sense. Heathen mythology nowhere pretends that Jupiter and the other gods themselves assumed divinity. It would have been on their part the height of pride and absurdity. They were deified by their posterity, the heirs of the first despots. As all men are of one race, Alexander could call himself the son of Jupiter; but Greece laughed at the silly assumption; and so in making gods of their emperors the Romans were not serious. Mahomet and Confucius merely gave out that they were agents of the Deity. Numa's goddess Egeria was only the personification of his reflections in the solitude of the woods. The Brahmas of India are only deifications of mental attributes.

"How then should a Jew, the particulars of whose history are better attested than that of any of his contemporaries—how should he alone, the son of a carpenter, give out all at once that he was God, the Creator of all things? He arrogates to himself the highest adoration. He constructs his worship with his own hands; not with stones, but with men. You are amazed at the conquests of Alexander. But here is a conqueror who appropriates to his own advantage, who incorporates with himself, not a nation, but the human race. Wonderful! the human soul, with all its faculties, becomes blended with the existence of Christ.

"And how? By a prodigy surpassing all other prodigies; he seeks the love of men, the most difficult thing in the world to obtain; he seeks what a wise man would fain have from a few friends, a father from his children, a wife from her husband, a brother from a brother—in a word, the heart; this he seeks, this he absolutely requires, and he gains his object. Hence I infer his divinity. Alexander, Cæsar, Hannibal, Louis XIV, with all their genius, failed here. They conquered the world, and had not a friend. I am, perhaps, the only person of my day who loves Hannibal, Cæsar, Alexander. Louis XIV, who shed so much lustre upon France and the world, had not a friend, even in his own family. True, we love our children, but it is from instinct, from a necessity which the beasts themselves obey; and how many children manifest no proper sense of our kindness and the cares we bestow on them—how many ungrateful children? Do your children, General Bertrand, love you? you love them, but you are not sure of being requited. Neither natural affection nor your kindness, will ever inspire in them such love as Christians have for God. When you die your children will remember you, doubtless,—while spending your money; but your grandchildren will hardly know that you ever existed. And yet you are General Bertrand! And we are here upon an island, where all your cares and all your enjoyments are centered in your family.

"Christ speaks, and at once nations become his, by closer, stricter ties than those of blood: by the most sacred, most indissoluble of all unions. He lights up the flame of a love which consumes self-love, which prevails over every other love.

"In this wonderful power of his will, we recognize the Word that created the world.

"The founders of other religions never conceived of this mystical love, which is the essence of Christianity, and is beautifully called charity.

"Hence it is that they have struck upon a rock. In every attempt to effect this thing, namely, *to make himself beloved,* man deeply feels his own impotence.

"So that Christ's greatest miracle undoubtedly is the reign of charity.

"He alone succeeded in lifting the heart of man to things invisible, and in inducing him to sacrifice temporal things; he alone, by influencing him to this sacrifice, has formed a band of union between heaven and earth.

"All who sincerely believe in him, taste this wonderful, supernatural, exalted love, which is beyond the power of reason, above the ability of man; a sacred fire brought down to earth by this new Prometheus, and of which Time, the great destroyer, can neither exhaust the force nor limit the duration. The more I," Napoleon, "think of this, I admire it the more. And it convinces me absolutely of the divinity of Christ.

"I have inspired multitudes with such affection for me that they would die for me.—God forbid that I should compare the soldier's enthusiasm with Christian charity, which are as unlike as their cause.

"But after all, my presence was necessary, the lightning of my eye, my voice, a word from me; then the sacred fire was kindled in their hearts. I do indeed possess the secret of this magical power which lifts the soul, but I could never impart it to any one; none of my generals ever learnt it from me; nor have I the secret of perpetuating my name and love for me in the hearts of men, and to effect these things without physical means.

Now that I am at St. Helena—now that I am alone, chained to this rock, who fights and wins empires for me? Where are any to share my misfortune—any to think of me? Who bestirs himself for me in Europe?—Who remains faithful to me; where are my friends? Yes, two or three of you, who are immortalized by this fidelity, ye share, ye alleviate my exile."

Here the Emperor's voice choked with grief.

"Yes, my life once shone with all the brilliance of the diadem and the throne, and yours, Bertrand, reflected that brilliance, as the dome of the 'Invalids,' gilt by me, reflects the rays of the sun. But disasters came, the gold gradually became dim, and now all the brightness is effaced by the rain of misfortune and outrage with which I am continually pelted. We are mere lead now, General, and I shall soon be in my grave.

"Such is the fate of great men. So it was with Cæsar and Alexander, and I too am forgotten; and the name of a conqueror and an emperor is a college theme! our exploits are tasks given to pupils by their tutor, who sits

in judgment upon us, awarding us censure or praise.

"How different the opinions formed of the great Louis XIV. Scarcely dead, the great king was left alone in his solitary chamber at Versailles—neglected by his courtiers, and perhaps the object of their ridicule. He was no more their master. He was a dead body in his coffin; the prey of a loathsome putrefaction.

"And mark what is soon to become of me—assassinated by the English oligarchy, I die before my time, and my dead body too must return to the earth to become food for worms.

"Such is soon to be the fate of the great Napoleon. What a wide abyss between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved, adored; and which is extending over all the earth!—Is this death? is it not life, rather? The death of Christ is the death of a God."

The emperor paused, and as General Bertrand did not answer, the emperor resumed:

"You do not perceive that Jesus Christ is God? Then I did wrong to appoint you general!"

The above is translated from a French tract, printed in Paris, with the title "Napoleon." The narrative is confirmed by a letter from the Rev. Dr. G. De Felice, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Montauban, France, in a communication inserted in the New York Observer, of April 16, 1842

Professor De Felice states that the Rev. Dr. Bogue sent Napoleon at St. Helena a copy of his "Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament," which eye-witnesses attest that he read with interest and satisfaction. He also states, that similar witnesses attest that he read much in the Bible, and spoke of it with profound respect; and further, that there was a religious revival among the inhabitants of St. Helena, which extended to the soldiers, who prayed much for the conversion and salvation of the noble prisoner. Prof. De Felice closes his communication by translating from a recent French journal, the following conversation, related by Count de Montholon, the faithful friend of the emperor:

"I know men," said Napoleon, "and I tell you that Jesus is not a man.

"The religion of Christ is a mystery, which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind.—We find in it a marked individuality, which originated a train of words and maxims, unknown before. Jesus borrowed nothing from our knowledge. He exhibited in himself the perfect example of his precepts. Jesus is not a philosopher; for his proofs are miracles, and from the first his disciples adored him. In fact, learning and philosophy are of no use for salvation; and Jesus came into the world to reveal the mysteries of heaven, and the laws of the spirit.

"Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne and myself founded empires: but upon what did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon *force*. Jesus Christ alone founded his empire upon *love*, and at this hour, millions of men would die for him.

"It was not a day or a battle which achieved the triumph of the Christian religion in the world. No; it was a long war, a contest for three centuries; begun by the apostles, then continued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war all the kings and potentates of earth were on one side; on the other I see no army but a mysterious force, some men scattered here and there, in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross.

"I die before my time, and my body will be given back to earth to become food for worms. Such is the fate which so soon awaits him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyss between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved, and adored, and which is extending over the whole earth!—Call you this dying? is it not living rather? The death of Christ is the death of a God!"

A Sailor's Broken Heart.

The interesting case of a literally broken heart we subjoin, was related by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, to his class last winter, while lecturing on the diseases of the heart. It will be sen on perusing it, that the expression "broken hearted" is not merely figurative.

In the early part of his medical career Dr. M. accompanied as surgeon a packet that sailed between Liverpool and one of our southern ports. On the return voyage, soon after leaving Liverpool, while the captain of the vessel, a weather beaten son of Neptune but possessed of uncommon fine feelings and strong impulses, were conversing in the latter's state-room, the captain opened a large chest, and carefully took out a number of articles of various descriptions, which he arranged upon a table. Dr. M., surprised at the array of costly jewels, ornaments dresses and all the varied paraphernalia of which ladies are naturally fond, inquired of the captain his object in having so many valuable purchases. The sailor, in reply, said that for seven or eight years he had been devotedly attached to a lady, to whom he had several times made proposals of marriage, but was as often rejected; that her refusal to wed him, however, had only stimulated his love to greater exertion; and that, finally, upon renewing his offer, declaring in the ardency of his passion that without her society life was not worth living, she consented to become his bride upon his return from his next voyage. He was so overjoyed at the prospect of a marriage from which, in the warmth of his feelings, he probably anticipated more happiness, than is generally allotted to mortals, that he spent all his ready money while in London for bridal gifts. After gazing at them fondly for some time, and remarking on them in turn, "I think this will please Annie," and "I am sure she will like that;" he replaced them with the utmost care. This ceremony he repeated every day during the voyage; and the doctor often observed a tear glistening in his eye, he spoke of the pleasure he would have in presenting them to his affianced bride.

On reaching his destination, the captain arrayed himself with more than usual precision, and disembarked as soon as possible, to hasten to his love. As he was about to step into the carriage awaiting him, he was called aside by two gentlemen who desired to make a communication, the purport of which was that the lady had proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in her, and married another, with whom she had decamped shortly before. Instantly the captain was observed to clap his hand to his breast, and fell heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his room on the vessel. Dr. M. was immediately summoned; but before he reached the poor captain, he was dead. A post-mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate disease. His heart was found literally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion of the blood, consequent upon such a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues asunder, and life was at an end. The heart was BROKEN.

Sixpenny Savings.

The Legislature of this State, (N. Y.) at its present session, incorporated a Sixpenny Savings Bank, which has at once commenced operations at the corner of Broadway and Anthony streets. The Bank will receive deposits as small as five cents. It certainly is a novel sort of bank for this country, and sounds rather diminutive in Wall street.—Such institutions, however, are not very uncommon in Europe, and five cents deposited from time to time, by the fingers of boys and girls, or the humble laborers of the city, may in time gather an accumulation that will make the Sixpenny Savings Bank a thing to be counted on by heavy merchants when they need accommodation. The Royal Library of Paris, the largest in the world, began with a single volume.

We are happy to call attention to this new institution. There are thousands and tens of thousands who earn so little more than they necessarily consume, that the idea of making any accumulation for the future by means of present savings seems to them preposterous, but who, if they knew that a bank, trustworthy in its management, stood ready to receive their smallest gains, would be disposed to lay aside many a sixpence that is now expended for trifles, because it seems by itself so valueless. And what is of more consequence than the sixpences thus saved, a habit of prudence, and careful, economical expenditure, would thus be formed, whose worth is beyond estimate. We commend the new Bank, therefore, to the multitudes in the city who need just such a place of deposit for their small earnings, and we hope to hear of similar institutions starting up elsewhere.—*Independent, July* 14.

☞ We hope the time may soon come, when a well-conducted Savings Bank may be established in Honolulu. Such an institution would be greatly advantageous to the morals and welfare of the community.—Could not some plan be adopted for bringing the subject before the next Legislature?—Think of it, ye friends of the Hawaiian nation and well-wishers to the foreign population.

The same arguments which might be urged for a Savings Bank in England and the United States, would apply to Honolulu.—We are convinced that many seamen would be found to invest their earnings in a bank, if it should become well established. The subject is worthy of the serious consideration of our business men and mechanics.

Republic of Lower California.

Late arrivals from California bring intelligence that a certain Col. William Walker, at the head of forty or fifty followers, has overturned the Mexican government in Lower California, and established a Republic.—Said Walker, it appears, is President of the new Republic, and about one-half his followers have been advanced to public offices.—A more ridiculous affair could not have been got up. There is no possibility of their maintaining the position which they have taken, unless Upper California sends forth a horde of adventurers, who will rally around the new standard. The following is the address of President Walker:

Address of President Walker to the People of the United States.

November 3, 1853.

In declaring the Republic of Lower California free, sovereign and independent, I deem it proper to give the people of the United States the reasons for the course I have taken. It is due to the nationality which has most jealously guarded the independence of American States, to declare why another Republic is created on the immediate confines of the great Union.

The Mexican government has for a long time failed to perform its duties to the Province of Lower California. Cut off as the territory was by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo from all direct communication with the rest of Mexico, the central authorities have manifested little or no interest in the affairs of the California Peninsula. The geographical position of the province is such as to make it entirely separate and distinct in its interests from the other portions of the Mexican Republic. But the moral and social ties which bound it to Mexico have been even weaker and more dissoluble than the physical. Hence, to develop the resources of Lower California and to effect a proper organization therein, it was necessary to make it independent.

The mineral and pastoral wealth of Lower California is naturally great; but to properly develope it there must be good government and sure protection to labor and property. Mexico is unable to furnish these requisites for the growth and prosperity of the Peninsula. The territory, under Mexican rule would forever remain wild, half savage and uncultivated, covered with an indolent and half civilized people, desirous of keeping all foreigners from entering the limits of the State. When the people of a Territory fail almost entirely to develope the resources nature has placed at their command, the interests of civilization require others to go in and possess the land. They cannot, nor should not be allowed to play the dog in the manger, and keep others from possessing what they have failed to occupy and appropriate.

Mexico has not performed any of the ordinary duties of a government towards the people of Lower California. She has established no sure and ready means of communication for the people among themselves, or with the rest of the world; nor has she ever undertaken to protect them from the wandering robbers who infest the Territory. Thus abandoning the Peninsula, and leaving it as it were a waif on the waters. Mexico cannot complain if others take it and make it valuable.

On such considerations have I and my companions in arms acted in the course we have pursued. And for the success of our enterprise, we put our trust in Him who controls the destiny of nations, and guides them in the way of progress and improvement.

WM. WALKER, Col.,
President of Lower California.

War almost certain.

Late intelligence from Europe, affords the strongest presumptive evidence that ere this war has actually commenced between Russia and Turkey. When the Generals of the Russian and Turkish armies carry forward such correspondence as the following, it cannot well appear how war can be well avoided:

OMER PASHA'S LETTER TO GORCHAKOFF.

"Monsieur le General:—It is by the order of my Government that I have the honor to address this letter to your Excellency.

"While the Sublime Porte has exhausted all means of conciliation to maintain at once peace and its own independence, the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement, and has ended with the violation of treaties—invading the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, integral parts of the Ottoman Empire.

"True to its Pacific system, the Porte, instead of exercising the right to make reprisals, confined itself even then to protesting, and did not deviate from the way that might lead to an arrangement.

"Russia, on the contrary, far from evincing corresponding sentiments, has ended by rejecting the proposals recommended by the august meditating courts—proposals which were alike necessary to the honor and to the security of the Porte.

"There only remains to the latter the indispensable necessity of war. But as the invasion of the Principalities and the violation of the treaties which have attended it, are the veritable causes of war, the Sublime Porte, as a last expression of its pacific sentiments, proposes to your Excellency, by my intervention, the evacuation of the two Provinces, and grants for your decision a term of fifteen days, to date from the receipt of this letter. If within this interval a negotiative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the natural consequence.

"While I have the honor to make the intimation to your Excellency, I embrace the opportunity to offer the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed,) Omer."

The following curt document is

GORCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

"My Master is not at war with Turkey, but I have orders not to leave the Principalities until the Porte shall have given to the Czar the moral satisfaction he demands. When this point has been obtained, I will evacuate the Principalities immediately, whatever the time or the season. If I am attacked by the Turkish army, I will defend myself (confine myself to the defensive.) Gochakoff."

By the next mail, news may be expected to a date subsequent to the expiration of the fifteen days above mentioned.

☞ Through Mrs. Penhallow we have received some garden seeds from the garden of Mr. Coburn, Proprietor of the Rockingham House, Portsmouth, N. H. We shall endeavor to make them bring forth as plentifully as if planted amid the hills and rocks of New Hampshire. We have our fears, for the time does not appear to have quite come for *Republican* seed to flourish well in *Hawaiian* soil. It must be confessed, however, that the climate and soil are not adverse thereto! Five years hence, seeds may be more successfully planted.

Hawaiian Grammar.

We are pleased to learn that the long promised grammar of the Hawaiian language by Judge Andrews is at length in a fair way to be speedily published.

To those among us who wish to acquire the native tongue, and are trying to pick something like rule and method out of its apparently lawless sounds, this book will furnish valuable assistance. It will not indeed give them command of all the peculiar idiomatic expressions with which the language abounds, nor can it assist them much in the most difficult part of "learning native" familiarizing the ear and the tongue with the vowel sounds. But it will give them a clue to the laws of structure of the language, show them in some measure, wherein lies the difference between good native and bad, and take them farther through the husk of the language in one week than they could get without assistance in six months.

We doubt not that such persons will welcome its appearance.

To the comparative phisologist it ought to be of still greater value, for though very unpretendingly presented, it is evidently wrought out with much patient labor, and gives more real knowledge of forms of expression and modes of thought than, so far as we know, is elsewhere to be found in print respecting any of the Polynesian dialects. The Tahitian dictionary recently published has a much fulier list of words than the very unsatisfactory Hawaiian one, but the grammatical sketch prefixed to it is very meagre and most of the other printed matter on the Polynesian language consists of a few generalities made up from very partial knowledge and hasty observation.

The compliments paid to Judge Andrews by Mr. Hale (Philologist of the U. S. Ex. Ex.) for his sketch of the Hawaiian verb, in the Hawaiian Spectator, are certainly deserved with an additional emphasis for this more complete work.

We could wish that the industrious author had had leisure to give a fuller exposition of the peculiar idioms, and colloquial phrases of the language, and also for an essay upon the language of the old "Meles," for which work none is so competent, but we are glad that so much of a form of human speech apparently soon destined to extinction, is saved for the future.

If it be true, as Humboldt has remarked, "that the vast domain of language in whose varied structure we see mysteriously reflected the destinies of nations, is most intimately associated with the affinities of races; and the most important questions of the civilization of mankind, are connected with the ideas of races, community of language and adherence to one original direction of the intellectual and moral faculties"; anything which gives us so many facts respecting a widely worn from off the "garb of the human soul," deserves cordial thanks. J. W. M.

A CARD. The publisher of the Friend would gratefully acknowledge the *substantial* encouragement received from Capt. Spencer, Mr. J. C. Spalding, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Williams, whose donations are not reported among the donors for the support of the Friend.

A NEW YEAR'S ODE.

BY C. H. B., LATE A SAILOR.

Old Father Time, the traveller never weary,
Along the rugged path of life steals on;
And down the past's abyss, deep, dark and dreary,
Another year is gone.

Many to whom its morning sun shone gladly,
Grieved not, alas! to hear its parting sigh;
Low, lengthened steps and mournful murmurs, sadly
Tell where the loved ones lie.

Deep in the caverned cells, beneath the billow,
Many have found a wide and lonely grave;
Where never sighing grass nor weeping willow,
Above their heads may wave.

Peace to their ashes! turmoil, grief and sorrow
Vex and oppress their wearied souls no more
Lo! in the dawning of a brighter morrow
Death's triumph will be o'er.

May blessings spriug with the golden sun
That ushers the glad New Year,
And pleasures encircle the little band
Abiding with us here.

A future free from the pangs of care,
On the night of their sorrows dawn,
Who 'neath the frowns of an angry fate,
Are nobly struggling on.

While hosts afar, at the mighty nod
Of a tyrant, rush to war,
May smiling peace on our sunny isles
Her kindly blessings pour.

May the withering breath of fell disease
Re-visit our land no more;
But health and plenty resume their reign
Our happy kingdom o'er.

So, blest with peace and happiness,
May one and all remain,
Till time, in his ceaseless rounds, shall reach
His starting place again.

And while with comforts kindly blessed,
From cares and sorrows free,
May you ne'er forget, in your happy lot,
Your brethren on the sea.

A happy New Year to you, sons of the sea,
May your lives from temptations and trials be free,
Though chilled by the cold blasts that sweep down the vales
Of the far Northern regions; and rocked by rude gales
On the wide, stormy waters, may Providence lend
Her smiles to your labors, and may a kind friend
Ne'er be wanting, your lone lot to comfort and cheer,
While far from the loved ones to memory dear.

Be sure we kindly welcome you
With pleasure and delight,
To the lovely isles whose sunny skies
Are ever clear and bright.

May happiness attend you all
Where'er you chance to roam,
And favoring breezes swiftly bear
Each to his happy home.

For the Friend.

Island of Fatuhiva.

It is the most southern and eastern of the Marquesas group. On the charts it is usually written Magdalena. The island is small—about the size of Lanai in the Hawaiian group. It is high land, the highest parts being about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Its appearance, when approached from the ocean, is broken and rough. The valleys are narrow and long, extending far up into the interior of the island. These vallies are the only habitable portions of the island. They are thickly shaded by the rich foliage of the cocoanut and bread-fruit trees which grow luxuriantly nearly down to the water side.

The only place of anchorage is at the little bay of Omoa, where the mission is located. It is on the north-west side of the island,—is little more than a roadstead, but is well protected from the S. E. trades, and the only wind that exposes vessels at anchor to any danger, is a westerly one, which blows but seldom. The landing of boats is sometimes difficult, on account of surf.

Wood and water are easily obtained at this bay. The bread-fruit and cocoanut are abundant. Very few foreign vegetables are cultivated on the island. Hogs are abundant, and can be obtained of the natives, if the purchasers have such articles of trade as the natives desire. Of clothes, red flannel and flannel shirts are most sought for by the natives. Tobacco is always a ready article of trade.

Fatuhiva is the smallest of the six inhabited islands in the Marquesas group, but the third in population; Nukahiva and Hivaoa, or Dominique, only having a greater number of inhabitants. The population in the valley where the mission is located is probably about 400. In another valley, four miles from this, there is a still larger population. On the windward side of the island there are several small inhabited vallies; and 2000 would probably not be too high an estimate for the population of the whole island.

In their physical appearance, the natives of Fatuhiva, like those of the other Marquesas islands, are a superior portion of the Polynesian race. The men are strong, athletic, healthy looking; free from all those cutaneous diseases so common in many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The females are usually small, have regular features and a light complexion. Among the population of the island there seems to be a good proportion of children and youth. They are apparently free from disease, and have strong, healthy, vigorous bodies, while their countenances indicate intelligence.

There are four foreigners living on the island, and at the bay where the mission is located. Two of them have been many years there, and speak the language well. One of them, by the name of Clark, makes himself useful to ships touching at Fatuhiva. He acts as pilot, and assists in procuring wood and water for ships, and such other supplies as the island affords. It is to be regretted that these foreigners have commenced the distilling of an intoxicating liquor from the cocoanut, and furnish it both to the natives of the valley and to seamen.

As further evidence that the natives of this island have had some desire for missionaries to live with them, it may be mentioned that some months ago, when an American captain was trading at Fatuhiva, a chief requested the captain that when he returned to the island, he would bring missionaries to reside with them. On the arrival of the mission at Fatuhiva, this chief offered his house for the accommodation of a part of the teachers, and Mr. Bicknell accepted his offer. It is quite impossible at present to know all the motives that influence the chiefs of Fatuhiva to desire the residence of Christian teachers among them. B. W. P.

Survey of Strong's Island.

Strong's Island, Sept. 17, 1853.

Bro. Damon:—Here is a bit of intelligence that may be of some interest to the few seamen that may wish to visit Strong's Island The King called on me this morning to go with him to sound the depth of water in and around the entrance to this, the *Weather Harbor*. We called on our way, and took Mr. Wm. D. Covert, second mate of the Paragon, the barque which was wrecked here the 20th of last March. The following is the result of our survey:

At the north side of the entrance to the harbor, about a cable's length, or 90 fathoms from where the surf breaks, we found 10 fathoms of water, and about two cable's lengths, 38 fathoms.

On the south side of the entrance, a cable's length from the surf, there was 20 fathoms of water; a cable and one half, 32 fathoms; one half a cable's length, 6 fathoms.

A cable's length from where the Paragon lies, in the same direction which she went on to the reef, we found but 20 fathoms of water.

In the middle of the passage, at the mouth of the mouth of the entrance, we found bottom at 44 fathoms; and a ship's length or so from the rocks on either side, ot the same place, it was 28 fathoms to bottom. In the middle of the passage, about half way in the harbor, it was 35 fathoms. In the middle of the passage, near the mouth of the harbor, inside, 26 fathoms; and just at the mouth of the harbor, 19 fathoms.

These soundings were taken at low water. The greatest rise and fall of tide which I have noticed, has been a little over 6 feet; but more generally it is from two to four feet.

We found a rough coral bottom, and the king says the soundings are about the same entirely around the island, except that in some places the shallowness extends out much farther.

At certain seasons of the year, the currents about the Island are very strong. I have not been here long enough to learn their habits, if they have any regular ones.

If you will give the above a place in the *Friend*, you will greatly oblige your friend "*King George*," at whose request it is written. Truly yours, B. G. SNOW,
Missionary at this Island.

P. S.—You requested me to take some note, and perhaps send you a drawing of the so-called "Ruins" on this Island. To give anything like a full and correct idea of them would require more time than I have had, or shall be likely to have very soon, at my disposal for such a purpose. Some of them are an immense work, truly. But they are all unquestionably the work of the natives, tho' done at a time when altogether more numerous than at present. It is almost incredible how rapidly this people have dwindled away, nor has the tide ceased to ebb. The king knows the vessel and the very man who sowed the first seeds of the wasting disease.—God only knows who and how many have been engaged in it since. Oh! deliver me from their awful doom. It is no wonder to us who are out here and know what is done, and who do it, that these Islands have been so little known to the civilized world, though they have been long known and frequently resorted to by a certain class of the seagoing world. I am glad that the night of darkness is drawing towards morning. As yet we can hardly tell which point of the compass looks brightest, but our eyes linger most hopefully towards the East. I am glad that watchmen have been sent to "tell of the night."
Dove Island Cottage, B. G. S.

American Cruisers.

A correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* gives the following interesting reminiscences of vessels of the American navy that have from time to time disappeared, leaving no clue to their fate. Vessels of war, of course are subjected to certain risks from their magazines, not shared in by the mercantile marine, as Cooper has suggested, it is probable that some which suddenly disappear have been blown up at sea. A stroke of lightning reaching the magazine, a sudden squall or a heavy gale, weakness from preceding encounters with an enemy, or sudden collisions with another vessel at sea, in which both perish, are the several fates by which these disappearances can only be accounted for.

The first loss we have to note, says the correspondent of the *Advertiser*, is that of the "Reprisal," 16, in 1788; but though she foundered at sea, on the Banks of Newfo'ndland, she scarcely comes within our limits, since *one* of her *crew* (the cook) did escape.

The next on the list is the Saratoga, 16, Capt. Young, which vessel disappeared in October, 1780. In that month and year after capturing a ship and two brigs, two of them well armed, the Saratoga made sail to convey her prizes to the Capes of the Deleware. The following day the prizes were re-captured by the "Intrepid," 74, and tho' the Saratoga escaped, it was only to meet a worse fate, as she was never heard of more.

In July, 1780, the frigate "Insurgente," 38, Capt. Patrick Fletcher, recently captured from the French, and refitted, sailed from the Capes of Virginia, with instructions to keep between longitude 66 deg. and 68, and to run as far south as 30 deg. north latitude and to return within eight weeks to Annapolis. A higher power had ordained she should never return; as, with the exception of a few private letters forwarded by vessels spoken with, she was never seen or heard of after.

"In August, of the sume year, the "Pickering," 14, Capt. Benj. Hillar, sailed for the Guadaloupe station, never to return, as, in the case of the Insurgente, all on board perished—"not one was saved to tell the tale." Vague rumors were set afloat at the time, that the two vessels run afoul of each other in a gale—a tale, however, unsubstantiated, as the Pickering was sent to a station which the Insurgente would be little likely to visit or seek.

The next loss of this kind which I find recorded, is that of Gun Boat, No. 5. She sailed from New York, commanded by Lieut. Ogilvie, May 4, 1805, for the Mediterranean, but springing her mast returned to refit, and sailed a second time, June 20th, after which she was never heard from. This vessel was sloop rigged, and carried two heavy 32's.

In 1815, the United States sloop-of-war Wasp, 18, Capt. Blakely, after capturing the Reindeer and Avon, both 18's, in two separate engagements, the last on the first of September, continued her glorious cruise until the 21st of the same month, when she put the present Commodore Geisenger and a crew of 9 men on board a prize brig, intending to continue her own cruise to the Islands of the Azores. This, for years after, was all that was known of her fate, though various rumors got afloat respecting it. It was said an English frigate went into Cadiz, very much shattered and crippled from an engagement with an American corvette, which suddenly disappeared in the night, and it was thought sunk. Another story prevailed, that the crew were prisoners to the Arabs, the ship having been lost on the African coast.

Several years after, the melancholy interest in the fate of the Wasp and her brave defenders was revived by an examination of the log book of the Swedish brig Adonis, from which it appears that having Lieut. M'Knight and M. Lyman, late of the Essex, on board as passengers, on October 9th following, being then in lat. 18 35 north, long. 30 10 west, the Adonis spoke with the Wasp and transferred these passengers at their request to her, which is the last account of her being seen, or that was ever known of her fate, or of the two gentlemen who embarked on board. At this meeting, the officers of the Wasp reported her recent action with the Reindeer, and also that they had sunk another vessel, without being able to save a single person, or even learn her name.

This was 900 miles farther south, 600 west of where Mr. Geisenger had left her 16 days before; and it is presumed Capt. B. intended running down the Spanish main, and through the West Indies, in obedience to his orders. There is only one other rumor respecting this ship that has any plausibility. It is that two English frigates chased an American sloop of war off the southern coast, about the time the Wasp should arrive, and that the three ships were struck with a heavy squall, in which the sloop of war disappeared.

In July, 1821, the brig Epervier, 18, commanded by Lt. John Templer Shubrick, sailed from Algiers on her return to the United States—having on board as passengers several citizens recently released from captivity in Algiers, and bearing the treaty that had been concluded with that power, on the 30th June, preceding. She is known to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, about the 10th of July and that is the last that was ever seen or heard of her. There was a vague rumor that she was seen in a tremendous gale, in the month of August, not far from the American coast, but it is of a character too questionable to be relied on. The Enterprise, Lt. Kearny, was making a passage at this time, and experienced a heavy blow, which was said to be tremendous a little farther to the East of her, and it is probable the Epervier was lost in it. In her perished Lt. Yarnell, who was Perry's first lieutenant in the battle of Lake Erie, and other officers. Shubrick had been present at no less than six regular sea fights, five of which had been between vessels of a force as heavy as frigates, he had also participated in the celebrated chase of New York—yet when he met his unknown fate, he had been only nine years in the service and was but 27 years of age. A mysterious providence had decreed no happy termination to his useful and brilliant career. Within probably a few day's sail of his native land, returning on the wings of fame to reap the well earned reward of his valor, he was cut off in his bloom, and on the field of his glory found the grave of his hopes. Congress had voted him two medals, and his native state, South Carolina, and the cities of Charleston and New had each voted him a sword—none of which he was destined to receive.

The next disappearance of this kind from the navy list is believed to be that of the schooner Lynx, 6, Lt. Commanding John R. Madison, in 1821, in the West Indies. I have however, no account of her fate, and am not certain but she was stranded, and some of the crew escaped, though my impressions respecting her are to the contrary.

The next loss we have to record is probably familiar to many—it is that of the Hornet in 1829, then attached to the West India squadron, under the command of Capt. Otho Morris. The Hornet was sent by the commodore to cruise off Tampico, during the season of the autumnal equinoxes, which are known to render those seas the most dangerous on the globe. The Hornet's presence was necessary to protect American property, during the riots that attended the invasion of Barradas. The day before her loss a considerable sum of money was received on board, and a number of residents visited her on a party of pleasure, which was destined to have a fearful termination. The weather becsme threatening and the Hornet put to sea, carrying her ill-fated guests with her. The prognostics proved true—the blast came—one of the most awful ever known in that region of violent convulsions, overturning all before it. The vessels anchored within the smooth river of Tampico, and sheltered by its banks were either stranded or overturned; and those lying in the roads without, driven to sea, or foundered at their anchors. There was a schooner in company with the Hornet, the master of which states that with nothing but his slender masts his vessel was nearly blown over by the hurricane—and that a ship with her tall masts, though every sail was furled, could never have withstood it. As usual rumors tell of the shrill pipe of the boatswain's whistle, and the creaking of blocks and spars being heard from a neighboring schooner, above the howling of the storm, and a glimpse of a tall ship under pare poles scudding before it, being revealed by a glance of lightning—and also of a hat with the name of the ship on its ribon, having been picked up at sea. But through the twenty years and more that have elapsed since the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, on which she disappeared—of the thousand floating objects that are apt to cast themselves loose from a sinking ship, and float upon the surface, not so much as an oar or handspike has ever been found to tell the fate which time as surely tells. Capt. Norris, the commander, bore a high character as a cool and collected officer and seamen; and his 1st lieutenant, Daniel H. Mackey, left no superior behind him. Picked up on the docks at Liverpool, by a charitable American, and commencing as a cabin boy in a merchant ship he had worked his way from the hawse hole aft to the position he held when the sea closed over him and his career.

Nearly ten years after the loss of the Hornet, in May, 1829, the pilot boat schooner Sea Gull, commanded by passed midshipman J. W. C. Ried, and attached to the South Sea Exploring Squadron, sailed from a little harbor near Cape Horn, in company with her consort the Flying Fish, with the intention of doubling the Cape—a terrible storm came on; the Flying Fish regained her harbor, but the Sea Gull found a rest only in the

deep blue waves of that stormy ocean. She was never heard of after. It may be here remarked that passed midshipman Bacon felt a presentment of his fate, even before leaving the United States, and was urgent to get relieved from his orders, but without effect. Her crew consisted of fifteen persons. Her officers were passed midshipman J. W. C. Ried, of Florida, acting lieutenant commanding, and passed midshipman Fredrick A. Bacon, of Connecticut. The Flying Fish a smaller schooner, afterwards attained the high latitude of 70 14 S. (a higher latitude than any vessel that had ever preceded her,) and completed her circumnavigation of the globe.

Not quite four years after the Sea Gull's disappearance, on the 20th of February, 1843, the schooner Grampus, 10, Lt. E. A. Downes commanding, sailed from Norfolk, with orders to cruise in the Gulf Stream for a short time, and not to visit any port until her return to the place of her departure, unless from necessity. The captain, purser, and other officers, were well known in this vicinity. On the 17th March, she was off the bar at Charleston, and her master, Mr. Isaac K. You, came up to that city and remained until the 25th, with his friends who resided there, when he returned to the schooner. She had been encountering a series of storms, was known to be leaky, and is supposed to have foundered in a storm that almost immediately succeeded his return. One of the latest letters received from her concludes thus: "Do not fail to write, so that I may receive a letter on our arrival at Norfolk. *Date your letter April 1st*—not later." Alas the lines of affection penned to meet him, were destined never to reach his hand, or renew the home associations of his heart.—With the Grampus we come to the conclusion of our list, though if we mistake not, the Sylph, lost in 1831, and perhaps one or two more might be added to extend it. At this moment, perhaps, while the reader is quietly perusing these sentences, the sea in some parts lashed into fury, is engulfing some tempest-tossed mariners. More than five hundred vessels are wrecked and lost yearly as has been ascertained by carefully prepared statistics—and of these one-tenth disappear and leave no trace behind. Furthermore, it is stated that "for every 16 sailors whe die of disease, 11 die by drowning or in wrecks." True indeed writes the poet:

> "From out their watery beds the ocean's dead,
> Renewed, shall on the unstirring billows stand
> From pole to pole, thick covering all the sea."

Ship Franklin.

An old Lion, with his teeth drawn and nails cut off, securely caged, bound hand and foot, is quietly, if not patiently, going through the operation of having his mane and tail sheared close to the skin, and now and then a small pattern snipped out by some one of the numerous barbers who were handling the sheep shears.

Now we think about it, this item was not to be about a lion, but about a ship; but as we walked over the great dismantled hulk, and then under it, we caught the idea of a caged lion given over to the boys as tormentors,—and could not afterwards get rid of it. The guns and trumpets, the thunder and music of her decks were gone long ago—the masts and sails, the chains and anchors had disappeared, and now the workmen, as busy as bees, but not quite so numerous, were not only shearing the old carcass, by ripping off the copper, and cutting out a slice of plank here and there, but gutting it also, taking out all the doors and partitions, and pulling up the pumps, as men uproot the trees.

The Franklin, 74, was built at Philadelphia, about the same time with the Washington, of the same rate and size, which was built at this port,—the Franklin being launched 38 years ago. She must have been built of the best materials, and with the most faithful workmanship; her wood work, without and within, being very little decayed, but much worn, and on the inside looks like an old house which has been used, but not abused. Most of the plank appears sound as when it was put on, and so well fastened was it at the beginning, that it comes off like drawing teeth. Slices of oakum come out perfectly solid and fresh.

With the alterations and repairs proposed, the Franklin will be a noble ship, as good as new—and be again a lion with mane and tail erect, and teeth and claws outspread.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

Interesting Anecdote.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, lately delivered a lecture before the Historical Society of that city, when he related the following story, among others illustrative of female heroism. "Among those," he observed, "who formed a part of the settlement during the revolutionary struggle, was a poor widow, who, having buried her husband, was left in poverty, with a task upon her hands of rearing three sons; of these, the two eldest, ere long, fell in the cause of their country, and she struggled on with the youngest as best she could. After the fall of Charleston, and the disasterous defeat of Col. Buford of Virginia, by Tarleton, permission was given to some four or five American females to carry necessaries and provisions, and administer some relief, to the prisoners confined on board the prison-ship and in the jails of Charleston. The widow was one of the volunteers on this errand of mercy. She was admitted within the city, and, braving the horrors of pestilence, employed herself to the extent of her humble means in alleviating the deplorable sufferings of her countrymen. She knew what she had to encounter before she went; but, notwithstanding, went bravely on. Her message of humanity having been fulfilled, she left Charleston on her return; but alas! her exposure to the pestilential atmosphere she had been obliged to breathe, had planted in her system the seeds of fatal disease, and ere she reached her home she sank under an attack of prison fever, a brave martyr to the cause of humanity and patriotism. That dying mother, who now rests in an unknown grave thus left her only son, the sole survivor of his family, to the world's charity; but little did she dream, as death closed her eyes, the future of that orphan boy. That son became the President of this free republic; for that widow was the mother of Andrew Jackson."

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court *House* at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain s Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Socioty prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

Barnes' Notes!

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

Panoramic Biblical views.

According to present prospects, the lovers of sights and shows, paintings and pictures, at the Islands, are to be as much favored as dwellers in other parts of the world. Thursday evening last, Mr. Humphreys presented a series of Biblical scenes at the Court House. He connects with his evening performances a Galvanic Battery showing the method of Telegraphic communications. Mr. H. we understand, proposes to continue his performances should he be encouraged.—For reasonable compensation he would exhibit the Galvanic Battery &c. before the Schools of Honolulu.

Free Will Offerings,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend.
Capt. Holm, Wm. Hamilton,	5 00	5 00
" Cross, John Wells,	5 00	5 00
" Almy, Thos. Nye,	5 00	5 00
Ship Thos. Nye,	5 00	5 00
Crew of do.,	7 00	7 00
Cooper of Mt. Vernon,		2 00
Ship Mt. Vernon,		5 00
" Cavalier,		5 00
" Manuel Ortez,		5 00
" Meteor,		5 00
" India,		5 00
" Black Warrior,		5 00
" Neptune,		5 00
" North America,		5 00
" Harmony,		5 00
" Prudent,		5 00
" John and Elizabeth,		5 00
Officers and crew U. S. S. Portsmouth,	63 00	49 00
Crew of Mt Vernon,		7 00
Mr. Wm. P. Sanford,	2 50	2 50
Mr. Thos. Crowell,		2 25
Capt. Nye, Mount Vernon,		5 00
A Ship Master,		3 00
Mr. Saunders, Endeavor,	1 50	1 50
A friendly Captain,	7 00	
Mr. Sherman, Columbia,	3 00	
Capt. ———,		5 00
Wm. C. Hiller,		1 00
Thos. Hornsby, Antelope,	1 00	
Mr. Wm. P. Weeks, Washington,	1 00	

☞ To our great surprise and delight, we find a small surplus in our hands, after settling all bills connected with the publication of the Friend.

Various receipts during 1853,	$913 12
Cost,	$874 83
	$38 29

This gratifying result is owing to an uncommon number of freewill offerings during the last month, and numerous new names added to our list of foreign subscribers.

The Chaplain would make the following annual report in regard to funds received for the incidental expenses connected with the Bethel.

Debt, January 1, 1853,	$175 67
Expended, during the year,	501 49
	677 06
Free will offerings during 1853,	672 12
Present debt, December 27th, 1853.	$4 94

A CARD. The Strangers' Friend Society would acknowledge $20 from Capt. Weiting, commanding a Bremen whaleship.

History of the Sandwich Islands.

A FEW COPIES of Jarves' History of the Sandwich Islands for sale at the Chaplain's Study. tf.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
of Albany, N. Y.,
DENTIST.
Office in Fort street, next door to the French Hotel.

Married.

At Ewa, Dec. 10th, by the Rev. A. Bishop, Mr. C. W. Clark of Puuloa, to Kawaiula, of Waianae.

By the same, on the 11th inst., Mr. Joshua R. Williams, of Honolulu, to Kaaikaula, of Ewa

By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. James Thompson, to Kahihiku, both of Ewa.

By the same, on the 27th inst., Mr. H. F. De Clifford, late of England, to Miss Catharina Cavasus, late of Manila.

DIED.

In Roxbury, Nov. 2d, Mrs. Laura Porter Hill, aged 57, wife of Henry Hill, Esq., Treasurer of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. On the morning of Oct. 22d, while ministering to her aged mother, she was stricken down by apoplexy, and became insensible to all around her. Sight, hearing, voice, the motion of one side, and all apparent intellectual and moral conciousness were suspended to the last, neither was she able, for the twelve subsequent days, to take any nourishment.

All who have known Mrs. Hill, must have regarded her as one of the most actively benevolent women in the community. In this she strongly resembled her honored father, the late David Porter, D. D., of Catskill, N. Y. Her benevolence was prompt, active and self denying towards the sick, the afflicted, the poor, the aged widow, the neglected and forlorn. She early consecrated herself to a life of usefulness, and ever after "went about doing good." Indeed her fine constitution was impaired by her self forgetting labors of love. A presentiment of sudden death, while it in no degree affected her happiness, led her, during many of her later years to plan and act for the day, and she seldom closed a day with an impression of duty unperformed. It was pre-eminently a characteristic of this pious, devoted and useful woman to do with her might what her hand found to do; and well may it be said of her, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord,—that they may rest from their labors: and their works do follow them."

In Honolulu, Dec. 6th, Mr. Jason Holmes, aged 43 years. The deceased was lately from California, but formerly of Plymouth, Mass. During the sojourn of the deceased in Honolulu he had won the esteem of numerous friends, and afforded the most satisfactory evidence that he had made the necessary preparation for the unseen world.—[Com.

At the City Hospital, in Honolulu, Dec. 20, Mr. John Gray, lately from California, but originally from Scotland. He was a carpenter by profession, and had resided some years in Syracuse, N. Y.

PASSENGERS.

By the Young America, for New York.—Hon. L Severance, lady and daughter, Miss H Fowler, Mrs J Ladd and son, Mrs Stott, Miss Anna Stott, Capt B F Pendleton.

By Prince de Joinville, from San Francisco.—Messrs E S Ruggles, B Maynard, J Armstrong, R L Chamberlayne, J Baschen, J Lewis, H M Past, F A Summers, A R Philips, and 3 Chinamen.

By the Restless, from New London.—Mrs Fish, A Fish.

By the Minna, from San Francisco.—Mr and Mrs Waller, Mr Griffin, E McGaven, J Sinclair, J Ferguson, J Graham, W Harrison, Mr Tuthill

By the Zoe, for San Francisco.—R Coady and lady, Messrs Hart, J P Johnson, E Blundall, W A Sherman, J Clark, Dr Nicols, J T Waterhouse, John Thomas, Achee.

By the Benj. Howard, for New Bedford.—Julius A Anthon, lady and child.

By the Boston, from San Francisco.—Messrs J Lazarus, H Triart, T Brassin, and 2 in the steerage.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 3. Am wh sh Edgar, Pierson, of C. S. 350 wh 4000 bone.
" 5. " " Thos. Nye, Almy, 5 sp 2500 wh 4000 bone.
" 5. Bre " Alex Barclay, *Heine*, 22 wh 5000 bone.
" 7. Am " Levant, Cooper, 1400 wh 5000 bone.
" 8. Am " Rambler, Willis.
" 7. Am Steamer Akamai, Ellis, 30 hours from Hawaii.
Dec. 10—Am wh sh Rambler, Willis, 1700 wh, 24000 bone.
12—Am wh sh Columbia, Cash, 1500 wh, 14000 bone.
" Am wh sh Callao, Baker, 90 sp, 1600 wh, 25000 bone
13—Am brig Zoe, Paty, 22 days from San Francisco.
" Am sh Corea, Crocker, 178 ds fm New London.
14—Am bk Heroine, empstead, from sea in distress.
" Am sh *Herald*, Harlow, fm Lahaina.
15 " Steamer Akamai, Ellis, 14 hours from Kauai.
Dec. 17—Am bk Constance, Chandler, 186 ds fm Boston.
19—Am sch E L Frost, *Hempstead*, 14 ds fm S. Francisco
19—Am bk Pathfinder, *Cressy*, 15 ds fm do
19—Am brig Alphonso, Coffin, 29 ds fm do.
20—Am sch Franklin, *Huff*, 14 ds fm do.
21—Am sch Ortolan, Boyd, 16 ds fm do.
23—Am sch Restless, ———, 155 ds fm New London.
23—Am sch Minna, ———, 10 ds fm San Francisco.
22—Haw stmr Akamai, Ellis, fm Lahaina.
23 " bk Louisa, Brickwood, fm Kawaihae.
Dec. 26—Am brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, 15 ds fm San Francisco.
30—Am brig Boston, Tapley, 13 ds fm San Francisco.

Cleared.

Dec. 3. Am wh sh Emerald, Jagger, cruise.
" 3. Am " Wm. Hamilton, Holm, N. Bedford.
" 7. Brit sch Recovery, Mitchell, for Vancouvers Island.
" 7. Am wh sh Mary & Susan, Brown, cruise and home.
" 7. Am wh bk *Harvest*, Almy, cruise and home.
" 8. Am bk Bhering, Morse, for New London.
" 8. Am wh bk Belle, Bordon, cruise.
Dec. 10—Rus wh bk Turku, Schell, cruise.
" Am wh sh Minerva, Reynolds, cruise and home.
" " " Gentleman, Cartwright, Japan Sea.
" " " Napoleon, Holley, cruise and home.
12—Fr " Asia, Morin, Havre.
" Am " Manuel Ortez, Heath, cruise and home.
" " " John Wells, Cross, cruise and home.
13— " " Pacific, Pease, cruise.
14— " " Thos. Nye, Almy, cruise and home.
" " " *Heroine*, Hempstead, cruise.
15— " " Mt. Vernon, cruise on the line.
" " wh bk Cavalier, Freeman, cruise on line.
" " " George, Stevens, " "
17—Br sch Pau, Ottewell, Sydney.
17—Am wh sh Jeannette, West, N Bedford.
19—Am wh bk Prudent, Nash, cruise.
19—Am wh sh Abigail, Drew, cruise.
19—Am bk Kremlin, Rogers, New Bedford.
21—Am wh bk Endeavor, Howland, for New Bedford.
23—Am bk Pathfinder, Cressy, Hong Kong.
24—Fr sh Salamandre, Hardoy, Havre.
24—Am sch Ortolan, Boyd, Waimea.
26—Am wh sh Concordia, French, cruise.
27—*Haw* sch Esquimaux, (late Franklin) Huff, Waimea.
27—Am wh sh Nor. Light, Norton, cruise.
" " " John and Elizabeth, Long, cruise.
" " clipper sh Young America, Babcock, New York
28— " wh sh Orozimbo, Johnson, New Bedford.
" " brig Zoe, Paty, San Francisco.
" " wh sh Columbia, Cash, Nantucket.
29— " " Brighton, Weaver, New Bedford.
" " sh Benj. Howard, Saunders, New York.
" " sh Chilo, Deshon, New Bedford.
" Haw steamer Akamai, Ellis, for Kauai.

A CARD. The Chaplain would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $20 from H. B. M.'s Consul General, for attendance at Little Briton Hospital, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

GEO. A. LATHROP,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence, corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. D. GILMAN. F. C. SMITH.

GILMAN & SMITH,
SHIP CHANDLERS
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE. MONEY.

LEWIS & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
I. R. Mitchell Nath'l Fales jr. J. G. Lewis.
Store formerly occupied by E. & *H* Grimes
Nuuanu Street.

Ships supplied with recruits. Cash advanced for Bills of Exchange.
*H*onolulu,—tf.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies " "	3,00
Five copies " "	5,00

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 2. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

Good News from a Far Country, - - - - - 9
A Short Voyage Round the World, - - - - 9
Anti-Barley, - - - - - - - - - 10
Progress of the Maine Law, - - - - - - 10
Marine Information and Items, - - - - - 11
Late News—Appeal in Behalf of a Church, - - 12
Tract Society Meeting, - - - - - - - 12
What Hinders the Establishment of a Bank, - - 13
Is the Maine Law Unconstitutional? - - - - 13
Poetry—A Child's Morning Hymn, - - - - 14
Decision in the Case of the Whaleship Emerald, - 14
Advertisements, Ship News, Donations, &c., - - 14–15

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

Good news from a far Country.

In the "Sydney Morning Herald" of Oct. 17th 1853, there is an interesting communication, dated Melbourne, Oct. 11th. The Editor of the Herald heads the article "from our own correspondent," so that the sentiments advanced may be regarded as, at least *semi-official*. Our readers will bear in mind that the Herald is the most widely circulated and influential newspaper in the British Colonies. It may be styled the "Times" for Englishmen in that part of the world. The writer of the article, is discussing the various means for raising a Government Revenue. After referring to the Gold Revenue, he proceeds after this manner, in regard to a duty upon spirituous Liquors:

Here is another point. The Government is resolved to get more money out of the dram-drinking part (that is, all but the entire) of the population. Already a Bill has been brought in to raise the duty on spirits from 7s. to 12s. per gallon. The *Argus* thinks that the duty will be cut down to 10s. in the Council. My opinion is different. I think the Council and everybody of sense in the colony, have come to the conclusion that almost any amount of duty on these intoxicating drinks is justifiable, seeing that so vast a proportion of the wealth so easily gained goes in that direction. If men, then, will have these destructive luxuries let them pay for them, and dearly too. It is not just, nor political, nor Christian, to tax heavily the necessaries of life, and let the *un*necessaries off scot-free. In other words it is monstrous to make every sober and industrious man pay heavily for the articles he consumes, in order that drunkeness may be cheaply diffused through the community, and that publicans, and spirit-sellers on a large scale, may accumulate fortunes. It is all very well to talk about encouraging smuggling and so forth; but the view I have here propounded is held by every rational man in Victoria. It would be wise to raise the duty on brandy and rum to £1 a gallon; and to levy severe fines and heavy penalties on every smuggling dealer in these articles, on the large scale or small.

Meantime, however, the mercantile community is moved with dread of the coming blow. A great rush has been made on the bonded stores. Tens of thousands of pounds sterling—perhaps hundreds of thousands—have been already paid in for "spirits in bond." That is to say, although the stock in private stores is notoriously large, and quite sufficient to meet the consumption for many months to come, yet the fear of an additional five shillings of duty, or the hope of securing five shilllings more of profit, has driven men to pay down those enormous sums at once. The result will infalliably be, that though the additional duty should be imposed, yet the stock on hands will be so disproportionately great for the demand, that these clever fellows will burn their fingers at last. This *must* follow.

Who was expecting sentiments like these from the British Colonies? We are altogether "taken aback." If they had been found in some Colonial paper, published near the boundary of the state of Maine, we should not have been surprised, neither if they had been found in some out and out temperance paper published in Massachusetts, should we have considered them worthy of copying, because some of our readers would have said "just what might be expected;" but coming from Melbourne, the seat of the Colonial Government of South Australia, we are fairly thunderstruck, and coming too in the Sydney "Herald" is the most surprising of all. We would call the reader's attention to that portion of the quotation marked ☞. Such views as these commend themselves, not only "to every rational man in Victoria," but to every rational man thro'-out "the wide wide world."

If we mistake not, such reasoning will apply to the state of things under Kamehameha III, as well as under Victoria I. The simple truth is this, dram-drinking directly and indirectly is the cause of enormous evils and the sober, total-abstinent portion of the community is heavily taxed to support the system. This is a point to which the friends of the cause are now directing their attention. In the United States the tax-paying and voting portion of the community is now showing by its approval of the principles of the Maine Law, that the reign of Alcohol shall come to an end. There is no denying the fact, that the essential principles of the Maine Law are gaining ground noisy politicians and wordy editors to the contrary. The soberminded, sensible, and subtantial portion of the community is upon the side of total abstinence. The following item from a late American paper will enforce this statement, viz:

Maine Liquor Law Triumph in Baltimore.—A full Maine Liquor Ticket from Baltimore has been elected to the Legislature. We had not supposed that the Temperance movement had advanced so far in that city.

It is not our wish, here or elsewhere, to witness rash and injudicious laws enacted for the suppression of intemperance, but before the lawmakers at the Sandwich Islands abrogate the "$5 00 gallon law," allow liquors to be sold upon the Sabbath, permit the traders to sell with a nominal license-fee, and allow the sale of spirituous liquors to the natives, let them carefully contemplate the consequences which must inevitably result. We despair of seeing the immediate triumph of temperance principles in any part of the world, but we do hope however that the golden era is not far distant. Let Englishmen, Americans and the inhabitants of all lands, labor and pray for the advancement of this good cause.—Truth is mighty and will prevail.

A Short Voyage around the Globe.—The iron Screw Steamer Argo, recently arrived at Southampton, Eng., has been round the globe in 128 days. She was 64 days on her passage from Southampton to Melbourne via the Cape Good Hope, and occupied the same length of time in returning, via Cape Horn. She is completely ship rigged, and has an auxiliary steam power of 300 horse, to be used in adverse winds and calms. She has used 2,105 tons coal, about 17 tons a day, and has averaged 230 miles a day, or 9 1-2 miles an hour during the entire voyage. In fair winds under canvas, the Argo made 13 and 14 knots an hour for successive days; and 11 and 12 knots close hauled, with the screw feathered. Our Yankee Clippers must look to their honors, if John Bull has got to building such vessels as the Argo.—Boston Traveller.

Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the Friend:

Sir.—In the New Era of Dec. 29, a writer by the name of Barley astonishes the natives by the following deliberate statement:

"At the present moment there is not a single glass of wholesome or unadulterated spirits or wines to be obtained in Honolulu, or perhaps throughout the Islands."

If true, how awful the responsibility of those who import these liquors, all honorable men although they be; how cruel are those who sell them! How mad and fool-hardy are those who drink them! Whatever is unwholesome and adulterated must positively be injurious and the man who fearlessly publishes such startling facts, regardless of of abuse or the ill will of those whose interest prompts them to sell, and of those whose love of stimulus prompts them to drink such rascally stuff, should have the thanks of every sober member of the community. Mr. Barley says further,

"Ale, porter and beer, which all acknowledge to be the most nutritious and suitable beverage to the constitution of man, in those climates, are all but prohibited from the above causes."

Respecting the truth of this I have my doubts, partly owing to a suspicion of Mr. Barley—he makes these liquors—he must have an interest in praising and recommending them, and partly because I have heard professed distillers and friends of distillation speak very disparagingly of Barley's products, as sour, windy, bitter and unwholesome compared with free alcohol. As far as I recollect, I have known medical men and men and women, too, who seldom employ a doctor, give those beverages a character far from nutritious and suitable to the constitution of man—branding them with the epithet *poison*, as we shall see by and by. Barley himself does, except when prepared under the fostering care of the government.

There is another interesting point in the above quotation, that these beverages are *all but prohibited* from the above causes—from the intolerant and rapacious duties of the government. Let us see, the duty on spirits is five dollars a gallon, that on ale, porter and beer, five per cent ad valorem, which may amount to five cents a gallon. We must therefore believe that a burthen of taxation on spirits, all but prohibited ale, which bears a burthen of taxation a hundred fold less. The low rate of duty increases the cost to the consumer! This forsooth is the newest dodge in favor of temperance! On this principle, articles that bear no taxation would be quite prohibited, and the removal of all imports upon eau de vin, wines and other intoxicating liquors, would prove a violation of the treaty with France,—they would be prohibited thereby.

Barley makes known to the world that people are driven to madness and self-destruction by drink, and that within the last eighteen months, several cases of suicide have actually taken place by drinking spirits. For this he blames the government. He hopes, however, that

"The new advisers and rulers will look into and take into their consideration the iniquity of continaing such a system, and that they will cause such reforms in the laws on spirituous and fermented drinks, as will enable the people to partake of them without being absolutely poisoned."

This sentence is suggestive. It conveys the idea that as well as spirits, the ale, porter and beer, the common draft ale, the dollar a bottle light wholesome ale, are *absolute poison.* It suggests the idea that Mr. Barley, notwithstanding a reputed fondness for running into the alcoholic fermentation, is well posted up on temperance, and tells the truth for once, or he is trying to pull wool over the eyes of the public, with a view of aiding, not the cause of temperance, but that of two gentlemen who desire to establish a Brewery in Honolulu. Let the public judge if every intoxicating liquor not made by these two gentlemen is poisonous or wholesome.

A reform in the laws is called for by Barley, which will make the people to partake of them (the intoxicating liquors) without being absolutely poisoned. All the liquor, beer and what not, which are brought here are bad, poisonous, unwholesome. Reform the laws, let the two gentlemen make A. P. and B. that will be pure, good, wholesome, because it is made, but all that now reaches the Islands is bought, foreign. Of course the public will believe as much of this as they like, but I don't see how the thing could be done up brown, short of the undertaking on the part of the government to be responsible for the purity of the article those gentlemen propose to concoct. Every pound of hops, barley, malt, aloes, dragon's blood, &c., &c. used would have to be inspected as it enters from foreign countries, and every slop tub would need to be watched, lest owing to scarcity of the foreign ingredients, the two gentlemen be tempted to use awa, and other native products as a substitute. A taster would be required, who should experiment upon every batch, to be sure and certain that it was wholesome, nutritious and suitable, and I think I could guess who could get that office without much electioneering.

I ask, Mr. Editor, what poison, what adulteration is found in spirits, wine, or ale, porter, beer, &c., equal in virulence, as a poison to the alcoholic ingredient? I ask Barley, what but the alcohol is unwholesome? And I declare without fear of contradiction that after boiling for two hours any of these liquors now on sale in Honolulu, so as to get rid of the alcohol, a person can drink them in any quantity, with perfect impunity. Seriously I am astonished at the effrontery of those people who talk so much about good liquors, and that high duties on spirits promote intemperance as has been advocated in a certain high quarter,—that high duties encourage the use of bad liquors, &c: and now comes forward Mr. Barley and offers to make some real good, wholesome stuff, as I perceive by the last paragraph in his communication out of the products of these Islands! Just as if the world does not know that the ratio of goodness, in the estimation of those who love such drinks is proportionate with the alcoholic element they contain, and the pleasant and inviting flavors they put forth Love of alcohol induces people to buy spirits that are heavily taxed in preference to ale, that is free as bread, rice, or any other foreign article, and all the world knows that this love of alcohol is produced by the use of it generally in small doses such as are found in half a glass of ale, a spoonful of wine to begin with, and so on to the gutter.

"Procul, O procul este profani."

ANTI-BARLEY.

Progress of the Maine Law.

At a 'Temperance Celebration' held in Sacramento City Oct. 26th, 1853, an Address was delivered by a Mr. Winchell, from which we make the following extract:—

Indulge me in a glance at the progress of this law during the past year.

In Maine by an increased majority in its favor, the people have restamped it with their approbation.

In Vermont, the law has been established and all the friends of Temperance are rallying to sustain it.

Massachusetts clings to it as to her heart's blood. At her late State Temperance Convention, it was proposed to raise one million of dollars to aid in enforcing the law, and subscriptions were commenced.

In New Jersey all classes of men, and all the Temperance organizations are girding themselves for the fall campaign, resolved that the next Legislature shall be of the true Maine Law stamp, and no mistake!

In Maryland at a meeting of the people in Carroll County, it was resolved to vote for no man for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to go for this law, and this feeling is rapidly spreading all over the state.

Michigan too, has passed the Maine Law, and it is becoming more and more popular every day. Its friends are far more numerous than at the late election.

In Ohio the people are without it and for it. Their power, never exerted in vain, always triumphant when exerted, is ready to spring upon the terrible vice of Intemperance, and to master it; and master it they will.

In Wisconsin, the Legislature last spring by a vote of 40 to 12, passed a law submitting the question of a prohibitory statute, to the people this fall.

In the Territory of Minnesota, there is no reason to distrust the friends of the Maine Law. They are neither cowardly nor indifferent; and there is no danger that they will hereafter, ignobly surrender the position which they have so proudly assumed.

Cause for National Gratulation.—In a recent address, Hon. Edward Everett, while referring to the vast sums paid in the United States for the relief of poor emigrants from Europe, said that when he was Minister to the Court of St. James, he received a letter from one of the interior counties of England, telling him that they had in their House of Correction an American Seaman, whom they were desirous of being rid of. He wrote back that he might be sent to London, where he would be shipped to the United States; adding the suggestion that if Her Majesty's Minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor-houses and wardens of the prisons in the United States, he would be pretty busily engaged. "I really felt pleased," said he, "at a time when my own little State of Massachussetts was assisting from ten to twelve thousand destitute British subjects annually, to be able to relieve the British empire, 'upon whose dominions the sun never sets,' of the only American pauper quartered upon it."

A Female Crusoe.—Santa Barbara, California, Sept. 11, 1853.—We have now in Santa Barbara a great curiosity; it is an Indian woman, who has lived for eighteen years alone upon the Island of San Nicholas a small island about forty-five miles from this place, during which time she has not seen the face of a human being. This Island was once peopled by a tribe of Indians, to whom the North-west tribe were hostile. To preserve the remnant of this tribe from destrnction, as well as with a view to christianize them, the Padres induced them to come to the main land eighteen years ago. After they were all on board the vessel sent for them, this woman swam ashore to look for her child which had been left; and a storm springing up in the night, the vessel was compelled to put to sea; on returning she could not be found. She was known to be alive by those who at times visited the island for the purpose of hunting otters, from the marks of fires and of foot prints in the sand.

On being approached the other day she manifested much joy, which she betrayed by signs of the most significant character, and at once commenced packing up her few articles of furniture. Whether the sounds which she utters are words or not has not yet been ascertained. The man who found her is familiar with five or six Indian languages, but he was unable to understand a single expression; it is more than probable that she has forgotten her native tongue entirely. Her clothing consisted of skins of birds sewed together with the fibres of some trees or plants. Her food has been shell-fish, seals, and a small bulbous root, similar in appearance to an onion, but wholly tasteless. The needles with which she stitches her garments are made of the sharp bones of a fish. She had two hooks made of a bent nail and sharpened by friction upon a stone. Her lines were beautifully twisted from the sinews of some animal, probably a species of fox which abounds on the island

Her age as near as can be estimated, is about 55 or 60. Her features are quite masculine, and her hair of the color of dark brown, and very fine. This is quite remarkable for an Indian; their hair, you know, is always jet black and coarse. In some future letter I will give you a more extended account of this marvel of the 19th century. She is truly an object for the reflection of the philosopher and the inspection of the curious.—Newburyport Herald.

Marine Information.

Loss of the Bark Emma.—A letter from Paita dated Oct. 15, says: The Bark Emma, Austin, of New Bedford, while lying at anchor in this harbor, was set on fire by one of the crew, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th, and burned to the water's edge. Nothing saved from the wreck but her boats, anchors and chains. Two of her crew had been put in irons for running away; one of them threatened to set fire to the vessel, for his revenge upon the captain and officers, and is supposed to be the person who committed the act. The E. had 650 bbls. of oil on board.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

Ship Building.—Among the various improvements which have been brought forward recently in the construction of vessels, one has particularly attracted our attention. Mr. K. Howe, the patentee, shows that by the introduction of geometrical application, vessels can be built of such a character that the greatest rate of speed may be obtained, coupled with buoyancy, and cheapness in cost of construction. Several advantages are set forth by him as consequent on the application of geometrical principles. One of the principal advantages claimed, is, that "every part of the vessel in the water, from the stem to the stern, has a bearing surface and a capacity for cargo above it in direct geometrical proportion to the bearing surfaced capacity of the section of the vessel and this holds good when light, in ballast or loaded. Mr. Howe has built a schooner yacht of 130 tons, called the "Elliptic," which will be ready for inspection on Saturday next, at the foot of Delaney street, E. R. It is represented that she may be cargoed with wheat to the full extent of her capacity, and that without the use of ballast,—that she will accomplish more in respect to buoyancy and rapid sailing, than a vessel of the same size, constructed upon a different principle. The length, breadth and width of such a craft would be regulated in proportion to tonnage. We understand that she has been tried, and proved satisfactory.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

☞ Since the discovery of gold in California, six hundred ships have gone round Cape Horn into the Pacific, which have not returned. Some were broken up at San Francisco, and some found employment in the Pacific. The abstraction of this large fleet from the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the causes of the activity which has prevailed in our ship-yards during the last few years. And besides this it makes room for the wonderful clippers.

A Ship Larger than the Largest.—The Newburyport Herald, referring to the launch of the Great Republic, says:

"Mr. McKay, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than this, which he is to build on contract.

"The theory has been started of building a ship so large, that she will pass through the ocean with comparatively little motion, ploughing directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the rolling of the highest waves will always be below the deck. It is a daring thought, but in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean, with as stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred tons through a river in the same gale. If any one is to realize the fruition of this dream, it is we doubt not, Mr. McKay, if his life is spared five years longer."

☞ Nearly one million of pounds sterling have been expended in the expeditions to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin.

A Precocious Cabin Boy.—The police help to bring extraordinary characters before the public, and last week a miniature copy of an extraordinary youth fell into the hands of the river Tyne police. His name is Alexander Hallonbury, aged twelve years, the cabin boy of the Helios, a Russian vessel, then waiting in the Tyne for America. The lad had run off from the vessel, and was captured by the police, who overtook him at Middlesborough. This extraordinary child is a native of Wiburg, and has been at sea since he was nine years of age. His father died when the boy was ten weeks old. In his short but eventful life the boy has visited Seville, Cadiz, London, Leghorn, Falmouth and the Tyne, and made a long trading voyage in a schooner to the Sea of Azoff. He was never at school in his life, notwithstanding which he can talk five languages—English fluently, and writes a good steady hand. He can read an English newspaper without any difficulty. His mother is a Fin, and can talk six languages; he learnt four from her but the English he picked up in London, while his vessel was in a graving dock repairing. The captain of the vessel, a kind-hearted man apparently, has no fault to find with the boy, except, as north country mothers would say, that "he is hempy and mischievous," and defies the cook and steward, his chief, who is no linguist. The little fellow has gone off with the vessel to America. Newcastle Chronicle.

Remarkable Instance of Abstinence from Food and Drink.—H. Doesburg, Esq., editor of The Hollander, a paper published in the Dutch language, in the Holland colony, in Western Michigan, communicates to the Tribune an interesting item which he culled from one of his Neterlandish exchanges of one Engeltie Van der Vlies, a female at Pijnacker, near Rotterdam, aged 66 years, who has not eaten in 35 nor drank in 31 years. She is now in her last decline, Professors and numerous scientific men from all parts of the world, go to see her. The Board of Health of the Hague, instituted inquiries into the matter as far back as 1826. No medical man has yet ascertained the true condition of that wonderful lady. She lives in good humor, and suffers with Christian love and faith, her lot and connition. This is certainly a remarkable phenomena in the history of humanity, and is an important news item for the whole world, as there is no instance of such long abstinence among mankind.

A Linguist in the Cabinet.—The U. S. Attorney General, Mr. Cushing, is said to be the only member of the Cabinet who is able to converse in any language besides his own. Mr. Cushing is a veritable polyglot; and at the late diplomatic dinner in Washington, given by Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, he conversed in French with Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister; in Spanish with Don Calderon the Spanish Minister; in Dutch, with Baron Von Gevott; in Portuguese with De Figanere; and in the purest Italian, with the Representative of the two Sicilies.—We presume he could have added the Chinese, had a Representative of the Celestials been present on the occasion. The distinguished party were surprised and charmed by Mr. Cushing's captivating and various accomplishments.—Cong. Journal.

The Mud Cabin, or, The Character and Tendency of British Institutions. By Warren Isham. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

Late News.

We are indebted to J. Ludlow, Esq., of San Fransisco, for files of American papers, to the 5th of December. So far as the truth can be gleaned respecting the war between Russia and Turkey, victory inclines to the standard of the latter. Strange as it may seem Turkey, for once, has the sympathy of the Christian world. Her cause is apparently the cause of right and justice.

The newspapers make considerable sport over the famous Pacific Rail Road. Mr. Walker, for example, a bankrupt, has subscribed $10,000,000 !.

The Panama Rail Road is rapidly progressing.

The papers report most melancholy cases of murder. The first, that of Mr. Butler, a school teacher, in Louisville, Ky., by two young men, or boys by the name of Ward. They are the sons of a most wealthy citizen of Louisville, and perpetrated the horrid deed, because their younger brother was corrected for telling a falsehood. They were committed for trial before the Supreme Court for murder, in the first degree. No bail admitted. It will be a trial that will excite a deep interest. The murdered teacher is spoken of in the highest terms, as a most estimable, excellent, efficient, and accomplished teacher, he leaves a widow and a young child to mourn his loss.

The other case, is that of another school teacher, who was murdered by a Baptist Minister in North Carolina. The circumstances were most aggravated. The guilty man, having been found guilty, by the Court, took out two pistols, with one he fired at the prosecuting Attorney, (but did not inflict a fatal wound,) and with the other, shot himself through the head, and died instantly. Such cases of blood and murder are too revolting to publish in detail. It is to be hoped that the guardians of the law, will do all in their power to maintain its majesty and sacredness.

Appeal in behalf of a Native Church.

We have received a communication from Nawiliwili, Kauai, dated January 14, from which we make the following extract, knowing that some of our readers are seeking out channels wherein they may allow their charities to flow, we would commend to their attention the following extract. Should any donor see fit to make us the agent for forwarding their contributions, we shall be happy to act in that capacity.

"Are there any people among your acquaintances anxious to give away a few dollars in a good cause, who will help the poor people of this neighborhood to finish their Meeting House. They have labored hard, —have brought the timbers from the mountains, and have twice erected their frame, it having been blown over the first time, in one of the gales of last winter.

For months they have been collecting a sum (mostly in quarters and reals) for building expenses. The money was deposited for safe keeping in the Gov't. Chest, and over $100 was lost by the robbery of that chest.

The frame is now up and must be thatched for want of money to buy boards.

H. A. Pierce & Co., have given a Bell, and a tower has been erected to receive it, and above the tower is a spire, so that while within the voice of men shall utter its teachings to the Hawaiians, the outward form shall appeal to the memories and the hearts of the haoles.

We want to board up this steeple and point it, and put in doors and windows. I dont see how the people can do it all. There are very few foreigners here who feel any interest in the matter. Can't some one give the poor people a lift? They deserve it.

In haste, Yours truly,

E. P. B.

Annexation.

We have been intending for some time to offer a few remarks, upon the subject of annexation, but we fancy our readers will be much more interested in the following paragraphs from the pen of some writer in Washington. There is a *freshness*, and *prophetic sagacity* displayed by the writer, which commend his lucubrations to our island readers. Judging from the Editorial and epistolary scribbling in several of the American papers respecting Hawaiian affairs, we find ourselves altogether behind the times; if our neighbors the "Polynesian" and "Era" are to be taken as mirrors of Hawaiian politics and diplomacy. We do hope, annexation may not take place without our knowledge, in "the ends of the earth." The following we copy from the "Pacific," but it originally appeared in the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

It is deemed not improbable that Mr. SEVERANCE, the United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, has already negociated a treaty of annexation to the United States My letters, published last Spring, it will be remembered, indicated that his instructions left him full discretion in the premises. His reply to the Protests of the British and French authorities in Hawaii, certainly implied that he had the *power* to negotiate for annexation, —which he was not disposed to lose by committing himself, even by inference or default, to the views of assumptions of European diplomatists.

The recent change in the Hawaiian Ministry, clearly indicates the growing desire on the part of the King for annexation. Dr. JUDD was known to be in favor of that project, but Mr. ALLEN, who recently assumed Dr. JUDD's Portfolio, is more radical on the subject, and in favor of *instant* and perfect annexation, without conditions of any sort likely to embarrass the United States in considering the subject. So we may as well get ready to admit the State of Hawaii, with Mr. ALLEN, and perhaps Dr. JUDD, as her two United States Senators.

ELISHA H. ALLEN, who succeeded Dr. JUDD in the Hawaiian Ministry, came to Washington two years ago, at the time of French aggression on the Island, with a direct proposition for annexation. Mr. WEBSTER would not entertain the proposition and ALLEN returned. He now promotes the same scheme as a member of the Hawaiian Government.

Mr. GREGG, the new Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, is fully informed that the statement of the Administration warmly favors annexation. That and the Cuba question are expected to be great topics of interest during the next session of Congress.

Tract Society Meeting.

A most interesting and fully attended meeting of the Hawaiian Tract Society was held at the Bethel, Tuesday evening January 17th. The meeting was called to hear the report of Mr. Ryan, the Society's Colporteur. For the information of our readers out of Honolulu, we would remark, that during the last six months, this Society has employed a colporteur. The time for which he was engaged being about to expire, the members of the society and the friends of the cause were called together to listen to his report, and make up the deficiency in the necessary funds to meet the expenses of the society.

The Colporteur's report was read by the Secretary of the society, and heard with the most cordial sentiments of approbation.—Those who have watched the labors of Mr. Ryan, felt that the report was most truthful, and convincing, in regard to the importance and propriety of employing a colporteur, whose sole employment should be "going about and doing good." In the discharge of this duty Mr. Ryan, has given the most unqualified satisfaction to the society, which testified its approval, by authorizing the Ex: Com; to making some satisfactory arrangement with him, if he was willing to continue in the Society's service. As a guaranty that funds should not be wanting the sum of $490 was immediately pledged. This commendable measure was adopted, after the contribution of $248,16, to discharge previous liabilities. This amount added to what previously had been contributed for the Colportage-enterprise, makes the total sum of $757,33.

There prevailed the utmost cordiality and generous feeling. Every one present seemed inspired with the sentiment. The tract cause is a good cause, and it is an inestimable privilege to be engaged in its prosecution.

We learn that Mr. Ryan contemplates,

visiting the United States holding out however the reasonable expectation that he may return and continue in the Society's employ.

What hinders the establishment of a Savings Bank?

No person doubts who is acquainted with this community, that there are many persons ready to make deposits, when a Bank for Savings shall be established. Enquiries are almost daily made for such an institution. No community could furnish a body of Bank Directors more capable and suitable, persons in whom the public would repose confidence, as in all respects qualified for that office.—Probably, nay, unquestionably, the Legislature would grant a charter for such an institution, demanded by every consideration of public morality, as well as pecuniary convenience and thrift. Why then, cannot such an institution be established? Its importance is admitted. Do our merchants fear it will withdraw so much capital from the retail trade of Honolulu and the Islands? Do they fear it will serve to regulate Exchange? Is a Savings' Bank dreaded because it will induce mechanics, seamen, natives, and others to save their money, instead of squandering it?

P. S. Since writing the foregoing remarks we chanced to pass a carpenter vigorously at work, upon one of the new buildings which are now so rapidly going up in Honolulu. We made the passing remark, that, it was gratifying to see so many fine and substantial buildings in progress of erection. He replied, "*yes, but there is one more thing which you want in Honolulu, that is a Savings Bank,—a bank of deposit.*

As we had never spoken with the person upon the subject of a Savings' Bank, the remark struck us with much force. A Savings' Bank—a Bank of Deposit—and if our wise men in *H*onolulu think best let them make it a bank for discount. These are matters that we leave others to decide upon and arrange. What we want is this, a well established and well regulated institution where, the hard working mechanic may deposit his $5, or $10 per week, the sailor, one half or one fourth of the proceeds of his cruise, the kanaka his money, *now buried underground for safe deeping*, the clerk a part of his salary, and the professional man, something from his income (if indeed, he has any thing left after meeting all his expenses.) This is a matter, however, the detail of which, does not seem to fall within our professional sphere; but editorially, we shall do all, in our power to further the enterprise. Who will join us?

☞ The Ladies of the Stranger's Friend Society are happy to acknowledge the following recent donations:

Mr. Cooke, - - -	$10 00
Capt. Potter of the Antelope, -	5 00
A Lady, - - - -	5 00

Is the Maine Law Unconstitutional!

The reader will find the opinion of all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on the several points of this law, in the fifth volume of Howard's Reports of the decisions in United States Courts, page 504:

Chief Justice Taney said:

"If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

"Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens." (5 How., 573.)

Mr. Justice McLean said:

"If the foreign article be injurious to the health or morals of the community, a State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity, prohibit the sale of it." (5 Howard, 592)

And in regard to the destruction of property, he said:

"The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. Everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed. Merchandise from a port where a contagious disease prevails being liable to communicate disease, may be excluded; and in extreme cases it may be thrown into the sea."

Mr. Justice Catron said:

"I admit, as inevitable, that if the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, it has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go the length of prohibiting it altogether, if such be its policy."—*Maine Liquor Law Advocate.*

The Panama Railroad.

As an illustration of the rapid progress made by the workmen and projectors of the Panama railroad, we transcribe to our columns the interesting report of George M. Totten, Esq., chief engineer of the company, which was recently submitted to the Board of Directors. From a perusal of its pages we learn that the whole length of the road, from ocean to ocean, as finally located, is 49 miles, of which distance the portion from Aspinwall, the Atlantic termination, to Barbacoas, on the Chagres river, a distance of 23 1-2 miles, has been in operation since July, 1852. All of this track lies on firm embankment, with the exception of about 1000 feet, which are laid on piles and cribbing.—Many improvements in regard to culverts, bridges, &c., have been completed on this end of the road during the past year. The iron which forms the road is of superior quality, weighing 60 pounds to the yard. The bridge over the Chagres river would probably be finished by the first of the present Dec. As soon as this was completed, the road would be open for the trains to Gorgona, and by Jan. 1st to Obispo, 31 miles from Aspinwall. A branch road is now under construction from the railroad near Obispo to the Cruses road, so that when the trains reach that point the passengers and freight may be easily transferred from the cars to the mules, and the transit will be made in twelve hours. It appears then, that of the whole 49 miles 23½ are in operation, and 8 more will be finished in a few weeks, leaving 18 miles to be constructed, which 18 miles have already commenced at both ends. The greatest grade of the road on the Atlantic slope is 61 feet per mile, and on the Pacific slope, 70 feet—the total rise being 250 feet above high water of the Pacific. The heaviest work is at the summit, where a cutting is encountered 1300 feet in length, and 24 feet in greatest depth—containing 30,000 yards of favorable excavation. Mr. Totten estimates that with no drawbacks the entire road may be completed in six months after the whole force of the company is employed. The greater portion of the laborers now at work is composed of natives. Arrangements are made for the importation of 1700 additional coolies from China, and 2000 New Grenadians. Irish laborers are not so efficient on the isthmus as in colder and healthier climates. The coolies, after a few months, become steady, temperate and industrious workmen, while the natives of New Grenada take to the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow as naturally as an Irishman takes to a potato. They are the best laborers that can be procured. Mr. Totten thinks that the total additional expenditure required to complete the road from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, will not exceed $1,125,800. The travelling public will read the above facts with pleasure, as evincing the energy which now imbues all connected with this great work. When completed it will afford one of the finest instances on record of successful American enterprise.—*N. Y. Times.*

American Monuments.—The monuments erected in America exceed in height those of the old world. Thus, there is not a column, either ancient or modern, in Europe, so high as the Bunker hill monument. The highest column in Europe, (202 feet high) is the one erected in London by Sir Christopher Wren, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. Pompey's Pillar is only 90 feet in height, and Trojan's but 115. The highest monument in Paris is 137 feet. The Alexander Column in St. Petersburgh is 175 feet 6 inches. The Nelson Column in London, is 171 feet from the level of Trafalgar square.

Bunker Hill Monument is 220 feet high. The proposed Brock Monument at Queenstown will be 185 feet high. The Washington Monument is now 150 feet high, and when completed will be about five hundred. It is found that the monument stands exactly in the middle of what was the "ten miles square." It is of such gigantic proportions that either of the other monuments above named, could be placed inside of it without much impeding the operations of the workmen, and when it is finished any two of the monuments of Europe could be stowed away within its walls without being noticed from the exterior.

Maine Liquor Law in California.—Temperance petitions are circulating in Tuolumne County to be presented to the next legislature, memorializing them to pass a prohibition Liquor Law, which shall combine the essential principles of the Maine Liquor Law.—Herald.

For the Friend.

A Child's Morning Hymn.

Written at the Request of a Mother.

Father in heaven! as dawns the light
Of a new cheering day;
I thank thee that throughout the night
Thy presence was my stay

I thank thee,—I have parents, friends,
In whom I may confide;
That thy good Spirit with theirs blends,
My infant steps to guide.

May I to them a comfort be,
Their kind commands obey;
Be ever dear to them and thee,
Nor from thy precepts stray.

Let not temptations come to try
My heart, and victory gain;
My daily bread this day supply,
That I may strength obtain.

For all my errors pardon give
And make me wholly thine;
May I all others faults forgive,
As thou forgivest mine.

If thou shalt please prolong my days
And give me influence here;
May they be passed in wisdom's ways
And ever in thy fear.

But should my days soon numbered be,
And earthly ties be riven;
From second death please set me free,
And grant me life in heaven.

In each event, thy will be done,
While I on earth may dwell;
That will I would not wish to shun,
Thou willest all things well. E. S. C.

Supreme Court.—January Term.

CHIEF JUSTICE LEE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES ANDREWS & II, ON THE BENCH.

Charles J. Clark vs. Daniel Jagger.—This was an action of trespass, brought to recover damages against the defendant, who was Captain of the American whale ship "Emerald," for injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon the plaintiff, who was the cooper of said ship.

It was in evidence that the "Emerald" left Sag Harbor in the year 1851, on a whaling voyage to the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, "*to continue for four years, or until the return of said ship to a port of discharge in the United States.*" In October 1853, the Emerald put into the port of Honolulu, wanting 1000 or 1200 barrels of being full; and Capt. Jagger, having concluded to try another season in the Artic, made arrangements to send part of his oil home in the "Montauk," and ordered his men, among whom was the plaintiff, to tranship it to the Montauk. This order, the plaintiff and others refused to obey, on the ground that it was not a lawful command, inasmuch as the Captain had no right to ship the oil without their consent. The Captain then applied to Mr. Angel, the United States Consul, for assistance, who immediately went on board of the Emerald, and remonstrated with the men, telling them that they were wrong in the matter, the ship not being full, and they having shipped for four years or until their return to the United States. He then left them to reflect upon the subject until the next day, when, finding they still persisted in their refusal to obey the master's command, he ordered them to be handcuffed and kept on board. Subsequently, on the complaint of the Captain, that the plaintiff and others were interfering with the laborers who were engaged in the discharge of the oil, and thereby disturbing the peace of the ship, he ordered the plaintiff and others to be brought on shore and confined in the Fort, where they were imprisoned for 14 days. It was for this confinement in irons on board, and imprisonment on shore, that the plaintiff brought his action for damages.

Messrs. BLAIR & MONTGOMERY, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that the Captain had no right to order the oil to be discharged for shipment to the United States, and that, under the Articles, the men were not bound to obey such a command. Consequently his ironing and imprisoning of them was a despotic act, for which he should be made to suffer in heavy damages; and moreover, that even granting the command to have been lawful, still the plaintiff was entitled to damages, inasmuch as the defendant had punished him with unnecessary and cruel severity.

Messrs. BATES & HARRIS contended on the part of the defendant, that the plaintiff was bound by the Shipping Articles to remain with the ship four years; and during that time to obey all the lawful commands of the Master. That the order to discharge and tranship oil for any purpose whatsoever, was a legal order, such as the crew had no right to disobey, and therefore, having placed themselves in the wrong, they could not justly complain of the punishment. That the punishment was not unusual or cruel, but such as was customary and necessary under the circumstances of the case; and that in any event, if wrong had been done, it was by the command of the American Consul who stood ready and willing to shoulder the responsibility.

CHIEF JUSTICE LEE charged the jury in substance as follows:

The first question which presents itself for our consideration in this case is, whether the command of Captain Jagger to discharge the oil into the Montauk was a lawful one. To determine this, it first becomes necessary to inquire whether the crew of the Emerald had any property in, or control over, the oil; for evidently they entertained the idea that part of the oil belonged to them:—that they were joint owners and *quasi* partners in the catchings of the ship; and consequently ought to be consulted and allowed a voice in the shipping of the oil. In fact they subsequently stated as much to the Master and American Consul, in saying they did not wish their oil shipped on board the Montauk, as they did not wish to pay freight on it. That they entertained this idea of partnership in the oil is not to be wondered at, for it is a natural and common one; but at the same time one which has no foundation in law. The fact that seamen in the whaling service receive a certain proportion, or lays, as it is called, of the proceeds of the voyage in lieu of wages, does not constitute them partners or tenants in common with the Master and owners of the vessel in the oil which may be taken; and, during the continuance of the voyage, they have no voice or control over the disposition of that oil. "The owners of the vessel and projectors of the voyage," says Chief Justice Parker in the case of Baxter vs. Rodman, (3 Pick. R. 435, 438,) "are the owners of the product of the voyage. The true meaning of the Shipping contract is, that the men shall be paid out of the proceeds in a stipulated proportion. It is an agreement as to the mode of compensation, and gives them no property in the oil, but only regulates the amount of compensation." It has been repeatedly decided by the Court of King's Bench and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that the oil was the property of the owners of the vessel, and remained under their entire control, until there was some settlement or adjustment of the voyage.—The right of the seaman is to have the oil sold and to recover a share of the proceeds, according to his lay as set forth in the Articles. It is understood, in practice, that, if an officer or seaman prefers to have his share in oil, he will be allowed to do so; but even in this case, the courts say, "it is clear he can have no property in the the oil until separation and delivery." The seaman's lay or share in the proceeds of the voyage, says Judge Story, in the case of Coffin vs. Jenkins, (3. Story's R, 112,) "is in the nature of wages for seamen in the common merchant service, and is governed by the same rules." In no sense whatever can the seamen claim to be treated as partners with the owners of the vessel, and I consider the doctrine that they have no property in the oil which will allow them to exercise a control over it, during the continuance of the voyage, too firmly settled to admit of reasonable doubt.

But this doctrine of non-interference on the part of the crew in the disposition of the catchings, I believe not only to be good law but sound sense. To say that every seamen in a whaling voyage is a *quasi* partner in the concern, and has a right to say whether the oil shall be shipped home or remain in the vessel, would be to affirm a doctrine never dreamed of by the owners, and one which would introduce confusion and ruin into the whole business. Under such a rule the whaling business would be entirely impracticable.

In this case, the voyage was "to continue for four years, or until the return of the said ship to a port of discharge in the United States." The four years had not expired—the vessel had not returned to a port of discharge in the United States—she was not even full—and yet the plaintiff and others acting under the erroneous belief that they had a property in the oil, and that the Captain had no right to compel them to tranship it, refused to obey his lawful command. In this they were wrong, and the Captain had a right to punish them. But says the plaintiff, granting he had, still he should pay me damages, for he transcended the bounds of reason and necessity, and imposed upon me a cruel punishment not called for by the circumstances of the case.

This brings us to the consideration of the Master's authority over his crew, and the kind and degree of punishment he may inflict for a disobedience of his lawful commands. It has been truly said, that the Master of a vessel holds a station, the responsibility of which has hardly a parallel in any other situation of civil life. He has to govern in good order a little world, and that too, under the most trying circumstances, and in the midst of terrible dangers. Upon his judgment, prudence, skill and courage, often depends not only the safety of the vessel and cargo, but the lives of all on board; and therefore, the law has clothed him with large authority and discretion in the command of his crew. The necessities of the case require that one mind, and not several, should both order and be responsible for the direction of affairs, and hence, he is invested with supreme authority over his crew, whose duty it is to obey his lawful commands in all matters relating to the government, business and navigation of the vessel. If they refuse to so obey, he may inflict punishment; but it must be such as is reasonable and necessary under the circumstances of the case; and if cruelty is exercised, or if the punishment is grossly oppressive and disproportioned to the offense, the master then becomes a trespasser, and will be liable to the seamen in an action for damages. While the law allows the Master a wide margin in the government of his crew, and much latitude of discretion in the punishment necessary to enforce his commands, still, it watches over the exercise of that discretion with a jealous eye. It confines him to the bounds of due moderation, and if he exceeds those it withdraws its shield of protection. But it is said by the courts of the United States, that where the seaman is in the wrong, and it appears that some punishment is merited, the court will not undertake to adjust very exactly, according to its own idea of fitness and propriety, the balance between the gravity of the offense and the quantum of punishment, and will not award damages unless the punishment is manifestly excessive, or unlawful in its kind. In this case the punishment first inflicted on the plaintiff was imprisonment on board the ship by confinement in irons; and the question is, was that a lawful punishment and proper under the circumstances? I think it was, and the Captain cannot be held responsible for it, unless he exercised cruelty or unnecessary severity in its infliction. It is said that after handcuffing Clarke he jerked back his arms and called for a pole to thrust between them and his back, and only desisted from carrying out his cruel intentions at the request of a Midshipman belonging to the U. S. S. "Portsmouth," who went on board the Emerald to assist in reducing the crew to a state of subordination. If he had thrust the pole through, as it is

said he threatened, I should be clearly of the opinion that he exceeded the proper bounds of moderation, but as he did not, it is doubtful whether he can be made to pay damages. As a general rule men cannot be held responsible in damages for wrong intentions, so long as they are not carried into execution.

But says the plaintiff, if the defendant committed no wrong in confining me in irons on board of the ship, still he had no right to bring me on shore and imprison me in a foreign jail. To this the defendant replies that he had no part in imprisoning the plaintiff in the Fort, but that it was done by the Marshal of the islands, upon the order of Mr. Angel the American Consul. This is all very true, but the imprisonment was made upon the request of Captain Jagger, and I think he should bear the consequences of it, if he was in the wrong, and not seek to shift the responsibility on to other shoulders. The advice or order of the American Consul furnishes no protection to the Captain in such a case, and he must rest his justification on the strong necessity of the case; and if this will not bear him out, he must fall. It is said that the law does not clothe the Master with authority to imprison the seamen for disobedience, in the common jail of a foreign port; and and that the imprisonment, if necessary or proper, must be on board of the ship. My opinion, however, based in a great degree upon that of Judge Story's in the case of the United States vs. Ruggles, (5. Mason's R. 193.) is, that the law does invest the Master with such authority, where there is a positive necessity for the peace or safety of the ship that the offending party should be removed to a place of safe-keeping on shore. But while I think that the Master may in cases of strong necessity imprison a seaman in our jails, I am clearly of the opinion, that it cannot be justified, when a more moderate punishment on shipboard would be as effectual and safe. The idea so commonly entertained, and so generally practised at these islands, that a Captain of a ship may throw his crew into our miserable jail for the slightest offenses, is a most erroneous one; and it is high time that Masters should understand that they cannot thus abuse their authority with impunity. Such imprisonment of seamen, says Judge Story, can only be resorted to in extreme cases, and "must be with the intent to take them again on board the ship for the voyage, or to bring them home; and not with the intent merely to punish them, and at the same time to dissolve their connexion with the ship. The Master can punish only to promote good discipline, and compel obedience to lawful orders on board of the ship."

The jury after a short absence returned a verdict for the defendant.

Messrs. Blair & Montgomery for Plaintiff.
Mssrs. Bates & Harris, for Defendant.

INFANTS IN HEAVEN. —Beautiful is an infant, whatever we may picture it to ourselves. Beautiful in the cradle. Beautiful upon a parent's knee. Beautiful, awake or asleep. Beautiful at play in the corner of the room, or under the shade tree before the door. Beautiful as a lamb in the Savior's arms. Beautiful at the font of baptism. Beautiful beneath the coffin lid!—Yes, beautiful even there, in the loveliness of death—with hands folded peacefully—with brow like moulded wax—with eyes closed in sleep, 'perchance to dream!'—with lips so gracefully composed, as if to say, 'I murmur not,' and with its entire face radiant with a smile, which is the imprint of its dying vision!

I MUST LIVE.—A man whom Dr. Johnson reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know Doctor, that I must live," To this the brave old hater of every thing mean and hateful, coolly replied that "he did net see the absolute necessity of that."

Who were the Original Settlers of New England?

In point of fact, it was not the peasantry of Great Britain, nor her paupers, nor her fortune hunters, that founded New England. It was her staunch yeomanry, her intelligent mechanics, her merchants, her farmers, her middle classes—and of devout women not a few—whose enlarged vision beheld a realm of freedom beyond the ocean, and whose independent spirits disdained the yoke of oppression, were it to be imposed either on the soul or the body. The character of our country might have been very different had her pioneer settlers or even their patrons and directors, been the younger sons of the gentry, or disappointed placemen, importunate suitors, and their servile followers. An active husbandman fearing God, or a sturdy blacksmith, honest and independent, exercising at once his reason, his electorial right, and his sledge hammer, is better than a hundred pensioned lords, to be the founder of a town, or the father of a race.—*His. af N. L.*

NAKED TRUTH.—The late eccentric John Holmes used frequently, in his addresses to different juries, to explain the meaning of the phrase, "naked truth," by relating the following fable:

Truth and Falsehood traveling one warm day, met at a river, and both went to bathe at the same place. Falsehood coming first out of the water, took his companion's clothes and left his own vile raiment and then went on his way. Truth coming out of the water, sought in vain for his own proper dress—disdaining to wear the garb of Falsehood. Truth started, all naked, in pursuit of the thief, but not being so swift of foot, has never overtaken the fugitive.—Ever since he has been known as "Naked Truth."

MELANCHOLY.—An exchange paper says that a company of Monks have recently purchased 1600 acres of land in Iowa and settled there. They never mingle with the world, and when they put on a new suit of clothes it is never taken off, waking or sleeping, till it falls off with old age. Young America has but a poor chance in such a crowd we should say, and we mistake his character if he does not try to crowd out these representatives of old fogyism off his favorite hunting ground.—Exchange paper.

G. D. GILMAN. F. C. SMITH.

GILMAN & SMITH,

SHIP CHANDLERS

AND

GENERAL AGENTS.

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE. MONEY.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence, corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court House at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain's Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

Barnes' Notes!

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Speling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Sandwich Islands Mormon Correspondence.

Summary.—By letters from elders George Q. Cannon, July, 26, and Benjamin Johnson, Aug. 10th, 1853, we learn that the Church in those Islands has increased from April 6th to June 26th, about 1000, and there are Elders preaching in every inhabited island in the group, with the exception of two, and those being the smallest, and doubtless contain many Saints, and most probably have been visited by native Elders before this.

The Small Pox was raging at Honolulu, and had swept off about 2000 natives; the brethren were kept constantly on foot visiting and administering to the sick with the greatest success, not any of the Saints dying who adhered to counsel and attended to the ordinances of the gospel!

Brothers Lewis and Farrer were assaulted, and hurt considerably, while administering to a sick person, and afterwards found that it was done by order of the Marshal, by the name of Park. The brethren commenca suit before the Attorney General, who was much prejudiced against the truth; but Brother B. F. Johnson acted as attorney in the case, and brought it through triumphantly, by the assistance of the Holy Spirit, and much to the discomfiture of the Judge and others, who had to fine the scoundrel $12,—a mere get off.

The Book of Mormon is now ready for the press in the Hawaiian language, having been translated by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon, but for want of type and press is delayed. There are native printere belonging to the Church, and it would be well if the brethren would secure a press and type, and have it printed in their own office.

The American Elders on the Islands were well. Sister Lewis designed returning to California.—Deseret News.

Free Will Offerings,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend.
A Friend,	$25 00	
G. Winters,	2 00	
E. B.,	5 00	5 00
A Californian,	5 00	5 00
Capt. Webster, Alphonso,	5 00	
Spanish Sailor Boy,	50	
Mr. Baker, Antelope,	5 00	
Capt. Potter, do.		5 00
Mr. Chapell, Bengal,	5 00	
Mate of the Levant,		1 00
Uapt. Edwards,		5 00
Capt. Pierson,		5 00
C. S. C.,		10 00
Anknown Donor,	4 25	
Mr. Cook, a mariner,	1 00	

Hawaiian Bible Society.—A Life Membership, P. Bond, Esq., Kauai, $10.

LEWIS & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
I. R. Mitchell Nath'l Fales jr. J. G. Lewis.
Store formerly occupied by E. & H. Grimes
Nuuanu Street.
Ships supplied with recruits. Cash advanced on Bills of Exchange.
Honolulu,—tf.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Residence in Nuuanu Valley; Office in Kaahumanu street, one door below R. Coady & Co.
Medicine Chests carefully refitted, and a great variety of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soda Water &c., for sale. Jan. 4th, 1854-1yr-2.

Married.

On Saturday evening, the 21st inst., by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, at the residence of S. Reynolds, Esq., Richard Gilliland to Miss Rosalie C. Jones, all of Honolulu.

DIED.

In this city, on the 2d inst., Mary Alice, infant daughter of Henry Rhodes, Esq., aged 8 months.

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there,
There is no fireside, howso'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

On Thursday morning, 26th inst., of croup, Charles Herbert, infant son of Chas. H. and Elizabeth M. Taner, aged 2 months and 23 days.

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower,—
Frail smiling solace of an hour!
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die."

In Honolulu, January 25th, after a short illness of five days, Thomas Hornsby, steward of American whaleship Antelope, aged 17 years. The deceased belonged to Newport, and came out in the vessel. He was much beloved and esteemed by his shipmates, and especially by the master, Capt Potter, and officers, who have evinced the most unwearied attention and solicitude for his welfare during his sickness. His funeral was attended on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 26th, and his remains are deposited in the Seamen's Lot, of N. V. Cemetery.

At the U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, Jan. 18th, Mr. P. Turdell, belonging to Brooklyn, New York. He left the United States on board the "Mary Frazier." He was a cooper by trade.

Aged 28 years, in this city, on the 5th inst., Hugh Dickson, Esq., of the firm of H. & W. Dickson, merchants, of Honolulu. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, in Scotland, was an active and correct man of business, and was much respected in this community.

PASSENGERS.

By the Prince de Joinville, for San Francisco—Messrs. Baker, Sisson, Force, Perkins and servant, Blake, Stevens and son, Post and servant, McBride, Cloghlan.

By the Alphonso, for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ray and Master H. Ray, R. H. Miller.

By the Boston, for San Francisco,—Messrs. W. Brown, G. L. Howe, J. H. Straus, N. B. Morse, H. Ellis, H. Brown, R. G. Childs, J. Witkins, G. W. Ryckman, J. C. L. Wadsworth, R. B. Childs, Mr. Moses, Mr. Freeborn, J. McMann.

By the E. L. Frost, for San Francisco.—Capts. Wm Stott and F. C. Smith, Messrs. O. G. Clifford and Howes.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 5—Haw. Steamer Akamai, 14 hours fm Lahaina.
17—Steamer Akamai, Ellis, 10 hours fm Lahaina.
7—Am sh Mischief, Thompson, 14 ds fm San Francisco. Touched to land the mail, and proceeded to China.
10—Rus Am Co's sh Cæsarewitch, Gorgan, 21 ds fm Sitka.
27—Am clip. sh John Wade, 20 ds fm San Francisco.
27—Brit. bk Belvidera, 25 ds fm San Francisco.
Feb. 1—Haw sch Rialto, King, 25 ds fm San Francisco.

Clearances.

Dec. 30, Am wh bk Washington, Edwards, cruise.
Jan 2, Am wh sh Rambler, Willis, cruise.
" 6, " Marengo, Devoli, "
" 5, schr E. L. Frost, Hempstead, San Francisco.
11—Sh Cæsarewitch, Gorgan, Shanghae.
11—Am wh bk Black Warrior, Lyons, cruise.
11—Am wh bk Delta, Weeks, Ascension.
11—Am wh bk Chili, Anderson, cruise.
11—Am wh sh N. P. Talmadge, Edwards, Ascension.
Jan. 14, Am brig Alfonso, Coffin, Sydney.
" " wh sh Marg. Scott, Eldridge, cruise.
" " " brig Boston, Tapley, San Francisco.
" " " bk Constance, Chandler, Manila.
" 16 " wh sh Rodman, Allen, cruise.
" " " " Hibernia, Jeffries, Japan Sea.
" " " " Brooklyn, Sisson, cruise.
" 18 " bk Fanny, Nye, Marquesas.
" " " wh sh Canada, Ward, cruise.
" 19 " " Wm. T. Wheaton, Comstock, cruise.
Jan. 23—Am wh sh Sarah, Swift, cruise.
23—Br sch Kulumanu, Hegarty, Sydney.
24—Am wh sh Virginia, Seabury, cruise.
25—Am wh sh Bengal, Phillips, cruise.
26—Am wh sh Ben. Morgan, Chapel, Hilo.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Dec. 31, Am 3 masted schr Indianola, Cathcart, fm Sydney, Nov 4, via Tahiti, 24 days.

Cleared.

Jan. 2, 3-masted schr Indianola, for S. F.

The Indianola reports no vessels at Tahiti, and a cargo of oil on the beach, waiting a conveyance. The Contest, from this port, will probably take it to the U. States. She had not yet arrived.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

R. H. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Members of the Society, who have not paid their subscriptions, will please call and settle with the undersigned, at the store on Fort street, next to the premises of C. Brewer, Esq.,

Copies of the "Transactions" No. 4, on hand and for sale, price 50 cents each; members being entitled to them without charge. GEO. WILLIAMS,

Honolulu, Dec. 23d, 1853.-4m-33 Treasurer.

Honolulu Port Charges.—Merchant.

Tonnage (ships loading or discharging cargo) per ton register,	15c.
Pilotage, in and out, each way per foot,	$1 00
Health Certificate,	1 00
Buoys,	2 00
Manifest,	1 00
Harbor Master,	3 00
Clearance,	1 00
Pilotage for anchoring a vessel outside, which does not enter the harbor,	10 00
Wharfage per ton per day,	2c.
Water, filled at the wharf, per bbl.,	12½c.
Ballast per ton, stone,	$3 @3 50
Shipping Seamen, foreign,	3 00
do. do. native,	1 50
Day Labor, do.	1 00
do. do. foreign,	2 00

Port Charges.—Whalers.

Buoys,	2 00
Health Certificate,	1 00
Pilotage, in and out, each way per foot,	1 00
Harbor Master,	3 00
Clearance,	1 00

Whalers can land goods to the value of $200 free of duty, $1,000 worth additional at 5 per cent, without being liable to tonnage dues; but if they land more than $1,200 (including the $200 free of duty,) they are subject to the same liabilities as merchant vessels.

Products of the whale fishery transhipped free, except entry and permit

☞ Merchant vessels touching for repairs, supplies or refreshments, advices, shipping or discharge of crew, and landing passengers, are exempt from tonnage dues.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies " "	3,00
Five copies " "	5,00

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 3. HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, MARCH 1, 1854.

Hawaiian Grammar,	Page 17
A New Chapter in Hawaiian History,	17
Information Wanted,	18
Discovery of a new Island in the Pacific,	19
A Frenchman's Impressions of America,	25
Marine News,	20
New York Correspondence,	20
Facts about the Census,	21
Naval Intelligence,	21
Tobacco,	22
Massacre at Hall's Island,	22
Wanderings of the Wanderer,	23
Poetry,	24
Hawaiian Imports and Exports 1853,	24

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1854.

Late News.

By the clipper ship, "N. P. Palmer," Capt. Lowe, we would acknowledge files of late papers, from Adam's & Co's Express office. News from New York up to January 7th.

The people of New England have experienced a terrible snow storm. Rail Roads all blocked up, and mails detained.

The Turkish war shows no sign of relaxation, though the diplomatists continue to negotiate. A bloody engagement has taken place at Kalefat on the Danube, in which the Turks repulsed the Russians with great slaughter on both sides. From Asia there is nothing decisive, though it is reported that the Georgians aid and welcome the advancing Turks. The statement that Persia had declared against the Port is confirmed; the Shah is to furnish 30,000 soldiers to Russia. On the other hand the Russian provinces of the Crimea and Kherson are said to be in a state of partial insurrection. The most important report is, however, that the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea, sailing, as it is said, in the direction of Sebastopol. This measure, though not equivalent to a declaration of war, looks more like it than any step previously taken by France and England.

☞ We would acknowledge the reception of a pamphlet on "The Destiny of America," by Senator Seward, being an eloquent speech of his, at the dedication of the Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1853. Our narrow limits alone prevent us from making extracts.

☞ Bound volumes of "The Friend," for last year, for sale at the Chaplain's study.

☞ In connection with the recent publication of the Grammar of the Hawaiian language, by Judge Andrews, we would offer this suggestion, that, Missionaries and others, send copies of the work to all colleges and Seminaries of learning in the U. S. and Europe. It is a work that professors and students engaged in philological pursuits will peruse with much interest. Some months since we received a communication from a German publishing house, in London, from which we make the following extract. "It has hitherto been, all but impossible to procure books printed in Polynesia, a circumstance which it must be supposed is not simply annoying to authors in those regions, but positively a loss to students, especially those of comparative Philology, in Europe. I should be very glad to remedy this defect, if I can enlist your and your friends' sympathy. As a beginning I would request you to send me from 2 to 6 copies of each native Vocabulary, Grammar, Dictionary and Spelling Book, accessible to you, and to give me information of any other publications which you may deem worthy the attention of European savans." This communication, was signed N. Trubner, for Delf & Trubner, No. 12, Paternoster Row. Polynesia has been ransacked for *curiosities*, until *idols* and *warclubs* are more rare here than in London or Boston, but still the demand often comes "send us curiosities," and now our special thanks are due Judge Andrews, for collecting the "dry roots" of the Hawaiian Language and arranging them in a portable shape. Professors and students, we are convinced would prize a copy of this work far more than a cargo of idols, warclubs canoes, and whale's teeth.

☞ Next to the pleasure of reading an interesting book, is that of loaning it to our neighbor or friend, who will read and appreciate the same volume. It sadly detracts, however, from the pleasure, not to have the volume returned. We have now loaned out some valuable books, and it will afford us much pleasure to see them again the tenants of our book shelves.

It was reported that the Turkish fleet had moved up, with the intention of attacking Sebastopol.

A New Chapter in Hawaiian History.

Not to be found in Wyllie's Notes, Hunt's Lectures or Dibble's, Jarves', Bingham's or Simpson's History of the Sandwich Islands.

A Document published under the authority of the Congress of the U. S. recently came under our observation. We have read it with peculiar interest, as it contains a vivid picture of the manner in which things were managed, under the old, irregular and despotic government of the rulers of these islands, a quarter of a century ago. The contents of the document relate to the visit of the U. S. ship "Peacock," in 1826 and '27. That visit is often referred to by writers upon the History of the Islands.—Then were settled many important questions as any one may learn, by glancing over the pages of Jarves or Bingham.

It appears, from the document now under consideration, to have been published about the year 1844, and contains numerous statements, tending to convince the members of Congress that they should vote the Commander of the Peacock, Lieut. Jones, (subsequently Commander Jones) extra pay, in consequence of his having expended more than laws of the navy allowed. As an argument for this extra pay, Commodore Jones, reasons as follows:—

I had but one object in view, and that was altogether of a public nature. I sought, by every justifiable means within my reach, to accomplish the business on which I had been despatched to the islands; and, perhaps, the most efficient means I did or could employ, were the presents and entertainments given freely to the chiefs and rulers with whom I treated, and which it would not have been possible for me to have accomplished a single object of my mission, without resorting to harsh and coercive measures, which would have been retaliated on our defenceless commerce or resident citizens, when no longer protected by the presence of a ship of war; suffice it, then, to say, that I held special intercourse with the authorities of the Marquesas Islands, with the authorities of Otaheite and the Society Isles—visiting four of the group, and six or seven of the chief districts or principalities; also with the regency of the Sandwich Islands, where a stay of over three months was deemed necessary, and heavy expenses required.

Some of the fruits of my labor in the new character of negotiator were the *securing and subsequent payment* of over $500,000 due by

the late King Tamahamaha, of the Sandwich Islands, to sundry citizens of the United States; (which debt the successors of Tamahamaha had refused to recognise, and the claimants, as the last resort, had claimed the interposition of our government;) in the establishment of friendly relations, and some good and wholesome regulations, by which security of property as well as of person has ever since been enjoyed by our countrymen trading to or residing at any island or port subject to the authorities with whom I negotiated. Had this important service been performed by the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, (as the papers already before the committee show to have been the intention of the government) they would have been performed by an officer of the highest rank and greatest experience in the navy, whose pay and emoluments received from the public treasnry for the time he held that command exceeded $10,000.

The reader will doubtless be ready to ask, how it was possible for the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands to pay off a debt of half a million? The following document or edict will show how it was done:

The following are the regulations adopted and enforced by the Sandwich Island authorities, in December, 1826, for the purpose of raising revenue to discharge their debts due to citizens of the United States:

Every man is to deliver half a pecul of good sandal wood to the Governor of the district to which he belongs, on or before the first day of September, 1827; in case of not being able to procure the sandal wood, four Spanish dollars, or any property worth that sum, will be taken in payment.

No person, except those who are infirm, or of too advanced an age to go to the mountains, will be exempted from this law.

Every woman of the age of thirteen years or upwards, is to pay a mat 12 feet long and 6 wide, or tapa, of equal value, (to such a mat) or the sum of one Spanish dollar, on or before the 1st day of September, 1827.

The amount of these taxes to be deposited in houses appointed for that purpose, and on no account is any part thereof to be removed or go to any other purpose except liquidating the debts due to the creditors of the government.

All moneys collected under this tax are to be deposited in a chest secured by iron hoops and firmly nailed, with a hole in the top sufficient to admit a dollar; this chest is to be placed under the charge of some trusty person, and on no account is to be opened without giving notice to the creditors. All persons who intend to pay their taxes in hogs, are to pay on or before the last day of January, 1827.

Every man who shall proceed to the mountains for sandal wood shall be at liberty to cut one pecul, and on delivering half a pecul to the person appointed to receive it, shall be entitled to sell the other half, on his own account, to whomsoever he may think proper.

After the public debts are paid, the remainder of the amount of this tax to be divided between the King and Governors—one-half to the regency, for the use of the King; and the other half to be divided between the Governors, in proportion to the amount collected from each island.

The last day of each month is appointed for the purpose of receiving the taxes from such persons as may be desirous of paying before the final period above mentioned.—Should that day be on Sunday, the day following to be considered the proper day for receiving payments.

The amount of these taxes, as soon as money can be realized for the cloth and mats, shall be paid to the different creditors, in proportion to their respective debts, at the end of every three months. The sandal wood also to be divided in like proportion,

First payment the 1st day of April.
Second payment, the 1st day of July.
Third payment, the 1st day of September [October].

Given under our hands and seals, at Oahu, this 27th day of December, 1826, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

ELISABETA KAAHUMANU, Qn. Regent
KARAIMOKU, Prime Minister.
BOKI.
HOAPILI.
LIDIA NAMAHANA.

The above document is a valuable relic, and presents a most striking contrast between the doings of a body of despotic chiefs, and a constitutional monarch. We have often desired to know more about those good old times, under Kamehameha I., when traders enjoyed such distinguished privileges. Those debts too, it would be interesting to learn how they were contracted, and what the chiefs received for their piculs of sandal wood. From what we are able to gather upon the subject, it was a long time before those old debts were paid off, during which period, the common people were taxed and taxed again.

Information Wanted.

Hobart Town Vandiemen's Land,
August 27, 1853.

Reverend Sir :—I take the liberty to address you, under the following circumstances. On the 12th of May 1850, my son, Francis Oliver Lacey, was left on St. Catherine's Island, in the Patterson's group, from the ship "William Melville," Capt Thomas, bound for California. The account furnished to me by Captain Thomas, to the effect, that my son was last seen proceeding into the interior, accompanied by the natives, and, apparently in a friendly manner. I should mention, however, that a quarrel had previously taken place between the crew of the vessel and the Natives, by which the seamen were compelled to swim to the ship, the boat having been secured by the natives. As soon as the men had gone on board, the the vessel got under weigh, and left the Island. With the natural anxiety of a parent I used every exertion to ascertain the fate of my son, and communicated with the Admiral in Sydney to afford me such assistance as might lead to that discovery. Without, however, entering into details, I enclose you the copy of an extract from a communication which I received from Lieutenant Hammett, the commander of H. M. Sloop of war "Serpent," who was despatched from Sydney to to the Islands in question. By a comparison of dates, you will perceive, Sir, that the statement of the man Huntington must be perfectly false ; for, as my son was left on St. Catherine's, on the 21st of May 1850, and that he was said to have been drowned, after *some* residence on the Island of Wellington and had left *two* children, not more than thirteen months afterwards, the ages of the children not even being mentioned, must be an impossibility. May I therefore, respectfully request you to enquire from the Reverend Mr. Snow, the Missionary at Strong's Island the following particulars: 1st—How he ascertained that my son was living on Wellington Island ? 2nd—*How* he came there ? 3d—*When* he came there ?

In reference to the loss of the canoe I have ascertained from Captain Woodin, commander of the "Eleanor," an old and experienced trader with those Islands, that the reef on which the canoe is said to have struck is only half a mile from the shore, and it appears, therefore, very strange that when the canoe was upset, at so short a distance from the land, none of the natives should have swam ashore, and, that my son, who, poor fellow, was an excellent swimmer, should not have reached it, also.

This, with other matters in the statement of the man Huntington, impresses me with the conviction that if his account is untrue in part, must be untrue in the whole; and besides, sir, I have heard from Captain Woodin, that this very man is a very bad character, and not deserving of credibility.

In conclusion, I am sure, I need not apolgise to you for this communication; as a parent most anxious to ascertain the fate of a beloved son, you will, I feel assured, sincerely sympathize with me, and any information, even if not satisfactory, will be most thankfully received by, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
Joseph Lacey.

To the Rev. Mr. Clark,
Missionary, Honolulu.

The Editor of the Friend would refer the writer of the above letter or any person interested in the subject, to the Friend for March 1853, as that No. contains a long communication respecting the visit of the "Caroline" to Wellington's Island. Upon the authority of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, we would state that the Lacey referred to, is the same person as John Striker, mentioned in the Friend for March, '53. This settles the point that the Lacey of Wellington's Island, cannot be Mr. Lacey's son of Hobart Town.

The following from Commander of the "Serpent" will serve to explain the matter:

From a Colonial Paper.

The loss of a son of Mr. Joseph Lacey's of this city, some months since, will be remembered by our readers. Mr. Lacey applied at the time to Sir Wm. Denison, requesting his aid in acquiring some information as to his son's fate. It appears the Lieutenant-Governor immediately applied

officially to the senior naval officer, Sir Edward Home, Bart., who sent H. M. sloop Serpent to the islands, where it was said the young man had been inhumanly murdered. Within the last day or two Mr. Lacey has received a letter from her commanding officer, of which the following is a copy. Mr. Lacey desires thus publicly to express his gratitude to His Excellency, and the Naval officers, for having so readily assented to his wishes, and to all those who have even in the least degree exerted themselves in endeavoring to recover his lost son. We hope on, even in this case, for the young man may not have left the American whaler, and nobody yet knows that he did so. There is no proof of his having been in the canoe when she was upset in the surf.

Her Majesty's Sloop Serpent, at Sydney, 21st June, 1853.

Sir:—I beg to acquaint you with the result of the visit of H. M. sloop under my command, to Catherine and other islands, in seach of Mr. Joseph Oliver Lacy, or Francis Oliver Lacey, stated to have been left on Catherine's islands on the 1st April, 1850, and I regret extremely that what information I have been able to obtain is so melancholy.

On the 2nd January last, I landed at Catherine's island; I found it thickly inhabited, the natives being very suspicious, and some of them armed. As well as I could understand by signs, they told me no white man was, or had been, on the island. Accompanied by some of them, I went into the bush by a good path along which I suppose Mr. Lacey to have been taken, as, after walking about a mile we came to a well or small pool of water. I then reached the whole island, which is about two miles long and one and a half wide, but found no traces of him, or of the whaleboat stated to have been taken at the same time.

On the 3d I visited another group of islands, about 60 miles to the westward of Patterson group, but they were apparently uninhabited.

On the 11th I called at Strong's island, where I was informed by Mr. Snow, an American missionary residing there, that a person named Lacy was, or had been, living on Wellington island.

On the 14th I landed at M'Askill island, but got no intelligence of him, the natives telling me that no white man had been living on the island.

On the 15th I landed at Wellington island where I found two white men living among the natives; James Walker, an Englishman, and Lucien Huntington, an American, the latter told me that a person named Lacy had been living on the island, but that he had been drowned in the following manner, about eighteen months ago. He had gone off in a canoe accompanied by four natives to trade with a whaler, (the name of which I could not obtain); while he was on board the vessel drifted from under shelter of the reef. It was blowing very fresh, and as Lacey and his party were returning to the island, the outrigger of the canoe was seen to break; she instantly upset, and the natives being afraid to launch another canoe, the whole party were drowned. On my as king if Lacey appeared to be a prisoner, the natives informed me, through Huntington, that he had been a prisoner on some other island, but had come to Wellington island of his own free will. The natives described him as being a little above the middle size, of slender make, and with light-colored hair. I saw two of his children by a native girl, who seemed much to regret his loss. I tried to get more information with respect to dates, and other particulars, but without success, neither of the white men having been on the island at the time the above occurrence took place. The natives at this island appeared to be most quiet and inoffensive, and Huntington said that he had always found them so; I saw no arms among them, and it was the first island I had visited where I could venture ashore unprotected.

I am sorry that I cannot give a father happier intelligence respecting a missing son, but I see no reason to doubt the above statement, although there may be a bare possibility of its referring to another person of the same name, as I could find no documents or effects of any kind to establish his identity.

S. H. Hammett,
Acting Commander.

To Joseph Lacey,
Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

Discovery of a new Island in the Pacific and wreck of the Brig Chatham.

Under date of Sept. 1853, the Seamen's Chaplain at Valparaiso, makes the following communication to the Editors of the Sailor's Magazine, New York:—

"To-day I had an interview with Capt. George F. Snow, late master of the brig Chatham, from San Francisco. He was wrecked on the 6th of Janury last in about 9° south Lat., and 168° west Long., on a group of Islands which he says is not laid down on any chart. The inhabitants he thinks number about 2500 and are Idolaters. They are a warlike people, and have large canoes, which they employ in times of war. They have priests who are objects of worship. They have spears, of ten or twelve feet in length, sharp at both ends. These spears are used in their exercise of worship, making various evolutions and fanciful warlike motions with them. Then they dance, and after this, they sit down on the ground in a circle, and sing in a very mournful manner, and cut themselves with sharp shells.—They have spots of ground which they call sacred ground, and these spots are used in their worship.

In appearance they resemple the inhabitants of the Navigator Isles. Their tongue is like the Raritong. They wear no clothing only a small mat, or apron, to cover their nakedness: and the unmarried do not wear even that. The islands produce no fruits but the cocoa, and the cocoa is the only timber they have. They live principally on the cocoanut. Their houses are very poor and are built of the cocoa, tree and leaves. When the brig went on shore, which was in the night, the Captain and crew escaped and got safe ashore, and in six hours the brig went to pieces. The natives who had never seen a white man but once before, assembled and stripped all their clothes off and took them to a spot of sacred ground and hugged them, kissed them, and worshipped them. This they frequently did for the space of three months or nearly so. Then their supply of cocoanuts began to fail and the natives began to show them less respect, and finally concluded that they were not such great Gods as they at first supposed.

In preparing the food for the ship-wrecked mariners, (which was done by the natives), they scraped the cocoa with sharp sea shells and were particular to have it clean. If any dirt happened to fall into it, in the operation of preparing, it was thrown away.

The Captain had on board about fifty pigs that got ashore. He killed one and ate it, and the natives did the same. It made them sick; and after that they would not let him kill any more. Before Capt. Snow's arrival there were no animals on these islands, except rats. The natives are great divers; they sometimes dive and catch fish. Vast quantities of pearl oysters are found there. The captain states that they were there until the 22d of March, when after great difficulties he succeeded in enlarging and decking over his small boat, and thus four of them made their escape, steering for the Navigator Islands. On his way he came upon Humphrey's Island, after sailing 322 miles. Thence he went to Greeson's Island, where he fell in with a vessel belonging to Hoyt & Co., of Tahiti, British merchants. Here two of them, Capt. Snow, and another man shipped and came to Valparaiso. The only condition on which he could get a passage was, that he should not tell the locality of the Island, as Messrs. Hoyt & Co. want to monopolize the rich and extensive pearl fisheries in that part of the Pacific. He states that he left ten of his men on the group, but thinks there is some probability that they are murdered before this time.

His brig was 161 tons, and Edward H. Lamont of San Francisco, was Supercargo. He had been cruising round among the islands in the Pacific trading, for about eight months. The officers and men are as follows:—

Master—George F. Snow
1st Mate—George Denman.
2d Mate—Oliver A. Snow, —Captain's brother, who is on the islands.
Steward—John Baily.
Seamen—Thomas H. Payne, Joseph Bird, John Roar, Henry Sinclair and two Tahitian natives named Mowry, and Owhee.
Cook—Francisco Maron, and one other native whose name is not here.

The Captain also stated that the natives had no iron or tools of any kind; only sea shells, made sharp. He has been twenty-one years on this coast, and on the Pacific; is acquainted in this city, and so far as I can learn, his tale has credit here. But I give it as he gave it to me in the office of our Consul, where I saw his papers.

David H. Wheeler,
Chaplain.

Creditable.—The ice business in some of the Southern cities was much affected by the sickness during the past season, but, greatly to their credit, the New England firms sent orders to their agents to supply ice gratuitously to all who wanted it for the sick, and a great quantity was thus disposed of.

A Frenchman's First Impressions of America.

In the May No. for 1853, of the *American Eclectic Magazine*, there is an article translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, published in Paris. The article was written by M. J. J. Ampere, Member of the French Academy. From the article, it appears that he visited America in the autumn of 1851, and wrote a letter describing his first impressions of America. Mons. Ampere appears to have come over in the steamer Franklin, landed in New York, and having spent a few days in that city, hastened to Boston. To a person acquainted with Boston and the state of society there, the Frenchman's comments upon men and things are in the highest degree amusing. He was in that city of "notions" during the great Railroad Celebration, in September, 1851. We regret that our narrow limits will not allow us to copy his good-natured and lively comments upon some of the public characters. He speaks of Mr. Sparks as the American Plutarch; of Mr. Everett as having the manners of a British statesman; of the poet Longfellow, as "living in the fine wooden house," known as Washington's head-quarters, with "a wife beautiful and lovely, surrounded by the sweetest children,—the very ideal of a fortunate poet; he has travelled in all parts of Europe,—knows all its languages;" of Gov. Boutwell as the "son of a farmer;" of President Fillmore as "once a carpenter;" of Mrs. Fillmore as "bearing her honors and salutations like a princess of the blood;" of Mr. Webster, "the lion of the day," as once "a hard-working boy;" of Prescott, Ticknor and Bancroft, "whose reputation is preeminently European;" and of the Lowell factory girls, sitting at their trades, and reminding him of "the calm dignity of Roman ladies."

In his rambles in and about Boston, he visited Mount Auburn. We cannot refrain from quoting the paragraph in which an allusion is made to Nathaniel Bowditch, author of the "Navigator," so widely known among our seafaring readers. Mons. Ampere styles Bowditch

"The Simple American Sailor."

"The cemetery is a place too charming for death, but where one might voluntarily go to repose himself. The tombs are white, simple, spacious; instead of the horrid crowd of graves, as in our sepulchres. Here one may be in the shade and at his ease; and then in such good company! Here, for example, is the statue of Bowditch, the simple American sailor, who wrote a classic work n use by English sailors, and who, subsequently while President of an Insurance Company, translated the 'Mechanique Celeste' of Laplace. It is not a mere translation. Bowditch comented on the work of the illustrious French geometer; he simplified it in some parts, and brought it down to the later discoveries. Laplace says, 'I am sure Bowditch understands me, for he has not only corrected several errors in my book, but has shown how I have fallen into them.' Like a true American scholar, Bowditch was a self-made man. So, too, was Thomas Godfrey, the Pennsylvanian shoemaker, who by himself learned Latin, for the sake of reading Newton's Principia.

Marine News.

Burning of the Great Republic.

This noble vessel, the largest in the world and about which so much has been written and said, was burnt, at one of the docks in New York. She had just taken on board an enormous cargo and was bound for Europe. She was insured for $175,000, but cost about $300,000.

The wreck of the "San Francisco."—Says a San Francisco paper,

The clipper-ship San Francisco, Captain Setzen, 106 days from New York, in beating up the harbor yesterday morning, when opposite Fort Point, on the north shore, missed stays and struck on the rocks, carrying away her bowsprit and opening her entirely in the bows. A portion of the cargo, in the between decks, has been saved and brought to the city. The vessel, and a portion of her cargo, will be a total loss.

The wreck as she lies with the portion of her cargo that was insured, was sold yesterday to Capt. J. T. Wright, of the Goliah, for $12,500. It is stated the *San Francisco* has on board between twenty or thirty thousand dollars worth of cargo, which is not insured, and on which the purchaser is entitled to salvage, if saved by him. It is thought that the loss caused by the wreck will exceed $400,000. Should the storm continue as violent as at the time of writing, it is possible that the purchase will not prove a very profitable one.

Wreck of the Ship Staffordshire of Boston, and loss of near two hundred souls.

Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1854.

The clipper-ship Staffordshire, Capt Richardson, of and for Boston, from Liverpool, struck on Blond Rock, south of Cape Sable, about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the 30th ult., and almost immediately went down, carrying with it about 180 persons.

The Staffordshire had a valuable cargo, and is insured for $100,000, about equally divided between New York and Boston.

The following despatch relative to the loss of life, was received by Messrs. Train & Co., of Boston, owners of the vessel:

"The first and second mates and 17 seamen reached Cape Sable; the third mate, boatswain and 12 others were picked up and landed at Shelbourne, N. S., and Capt. Richardson and the remainder on board, about 180 persons mostly Irish emigrants, went down in the wreck immediately after striking."

Chinese Salutations.—The question, "How do you do?" is expressed in Chinese by "Have you eaten rice?" To take a meal is to "eat rice."

Correspondence of the Friend.

New York, Dec 20, 1853.

Dear Sir:—The President's Message and the Reports of the several officers of Government are before the people and give general satisfaction. They indicate peace and a high state of national prosperity.

The treasury has a large surplus. Lately some have felt the screws of a few weeks of commercial pressure; but this is about over, the banks are discounting freely, and the tide of business rolls on. The influx of gold from California started the speculating spirit of 1835—6, and nothing but a continued supply has saved us from the recurrence of the financial wrecks following those years. Since the discovery of the mines we have received over two hundred millions of dollars in gold, seventy five millions of which we have exported, leaving more than one hundred and twenty five millions in our Banks and in circulation among the people. The farmer now gets in this market for his best flour, beef, butter, potatoes, and wood, $9 per barrel, 15 and 31 cents per pound, $1,00 per bushel, and $10 per cord. The mechanic gets $2,25 per day, or more, and almost any Irishman, who can handle a shovel, or carry a hod, pockets as many pennies per day as he weighs pounds. We are growing fat and luxurious too fast.

But in beneficence and spiritual progress we have so many eddies and counter-currents as greatly to retard us. Still in these things there is much that is pure and lovely and of good report. The announcement of several noble bequests of late, for beneficent purposes is making a good impression on the popular mind that money is valuable only as it is employed in good. The late Anson G. Phelps of this city has left three hundred thousand dollars to the Bible, Foreign, and Home Missionary Societies—$100,000 to each: and enough to other objects to make half a million. Nor did he fail to bless the world by his gifts during his life time.

A little more than a year since the Congregational Churches, prompted by the gift of $10,000 by one of our merchant princes, raised by contributions over $50,000 for church erection and church extension purposes particularly in our new settlements. This gave the hint and heart to the Presbyterian Churches to follow their example; and the present promise is that at least $100,000 will be thus raised for a similar purpose.

These in connection with other things indicate spiritual improvement, and mental enlargement. Doubtless many little souls are yet to be born, to eat bread awhile and then die; the world no better for their being in it, and not sorry for their leaving it; yet I am fully persuaded that we are now entering an age of manly piety and manly acts; an age in which the *plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed.*

At our wharf now lies the largest ship in the world—the "Great Republic;"—may she be the type of a multitude of great souls engaged in carrying the blessings of civilization and christianity through the world.

Very truly yours,

J. S.

Facts from the Census.

The immense labor of footing up, analysing and putting the statistics into a tangible shape, can only be appreciated by those who have examined the piles of returns in the office of the minister of Public Instruction. That labor is progressing with all possible despatch, but some considerable period willyet elapse before it is completed. We are enabled to present our readers with the following details in regard to the foreign population of the first district of Oahu, which includes Honolulu and vicinity, and is believed to be accurate. This census was taken the last week in December, 1853.

Native Countries.	No.	Males,	Females.
United States,	371	291	80
G. Britain and Ireland,	259	189	70
Australia,	*26	16	10
British N. America	4	3	1
Germany, inc. Belgium, Holland, Prussia,	66	62	4
France,	36	32	4
Switzerland,	3	3	
Denmark,	7	5	2
Sweden,	5	5	
Portugal, Spain, and Sp. Am.	23	21	2
Turkey,	1	1	
West. Is'lds & Cape de Verde,	9	9	
West Indies,	3	3	
Sierra Leone, Africa,	1	1	
St. Helena,	2	2	
Isle of France,	1	1	
East Indies,	6	6	
China,	124	124	
Malaysia,	1	1	
Philipines,	3	3	
Ladrone Islands,	1	1	
Society Islands,	*4	2	
Marquesas Islands,	†1	1	
Born on the Haw. Islands,	‡202	103	99
Native countries unreported,	21	21	
Total,	1180	906	274

Of the above, about 20 are negroes.
* Chiefly children of English parents.
† Of American parents.
‡ 137 of American parents.
51 of British and Irish parents.
5 of German "
5 of Danish "
3 of French "
1 of Spanish "

202 Only 5 are over 20 years of age.

Married to natives, (11 Chinese,)	98
" to half-castes, (1 do.)	20
" to resident foreigners	214
Total married	332
Over 50 years of age, (4 Chinese)	64
From 20 years to 50 ; (74 do)	716
do. 10 years to 20; (26 do)	173
Under 10 years,	160
Age unreported, (20 Chinese)	67
	1180

The oldest person in this district is 88 years.
The oldest resident has been here 49 years.

Residents over 20 years,	52
do from 10 to 20 years,	82
do " 5 to 10 do	143
do " 1 to 5 do	441
Under 1 year,	88
Time of residence unreported,	172
	978
Of Hawaiian birth,	202
	1180

In the remaining four districts of the island of Oahu, the total number of foreigners is only 131, of whom 121 are males and 10 females. Their nativity is as follows :—

United States,	40	37	3
Great Britain,	18	18	
France,	6	6	
Germany,	2	2	
Sweden,	1	1	
Portugal, Spain, & Sp. Am.	3	1	2
West. & Cape de Verde Isl.	27	27	
Africa,	1	1	
East Indies,	3	2	1
China,	22	22	
Hawaiian Islands,	8	4	4
Total,	131	121	10

Polynesian Feb. 25.

NAVAL.—While the Plymouth lay at anchor in Port Loydd's (Bonin Islands), she encountered a dreadful Typhoon, during which she had four anchors down, and then dragged into three and a half fathoms water. Just before the gale commenced, Mr. Matthews, one of her Lieutenants, was out in a boat accompanied by fourteen men, on a fishing party. They were all blown off, and notwithstanding the most diligent search for four days by the boats of the Plymouth and those from an American whaler in port, no traces whatever of them could be found. The Plymouth then started on a cruise to look for them, but it was of no use, and she returned here, (Hongkong,) stopping at Loo Choo and reported their loss. Mr. Matthews came out here as Master of the Susquehanna, and was made a Lieutenant after we arrived on the Station. He was very much liked on board of our vessel and will be missed by all, but his loss will be most felt by those he left at home, as I hear he was married shortly before our vessel sailed. Some of the best men, too, among the Plymouth's crew, were in the boat at the time.

☞Our Honolulu readers will recollect the visit of the "Wanderer," in the autumn of 1850, and the subsequent melancholly intelligence of the death of Mr. Boyd, at ——— island.—See page 23.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN AVERY PARKER. This gentleman, long known as one of the wealthiest and most enterprising of our merchants, died at his residence in this city on Friday evening about 9 o'clock, after an illness of a few weeks. He was eighty-four years and three months old, but notwithstanding his advanced age, he has attracted daily to his immense busines conoerns, until seized by his last illness. Mr. Parker's fortune is estimated at $1,200,000.

He was the last of the richest men of New Bedford,—of those who have been the most prominent representatives of our wealth, and most intimately connected with the prosperity of the city. Samuel Rodman, Isaac and Gideon Howland, Wm. Rotch, Jr., George Howland, and John Avery Parker, will long be remembered as men whose energy, enterprise and success rendered them conspicuous in the commercial affairs of New Bedford, and whose industry and skill accumulated fortunes of no ordinary magnitude.—*N. B. Shipping List, Jan. 4, 1854.*

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Twenty or thirty years ago, say our best physicians, no such disease as mania potu, or delirium tremens, was known. The disease is caused principally by the poisonous drugs with which all wines and liquors of the present day are so abundantly dosed.

☞ Our special acknowledgments we would tender to the well known Poetical contributor, for magazines and newspapers writing from Hartford Ct., over the time honored signature of "L. H. S." We are also rejoiced to receive another communication from our old New York correspondent, "J. S."

Munificent Bequests.

Anson G. Phelps, an old resident of N. Y. City, died in Dec. last, aged 73. He has left princely bequests to the religious and benevolent institutions of New York. The total amount is $371,000 distributed as follows:—

American Bible Society,	$100,000
American Bible of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	100,000
American Home Mission'y Society,	$100,000
For literary and theological education in Liberia, Africa, subject to the control of the Executors,	50,000
Union Theolog'l Seminary, N. Y.,	5,000
Institution for the Blind,	5,000
N. Y, State Colonization Society,	5,000
Auburn Theological Seminary,	3,000
Half-Orphan Society,	1,000
Congregational Church, Simsbury, Conn., for the use of the poor,	1,000
Colored Orphan Society,	1,000
Total,	$371,000

CHINA.—Dr. Bridgman says that the last census of China which he saw in print, was for the year 1813, which made the population of the Empire more than 361,000,000. He is confident that the present population cannot be less than 400,000,000.

☞ The papers announce the death of Mrs. Opie, the author of the well known work on "lying." She died at the advanced age of 85 at her residence in Norwich, England. Would it not be advisable to republish her work on "white lies ?" If we are not mistaken, it contains many valuable hints, for the present as well as past generation.

JAPAN.—The Emperor of Japan, is reported to have recently deceased, and that in consequence, all negotiation (with outside barbarians, e. g. Yankees,) must be deferred for three years, unless Commodore Perry can in some diplomatic way, obviate the difficulty.

☞ By a late N. Y. paper, we learn that already $20,000 has been deposited in the "Six-penny" Savings' Bank. We yet live in hope of seeing a Savings' Bank in Honolulu. It might take some months, or even years, to get such an institution well established but before the clipper can report a quick trip, she must be built and launched. Who will commence the foundation of a well regulated Savings' Bank ?

☞ Dr. Nott, who has been the President of the Union College, N. Y, for 50 years, has made over to that institution the enormous sum of $610,000, thereby endowing 9 professorships, 6 tutorships, 68 scholarships, and otherwise placing the college upon a pecuniary foundation equal to any in the U. S. Fifty years labor, and 600,000 ought surely to entitle him to the rank of *noble benefactor !*

Tobacco.

Fitchburg, Mass. April, 1852.

Dear Sir,—I have been engaged nearly two years in lecturing, and collecting Statistics, on the Nature and Effects of Tobacco. I have visited several States, lectured in many cities and villages, and wish to spread before you a few thoughts, simply as deductions from Statistics now lying before me.

It is quite manifest that the Tobacco crop is rapidly increasing over the land; the demand is enormous and frightful, and cultivation keeps pace with the demand; so that the most productive soils, to a wide extent, are desecrated by the growth of this poison.

The expenditure for Tobacco is fearful in amount. The cost for education, or religion or government, bears a very humble comparison! It costs the nation some thirty millions of dollars annually, and if the calculations of wise men are correct, it costs the American Church some five millions annually. The Cigar bill of many a student, clerk and stripling, exceeds his board bill. It is estimated that under-graduates in some colleges pay from six to eight thousand dollars for this vile luxury annually.

Tobacco and alcohol live in endearing friendship in each others bosom. If Satan ever had twin sons, here they are. I propound two or three questions: Do you know of one drunkard that does not use Tobacco? Do you know of one reformed drunkard who has apostatized, whose apostacy may not, in part, be attributed to Tobacco? Do you know of one drunkard who did not use Tobacco previously to becoming an inebriate on alcohol? It is to be feared that laws, however stringent against intemperance, will by and by prove little better than cobwebs, unless this terrible Tobacco mania with the young is put back in its destructive march.

Tobacco evidently can do well men no good. It is a material poison; portions of it lodge upon the tissues of the system, discolor the skin, derange digestion, and so debilitates the various functions of life, that not less than 20,000, it is said by physicians, annually die by its instrumentality.

Its ultimate effects on the mind are significantly mournful. It exerts a fearful power on the nervous arrangements, and thereby shakes and shatters the intellect as asylums for the insane, far and near, eloquently testify. Its use, in an eminent sense, is a fleshly lust, that wars against the soul. In many instances it invades the province of the religious affections, becomes an idol, usurps the place of God, enslaves the soul, thereby ruins millions.

It is a compeer with alcohol. The few use alcohol—the many use Tobacco. The one victimizes thousands—the other tens of thousands; the one inflicts the greater social injury—the other, the greater personal injury; the one begets violence and crime, and loads society with pauperism, the other is a dark, insidious, and stealthy demon, which works slowly, secretly, but surely. Were the evils of the one as well known as those of the other, families would fly to arms, and hurl the nuisance from their borders.

The chief sources of alarm are these: American youth, to a wide extent, are becoming narcotized, and of course sensualized, by this poison. They are mighty to use cigars, all up and down the land. This state of things is proceeding from bad to worse; the evil is congenital; the devotees to the weed will transmit a race in their own similitude, and health, patriotism, and religion may, in the end, perish under the tread of this demon. The Tobacco crop is spreading; Cigar shops are multiplying—shops which boast of supplying young gentlemen with fifty to au hundred and fifty varieties; Cigar agents I meet on every hand, going to and fro, establishing depots to disseminate nuisance and ruin. While this is going on, I find but little conscience in State or Church respecting the evil.

Those who use Tobacco, are in the majority; they are in some degree, narcotized and drugged on the poison. Those who never used it are ignorant of its potent witchery, and hence it comes to pass that the mass of men have no just appreciation of its fatal power, and little or no zeal to stop its ravages.

The evil is great. Is there no remedy? Some men of much repute despair, believe the case is hopeless, and that two or three generations will run the nation down into complete sensualism on this and other narcotics. I think otherwise. I think reform indispensable and practicable. Let colleges and schools of every kind, receive due attention, and precious youth will be rescued from this deceptive evil; let clerical, medical, and reformatory associations be visited, and the claims of the cause be suitably impressed on their attantion; let the Pulpit, the Sabbath School, and Lyceum denounce Tobacco-using as uncleanly, unhealthy, and expensive—a public nuisance—and light and love will work changes here, as well as in other spheres of benevolent activity.

I am yours, sir, with much esteem.

George Trask.

Massacre at Hall's Island.

A late San Francisco paper says that the brig Rosa, while on a trading voyage among the South Pacific Islands, stopped at Tauroa, where she was attacked by about one hundred and fifty savages from the north end of Hall's Island. Joseph Maiden, chief surviving officer, thus narrates the fight:—

The captain was also on deck; he, (Mr. Maiden) took several clubs from the savages. He then went to the main hatch to speak to the men left in the hold, when he received a severe blow on the head from a club, which knocked him down the hatchway. While in the act of falling he saw two natives attacking Wm. Sheen, a cooper, who shipped at Sydney. The war whoop was then raised and Maiden recovering from the effects of his blow, and not being injured by the fall, directed the men in the hold to make for the cabin, there being a door through the bulkhead, with a view to getting arms. They could not find any ammunition for some time; at length Emmanual Ramose discovered a keg of powder, and aftewards a parcel of shot. Having now loaded some musket, they shot some natives from the cabin sky light, and Maiden, standing at the foot of the companion ladder, and seeing the King's son passing on the deck, ran him through with a bayonet. They then left the cabin and attempted to rush the natives overboard. Two natives were struggling with the captain, one with the cook's hatchet and the other with a piece of sharpened iron, like a long knife. Maiden raised his musket at the men, but it missed fire, and he killed one of them with his bayonet. In falling the native dropped the hatchet on Maiden's foot, which cut severly; both in the struggle went down the hatchway together, till the savage was overpowered and killed.—Maiden afterwards shot another native. By this time many of the natives were driven overboard, and having hoisted the jib and cut the cable, the vessel stood off from the land. After getting the vessel under weigh, Maiden found that the captain, the boatswain, the cooper and one of the seamen, were lying on the deck, their bodies being mutilated in a horrible manner, by wounds from the hatchets and clubs. The steward, also, was lying on deck, almost dead. He then stood N. E. to endeavor to fetch Tauroa, with the hope of finding the schooner Black Dog, and getting assistance to navigate the vessel. The current however, drove the vessel to the Westward, and eventually Maiden bore up for Sydney, under the circumstances detailed in our report of the wreck. The murdered men were buried at sea.

The following is a list of the crew at the time of the massacre, showing those saved and those killed: Capt. Jacomo Ferreo, Italian; Emanuel Pancho, boatswain, Italian; Wm. Sheen, cooper, Englishman; —all killed: Chas. Temmins, chief mate, American; Henry Wilson, seaman, American—missing, either killed or left among the natives; Joseph Maiden, second mate, Englishman; Michael Black, seaman, Irishman; Emanuel Ramose, seaman, Chilian; San Francisco, cook, Portuguese; Eugenio Carbone, steward, Italian, and Joe, a native —all now in Sydney.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

This phrase originated with Lord Brougham, whose eloquence is as notorious as his eccentricity. In his speech on the elevation of Wellington, "a mere military chieftain," to the premiership, after the death of Canning, Brougham said:

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington may take the army—he may take the navy—he may take the great seal—he may take the miter. I make him a present of them all. Let him come on with his whole force, sword in hand, against the Constitution, and the English people will not only beat him back, but laugh at his assaults. In other times, the country may have heard with dismay that 'the soldier is abroad.' It will not be so now. Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a personage less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer against the soldier in full military array."

Wheat Crop of Ohio.—The wheat crop of Ohio is estimated to average 25,000,000 bushels a year, or 13,000,000 bushels more than is consumed within the State. Only about 1-5th of the land in the State is under cultivation.

RACE DECIDED.—The American clipper ship Nightingale, Mather, and the British ship Challenger, Capt. Kellick, left Woosing, below Shanghae, on the 8th of August for London. The Challenger reached Gravesend on the 26th of November, and the Nightingale at Deal, on the 28th—the former won the race by about two days. On the departure of the vessels from China much interest was created, and heavy bets were laid on the issue.

☞ We copy the above from an American paper. Brother Jonathan must keep a sharp look out, or John Bull will take the wind out of the sails of the clippers, on which he has boasted so much.

The following remark from the London Shipping Gazette is quite sufficient however to account for Brother Jonathan's vain glory, "The empire of the seas must before long, be ceded to America."

The Wanderings of the Wanderer.

Mr. John Webster, who was the companion of poor Boyd during all his cruisings amidst the splendid islands of the Pacific, is about to proceed to England for the purpose of publishing under this title a narrative of the voyage. It was first contemplated to issue this work in Sydney, but the great cost of production has been found an insurmountable barrier. As to the intended plan of the work itself, we know nothing; but treating, as it must do, of lands which, although within a comparatively short distance from this colony, are as yet almost wholly unknown, it cannot but be deeply interesting. We have, however, seen the drawings from which the illustrations of this work are to be copied. They are twenty-five in number, splendidly executed in water colors by Mr. G. F. Angas, and taken from the original sketches made by Mr. Webster amidst the scenes which they so vividly represent.—Five of these drawings are of birds and fish, the latter distinguished, like the coral groves among which they wander, by the most brilliant hues. Three others contain portraits of various islanders, including those of four natives of San Christoval, four natives of Guadalcanar, and a handsome group of three Kingsmill islanders—man, woman and child. Another drawing contains the portrait of a man of Stewart's Island, and the representation of several native utensils. The remainder are all sketches of scenes in various parts of Polynesia—the Hawaiian Archipelago, the Kingsmill group, the Solomon Islands, and Stewart's Island. Among them are very graphic representations of the attack upon the Wanderer by the natives of Guadalcanar, after the murder of Mr. Boyd, and the subsequent destruction by the Wanderer's crew of the native village and canoes, after their unsuccessful search for the remains of that unfortunate gentleman.—*Sydney Herald, Sept.* 20, 1853.

NORTH CAROLINA.—It is said that North Carolina produces within its boundaries the staples of every other State in the Union, and is the only one that does it.

GREAT PRICE FOR CATTLE.—An association formed in Kentucky for the purpose of importing the best stock, recently sold a number of pure-blooded, short-horned cattle at extraordinary prices. One bull brought $6,001, another $4,850, and another $4,525. Of seven others, the lowest brought $1,000. One cow brought $3,050. Of thirteen others, the lowest was sold for $815. Cotswold bucks brought $1,010, and Southdowns $745. At a recent sale in England of the late Earl of Ducie's stock of cattle, from 300 to 700 guineas were given for bulls; one cow sold for 600, and another for 700 guineas.—The proceeds of the first day's sale amounted to nearly ten thousand pounds sterling. A number were purchased by American gentlemen.

PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The value of the crops in the United States, for 1850, was as follows: Wheat, $143,000,000; Indian corn, $391,200,000; hay, $190,275,000; oats, $70,840,000; potatoes, $73,125,000; cotton, $129,000,000. The value of the whole crop was $1,752,583,000. The animals slaughtered annually are worth $183,000,000.

MORE GIANT TREES.—The California *Pacific* says that in the neighborhood of the "mammoth tree," within the circumference of half a mile, there are twelve immense trees still standing, the smallest of which is 65 feet in circumference at the base, and 320 feet high. A dead tree which has fallen to the earth, is 400 feet in length, and 110 feet in circumference; 250 feet from its base it is 12 feet in circumference.

AN OLD PROHIBITORY LAW.—Eliot, the missionary to the Indians, more than 200 years ago, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts that a law might be passed, prohibiting white men from selling rum to the Indians, and such a law was enacted.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court *H*ouse at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S SELECT

BOARDING SHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

In this school thorough education in the English Ancient and Modern languages, and mathematics, is afforded to a limited number of pupils, under the care of experienced Teachers:

The course of study is calculated to fit the scholar for active business pursuits, and also to prepare such as desire to enter college.

The location at Benicia, has been chosen as remarkably healthful and accessible; and the arrangements of the family are such, that pupils will find the comforts of home.

Music is taught by an experienced master.

The Academic year begins with August 1st, and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms per quarter including all charges, $150, payable in advance.

REFER TO

Hon. L. Severance,	Gov. J. Bigler, California.
Elisha H. Allen, Esq.	Col. J. C. Fremont, "
Capt. John Paty,	Rev. T. D. Hunt, San Fran
Rev. Daniel Dole,	S. H. Willey,
Rev. S. C. Damon,	Rev. A. Barnes, Phila.
Rev. E. Bond,	Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, Bos.

Benicia, January 1, 1853.—tf-7.



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain's Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

Barnes' Notes!

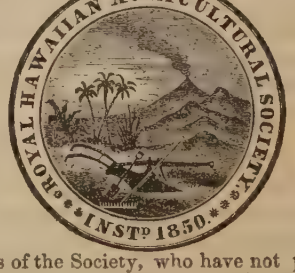
FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Speling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

R. H. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



Members of the Society, who have not paid their subscriptions, will please call and settle with the undersigned, at the store on Fort street, next to the premises of C. Brewer, Esq.,

Copies of the "Transactions" No. 4, on hand and for sale, price 50 cents each; members being entitled to them without charge. GEO. WILLIAMS,

Honolulu, Dec. 23d, 1853.-4m-33 Treasurer.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

Poetry.

For the Friend.

To the Sandwich Islands.

Hail, Islands of the distant main!
Whose towering mountains rise,
And through the solemn clouds maintain
Communion with the skies—

No more shall dark, polluted rites
Your rescued realm debase,
Nor heathen ignorance and vice
Enslave your rising race,

For sweet church bells o'er cliff and dale
Like angel warnings glide,
And knowledge for your children flows
A free, translucent tide.

And lo! with mission zeal inspired
Ye breathe Salvation's sound,
And to the sad Marquesas send
The gospel ye have found,

And hang on Micronesian skies
That symbol of the Cross,
By which to heavenly joys we rise
And count the world as dross.

Though many a league of dark, blue sea
Divides us strand from strand,
So that we see not face to face
Nor grasp the greeting hand;

Yet Christ's dear love hath made us one,
And by its blessed chain
The fervent prayer for you shall rise,
Isles of the distant main.

Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A. L. H. S.

Hawaiian Imports and Exports for 1853, at Honolulu.

Whole amount Imports paying Duties	$1,160,355,13
Amount Merchandise imported free Duty,	79,402,80
Value of Goods entered in bond 135,309,03	
This amount drawn for consumption,	16,284,35
Imports at Lahaina and other places,	25,908 90
	$1,281,951,18

Three fourths of this amount, ($954,919,-93) came from the United States, the remaining fourth came from near twenty different nations and places.

Whole amount of Exports for 1853	$372,996,83
Including Exports or Staple Products for 1853.	
Sugar, lb	634,955
Syrup, gals.	18,244
Molasses, gals.	58,448
Coffee, lb	0,506
Salt, bbls	3,509

Imports.

1850.	1851.	1852
$1,035,058 70	$1,823,821 88	$759,868 54
1853.	$1,281,951 18	

Revenues.

1850.	1851.	1852.
$121,506 73	$160,602 19	$112,091 93
1853.	$155,640 17	

New Bedford Market.

[For the week ending Jan. 2.]

Sperm.—The market has been less active since our last and we have only to report a sale of 125 bbls at 131 cts per gallon. In manufactured we hear of a sale of 1,000 gallons winter at 134 cts.

Whale.—The transactions have been limited, we have only report a sale of 330 bbls at 65 cts per gallon. In manufactured we notice a sale of 1,000 winter bleached at a price not transpired.

Whalebone.—We hear of sales of 1,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 40 cts; and 6,000 lbs Polar at 42 cts per lb.

Free Will Offerings,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend
Capt. Walker,, South America,	$10 00	$10 00
Capt. Husing, ship Hansa,	5 00	
2nd Officer of the Pacific,		2 00
Rev. T. Coan,		5 00
Ship Massachusetts,		5 00

Hawaiian Bible Society.—Mr. G. B. C. Ingraham, Life Member, $10 00.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. John Fey to Mrs. Elizabeth Millett, all of Honolulu.

DIED.

Killed by a whale, Jan. 1, 1854, at Magdalena Bay, California, Capt. E. Dexter, master of bark Oscar of Mattapoisett. The Oscar has proceeded home in command of the mate, having taken cargo from the James Maury.

In New Bedford, Oct. 26th, Henry Lindsey, Esq., Editor of "The Whalemen's Shipping List," aged 36.

In Honolulu Feb. 9th, Antonio Sylva, a Portuguese resident of many years at the islands.

At Waiohinu, Hawaii, 17th December, 1853, Harriet Sophia, infant daughter of the Rev. H. Kinney, aged 7 months, and 23 days. The Missionary Station at Waiohinu, is the most remote of any on the Island. The parents of the deceased were called to bear their affliction alone. Knowing what we do about their remote and lonely situation, we know full well that they were called to experience some of the "real" trials of missionary life, but we doubt not, they were ready to say, as they bid their precious child farewell:

"She is not dead,—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ, himself, doth rule."

In Honolulu, on the 21st inst., of consumption, Wm. Layden, aged 31 years, a native of the State of New York, but late of San Francisco. He was one of the firm of Layden & O'Meara, printers.

PASSENGERS.

By the Schooner Restless, for San Francisco.—W. F. Dow, J. R. Dow, Capt. Avery, H. Rhodes, Mrs. Harris and child, R. Love, wife and three children, F. Patterson, W. Dickson, Capt. Webster, Mr. Burchker, T. Welch, L. R. Lull, E. Dennis, wife and daughter, W. Franklin, W. Lynch, J. Conley, C. F. Robinson, R. Spencer, H. T. Fitch, D. Gun. —27.

By the Corea, for New Bedford.—Chas. Wing.

By the Brig Zoe, from San Francisco.—Col. Wm. M. Smith, Capt. John Morris, Messrs. J. T. Waterhouse, H. Dickinson, C. E. Flanders, G. T. Walker, Anchong.

By the Brig Leander, from Bremen.—D. Wicke, J. Fergensen, E. Hoffmann, H. Bischoff, E. Chemintz.

By the John Wade, from San Francisco, J. Connely, Messrs. Lynchley and Furguson.

By bark Belvidera, from San Francisco,—W. R Fring, P. B. Dexter, J. G. Lewis, P. Saunders and Servant, P. Kennedy, N. H. Halsey; P. W. Graves, Geo. Peirce, G. Huther, J. Randon.

By sch. Rialto, from San Francisco.—W. M. Fulton, H. Ausley, E. Ehle, E. E. Chever.

By the Brigantine Senorita, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Porter, Drs. Wilson and Sturges, Messrs. Allen, Affogue, Allegg, Grequor, Allen, Carver, Lee, Whitfield, Patterson,—13; all bound on to Sydney in the Senorita.

By the Nile, for Puget's Sound.—Messrs. Williams and Mitchell.

By the Luika, for Puget's Sound.—Mr. Eames.

By the N. B. Palmer, from San Francisco.—R. Coady, lady and child, Miss Stevens, Miss Hastings, Messrs. Cotter, Biggs, Cummings, and Dr. Chapin.

By ship Waverly, from Boston.—Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hussey, Mr. Chamberlain, Misses M. J. and M. A. Chamberlain, Miss A. E. Clark and Miss Knapp.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivals.

Feb. 7.—Am wh bk Candace, Starr, 8 mos fm N London.
7.—Lubeck brig Delphin, Thiel, 173 ds fm Hamburg—assorted cargo to Messrs. Von Holt & Heuck.
9.—Steamer Akamai, Ellis, fm Nawiliwili.
9.—Am wh sh Canada, Ward, fm cruise, lying off and on.
Feb. 15—Am brig Zoe, Paty, 22 day from San Francisco.
" " Brem. brig Leander, Fittjuch, 130 days from Bremen
" 13—Am. wh. bark Lark, Ribbling, 140 ds. fm. N. London
" " " " ship Mount Vernon, Nye, cruise off Hawaii.
Feb. 20.—Brit. Brigan. Senorita, Scope in, 27 da. fm. San Fr.
23.—Am. wh sh Mechanic, Corey fm, Cal. Coast, 900 bbls Oil
23.—Am. wh sh Richard Mitchell, Defries, 300 sp 50 wh from Cal. Coast.
24.—Am. clipper ship N. B. Palmer, Lowe, 10 days from San Francisco.
24.—Am. sh Waverly, 126 days from Boston, Merchandize to J. Makee.
26.—Am. sch. E. L. Frost, Hempstead, 13 days from S. F.

Cleared.

Feb. 6.—Am wh sh Chariot, Brown, cruise.
6 " " bk Delaware, Holt, Japan Sea.
7 " " sh Neptune, Allen, Ochotsk Sea.
7. "Clipper schr Restless, Perhallow, for S. Francisco
8. " wh bk Callao, Baker, cruise.
9. " mer sh Corea, Crocker, New London.
9—Steamer Akamai, Ellis, for Hanalei.
Feb. 18.—Am wh sh S. America, Walker.
21.—Am wh bk Lark, Kibling, Japan Sea.
22.— " mer sh Nile, Rose, Pugets Sound.
24—Haw " bk Louisa, Corwin, for Pugets Sound.

Information Wanted.

Respecting Samuel Hopkins, son of Samuel P. Hopkins, of Dyerville R. I., who left Fair Haven on board whaleship Joseph Maxwell, Capt. Howland in June 1848.

Should this notice meet his eye, he is requested to communicate immediately with his friends or the Seaman's Chaplain, Honolulu.—tf.

Information Wanted.

Respecting Frederick Hubbard, who sailed from New Bedford on board the ship "Harrison," when commanded by Capt. Hathaway. He was discharged at Honolulu and worked for a time in the Polynesian printing office, but subsequently went to California. Should this notice come under his observation he is requested to communicate with Cyrus W. Chapman of New Bedford, his friends at Pittsfield Mass. or the Seaman's Chaplain, Honolulu.

"OFF AND ON."

SHIP-MASTERS AND SEAMEN belonging to vessels lying "off and on,,' can be supplied gratuitously with copies of the FRIEND, by calling at the Chaplain's Study, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Bound volumes on hand and for sale.

S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain,
Honolulu, March 1, 1854.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the followiing facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

CHARTS.

JUST received by the undersigned, via Panama, a lot of superior Charts, of the North and South Pacific Oceans, extending from the Equator to 65° N. and 65° S. latitudes, embracing all the latest surveys and observations for the year 1853, drawn and engraved by Chas. Copley, New York.

Nov. 22d, 1853.—29 D. N. FLITNER.

A CARD. The Treasurer of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society would acknowledge

From a Lady,		$10 00
"	"	5 00
"	"	10 00
"	"	10 00

A. P. HILLEBRAND,
Feb. 28, 1854. Treasurer.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Residence in Nuuanu Valley; Office in Kaahumanu street, one door below R. Coady & Co.

Medicine Chests carefully refitted, and a great variety of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soda Water &c., for sale. Jan. 4th, 1854-1yr-2.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies " "	3,00
Five copies " "	5,00

☞ Bound volumes of the Friend, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 8 years, at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to seamen, and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 4. HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, APRIL 1, 1854.

Three Strange Things, &c., page 25
Washington Territory, 26
Marquesas, Island of Fatuhiva, 26
Society Islands, Raiatea, 27
King's Birthday, 28
Lay Sermon, No. I, 28
"The Whaleman," 28
The Harpers' 29
Uncle Toby on Tobacco, 29
Poetry, The Cross of Christ, 30
China and Japan, 30
Importance of a Savings Bank, 30
Marine News, Deaths, &c. 32

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1854.

Three Strange Things.

1. It does appear strange to us, that men claiming to be reasonable beings, will go on drinking rum, gin, brandy and a numberless variety of spirituous liquors, when they know that these liquors are hurrying them to the drunkard's grave; there is Mr. Thus-and-so, that may live two years, but not over it; Mr. Good-nature, that is traveling the same road; and Mr. Fast-living, that is sure to go unless he reforms. All these wish to enjoy life and fear death, yet they drink, drink, drink—This seems strange to us.

2. Another thing seems strange too, that is, that men professing to be sensible and respectable, will uphold rum selling—a business destructive of public morals, domestic peace, and individual happiness. This seems strange to us.

3. The third thing which seems strange, is this, that temperance people or teetotallers, should be ridiculed, and loaded with all manner of bad names, when they merely abstain from drinking poisonous drinks and aid to reform those addicted to habits of intemperance. This seems strange to us.

By the way, there is one other thing which seems most passing strange, and more unaccountable than all the others, it is this: that persons professing to know what liquors are, and priding themselves that they take nothing but the "very best," are continually pouring down the vilest compounds of acids and other poisons that the apothecary's shop affords. This is true, if Honolulu doctors and physicians elsewhere, speak the truth. Yes, we believe if a rum seller were to offer a man a bottle of sulphuric acid, undiluted, some smart young man would drink it all down, and call it first-rate old Jamaica.

Such things seem strange to us. Reader, how do these things appear to you?

"Women Rule in Martha's Vineyard."

Sometime since we noticed a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers, stating that temperance had achieved a triumph, on the little island of Martha's Vineyard. No spirituous liquors were to be obtained except at the apothecary's shop. Dukes' county jail was tenantless, while the judge of the criminal court might as well remain at home, for his office had become a sinecure. It was our fortune recently, to meet a ship master from that favored spot, and we made special enquiries in regard to the truth of the above reports. He said they were substantially true, while even the half, we found, was not stated in regard to the good effects of temperance principles. In course of our conversation our informant remarked: "The women rule in Martha's Vineyard." To confirm this assertion, he stated many interesting facts. Now, if it be true that temperance principles prevail, in consequence of the women bearing sway, we go in, most heartily, for woman's rights. On this point let them rule; they have suffered most deeply from the fatal effects of the poison, now let them banish it, if possible, from the world as a beverage—let them chain the monster—let them effectually arrest his hateful sway. Too long has he marched through the world, robbing the affectionate wife of her husband's affections, and dooming the drunkard's children to misery; too long has the vile monster reigned over the family circle and domestic fireside. When men plead for liquor licenses to be freely granted, and the sale of liquors to be made more general, we do wish they would occasionally visit the drunkard's nome, the alms houses, the prisons and the hospitals, aye, and the cemetries of the land and world. Men may gloss the matter over, and may apologize for the business of rum making, selling, and drinking, there is one thing which they cannot do—they cannot deny that intemperance has been and is now, among the worst evils and direst curses that afflict our race.

☞ We occasionally meet with newspaper articles in which the idea is strangely set forth, that the "Maine Law" will never, *can never* be enforced in a country like England. A late number of the "Era," contained something of this nature, in the shape of a long extract from a late London paper. Even supposing that "teetotalism" and the "Maine Liquor Law," are as ridiculous as there represented, it will not follow that even in Old England, ere long, there may not be enforced a law even more stringent than the "Maine Law." History teaches some curious lessons respecting the change of public measures. There was a time, and that not many years ago, when even Englishmen bought and sold men not having a color like their own. There was a time, and that not many years ago, when Englishmen entertained very different ideas from what they new do, about "Corn laws," "Navigation laws," "Schools laws," "Church-rate laws," "Poor laws," and many other kind of "laws;" now it is our belief, opinion, idea, or notion, or whatever you may choose to call it, that Englishmen go for good laws, and once convince John Bull that the "Maine Law" is a good law and our word for it, that law will become the law of the three kingdoms, the "Times" to the contrary, notwithstanding. This is not a stand-still age. The people in this age are not going to sea in "tubs," because their fathers did, but they demand "clippers." Let facts and statistics, make plain the point that one half of the taxes of England are the result of spirit drinking, and is it to be supposed that sober-minded, money-loving, and sensible thinking Englishmen, will refuse to enact a law similar to the "Maine Law?" Times have changed. The leaven of free enquiry is abroad. A few years alter the face of things amazingly. He who goes to sleep and wakes up after a few years, will see greater changes than did "Rip Van Winkle." It seems but as yesterday, since church members in good standing manufactured rum, officiating deacons bought and sold it, while some of the parsons with their people drank it; but those days have fled. Let our neighbor of the "New Era" keep a sharp look-out or he may find himself representing an "old era."

Washington Territory.

To some of our readers, the name of a Territory, by name of Washington, will appear altogether new and strange. Such a territory has however been organized and is now rapidly progressing, as may be inferred from the following communication :—

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OLYMPIA, }
PUGET SOUND, 9th Jan'y, 1854. }

DEAR SIR: * * * *

To commence, then, I have been here on the Sound, this last time, about three months, having arrived from San Francisco in the latter part of October. I am at present engaged in the lumber business; my health has been tolerably good since I left the Islands, having had but one illness since that time—of no serious nature, however.

This is destined at some future day, to be a great country; one that, in my opinion will exert a great and important influence on the face of this almost too great continent.

This town, Olympia, the Capital of the Territory, is situated at the head of the Sound, and of navigation, about 180 miles from the mouth of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, the entrance. Of all the countries for timber this goes a *leetle* ahead of anything I have ever seen. In some of these immense forests it is not uncommon to see a pine tree running to the height of 250 feet without a limb, carrying its size—say four feet through, at the butt—150 feet. This you will say is rather a tough one, but nevertheless, it is true as "holy writ." The country is new and of course sparsely populated, as yet; there is, however, a tide of emigration setting this way, that in a few years will vie with our oldest states in point of numbers and wealth. This town now—but about a year since the first inhabitant settled here—contains at present, over 400, all or nearly so, having crossed the Plains since '52. There are no less than six saw mills and two grist mills in operation, supplying the market of San Francisco with a large amount of the best lumber that is used there. The quantity of wheat this year is small, not enough for home consumption; but next year, God willing, there will be some to spare. The country abounds with game and the water with fish, in abundance. I have heard somewhere of immense prairies, extending as far as eye could reach—and a little further—well, we have none such in this country, but we have, notwithstanding, plenty for all purposes of agriculture; and for richness of soil, it can beat the world and not brag; such potatoes, onions, cabbages, turnips and cucumbers—oh! you may think twice and then not begin to guess their size. I saw, a few days ago, a cabbage-head when dressed fit for cooking, weighing 54 lbs. 6 oz.!! this too, grown on a piece of ground that never had a plough in it, merely burnt over and dug up with a spade. If that is not "some cabbages," I should like to know the reason why. I have secured 320 acres of land on one of the best locations on the Sound, under the Government grant, have got it recorded and surveyed, it costing me altogether $45. I am confident that in five years from this time it will be worth more than that an acre. I have already been offered $2,500 for my location. There is a large quantity of the best of coal on it, and it is so near the beach that a vessel can be loaded from the bank; it has also, some of the finest timber that ever eye looked upon, with about 50 acres of prairie, plenty of water and abundance of wild fruit. I spent when I first came here, about four weeks exploring, going to every part of the Sound, and finally alighted upon this spot. The timber business engages every one here at present. The rainy season has fairly set in, and business is rather dull; I am of opinion that next summer will be one of stirring importance; San Francisco depends wholly upon this country for her square timber and piles; the extension of which city—six hundred feet beyond its present limits—will cause an immense exportation from here; it will be "all hands ahoy!" about the first of April, and if I do not make "my pile," it will be no fault of mine. I have now 27,000 feet of square timber, and about 18,000 do. do. piles, enough to load three good sized vessels—valued at almost $4,000 here; I do not owe more than $600 for labor, which I can pay at any moment it is called for. I have worked hard, in fact I have been obliged to or have nothing. Every body is obliged to work here, as in all new countries, and as all are at work, there is very little chance for amusements.

I must give you a slight sketch of the tribes who inhabit this clime. You are aware, I suppose, that these straits are lined with savages—numerous are the tribes and numerous the tongues spoken by them. There are seventeen, I think, distinct tribes, on these shores, the Flatheads being the most numerous. I will not attempt to give you the names of them for the very good reason that I cannot do so, suffice it to say that, as far as I have seen, they are harmless and inoffensive, except in cases where the white man deals out the "deadly poison" to them, when in some instances they have been known to behave badly—killing one another, but seldom injuring any white man or Bostons—as they call the Americans—King Georges, the English. The Hudson Bay Company have trading posts at numerous places on the Sound and straits, the nearest one to this place, called Nasqually, being about 13 miles. This Company have made immense sums of money out of the poor Red man, buying their furs, etc., for a mere song, and charging them exorbitant prices for every thing they purchased. The Americans, however, have told the Indians better; now the Indians will neither hunt or trap for them, they can get so much better paid for their labor by working for the timber men. I have understood that the Company are about breaking up some of their heretofore most important posts, Nasqually among the number, in which case our people will be the gainers. They occupy a great deal of good land which will be vacated, giving emigrants a chaece to choose good locations. ☞

☞ We are in doubt, whether the following is intended as a statement of facts, or a hoax!

A MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY.—Thursday afternoon, as the workmen were engaged in digging a hole upon the Common, in which to set a tree, they came upon a brick arch, which, upon opening, and waiting a while for the nitrous gas to escape, one of the workmen descended to explore the cave. It was about ten feet deep, fifteen feet in length, and six feet wide. Upon the north side was an iron door, from which issued a flight of stone steps. This door was nearly decayed with rust. The brick were of a very quaint mould differing entirely from any that we have ever seen or heard of before, being of a semi-circular shape. Four small earthern jars or pots, of a curious form, with uncouth heads moulded upon them, were found in one corner of this vault; one of which was filled with amorphous pieces of silver, covered with a yellowish brown mould or rust. The other three contained a motley assortment of jewelry, of the most singular shape and make—consisting of heavy gold rings, elaborately wrought with chasings of beads, and antique armour, entwined in scroll work and flowers; bracelets, buckles, earings, &c. In a crevice between the bricks was stuck a dagger, which, upon touching, the blade immediately crumbled to pieces being completely eaten up with rust. The handle, upon a little rubbing proved to be of fine gold, set with six costly diamonds.

Here is a problem for antiquarians to solve. The only clue or key to this strange affair is the inscription found engraven upon the handle of the dagger, which some of our learned pundits are now trying to translate; it read thus: —'LO. OF. L. IRP. A."

The articles have been deposited in the City Hall; and the cave will remain open to-day for the examination of the curious.—Boston Post.

Marquesas, Island of Fatuhiva.

Letters have been received from our native missionaries at Fatuhiva dated about the first of February. Those of your readers who have taken an interest in this mission may be glad to hear from this new field. The brethren have commenced teaching the children, but attendance is irregular. A few attend worship. I send a few extracts from Kekela's letters. E. W. CLARK.

"We have received a letter from Mr. Parker at Tahiti by way of Nuhiwa, by the hand of the Catholic Teacher, Mr. Loane, who formerly resided at Uapou. He is now dwelling at Fatuhiwa with the Hawaiian Catholics engaged in teaching their religion.

We are quite comfortable here at present, none of us are sick. We are living in peace, without fear of molestation from the people. We can go about in any part of this valley without fear of injury.

But the people of this Island are by no means dwelling in peace. There are many chiefs, but they are much like the common people. Every one does what is right in his own mind. Fighting is, therefore, by no means uncommon. To this they are much inclined. Since Mr. Parker left, four persons have been killed in these contests between the different tribes,—one belonging to this valley and three to another valley. And these wars are by no means at an end. Matunui is unable to keep the island in peace. This depends on the different tribes. Yet he can go, without fear of being killed, in all parts of the island. This, no other person can do. The people are abundantly supplied with muskets powder and balls, procured

with hogs from California ships. No one is without a gun. This is a serious evil.

This is a nation of idolaters. Their gods and tabus are very numerous as it was in Hawaii formerly."

The following are extracts from a letter to Mr. Emerson from Kekela.

"There are six tribes on this island. Their names are as follows:—

Name of tribe.	Name of valley.
Anainoa, (their tribe,)	Oomoa.
Kaiuna,	Maunaoa.
Owau,	Hauaui.
Oi,	Kooi.
Ewaewa,	Ewaewa.
Mooka,	Hanawawe.

There are many things here which hinder the progress of our work.

1. Catholic teachers have set up their worship. Their method is to give cloth to any one who will attend their worship. If a person forsakes the church, the cloth is taken away. They have also numerous Jews-harps brought with them from Nuuhiwa. They endeavor to prejudice the people against our work. There are ten or more of them. One foreign teacher from Uapou. They teach in the Nuuhivan dialect, which is quite different from the language of this Island.

2. Another obstacle is anarchy. There are a great many chiefs, yet no one has sufficient authority to keep the island in peace. Therefore wars are frequent; and there is no time of peace or quiet.

3. Heathen priests are another obstacle. Their work is like Hewahewa's at Hawaii, when Mr. Bingham arrived.

4. The tabus of their gods are very numerous. These relate to the men—to the women—to children—to food, to clothes &c. There is no man not tabued, and no one—without some god. Certain fish are tabued, and certain birds, &c., &c.

5. Another obstacle is *rum*. Drunkenness abounds. The people have been taught by foreigners to distill rum from the sap of the cocoanut, the same as at the King's Mill Group and Ascension.

6. Another obstacle is the course pursued by Matunui. He has not forsaken his old tabus and former gods. He does not afford us help in teaching the right way; but shows much unbelief. He remarked, "Jehovah must be a death god. I barely escaped death at Oahu." Referring to the prevalence of the Small Pox, when he left. He came to us and requested us to lay aside our work and observe the days made tabu by his god. We declined, saying that we observed the tabus of Jehovah. On another tabu day, he came again with the same request, but we refused. He said, "how is it I observe your tabu days, but you will not observe mine." He seems to take very little interest in our work; yet he is not unkind to us. He furnishes us with food, and manifests attachment to us. He is pleasant in conversing with us, and is not displeased at our refusing to listen to his requests.

We have no fears for our safety, and are not disheartened by these obstacles. Our trust is in Jehovah, believing that he will afford us his help in this dark land, amid these obstacles. We would say with Nehemiah, "The God of Heaven, he will prosper us, therefore, we, his servants, will arise and build."

We are much favored in having Mr. Bicknell here. He affords us help in a great many ways."

A long letter has been received from Kawealoha, and printed in the Elele. I cannot give extracts now.

Society Islands,—Raiatea.

☞ We are confident many of our readers will peruse with interest the following letter, relating to the political and domestic state of affairs on the island of Raiatea in the South Pacific.

Raiatea, Jan. 4th, 1854.

Dear Sir:—Seeing various reports concerning Raiatea in different papers which reach us from your part of the world, and opportunity offering by a whaler, I thought it would be well to give you a short account of things as they are on the island. As your paper circulates most among the shipping, they are the most interested in knowing, who are seeking supplies from the islands, to enable them to prosecute their labors upon the ocean. From the past state of things, there is, at present, little to be obtained but wood and water, of that there is abundance, and a secure harbor for coopering their oil.—Just emerging from a prostrated civil war,—which has destroyed all improvements, and not completely settled, it will be some time ere much produce will be obtained. They have commenced planting.

The dissensions which led to the civil war commenced in 1852—in consequence of the King's taking some of the privileges belonging to the leading chiefs, pretending they had been given him by two of their number. The others said they might present their own; but, they should give theirs. One of the leading chiefs making use of his privileges, those which the King claimed, he was brought to trial. His office and honors taken from him. He said, as he had no office he would retire to his own place and cultivate. He went, and was immediately followed by all the inferior chiefs of his district. Having to pass through another district before he reached his own, the chiefs detained him. This was in effect saying, that they embraced his cause. The leading men of Tahaa, hearing of this sent messengers to him, and gave in their adherance. The King's party found they had gone too far, and offered to restore the chief. The proposals not being accompanied with what the chiefs required, were rejected. Such insolence, as the King's party considered the rejection to be, was not to be borne. They immediately prepared to go, and chastise such insolence, and drive them all into the sea. They went in great force, and were repulsed with great loss, the King himself was wounded; the chiefs did not follow. A truce was proclaimed. The King granted the chiefs all they desired. A new Constitution was established, by which many were restored to the land, of which they or their proprietors had been deprived, many portions changed hands. They reinstated the king in the new government, as King; but all the lands which he or his family or forefathers had taken under pretence of delinquency in the former possessors he had to restore, and was confined to his own hereditary possessions. His son had enjoyed a piece of land, which he wished to enjoy again, but the parties in possession denied his having any claim to it, and would not give it up. He told them he would be a plague to their government. He retired to his own place, and many who had been ousted out of their possessions, united themselves to him at his own place. After that they declared themselves to belong to the old constitution and would not submit to the laws of the new. Little notice was taken of them, being few and at a distance. At length the King influenced by his relations on Tahiti, joined them. The chiefs said as he had forsaken them they would not acknowledge him. Both parties prepared for battle, neither party, for a long time would commence action; both declared they did not wish to fight, they desired peace; but neither would come to terms on which they could agree. At length they fought. The King was beaten and taken prisoner, and banished with his family. One of the opposing chiefs was chosen King in his stead. The government is not firmly established, but there has never been a republic, as stated in some of the papers received from California; what may take place hereafter we cannot foresee. The people are still unsettled, and the new king's influence is not sufficiently strong to settle the pretensions of the dissatisfied.—It is a death blow to all improvements. Some say that by ardent spirits they will upset the Church!—They have no connection with Tahiti, nor with Pomare, as represented in some newspapers. She has no influence on Raiatea except on her own relations. She is niece to the old king, and her husband nephew, being sisters children. Sisters of the old king. I mention these things to correct the wild statements which appear in the papers, concerning these Islands. Civil war is awful at best, more especially in such a small community as this, when fathers fight against sons, and sons against fathers, and brothers against brothers, as was the case here. With their contentions they have opened the floodgates to evil, which with all their influence they cannot now shut. It is possible that in the end the flood may carry themselves away.

An Eye and Ear Witness.

The Mate of the American Schooner Flirt, commanded by Capt. Gibson. who was so vilely treated by the Dutch Authorities in Batavia, is in prison at the same place, on charges that have been proved unfounded by the courts of that country. A correspondent of the Tribune says that his case has been brought to the notice of both Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy. He is an Englishman by birth, but an American sailor by choice. Mr. Marcy, it is said, refuses to interfere, because he is an Englishman; Mr. Crampton, because at the time of his seizure, he was in the American service. If this be true, neither functionary represents the humanity of his country. As he is an American sailor, was serving on board an American vessel when he was arrested, and was in fact, "domiciliated" under our stars and stripes, Mr. Marcy, even if no "political capital" is to be made out of it, ought to look into the case; and if he is unjustly imprisoned, demand. There will be little inducement for foreigners to enlist in our naval or mercantile service, if the are to be regarded as outcasts from its protection.—National Era.

Safe Travelling.—Each of the four steamers of the Collins line have crossed the Atlantic about forty times, conveying in the aggregate from fifty to sixty thousand persons, and not a life has been lost by neglect, carelessness, or accidents.

His Majesty's Birth-day.

The Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth was celebrated yesterday, the 17th, with much spirit and patriotism.

It is impossible to specify in detail all the forms of enjoyment and rejoicing adopted by the population of Honolulu on this interesting occasion. Riding and feasting were entered into with much spirit by the natives very generally. Places of business were shut, after being open a few hours in the morning, and it seemed quite like a holiday. The troops were reviewed on the plain by H. R. H. Prince Liholiho; the manœuvers of the Artillery were highly creditable.

The Foreign Diplomatic corps, consisting of H. B. M.'s Consul General, the Commissioner of France and the Commissioner of the United States, called at the Palace, at 11 A. M.

As the Senior Member of the Corps Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, for his colleagues and himself, congratulated the King, on the occasion of His birth-day, and stated that they and he were cordially united in the wish that Providence would afford them opportunities to offer His Majesty, the same felicitations on many future anniversaries, that His Majesty's health might be preserved many years, and that His Kingdom might prosper.

Afterwards the Minister of Foreign Relations presented to His Majesty, Mons. Marion Landais, the Chancellor of the Consulate of France, who arrived on the 16th, in the schooner "Restless."

The Consul of Bremen and the Consul of the United States, also called to felicitate His Majesty. I consequence of the omission in the circular notice, other Consuls did not attend, which is regretted.

A brilliant soiree was held in the evening, which was most numerously attended by the elite of Honolulu, including many strangers. A large number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence, and, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

May His Majesty have many returns of the anniversary of his birth.—Polynesian, 18 March.

☞ His Majesty's birth-day was celebraed last Friday in a spirited and becoming manner.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, all the shipping in the harbor and the different Diplomatic and Consular offices were decorated with their appropriate buntings. Guns were fired; the Engine Co. No. 2, "Mechanic," paraded the city with their splendid engine; the troops were reviewed on Waikiki plains, by His Majesty in person, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Liholiho and Staff. The promptness and precision of the military is highly praiseworthy, and the Artillery, under Lieutenant Bingham, deserves great credit for the celerity and expedition of their exercise.

The Foreign Diplomatic Corps called at the Palace at 11 A. M.

In the evening a soiree was held at the Palace. The rooms were literally crowded and an eager desire manifested by all to be presented and tender the compliments of the day to His Majesty. We do not remember having seen a larger or more splendid circle of ladies on any one occasion in Honolulu. [New Era.

Summary of Census Returns, taken Dec. '53

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Natives.			
Island of Hawaii,	12,443	11,750	24,188
" " Maui,	8,905	8,425	17,330
" " Molokai,	1,799	1,766	3,565
" " Lanai,	317	283	600
" " Oahu,	9,551	8,264	17,815
" " Kauai,	3,672	3,054	6,726
" " Niihau,	392	398	790
Total,	37,079	33,940	71,019
Foreigners.			
Island of Hawaii,			259
" " Maui,			244
" " Molokai,			42
" " Oahu,			1,311
" " Kauai,			264
Total,			2,118
Natives,			71,019
Natives and Foreigners, grand total,			73,137

Lay Sermon, No. 1.

"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me."

Who is this, then, that dares, in human form and with human voice, to command peace in the troubled sea of the heart of man?

The words are uttered in sight of the towers of Jerusalem—and along the streets beneath, in a few brief years the "wrath of God" is to be poured, making the blood of Jew and Roman to flow in rivers, piling the ground with corpses, and trampling Jerusalem itself into the dust beneath the feet of the Gentile. Those to whom they are uttered are men not merely suffering under public oppression and private wrong, with such destruction in the future for themselves or their children just revealed to them; but their hearts now are touched with a deeper sadness by reason of the words they have just heard. He, their best friend, their only hope, is to be taken from them. They are no more to see his "heaven-eyed" countenance beaming with love and pity. His familiar voice is no more to make their hearts burn within them as they journey along the roads of Judea. No conceivable circumstances could well occasion a profounder and more rational sadness. Who is He, that there ventures to proffer belief in himself as peace and rest?

Why is it, that to us too, those words seem to address themselves with such unearthly and peace-giving power, as it were awing us with the presence of a heart calm as the gaze of the stars of heaven—yet profound and pitiful as the love of God.

He who speaks them stands there, a man among men, with no outward marks of distinction save the native dignity of his presence, and the gentleness of his look. Yet, if his words be true, they bespeak a might, which no earthly monarch, no finite power could justly arrogate. For just precisely this is it which all earthly power has failed to command, all human experience failed to attain.

Restlessness is the great burthen of the epic of our human life. Like "a wild and sweet, but sad and terribly moving music," the sound of it comes up to us from all places and parts of man's existence:—till we might affirm that it is our common doom "to wander through barren places, seeking rest and finding none." The whole history of literature and of action declares it; our own observation and daily experience attest it. How constantly do we ourselves rise on the wings of hope and aspiration but that we may with the greater zest grovel in the mire. How frequently do we seek truth and knowledge but that we may shut our eyes to the light, and say of the darkness, "how good is it!" How often do we grasp the apples of joy but to find them changed upon our lips into ashes of sadness.

We dream of an angelic existence, that "through the dateless revolutions of eternity" chants "without break or bar or fall or cadence," one peaceful song of Holy, holy, holy—but not upon that level is our life, and not for our lips are those eternal Holies.

For all of us the words of the heathen poet have, at times, the charm of *truth*—

> "What weary woe, what endless strife,
> Bring'st thou to mortal man, O Life!
> Each hour they draw their breath.
> Alas! the wretches all despair
> To flee the ills they cannot bear,
> But through the gates of death."
>
> "Lo! all is full of pain and dread;
> Bedrenched in tears for ever shed;
> The darkness rendered worse
> By gleams of joy—and if by Heaven
> A blessing seemeth to be given,
> It changes to a curse."

Dissatisfaction, unrest, sadness, is it all; yet hearken to that voice!—

"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."

Let us ponder those divine words; let us contemplate the person of Him who utters them, and see if there be not indeed there the peace of God and the love of Jesus—if we too may not become partakers of that Love, and heirs of that Peace.

"The Whaleman"—This is the title of a new weekly sheet to be published at New Bedford, "by the good people of the Whaling District." No. 1, has been handed us by Capt. Smalley, of the Isabella. It appears that "the good people of the New Bedford Whaling District," are aroused to the importance of publishing a weekly sheet for the especial benefit of Whalemen, "ten thousand" of whom sail from that port, making it the "oil factory of the world," and so enriching it, that "New Bedford owns nearly half of all the whaling interest in the country."

Being somewhat acquainted with the cruising ground, in and about New Bedford, it is with no little degree of interest that we welcome "The Whaleman." We have carefully examined the Shipping articles to learn who had gathered around the "Whaleman," and discover that various clergymen, merchants, and ship owners, of New Bedford are among the number. They appear to be resolved to do all in their power "to exercise a moral and religious influence" over whalemen sailing from New Bedford. They recognize the principle in their prospectus, that "sailors are men with souls as well as bodies; with minds as well as hands and feet." Most joyfully we welcome "The Whaleman," to the fraternity of laborers in behalf of seamen, and especially that class sailing from New Bedford. We hope to receive its numbers as they successively appear. Some paragraphs we should transfer to our columns, if the paper had not fallen into our hands just as our sheet was going to press. A future time will answer as well.

"The Harpers."

Among book readers in the English language, "The Harpers" are well known and familiar friends. Their publishing house in New York, has acquired a world-wide reputation. To most of our readers it is well known that in December last, their large establishment was destroyed by a fire which in a few hours consumed an immense quantity of books and printing materials. The loss was estimated at over one million of dollars.

The January No. of their Magazine has reached us, and its opening article contains a statement of facts, that we presume will not fail of interesting our readers. The following is an extract:

"It would be affectation in the Publishers to pretend any degree of insensibility to this misfortune. The pecuniary loss is very heavy; but this can be repaired by the same means which rendered it possible. Some six hundred persons, having parents, brothers and sisters, or wives and children, dependent on their labor, have been for a time thrown out of employment, though this suspension of their resources will be but temporary. The large circle of booksellers and book-agents scattered throughout the United States, who, to a greater or less extent, have looked to this establishment for their books, will find that supply cut off; but the lapse of a few weeks will, it is hoped, remove this check on their business pursuits. All these losses, serious as they are, can be repaired, and may, therefore, be contemplated with a courage made cheerful even by the sense of energy and vigor which the efforts to repair them calls forth. But the establishment itself, with its large collection of machinery, its complete arrangements for applying the perfected methods of art in all its branches to the production of books and its vast accumulation of printed volumes, which they had come insensibly to regard as at once the result and the monument of their united labors in this wide field of public usefulness and of private enterprise, has been swept by the blaze of an hour from the face of the earth. This loss is one which time can not repair, for it is a loss of time itself. The labor and energy which would have contributed to its enlargement, must now be devoted to replacing it. The task is one not wholly pleasant; but as the proprietors of the establishment have not learned from the lessons of life to indulge largely in the luxury of unavailing complaint, they are inclined to regard it with any feeling but one of dismay.

The establishment of Harper and Brothers, it is believed was the largest of its kind in the world—that of Brockhaus, in Leipsic, ranking next. It differed from that and from all others in the fact that it combined all the departments of labor necessary for the production of books in the most perfect form. Upon the Continent of Europe, books are mainly sold in sheets, furnished simply with paper covers; and in England the binding of books is carried on as a distinct business, having no connection with their printing. The establishment embraced a bindery as well as printing offices, arranged upon a scale commensurate with their general business. They occupied nine five-story buildings, five upon Cliff, and four upon Pearl Street, and covering the entire space between those avenues. These buildings were devoted to the various branches of their business—to type-setting, stereotyping, and electrotyping; to press-work, drying, folding, stitching and binding; to storing the vast quantities of books which constantly accumulated, and to the various transactions involved in their sale and delivery.

"This is scarcely the place for any very minute account of the processes and results of their business; and yet the readers of the Magazine may be interested in a brief statement of the leading facts connected with it.

"The house was established by the two senior partners James and John Harper, who opened a small book and job printing-office in Dover street, in 1817. Their first employer in book printing was Mr. Evert Duyckinck, a leading bublisher of that day, to whose order, on the 5th of August, they delivered two thousand copies of Seneca's Morals; on the 3d of December, twenty-five hundred copies of Mair's Introduction to Latin; and on the 7th of April, 1818, five hundred copies of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. These were the first books they printed. In 1823, the third brother, Joseph Wesley Harper, became a partner in the establishment, and in 1826, the fourth, Fletcher Harper, entered as a member of the firm. At that time their printing office had become the largest in the city, though it employed but fifty persons, and did all its work on ten hand presses. In 1825 the firm removed to Cliff street, where they purchased two buildings, numbers 81 and 82, and entered more largely upon the publication of books on their own account. In 1830 they began to stereotype their works, and from that time forward they have printed mostly from stereotype plates, which were stored away in fire-proof vaults for subsequent use, and which, in the course of their business had accumulated to the value of half a million of dollars. The public demand for books has increased faster even than the facilities for supplying it. The improvements in machinery, of which they have endeavored to avail themselves to the utmost, enabled them to multiply copies of their books to an almost incredible extent; and yet they were constantly under the necessity of enlarging their limits, and adding to their facilities for the supply of the reading public. At the time of the destruction of their establishment, they kept in constant operation thirty-three Adams power presses, of the largest and best description, twelve of which were employed, sometimes by night as well as by day, upon the Magazine—and four new ones had just been put up for the new monthly series of Harper's Story Books, of which twenty thousand copies had already been printed. Each of these presses averaged about six thousand impressions, or 190,000 16mo pages, a day. Sixteen of the presses had been built expressly for working wood-cuts; giving employment to ten persons considered the best workmen in the country, and occupied exclusively in making ready and elaborating the illustrated forms of the Magazine and other pictorial publications. The progress made during the last thirty years in this department of the business may be inferred from the fact, that when the senior partner of the house was learning the trade, and working at press, it took two men to do one tenth part of the work which a single power press, fed by a boy or girl, now performs; and in 1837 the Harpers had but twenty-four hand-presses, employing thirty-persons, each press doing one seventh of the work performed by each of their thirty-three Adams presses, managed by seventy persons. At the time of the destruction of their establishment, the second and third stories of three buildings on Pearl street were used as press-rooms."

Uncle Tobey's New Work on Tobacco.—We have never read or seen this work, but from the newspapers we learn that it has reached a 5th edition, in the U. States. The following is an extract from a preface to the work. Most truly glad are we to learn that somebody has taken up his pen to warn the world, in regard to the insidious evils of tobacco.

PARENTS, PATRIOTS, CHRISTIANS AWAKE!

Tobacco is the twin demon of alcohol. Very many of our young men and fine boys are being ruined by its power. The evil is coming upon the nation like a flood. Twenty thousand of our fellow citizens, say physicians, are killed by it annually. The nation, it is believed, pay about $30,000,000 and the church about $5,000,000 in its yearly consumption. Its *affinities* are many and alarming. Its tendencies are all bad. It leads to idleness, poverty, strong drink, vice, disease, delirium and death. It is an *insidious* enemy, usually assailing the well being of individuals and the body politic, in a slow and stealthy form. I have been a victim to the seductive power of this vile poison, and personal experience of sorrows inflicted, bids me do what I can to draw attention to its mischievous doings. Thus moved, I publish this little book. It is intended for juvenile libraries, and schools of every grade. I claim for it but one excellence, only one, which is that it is adapted to youth, for whom it was designed. It aims to forestall iniquity, to nip the evil in the bud, and I am happy to believe, that with thousands of youth it has achieved this end, having proved the "ounce of prevention," in an eminent sense. In view of its adaptation to emergencies far and near, I cannot but wish it had universal circulation.—George the Third, though our fathers branded him a a tyrant, had some clever streaks in his character. In the exuberance of his good wishes one one occasion, the monarch said, "I wish every poor man in my kingdom had a chicken in his pot." I am not a king, nor the son of a king; I am nothing more than simple-hearted Uncle Toby, but I wish that every poor boy in the land, had my book in his hand, and also a chicken in his father's pot.

Reader, take this little manual, give it to a son, nephew, or some young friend, and he may be rescued from the first step on the road to fashionable vices and ruin. Said the late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, pre-eminent as a merchant and philanthropist, "I owe my present position in society under God, to the fact that I never used Rum or Tobacco." And in the fulness of his heart, a few days before his death he said, "I shall give this book to every boy in the State of any size, that each may become an Anti-Tobacco agent."

Poetry.

For the Friend.

The Cross of Christ.

The Saviour's cross! of cruelty,
This was the type in Rome;
But standeth now on Calvary,
To guide the ransomed home:
Oppressed with grief, the Prince who bore,
Its weight up Calvary;
A crown of thorns submissive wore,
And gave his life for me.

The Saviour's Cross! on this our Priest,
His precious blood hath shed,
That men from sins might be released,
And rescued from the dead:
Pierced with nails, as on it hung,
The bleeding Lamb of God;
My sins,—his groans of anguish wrung,—
Were the afflicting rod.

Victorious Cross! when on thine arms,
The blood of Christ was stained;
Satan claimed victory to his arms,
But Christ the triumph gained:
Henceforth the Cross will Standard be,
For Saints, where'er they dwell;
Where they unfold it sin will flee,
Or louder curses swell.

Thrice blessed Cross! on thee our King,—
The Prince of Glory—died;
That all his children he might bring,
Safely though Jordan's tide:
Thou givest a life of peace below,
To all who to thee fly;
Immortal life, thou wilt bestow,
Heirship with Christ on high.

Mysterious Cross! I fail to know,
What part the God-head bore;
In sufferings, whence such blessings flow,
To those who Christ adore:
Enough for me,—I know and feel,
Thou art earth's dearest prize;
Alone, thou canst all sorrows heal,
Dry up all weeping eyes.

Oh precious Cross! within my heart,
Impress thy healing power;
Thy pard'ning love and faith impart,
In every future hour:
Be thou my guide, be thou my trust,
Until life's storms are o'er;
And when my flesh returns to dust,
My soul to heaven restore.

E. S. C.

Things are not as they once were.

A few years since, it was very fashionable for English tourists in America, having hurried over the country, to return home and publish their reflections, interspersing censure and comments which were far from giving a favorable impression of either the country or its inhabitants. There is a tendency now to the other extreme. The following remarks are from the pen of Wm. Chambers, Senior Editor of the "Edinburgh Journal." Mr. Chambers enjoys a world-wide reputation for moderation, candor and common-sense:—

On the eve of departure for Europe, he addressed a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, from which we make the following extract.

I leave the United States with much regret. I carry with me the conviction that a good and splendid future is before them. Contrary to the opinion of most travelers from England, I have seen here a young but rapidly growing nation, offering an example to the oldest communities in Europe. It is far from my wish to flatter; but what do I not feel vast delight in seeing? I am overcome with the stupendous proportions and capacity of the country—its far stretching fields for human subsistence and happiness, of the American people, so little understood, and so often misrepresented. I candidly own that their remarkable love of order, their energy and perseverance, their love of independence, the self-respect of even the humblest classes among them, their striking sobriety, their admirable educational system, their excellent libraries, and universal fondness for reading, their press free from fiscal exactions, their flourishing religious institutions untramelled by civil polity, their economically and spiritedly got up railways, now pushed half-way to the Pacific, the neatness of their dwellings, their wonderful—and to an Englishman—alarming, progress in the mechanical arts, the marvellous growth of their cities, and I will add their *civility to strangers*—I say all this gives me unqualified pleasure; and when I contrast their cities free of pauperism and vice in its most loathsome forms, with what meets the eye in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other large cities in Britain, I feel that travelers from the old country have little reason to speak disdainfully of America, or to exaggerate faults, which at the most are only partial and of no sort of account.

Such being my impressions, it will be my duty to represent in my own poor way at home, things, as they deserve to be spoken of. Nor shall I fail to speak of the advantages to be derived by an emigration of the laboring classes generally to this country—fleeing, as they will do, from a perishing and unimprovable condition to a state of comfort and boundless prospects of well-doing.

We have italicized the remark, "civility to strangers," because, 1, the Americans have been hitherto censured upon that point, and 2d, because it is an indication of the highest civilization.

China and Japan.

The following extract contains more of a matter-of-fact and common sense statement than we have seen for a long time respecting either China or Japan. There is no question but too high and exaggerated accounts of the prospective trade of Japan have gone abroad, even if Commodore Perry should succeed in opening commercial relations with that nation. To whom to credit these observations, we know not, and can merely state that he is an American in China:

"As to the trade and resources of Japan, its population and general civilization, the most exaggerated opinion appears to have been believed. One parade of figures make the population fifty millions, and the trade of this fifty million average $4 a piece; and all this trade of two hundred million dollars is going straight into the pockets of merchants, as soon as the country is opened to their ships. It is a mistake to reckon on such data. I judge from the extent of the arable land and habits of the Japanese; their love of hunting and sports which augur large areas of forest and mountain lands—their ranges of mountain and other data that twenty million of people is a high figure for a group of islands not much larger than Great Britain, and not so well governed or secure, or fertile or civilized.

The trade of these islands will be of slow growth, for they need nothing of us, and copper and camphor, and perhaps laquered ware, and silk are the only articles they have got for us, and ten ships a year will supply the world with these. Even here, in China, after a trade of two centuries, the people are so indifferent to *every sort of goods* brought here (except opium) that there are now between fifteen and twenty million dollars worth of English and American corgoes unsold, which they will not buy in these troublous times, while our merchants are all alive at the apprehension of a short supply of tea and silk, and prices are constantly rising for these two articles, although money is only to be had at 5s. 10d. and 6s. per dollar, and even 8s. at Shanghai. The Chinese care really very little for cottons and metals, as they can supply themselves, while Englishmen cannot do without tea and raw silk, nor their government get on if the tea revenue be cut off.

The Japanese and we will perhaps be tickled to exchange a few curiosities, but a healthy growing trade results from mutual wants, and a knowledge of what other nations can supply, and this interchange comes slowly. I hope Japan will be ready to meet the Americans peaceably, and consent to remove her ridiculous seclusion as soon as she sees it can safely be done; for, by so doing, she will avoid, perhaps, a worse evil. But the benefits from a change in her policy will come slowly, and perhaps serious evils will come first, among which will be the opium trade, which English and American merchants here will push as far as they can, sacrificing even present gain to future hopes, in order to urge on this cursed traffic. Times and seasons are rapidly changing the appearance of these Eastern nations, and all for the hope of seeing them receive the Gospel. Does one wish to be among these changes, and assist in every way he can?

The Importance of a Savings Bank.

We do wish that it were in our power to arouse the attention of some few, at least, in Honolulu, to the importance of taking immediate steps for the organization of a Savings Bank. We have not a doubt of its final success, could it be once fairly established. It would serve as a most important agent in elevating and benefitting persons with a smal income and little capital. Will not the matter be taken up and the subject brought before the coming legislature? Who will start?

In regard to the practical working of such an institution we would call the reader's attention to the following paragraphs from a late No. of the N. Y. Tribune:

The Sixpenny Savings Bank.—This institution is gaining favor with the people beyond

the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and most ardent friends. It is one of the best "Children's Aid Societies" ever established. It is an aid to all reform movements. It teaches frugality, the advantages of saving, and it draws many a sixpence away from the bar room and other sinks of waste. It makes children proud of being "depositors in bank." There is something attractive in the very name; and the class for whom it was established, as fast as they find it out, flock there every deposit night in small droves.

Last Saturday night there were fifty-five new depositors; and these, with a few of the old ones, at this dullest part of the season, deposited *sixteen hundred dollars*; making up the total amount deposited since the bank was opened in July, $53,963 79, by 2,243 depositors. This is a gain of 625 new depositors and $22,579 22 since our notice of the institution in November.

The evenings of deposit are Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, but if the business continues to increase as it has lately, it will become necessary to keep open all the time, day as well as evening, as many of the depositors are women and children and small boys, and we noticed while present Saturday evening that many of them came from far up town.

One lady and three little girls came to deposit $129 for the use of the children.

"My husband," said she, "started for California to-day, and left this sum with me for spending money. I want to put it where my children can have the advantage of it if I should be taken away from them before he returns."

Two bright manly boys came from a distant street to make an addition to the little sum already in bank. As they retired, we heard one of them say, "Now, Sis," and a sweet, modest little girl of nine or ten came forward and said, "Please sir, will you take this and give me a bank book?" and she held out her hand with 28 cents. "Certainly my dear, if it was not a quarter as much. What is your name? Ah, you are sister to those boys." "Yes Sir, she is our sister, and she heard us talk about the Savings Bank, and she said, why can't I save my money too, and so she came down with us."

These cases of the force of example are exhibited every day.

We noticed only three drafts made while we were present, one lad drew fifty dollars. It was the savings of several months.

"Will you please to give it to me in gold, Sir."

"Certainly, but why do you draw it out."

"I am out of work now, and I am going home to my mother, and I thought I would take it to her all in gold; it is not often she sees that much in the country. And besides, I want to show the boys, and tell them how and where I kept it, for they take the papers up there, and have read about the "Sixpenny Savings Bank.

R. H. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Members of the Society, who have not paid their subscriptions, will please call and settle with the undersigned, at the store on Fort street, next to the premises of C. Brewer, Esq.,

Copies of the "Transactions" No. 4, on hand and for sale, price 50 cents each; members being entitled to them without charge. GEO. WILLIAMS,

Honolulu, Dec. 23d, 1853.-4m-33 Treasurer.

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court *House* at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain s Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles o binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiia Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible S o oty prices in New York, with the additional chargf of actual expenses.

Barnes' Notes!

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Speling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

To Masters of Whae-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Information Wanted.

Respecting Samuel Hopkins, son of Samuel P. Hopkins, of Dyerville R. I., who left Fair Haven on board whaleship Joseph Maxwell, Capt. Howland in June 1848.

Should this notice meet his eye, he is requested to communicate immediately with his friends or the Seaman's Chaplain, Honolulu.—tf.

Information Wanted.

Respecting Frederick Hubbard, who sailed from New Bedford on board the ship "Harrison," when commanded by Capt. Hathaway. He was discharged at Honolulu and worked for a time in the Polynesian printing office, but subsequently went to California. Should this notice come under his observation he is requested to communicate with Cyrus W. Chapman of New Bedford, his friends at Pittsfield Mass. or the Seaman's Chaplain, Honolulu.

A CARD.

The Subscriber takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to Admiral Feborier Des' Pointes, commanding His Imperial Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific and to Capts. Sowle, Mc'Cleave, Jagger, Little, Hampton, Hathaway, Edwards, Hall, and Wing, and to the officers and crews, of their respective ships, for the very timely assistance rendered to his ship the Benj. Tucker, of New Bedford, which, having become suddenly becalmed in going out of this harbor, would have been drawn upon the reef by the currents and totally wrecked had they not favored him with the aid of their boats, and personal exertions. As it is she has suffered the loss of her false keel, and having struck several times upon the Reef she has suffered more or less injury.

JOHN R. SANDS.

Tahiti, February, 1854.

CHARTS.

JUST received by the undersigned, via Panama, a lot of superior Charts, of the North and South Pacific Oceans, extending from the Equator to 65° N. and 65° S. latitudes, embracing all the latest surveys and observations for the year 1853, drawn and engraved by Chas. Copley, New York.

Nov. 22d, 1853.—29 D. N. FLITNER.

"OFF AND ON."

SHIP-MASTERS AND SEAMEN belonging to vessels lying "off and on,,' can be supplied gratuitously with copies of the FRIEND, by calling at the Chaplain's Study, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Bound volumes on hand and for sale.

S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain,

Honolulu, March 1, 1854.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church. Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's store.-35-tf

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. S. RUGGLES. A. G. THURSTON.

RUGGLES & CO.,

Drug Store and Dispensary,

Corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. tf-44

MITCHELL, CAPT. NATH'L FALES JR.

MITCHELL & FALES,

Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

G. D. GILMAN, CAPT F. C. SMITH.

GILMAN & SMITH,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE, and MONEY.-35-tf

"Ka Nu Hou,"—(The News)—This is the name of a newspaper recently started in Honolulu, and published in the Hawaiian language. Mr. J. W. Marsh is the Editor. Such an enterprise should have been started long ago. There are probably 40,000 readers among the Hawaiians, and hitherto they had no other sheet besides the small paper published at the mission press. It has long been our opinion, that one half of the "Polynesian" should have been published in the Hawaiian language. The "Nu Hou," will doubtless answer the purpose. It is political, and news telling, being edited with much spirit. Some think it provokingly controversial—if so, its columns appear to be open to rejoinders. Some say it goes for "annexation," others deny it; most heartily we say, success to the "Nu Hou." Our idea is, let all have their say, provided what is said shall be expressed in the spirit of truth, candor, liberality, and good nature.

☞ Thanks to our correspondents for their valuable commuuications, from various parts of the world, and to be found on the inside of our sheet.

☞ The price of oil at New Bedford, Jan. 17th, was, for sperm $1.31, and whale 63½ cents. Bone 42 cents.

The Ladies of the Strangers Friend Society are again placed under obligations to their friends by the following donations:

Mr. Bailey, (of Wailuku,) $20 00.
A Lady—a friend to the suffering, 10 00.

A. P. HILLIBRAND,
Treas.

Education.

Astonishment and grief at the folly, especially in times like the present, of those parents who totally forget, in the formation of their children's habits, to inspire that vigorous independence which acknowledges the smallest possible number of wants, and so avoids or triumphs over the negation of a thousand indulgences, by always having been taught and accustomed to do without them. "How many things," said Socrates. "I do not want." JOHN FOSTER.

Free Will Offerings,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend.
Capt. Austin, ship Republik,	5 00	5 00
Mr. Perkins, agent for whaleships Brooklyn, B. Morgan, C. Carrol, N. S. Perkins and Lark,		25 00
Capt. Soule,		5 00
Capt. Smalley,		3 00
Mr. Wolfe,		3 00
Mr. Simpson,		1 50
Capt. Low, ship N. B. Palmer,	25 00	20 00

Information Wanted.

Respecting Ebenezer Freeman Ryder, or Freeman Ryder, who left New Bedford on board ship "Oliver Crocker," Capt. Cash. He left the ship at Honolulu, March 1853, but has not since reported himself to his friends. Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to communicate with his friends in New Bedford, or the Seaman's Chaplain, Honolulu. tf.

PASSENGERS

By the Prince de Joinville, from San Francisco,—Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, S. H. Brooks, Messrs. Small, Gower, Archie, J. Carter, C. L. Hardy, Vance, Sam. Navigator.

By the Emerald, from Tahiti.—P. Tab, Oliver Frank.

By the Prince de Joinville for San Francisco.—Capts. Vance and Harlow, Col. Dexter, Messrs. Smalley, C. Maynard, B. Phillips, N. Phillips.

By the E. L. Frost, from San Francisco.—O. G. Clifford, J Canning.

By the Delphin, for Callao.—J. C. Breslaw and lady, J. S. Bingham and lady, W. Dilbs, S. S. Price, J. Booth.

By the Leander, for Hong Kong.—Ahpong, Apana and child, Panghang, Asang, Asung, Alie, Alay.

Per Saratoga, at Hilo.—Capt. Comstock and lady.

By the Restless, from San Francisco.—Messrs. M. Landois, B. F. Standefer, H. C. Payne, Ed. Carter.

By the "J. Wesley," for San Francisco.—Mrs. H. M. Whitney, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hernandez and child, W. St. Clair, N. Tanner, Achew, G. McLean, H. Dimond, Capt. G. W. Ryan, Mr. H. Dickinson, Mr. C. A. Taner, Mr. Fergueson. *Steerage*—Turner, Shaw, Scott, Lascar and wife, Barnard, Johnson, Peterson, Chinamen, Dewberry, Christholm.

DIED.

On the 5th of Sept. 1853, Mr. John Fiddes formerly of Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate Street, London

At Lahaina, Feb. 1, of Consumption, Edward Henry, aged 26 years, of Yolo County, California, formerly of McLean Co. Indiana, U. S. A.

Killed by a whale, Jan. 1st, 1854, Capt. Dexter, of bark Oscar, of Mattapoisett.

In this city on the 6th inst., of consumption, Mr. Edmond P. Hutchinson, of Pepperel, Mass., aged 28 years, and 7 months.

Mr. H. arrived here in the Waverly, from Boston, but two weeks ago, as it appears in the last stage of the disease of which he died. After crossing the line in the Pacific, he continued to decline until his death. He leaves a young wife here, and a large circle of friends at home to mourn his early eath.

In this city, of consumption, on the 23d inst., Miss Sarah A. D. Stevens, aged 23 years and 10 months, of Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Miss Stevens came to this city a passenger in the N. B. Palmer, three weeks since, and had resided for the past four years in Union City, Almeda Co., California.

Drowned at Hilo, March 1854, John Key, belonging to the bark Isabella. He leaves a wife and child in Dover, N. H.

At the U. S. Hospital, March 1854. Mr. Martin Oakley, 3d officer of the whale ship Mary and Martha. He belonged to Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, having left that port in the "Flying Fox," and is reported to have been wrecked among the Kingsmill group.

In this city, of consumption, on the 20th inst., Orson F. Jepson, aged 26 years. He was formerly of Missouri, but latterly from California, from whence he arrived about 5 months ago, in search of lost health.

Drowned Feb. 19th, by falling overboard, Ricurd Zeeh, aged 17 years, a seaman belonging to the whale ship Joseph Hayden. This melancholy disaster occurred eight days before the vessel arrived in port He belonged to Saatfeld.

At Globe Hotel, Honolulu, Feb. 13th, Edward McGovern, aged 40 years, late from California, and formerly from New Orleans, but a native of Dublin, Ireland.

At the U. S. Hospital, of consumption, March 1854, Charles Grant, aged 18 years, a seaman from the whaling bark Valparaiso, and belonging to Martha's Vineyard.

On board whale ship Brunswick, off Falkland Islands, Oct. 1853, of consumption, Jeremiah Reynolds, belonging to Dartmouth, Mass.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivas.

Feb. 13—Am wh bk Brunswick, Butler, 7mos, fm Lahaina, 60s
15— " " " Heroine, Hempstead, 7 mos, fm coast Cal., 160 wh.
16—Am sch Restless, Penhallow, 11 ds fm San Francisco
25—Am wh sh Hibernia, Jeffries, fm cruise, clean.
27—Am wh sh N. Star, Brown, fm Margarita Bay, 140 w.
27—Am sch E. L. Frost, Hempstead, 14 ds fm San Fran.
27—Brit brigan. Recovery, Mitchell, 22 ds fm Ft Victoria.
28—Danish 3 masted sch Corinthianer, Richelsen, 68 ds fm Hong Kong.
28—Am wh bk Rajah, Fisher, fm Margarita Bay, 1000 wh, 14,000 bone.
Mar. 1—Bre wh sh Av. Heineken, Geerken, fm cruise on the line, 40 sp, 2300 wh.
1—Am wh bk Valparaiso, Chilton, fm coast of Peru, 300 sp, 900 wh, 1000 bone.
1—Am wh bk Baltic, Brooks, fm Acapulco, 500 sp, 1550 wh, 4600 bone.
2—Bre wh sh Joseph Hayden, Goosman, fm coast Cal., 325 wh.
Mar. 6—Am wh sh Nor. Light, Norton, fm cruise off Hawaii.
6— " " Carolina, Gray, fm cruise, 300 sp, 250 wh.
6— " wh bk W. T. Wheaton, Comstock, fm cruise.
7— " wh sh Nile, Conklin, fm Marquesas, 1700 wh.
7—Dan bk Concordia, Broderson, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
8—Rus Am Co.'s bk Kodiac, Parloff, 17 ds fm San Fran.
10—Am bg Prince de Joinville, Lawton, 14 ds fm do.
Mar. 16—Am wh sh Adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy, NL, 6 mos. 50 sp
20— " " " Emerald, Jagger, Tahiti, 60 sp, 850 wh.
20— " " bk Vigilant, Deblois, Paita, 50 sp.
21— " " sh Good Return, Wing, Lahaina, 80 sp 1500w.
21— " " bk Sarah Sheaf, Wall, in distress, 400 wh.
24—Chil. wh bk Revello, Ray, SFrancisco, clean.
24—Brit. bk Thomasine, Owen, 180 ds fm London.
24—Am wh sh Dover, Babcock, Marquesas.

Cleared.

Feb. 25—Am wh sh Hibernia, Jeffries, for Ochotsk.
25—Brit sch Senorita, Scopelin, for Sydney.
Mar. 6—Am wh sh Nor. Light, Norton, Ochotsk Sea.
7— " " Nile, Conklin, do do.
9—British brig Recovery, Mitchell, Ft. Victoria.
9—Danish sch Cornthianer, Richelsen, Hong Kong.
10—Am wh sh Vesper, Loper, Ochotsk.
13— " " bk Brunswick, Butler, do.
14—Bre " sh Republic, Austin, do.
15—Br bk John Wesley, Harris, San Francisco.
20—Am wh sh Emerald, Jagger, cruise.
22— " " bk Heroine, Hempstead, cruise.
22— " " bk Wm T Wheaton, Comstock, cruise.
21— " " bk Sarah Sheaf, Wall, cruise.
23— " bg Prince de Joinville, Lawton, San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb 14 Am wh. sh. Majestic, Percival, 7½ mos.
15— " " Alexander, Ryan, 33 mos.
15— " " Newburyport, Crandall, 5½ mos, 100 sp.
15— " " Milo, Soule, 30 mos, 30 sp.
15— " " Roman, Cumskey, 27 mos, 30 sp.
16— " " Petrel, Tucker, 5½ mos, 50 sp.
16— " " bk Belle, Borden, 19 mos, 15 sp.
16— " " sh Wm. Wirt, Ashley, 5½ mos, 50 sp.
16— " " Mary, (Nantucket) Sayer, 20 mos.
16— " " Timor, Rogers, 9 mos, 400 wh.
16— " " Nassau, Murdock, 5 mos, 30 sp.
16— " " Minerva, Pease, 6 mos, 140 sp.
16— " " Benj. Rush,
Mar. 18.—Am. wh sh Benj Rush, Hotchkiss, 7mos, 75 w 800b
" — " " bk Isabella, Smalley, 22 mos, 124 sp, 880w.
" — " " sh Citizen, Bailey, 30 mos, 50 sp, 800 wh.
" — " " sh Erie, Jernegan, 6½ mos, 120 sp, 10 wh.
" — " " sh American, Jernegan, 5 mos.
" — " " bk Shepherdess, Watrous, 6 mos, 25 sp.
" — " " sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner, 30 mos, 1100 wh.
20— " " sh Draper, Coffin, 29 mos, 230 sp, 400 wh.
" — " " Metacom, Woodbridge, 7 mos, 90 sp.
" — " " Natchez, Hall, 50 mos, 200 sp, 1700 wh.
" — " " Cortez, Stetson, 6 mos, 30 sp.
21— " " bk Eugene, Pendleton, 6 mos, 40 sp.
" — " " Cossack, Tripp, 7½ mos, 50 sp.
22— " " sh Jas Loper, Whippy, 30 mos, 600 wh.
" — " " Jas Maury, Whelden, 29 mos, 200 wh.
" — " " Saratoga, Harding, 15 mos, 1450 wh, 1500ob.
" — " " Arnolda, Harding, 20 mos, 250 sp, 1000 wh.
" — " " Gideon Howland, Bryant, 7 mos.
" — " " Mary & Martha, Slocum, 27 m, 70 sp, 300 w.
" — " " Montreal, Grey.
" — " " bk S. H. Waterman, Hall.
" — " " sh Chs W. Morgan, Ripley.
March 23—34 whalers at anchor.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Feb. 27.—sh Cortez, Stetson, NB, 5½ mos, 30 sp.
" — " Erie, Jernegan, FH, 6 mos, 120 sp, 8 bkfish.
Mar. 2— " Jno Coggeshall, Norton, FH, 16 mos.
3— " Falcon, Gardner, NB, 20 mos, 70 sp.
5—bk Chili, Anderson, NB, 20 mos.
6—sh Arnolda, Harding, NB, 20 mos, 450 sp, 1000 wh.
7—Hobomok, Childs, Falmouth, 5 mos.
7—Reindeer, Cromwell, NB, 5 mos, 200 sp, 20 bkfish.
9—Fr sh Winslow, Devereux, Havre, 600 wh, 10,000 b.
10—sh Mogul, Clark, NL, 5½ mos.
10—sh Jas Maury, Whelden, NB, 29 mos, 200 wh.
10—Gideon Howland, Bryant, NB, 6 mos.
15—bk Harmony, Brownson, NL.
16—Kutusoff, Pierce, NB, do, 30 mos, 1350 wh last season.
17—Florida, Little, NB, 5 mos.
17—Oregon, ———, no report.
Arrivals since the commencement of the season,—30 whale ships.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL . DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - $2,00
Two copies " " - - - - - - 3,00
Five copies " " - - - - - - 5,00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 5. HONOLULU, MAY 6, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, MAY 6, 1854.

Editorial Remarks on the News from Japan, - - - 33
Lay Sermon,—No. 2, - - - - - - - - - 34
Island of New Caledonia, - - - - - - - 34
Intelligence from Ascension Island, - - - - - - 35
"Corking the Jug," - - - - - - - 35
Lahaina Correspondence, - - - - - - 36
French Brandy tabu at Tahiti, - - - - - - 36
Japan News, - - - - - - - - 37
American Whalers and American Missionaries, - - 38
The Sailor's Bible in his Chest, - - - - - 38
A Frenchman's Opinion of Temperance Societies, - - 39
Savings Bank in Honolulu, - - - - - 39
New Sperm Whaling Ground, - - - - - 39
Passengers and Marine List, - - - - - 40
Table of Exports and Imports of Bonabe, - - - 40

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 6, 1854.

NEWS FROM JAPAN!

☞ We copy from the "Polynesian Extra" of May 1st, a summary of the news respecting the negotiations with Japan. The time has not arrived for a full account of the expedition, for although a treaty has been signed by the Commissioners of Japan and the United States, still the document must receive the sanction of the government at Washington before it can be made public. While the negotiations were in progress, many interesting incidents occurred.

The Japanese finally met Commodore Perry, not as an enemy, but friend. There was no display of soldiers or military parade. It will be recollected that at the interview in July last, the Japanese Commissioners were attended by several thousand of their soldiers.

The Japanese made particular inquiries respecting Capt. Cooper, who commanded the American whaleship "Manhattan," when she visited the Bay of Yedo, in the spring of 1845. An account of his visit was originally published in "The Friend," of Feb. 2d, 1846, having been prepared with much care by Dr. Winslow.

An officer of the "Saratoga" remarked thus, that the influence of American whale ships had probably been very great in inducing the Japanese to open their ports. It appears that the Japanese have been close observers of whale ships, cruising about their islands. The Japanese informed the Americans, that they had counted 180 American whale ships, in one year, passing thro' the Matsmai, or Sangar Straits.

While the fleet lay in the Bay of Yedo, a Marine died, belonging to the steamer "Mississippi." Although, at first much against the wishes and prejudices of the Japanese, Commodore Perry obtained permission to bury the man on shore, under military honors, and attended by the chaplain, observing all the rites of a christian burial. On the monument erected at the grave, it was stated that the deceased was born in Ireland! This circumstance rather confused the minds of the Japanese. They did not understand how an American could be born in Ireland! This incident led to an explanation of our naturalization laws, which rendered it possible for an American, to be born in Japan!

The officers of the "Saratoga" report that they saw no cattle, no sheep, no goats, no swine, but very good horses. They saw growing, crops of wheat, rice, oats, barley, millet, and tobacco. The land was well cultivated. The Japanese have a very good plough, and fanning machine.

We understand that trade is not to be opened until March 1855. To facilitate trade, hereafter, the Japanese received specimens of American coins, and furnished specimens of Japanese coin, for the purpose of having their relative value ascertained.

On the part of the Japanese Commissioners, it was, at first much insisted upon, that the U. S. Government should allow a treaty stipulating that no American lady should ever visit Japan! So preposterous a demand was not countenanced, for a moment, by the gallant Commodore. Who can imagine the ferment which would have been excited in the U. States, had an article of this nature, been inserted in the treaty? The news—"No white ladies allowed to visit Japan," would have been the occasion of fitting another expedition to Japan! Ladies themselves, would have commanded the expedition, and the Japanese would have been taught what they now seem partially convinced of, that Ameriea is a great country!

It has been referred to, as a matter of surprise, that the Japanese should have understood the policy of the U. States, in regard to Mexico, and the Mexican War. This circumstance surprised the Japanese, that after the Americans had conquered the country, they then surrender it, even purchasing a portion from the conquered people and paying for the same, a large sum of money.—This was not the usual method pursued by conquerors! We hope the Japanese may never have occasion to entertain a different idea of American policy and American magnanimity. Would that no Americans, or foreigners of other nations, should ever visit Japan, for other purposes than lawful and honorable commerce, or some object of genuine philanthropy; then might we reasonably hope, that the Japanese would become an enlightened people. If the Japanese could be persuaded to pass the "Maine Law," and an "Anti-Opium Law," what incalculable evils it would prevent. We hope the frown and indignation of the civilized world will be visited upon the first Yankee, who carries thither intoxicating liquors. Let the mark of Cain be stamped upon him; let him be treated as an outlaw among the nations; let him be classed among pirates, for he would deserve no other punishment than that of a murderer of the Japanese! Other interesting items respecting the Japanese have come to our knowledge, but our want of room prevents us from additional remarks in this number of our paper.

Ackowledgements.—The editor has received files of late papers from Adams & Co's Express Office, in San Francisco, from James Ludlow, Esq., San Francisco, and from those newspaper offices exchanging with the Friend. He is happy to add to the list of exchanges, the "N. Y. Courier and Enquirer." He would also acknowledge from Senator Seward, a speech of Senator Chase, on the Nebraska bill. A valuable bundle of papers and pamphlets, for distribution among seamen, from the Rev. E. Bond, Kohala.—Such donations are always acceptable.

A Good Suggestion.—If there is a class of men on these Islands who need the sympathy of the christian community, it is the seafaring class of native sailors, who it is feared go to sea, 9 out of 10, without a Bible, or any religious publication whatever. Surely they have souls to save.

For the Friend.

Lay Sermon, No. 2.

There have been theories of transmigration of souls, and poets have figured magic metamorphoses of bodies. There is a metamorphosis of souls going on, on every hand, about us, which, could we but look through the external appearance and see it as it is, would startle us with its fearfulness more than could any representation of it by the pen of a Dante, or the pencil of a Michael Angelo,—souls *metamorphosing themselves*, and in all stages and phases of the process!

Look at the extreme result in the case of one particular indulgence—that in alcoholic drinks. Look at the body, bloated with disease, at the expressionless features and lacklustre eye of the habitually and grossly intemperate, and consider what has taken place there.

That body had, or might have had, a soul in it. Perhaps it might have been the *intelligent soul*, as Lord Bacon calls it, "that mould in which to cast a pattern of the universe," with an almost godlike power of discerning the end from the beginning; of deciphering from the rocks the history of ages, stored up there for the after times of Man contemplative of the footsteps of his Maker; of comprehending the movements of the spheres, putting an end to darkness and searching out all perfection; or even of following along that path of its own conscious and immortal being, which "no fowl knoweth, and the vulture's eye hath not seen."—Perhaps it was the *imaginative soul*, capable of bodying forth the forms of things, and giving them substance and a name for its own qualifications and that of others; enjoying with a high and human enjoyment, the products of others' creative genius, and transmitting its own ideals of beauty to far lands and times, to be "a joy forever."

Perchance it was the *inventive and adaptive soul*, capable of putting forth its hand upon the rock, and overturning the mountain by the roots, cutting out rivers among the rocks, and binding the floods from overflowing, compelling the lightning to do its bidding, and blessing the world with the manifold products of ingenuity and skill.

It might, at all events have been the *affectionate soul*, filling the family and the social circle with the kindly affections that sweeten life and make it a blessing instead of a curse.

Certainly it might have been the *virtuous soul*, filling up its round of duty with regular industry and conscious integrity, in content and peace. It might have been all or some of these, but can you find any of them *there*? Is there not in their stead a single insatiate appetite, a constant or periodical animal desire, with intervals of conscious self-degradation, remorseful or malignant feeling, or brutal passion?

That soul has been its own Circe,—has itself waved the enchanted wand and uttered the magic spell; and lo! the *man* is gone, and a brute, or an incipient fiend, alone is left.—The soul is lost; with all its potence of life and power and love,—*gone*, metamorphosed into an appetite. The warrior in the Iliad of life, the sailor on life's sea, has vanished; and there remains only a beast wallowing in the mire.

Most mysterious is the change, and the process which leads to it. Mysterious as Nature,—nay, as mysterious as evil,—dark and fearful as an object of thought; how terribly startling as a *fact*, as a process, perchance, to some extent going on in our own souls; for to such a result, in a greater or less degree, *all intemperate indulgence*, of whatsoever kind, tends; such *loss of soul* it brings about.

If such be the effect of resigning our authority over the body and its appetites, should we not guard well our prerogative of freedom and self-control? Should we not beware of all and every form of indulgence at variance with the soul's life; and especially of those which not only hold their sway by the power of habit, but insure their murderous effect by organic and increasing cravings?

Is it not the height of madness to dally with temptation, to say with regard to each indulgence, "a little more sleep, a little more slumber," while the soul's "poverty cometh as one that travelleth," and its want, indeed, "as an armed man?" Is it not madness and folly combined to give way to that morbid curiosity for experiencing some unknown and fancied pleasure, which so often lead us where conscience and judgment refuse their sanction? That knowledge of evil which comes by doing evil, is an evil knowledge.—That knowledge of the power of habits of self-indulgence which comes by yielding to them, is a knowledge far better unknown than known. There is no health in it, to soul or body. It is a worse than negative quantity, for it not only diminishes, but *vitiates* the sum of every character into which it enters.—Could any one of us this day hold up his hand before his Maker, and say "I have never weakened one iota the strength of my will, or diminished one tittle the vigor of my intellect—I have never sullied the purity of my desires and my purposes—I have never unstrung the sinews of my aspirations, by any base subjection of myself to the blind impulses and passions of the body, beyond the bounds of reason and self-imposed law. My soul is this day as vital, and as symmetrical as the life my Maker gave it would allow;" think you that one would not be of larger heart and freer head than he could have been by any wayward or wilful trial of this or that sensual joy,—by telling himself go, absorbed in this or that appetite where neither health of body or mind required it: even though he had ranged through all possible experiences of sensual delight. Such experience belittles. Such knowledge brings with it the ancient curse, of a will just in that proportion enslaved, of a soul just in that proportion *lost in the flesh*.

Indeed, in relation to the matter of temperance and intemperance of body, there are but two courses possible; either the soul must subordinate, and take up and use for its own life, the life of the body with all its appetites, and wants, and passions; the will using it, by controlling it, and thereby gaining strength; the mind using it by knowing and appointing its metes and bounds, and thereby gaining knowledge. Or else, the body, just in the proportion that the other is not done, will absorb the soul into the flesh; bringing the soul's energy of life into its now lawless and insatiable desires,—finally to leave it a soul transformed into flesh—a soul striving to fill itself with the body—struggling to realize its immortal life in the low sphere of fleshy delight, of brutal appetites. "Cursed is it above any of the beasts of the field: upon its belly shall it go, and dust shall it eat, all the days of its endless life."

Island of New Caledonia.

Discovery—Description—Inhabitants—Census Missions—New French Settlement—Commercial and Political Importance.

The following description of New Caledonia is from the latest authority, its author being a captain in the English navy, John Elphinston Erskine, in command of Her Majesty's ship Havannah. The island, as our readers have been informed, has lately been taken possession of by the French, for the purpose of establishing a colony there:

"The important island of New Caledonia, writes Mr. Erskine, which from its position and the excellence of its harbors, may be considered as comanding the communication of Australia with India, China, Panama and California, was discovered by Captain Cook on the 2nd of September, 1774, when after exploring the New Hebrides, verifying the discoveries of Quiros, and completing the survey of that archipelago, he was returning to refit and refresh the crew at New Zealand.

"New Caledonia is about two hundred miles long and twenty-five broad; a central rocky ridge of considerable elevation extending along its whole length, and a barrier coral reef surrounding, with the exception of a very few miles, the entire coast, both on its northern and southern sides. This reef, which is distant from the shore from two to twelve miles, with many openings allowing the largest ships to enter, forms a continuous channel around the island, in almost every part of which anchorage may be found in from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. A continuation of the reef almost connects the south-east end of New Caledonia with the Isle of Pines, and stretches out fully one hundred and fifty miles from the north-west point, occasionally dotted with islands, some of which are inhabited.

"The New Caledonians, who have no name for their whole island, are a fine intelligent race of men, resembling in physical characteristics the Feejeans, although in religion and language they differ entirely. Capt. Cook, who passed eleven days in the port of Balad, on the north-east coast, give them unqualified praise for honesty and good nature, in which quality, he says, they exceed all the nations he yet met with. La Billardiere, the historian of d'Entrecasteau's expedition thinks that Cook much overated the goodness of their disposition, and the French certainly obtained convincing proofs of their addiction to cannibalism.

"The population has been so differently estimated from 15,000 to 60,000, that we can only make a guess at its amount, and may perhaps set it down at 25,000. The London Mission Society occupied a station for a few years at Tualo, a village near the south-east end of the island, but have abandoned it for the time, as have also the French Roman Catholics, who occupied two neighboring districts, about 1845. They have now retired to the Isle of Pines, whence they are said to contemplate a return to their former quarters. We could not ascertain that they had made much impression on the minds of the natives; nor it did appear that they had

left behind them any traces of their language, although the people have a singular aptitude for the acquirement and pronounciation of English words.

"The island, though picturesque, is not productive; but the inhabitants in some places practice irrigation very skillfully and appear to be a people capable of much improvement."

The Sydney papers state that the French have taken possession of the group of islands called the New Caledonia. The French war steamer Phoque arrived there from Tahiti, on the 23d of September, and on the 54th the Admiral landed at Berade, and hoisting the French flag, formally took possession of the "Island of New Caledonia and its dependencies," in the name of His Imperial Majesty Napolean III., Emperor of the French. The American barque John H. Millard was immediately despatched to Sydney for stores and supplies on a large scale, and it was stated that three French frigates would follow the Phoque, with troops to insure the possession of the island. The Sydney Herald says:

"We have reasons to believe that the immediate object of the French Government is to establish a penal settlement on the island; but coupled with the systematic extension of French influence over the Society Islands, the Pomotou Group and the Marquesas, this occurrence assumes a great importance in a political point of view, and is indicative of well considered designs on the part of the French Emperor.

In a commercial point of view, the colonization of New Caledonia, even by the French. may appear at first sight advantageous to the interest of this city: but such a consideration is entirely secondary in importance and sinks into insignificance by the side of the moral, social and political consequences attached to the occupation of one of the most splendid islands in the Pacific by a rival nation, whose aims and objects are so dissimilar, not to say opposite, to those which have for many years been earnestly contemplated by the most intelligent colonists of Australia and of New Zealand."

Intelligence from Ascension.

MATALANIM, BONABE, }
Aug. 22d, 1853. }

REV. S. C. DAMON:

Dear Sir, I am happy in reporting to you as having anchored in the Bonatik Harbor of Bonabe, on the 20th of July, the Clara, Capt. J. L. Smith, of New Bedford, with 650 bbls sperm oil, 14 months out, and just off the New Holland grounds, where he reports many whales and where he has done well. He sailed July 30th for the Kingsmills.

August 19th the Hamilton, Capt. Keller, displayed the Chinese Imperial flag in our harbor. We are much indebted to her captain for the mail from the Sandwich Islands, which has gladdened our hearts.

I must now communicate the painful intelligence that Mr. Corgat, our friend, the pilot of the Rono Kittie Harbor, is dead. He died on the 14th of this month, Sabbath, about 7 o'clock in the evening, The disease was an inflamation of the bowels, with which he was attacked very acutely about Friday noon. He was treated by Mr. Sturges with great efficiency and discretion. Mr. S. himself, came the whole distance to Matalanim to consult me on Saturday. For the last three or four months he has been troubled with a low sub-acute inflammation which on a sudden has burst into a flame and destroyed him.

He had just erected a house near to Mr. Sturges' residence where he might be near his children who are with Mr. S. His purpose was now to endeavor to live a civilized life and to lay up money for the complete education of his children, in whom his whole soul seemed centered. His friends and relations abroad will be pleased to know that kind friends were with him to the last and smoothed his dying pillow, and wept bitter tears over his grave.

We scarce know what we have lost in him, but we shall begin immediately to learn. It is painful for us to think on the subject.—Without him, it is impossible to say what might have been the past history of our residence here. With him, we have lived in the most perfect security during the most critical period of our mission. Our weeping hearts ask why he might not yet longer have been spared to us and to the cause of missions in Micronesia.

We have some reason for hoping that his trust in Christ was a Scriptural one, though his mind was still far from being fully enlightened. His uniform reverence of all holy things, and devoutness of aspect in attendance on religious services was a cordial to our souls. Till three or four years since he was among the most dissipated of the whites, but the effects of a serious illness roused him to religious thoughtfulness and to reform. We hope this external reformation may have progressed to an internal.

It may be difficult for some, unacquainted with him, to understand how it should be that one we had so recently met, and so distant from the ordinary range of missionary intimacies, should be mourned by us as a loved friend. But such need only be told of his unusal energy of character, his strict honesty, his noble generosity his ready ear for every sufferer, and his gentlemanly manner, with his more than external devoutness. He had his frailties and faults which were sufficiently palpable, but which could not eclipse his unusual excellencies. How rare a character for one of these distant, heathen islands of the Pacific!

Before he died he left all his property to Mr. Sturges to be taken care of for his two children and his wife, in such ways as Mr. S. might think best. But I am grieved to tell you and the public, how shamefully four of Mr. Corgat's professed friends have acted since his death. I only withhold their names from you in the hopes that they may regret their outrage and make the best amends they can. Instead of allowing Mr. Sturges to take the direction of the little property Mr. Corgat left, they have appropriated the most of it to themselves. They made the Nanakin drunk and so induced him to join in their robberies. They indeed desired Mr. Sturges to take charge of the few things *they said* belonged to Captain Varanus Smith; but Mr. S. did right I think in refusing to have the least part in the matter unless they would, according to Mr. Corgat's wish, resign all into his hands. The result is that one has taken his house, another his boat, and so on. These persons had no right of partnership in any of these things. We trust there is justice somewhere that will watch over the interests of these orphan children; and is there not also a kind benevolence that will remember them for their father's sake?

I will endeavor to procure from Mr. Sturges for your paper a sketch of Mr. Corgat's life which I think will be well worthy of publication.

I send accompanying, a Table of the Exports and Imports of Bonabe for the year ending April 1st, 1853. I collected the data from Mr. Corgat last spring and I am confident it gives quite a correct approximation to the truth. I ought to remark first that much of the produce shipped from the harbors of the Kittie and Matalanim tribes comes from the three northern tribes, Jekoits, Nut, and Wanga. 2nd. I suppose that the Matalanim averages to be the same same with those of Kittie.

I also send you the latest edition of the Map of Bonabe. I am confident it will now be found quite correct in all essential points.

Yours Ever,

L. H. GULICK.

CORKING THE JUG.—A correspondent to the Philadelphia Sun, written from Cohasset Mass., relates a good anecdote of a physician residing in that place, which he says is a fact and the best temperance lecture he ever heard. Some thirty years ago this doctor was addicted to hard drinking, and neglected his professional duties to such an extent, that the people were obliged to send to Boston for a new physician, a younger man, whom they colonized amongst them. Things went on very well for a time, the old doctor losing patients, and the new doctor finding them. At last this brace of pestles met in the town store, "the old doctor purchasing a jug of rum," and the "young doctor buying a barrel of flour." Some invidious remark of a bystander called forth a sneer from the younger and more flourishing of the two doctors. This was noticed and interpreted by the old one, who with a calm and deliberate air, put the cork into the jug of rum, and turning the sneering opponent he said, "I have put the cork into that jug, and I will never take it out again until I have starved you out of the town of Cohasset." He kept his word, and in about a year from that time he had regained all his old patients and friends and obliged the young doctor to evacuate, for fear of starving.

☞ Look out reader, and keep your jug corked.

Illustrious Trio of Nations out of Debt.

"It is rather remarkable, says the correspondent of the Boston Atlas, that the only governments of the world which have an excess of their receipts over their expenses are republics; the United States and Switzerland.

Mr. Atlas, please add the Hawaiian Government, for according to the just published report of the Minister of Finance, in the 31st Dec. '53, the amount of cash on hand was $70,591,41.

Lahaina Correspondence.

LAHAINA, April 28, 1854.

REV. S. C. DAMON:

DEAR SIR—An opportunity occurring to send this evening, I will make a few statements for the Friend. The whole number of ships that have visited this port since January, is 88, of which 2 are still in port. This is a much larger number than visited us a year ago. Besides these, two merchantmen, the N. B. Palmer and the Waverly have been here for freight. In speaking of the business prosperity of Lahaina this season, let me deprecate that excess of a spirit of rivalry, which would lead the people either of Lahaina or Honolulu to underrate the advantages or overrate the disadvantages of the other port. We may in fair and loving competition, all live as brethren, glad to do our whaling friends all the good for body or soul, that lies in our power.

A movement is made in the Legislature to grant two or three spirit licenses in this place. None, except one wholesale license, now exist. Still, a considerable quantity of liquor is retailed at the different shops. Many, who are undoubtedly friends of temperance, believe that this illegal traffic will be chiefly suppressed by licensing two or three shops, and through their influence, the bill may pass. My experience does not suffice to enable me to form a decided opinion; but the question arises, how shall licensed dealers in liquors, however much interested to secure the monopoly which the law will give them, be able to overcome those difficulties attending the detection of this illegal traffic, which have hitherto frustrated its suppression? We desire to have as little brandy sold here as possible, and to have that law enacted which will most nearly effect this. Every man will desire this who regards the business interests of Lahaina, every one who loves virtue, or his fellow-men.

Some of us enjoyed a very interesting occasion, the week before last. The examination of Mr. J. Kaukau, and his ordination as pastor of the church at Kaanapali, took place on the 12th inst. K. is the district north of Lahaina, commonly called Canterbury by foreigners. The council called for the occasion, Messrs. Baldwin, Andrews, Pogue, Green, and myself, arrived together at the place of meeting by eleven o'clock. This was about eight miles from Lahaina, at the pastor's house. No suitable house of worship being at the place, it was decided to hold the examination of the candidate in his own house, and the services of ordination in a neighboring cocoa-nut grove. The examination of Kaukau was held jointly with that of two candidates for licensure, Messrs. Joseph Mawae and D. Nahiuu. The former of these two persons is laboring in the field occupied by the lamented David Malo; the latter is an assistant instructor in the Lahainaluna High School. The examination lasted for three hours, and drew forth a good exhibition of theological attainments on the part of the candidates. It was observable, that while they appeared well equipped with the *facts* which the Gospel declares, they generally failed in solving the *metaphysical difficulties* connected with those facts; and yet many acute and discriminating replies were made to proposed objections. I believe that the answers of Mr. Kaukau would compare most favorably with those of most young candidates for the ministry in the United States His manifestation of simple, clear, ardent piety, most interested us. We look to see the Lord's work prosper in his hands.

After the examination, all proceeded to the grove, and in the solemn presence of some of God's most majestic works, ordaining hands were laid on His servant, and His weighty trust committed to him. Brother Andrews preached the sermon, Bro. Alexander made the ordaining prayer and gave the right hand of fellowship, and Bro. Green the charge.

With fraternal regard, yours,
S. E. BISHOP.

Taken at Last.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the narrative published in the year 1851, respecting the whale ship "Ann Alexander," Capt. Dublois, being stove by a sperm whale in the Pacific ocean. Recently Capt. D. visited Honolulu. He now commands the "Vigilant." We learned from him many striking and remarkable circumstances respecting the attack make by the whale upon his ship. He saw the whale approaching the vessel. He supposed the whale must have been coming at the rate of 15 miles, and his vessel going about 5 per hour. The whale's head came with full force, against the ship's bows, and stove in several feet square. He attempted to go, immediately, into the forecastle to ascertain what damage but was prevented by the rush of waters. Without repeating the story we would state, that about five months subsequently, the same whale was taken by the "Rebecca Sims" Capt. Jernegan. Two harpoons were discovered in the whale, marked "Ann Alexander." The whale's head was found seriously injured, and contained pieces of the ship's timbers. He had lost his wildness and ferocity, being very much diseased; but upon being taken yielded 70 or 80 barrels, if we recollect correctly.

French Brandy tabu to Tahitians.

To us, outsiders, it is amusingly interesting to watch the oscilliatory policy of the French authorities at Tahiti, respecting the sale of brandy among the natives. One vessel arrives and we hear the report, that brandy is sold freely and that the natives are all drunk. A few days pass and another report comes, that the French have restricted the sale altogether among the natives, except, in quantities so large, as to amount to a prohibition. The latter is the last report. We cannot imagine what the next will be. The truth seems to be about this. The French doubtless, wish to sell as much brandy as possible, for sake of trade, but alas, the poor natives drink so hard, that the French are compelled by sheer force of circumstances to change their policy and impose a "Maine Law." This evidently goes against the wishes and plans of the government, but still it cannot be helped. The French are not the only people that would gladly allow brandy and other intoxicating drinks to be sold freely, but still they see it won't do.—Public opinion will not allow the free sale. So then they are compelled to admit the "Maine Law" is after all, just about the thing. Hence pride of opinion and love of gain, keeps multitudes from taking their position among the advocates of the Maine Law.

IS IT SO?—What, that in 1853, the consumption of spirituous liquors exceeded that of 1852, by 4,066 gallons! So it would appear from the statistical tables of the Minister of Foreign Relations. See last Report, page 17. The increase appears to have been principally in the article of French Brandy. We have been pondering this fact over in our mind. With the figures we are not disposed to find fault. If the fact is so we would know it. Still the point is not quite clear that so great an amount of liquors was consumed over and above the amount stated for 1852. No allowance is here made for smuggling! Now we have good reason to believe the amount smuggled in 1852, far exceeded that of 1853. In 1852 there was a system of smuggling going on continually; and more than one party smarted for it! The lesson was so effectual that in 1853, the attempts at smuggling were comparatively few. So we think, and we think moreover that from this circumstance alone we can account for the excess in consumption of spirits, as shown by the Minister of Foreign Relations.

Population of Great Britain.

The census of Great Britain was taken on the 31st of March, 1851, when, it appears, the total population numbered 21,129,967. In 1801 it was 10,200,000; or a trifle more than doubled in half a century, besides furnishing some millions, as emigrants to her colonies, and to other parts of the world.

From the Polynesian.

The American Sloop-of-war SARATOGA, Capt. Walker, arrived at this port on the 29th ult., in 25 days from Japan, which is the shortest passage ever made.

The S. brings Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., as bearer of despatches to the Government at Washington.

The point of interest in this intelligence is the fact that Com. Perry concluded a TREATY OF AMITY AND FRIENDSHIP with the EMPIRE OF JAPAN, at Kennegawa, near the city of Yedo, on the 28th of March, 1854. The long doubtful attempt has been entirely successful, and to the United States belongs the honor of making the first international treaty with Japan!

It will be recollected that in July of last year, Com. Perry with two steam frigates and two sloops of war, paid a visit to Japan, as bearer of a letter to the Emperor from the President of the United States, asking them to relax the restrictive policy which has so long closed that empire to foreign intercourse. Having overcome the reluctance of the Japanese to hold intercourse with them, and by a firm but altogether peaceful course of proceedings, induced them to receive some presents and the letter from the President of the United States, Commodore Perry took his departure, with the assurance to the Japanese officials that he should return in the spring for an answer.

Having visited Loo Choo and China in the Autumn and winter of 1853, the squadron, as spring approached, made their rendezvous at the Loo Choo group in February, and thence sailed for Japan. The fleet consisted of the Steam Frigates Susquehanna, Mississippi and Powhattan, the Sloops-of-warSaratoga, Macedonian and Vandalia, and the store-ships Supply, Lexington and Southampton.

On arriving at Yedo Bay, Commodore Perry was informed by the Japanese authorities that they were disposed to give the President's letter a most favorable consideration. They seemed remarkably conversant with the affairs of the United States,—understood the peculiarity of associated sovereignties under one federal head,—knew all about the Mexican war, its object, occasion and results,—and expressed much admiration for the nation altogether. With such feelings it required but little preliminary arrangement to fix upon Yocohama, (beach,) in the district of Kennegawa, as a suitable place for negotiation. This place is situated some 40 or 50 miles from the mouth of Yedo Bay, and a convenient locality for the purpose.

The various articles brought from the United States, and designed as presents to the Japanese authorities, were landed, and at an appointed time were exhibited. These consisted of a rail-road, steam engine, cars, magnetic telegraph, improved implements of husbandry, boxes of books, maps, charts, &c., &c., which were received by the Japanese, and elicited much interest and admiration.

After frequent meetings between Com. Perry on the part of the United States, and the High Commissioners deputed by the Emperor on the part of the Japanese, the terms were agreed upon, and the Treaty finally concluded on the 28th of March.

We have not, of course, seen the document now in *transit* for the United States, but we understand that it opens to American citizens and American trade, the port of SAMODI, (the *Odowari*, perhaps, of the maps,) on the island of Niphon, some 40 or 50 miles west of the entrance of Yedo Bay, and the port of CHICKADADA, on the island of Yesso, in the district of Matsmay, on the Straits of Sanga. The former was selected as the most convenient place for a depot, and arrangements were made with the Japanese for a supply of coal at that point. This is a place of considerable commercial importance,having a good harbor and a population of fifteen or twenty thousand. Its proximity to the manufacturing districts, which are not otherwise approachable by sea, renders it an important position, as a port for foreign trade. The vicinity of the latter place has been frequently visited by American whaleships, where they have had great difficulty in procuring supplies, on account of the restrictive policy of the Japanese.

We understand the treaty arranges for intercourse at both of these places,—for the residence of American citizens there, and also for the residence of Consuls, if, in future, either party should desire it. It also stipulates, that Americans residing in or visiting these ports, shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen or others thrown on their shores; indeed, they affirmed that it was already a part of the law of the Empire, by special edict. They even insisted that the respective governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the citizens of the other, who might, by their misfortunes, need aid and comfort.

This disposition of the Japanese to treat with care and attention shipwrecked men, is quite contrary to the generally received opinion of the world in this respect, and in justice to the Japanese, it is but fair to state, that the restraints hitherto imposed upon American seamen, about which so much has been said and written, were rendered necessary by their over-bearing lawlessness, and vicious conduct.

So much for the treaty concluded between the United States and Japan. Its details can only be known after it is promulgated by the government at Washington. It is not a commercial treaty, but one of Amity and Friendship, concluded in amity and friendship, and not an imposition of the strong upon the weak, whether they were willing or not.

It is said that no supplies can be had for ships, except wood and water. There is no beef, stock or poultry, and ships, at present. can depend upon nothing in the way of recruits.

It is the first *international* treaty ever made by the empire of Japan, although repeated attempts have formerly been made to enter into relations with them of this character. The privileges enjoyed by the Dutch, were a mere grant to a private Company, having its principal foreign seat at Batavia.

The Russian fleet, consisting of a steamer, frigate, sloop-of-war and store-ship, has been at Nangasaki all winter importuning Japan for a treaty, but left in the month of February, unable to effect their object. It remained for the United States, by her skill in peaceful diplomacy, to overcome obstacles hitherto considered insurmountable, the attempt to accomplish which, has excited the sneers, the ridicule and the contempt of a portion of the public press, as well in the United States as in Europe.

A Treaty has been made with Japan! The wedge has been entered, which will not fail to open that empire to the ultimate free residence, egress and ingress of Americans, and probably of all other commercial nations;—Com. Perry has proved himself a skilful diplomatist, and additional distinction has been earned for the American name and nation.

Had we time or space, we might enlarge upon the probable effects of this important measure;—its influence upon the commerce of the Pacific; upon the Atlantic and Pacific railroad; upon a line of trans-Pacific steamers, touching at these Islands, &c., &c. But we must close, for the present moment, merely with the expression of the belief, that in all these particulars, the opening of Japan by Com. Perry will exert a most important influence, and may possibly prove the only additional spur that was needed to put them all in motion.

Officers of U. S. S. Saratoga.

Commander—W. S. Walker.
Lieutenant—John R. Goldsborough.
Surgeon—T. S. Smith.
Purser—J. Geo. Harris.
Acting Master—John Madigan.
Ass't. Surgeon—T. Steele.
Passed Midshipmen—J. G. Clark, A. Allmand, C. Gray, R. W. Scott.
Midshipman—O. F. Stanton.
Captain's Clerk—J. S. Sewall.
Acting Boatswain—James Cline.
Gunner—W. H. Hamilton.
Carpenter—Leonard Moses.
Sailmaker—H. F. Stocker.

PASSENGERS.—Commander H. A. Adams, U. S. N., bearer of Despatches from Commodore Perry to the U. S. Government.

W. L. Wayne, Lieut. U. S. N.; J. B. Randolph, Lieut., U. S. N.; Jacob Zeilin, Bvt. Major, U. S. M. Corps; C. W. Abbott, Clerk to Bearer of Despatches.

☞ We have been reading "Ik. Marvel's Dream Land," and some of his other writings also a volume by "Fanny Fern." Will some one tell us how "Ik" and "Fanny" came to know all about people's dreams and thoughts, in these isles of the Pacific? We are sure they never travelled this way, and still they know all about us. The truth is they must have studied the text, "As in water, face answereth to face; so the heart of man to man."

☞ Just as our paper is going to press, we are required, in the order of time,to notice the late Examination and Exhibition of the Royal School. Our time and limits will only permit us to say, in the language of Mr. Wyllie, H. H. Minister of F. R., "the Examination reflects honor upon both pupils and Teachers."

Free Will Offerings,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend.
A friendly shipmaster, - -	$5,00	$5,00
Mr. Foster, "Jefferson," - -	2,50	
Capt. Norton, - - -		5,00
Sabina, Portuguese sailor. - -		50

FOR HAWAIIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

By Dr. James White, Kohala, Hawaii made Life Member. - - - - - - - $10,00
From Rev. J. F. Pogue, Lahainaluna, - 10 00

Treasurer of the Ladies' Strangers' Friend Society, would acknowledge a donation of $10,00 from Rev Mr. Dole, and $15, from John G. Lewis Esq.

American Whalers and American Missionaries.

In the Missionary Herald for Dec. there are some very cheering facts relating to the growth of Christianity in the Sandwich Islands. There are also some statements quite painful to contemplate, and which ought to be considered serious by the capitalists of New Bedford, Nantucket, New London, and other whaling ports. The missionaries seriously charge the officers and crews of their whale ships with the crime of corrupting the simple natives, both by precept and example, from the faith of the Gospel. Of course, owners of ships cannot be held entirely responsible for the immoralities of their crews. But the chief mischief their ships do, grows out of the almost universal practice of *whaling on the Sabbath*—a practice which it is in the power of owners to stop, if they are so disposed. Here is the testimony of the missionaries on this point.

"Among the many obstacles to the progerss of the Gospel at these islands, there is one which is so great, and which threatens to be so mischievous in its consequences, coming from such a source, that we should like, were we able, to lift up our voice like a trumpet against it, cry aloud, and spare not. It is, or ought to be, generally known, that the whaling fleet, with one or two exceptions in a hundred, prosecute the great business of their voyages on all days alike. Or, if there be any difference, there is a better look-out for whales on the Sabbath, and there are more whales taken and cut in on that day than on any other. The great reason for this is, that there are more volunteers on the look-out, the common routine of other unprofitable labors being much of it dipensed with.

"Men who have no Sabbath at sea, generally desire none in port, except as a holiday. More of this class are on shore that day than on other days, rambling everywhere, and engaging in such vices as the police are unable to prevent. Of course, they not only set a bad example, dut they become the tempters of all with whom they come in contact. This is not the worst of it. From a tenth to a twentieth of our able-bodied young men are employed on board these ships, and there taught, both by precept and example, the superiority of the whaleman's morality and religion over those of the missionary and the Bible.

"Were the owners of these ships all infidels, the influence of their capital, thus employed, would be for a lamentation. But this is not the fact. The capital of good men, of leading men in the church, of men who love Zion, and who contribute their scores, their hundreds, and some of them their thousands, to the funds of the American Board, is thus employed. How little do such persons dream that their liberal contributions, if all expended for the salvation of the Islands of the Pacific, would fall far short of counteracting the influence of their capital employed in enticing and requiring our church members to disregard the Sabbath, and in exerting upon the whole community an influence unfavorable to all that is moral and religious! The indications now are, that if the native race is to be blotted from existence, one of the leading agencies in effecting it will be Sabbath whaling. For it is as true in the Pacific as elsewhere, that where there is no Sabbath, there will be little religion, either among the white or the colored races."

Such are the complaints made. Will any man question the truthfulness of these revelations? If not, how fearfully guilty are the *Christian* (!) owners, who allow their ships to do the work of Satan in the Pacific Ocean, while they worship Christ at home! For it cannot be denied that the power to stop this Sabbath whaling is in the Christian capitalists of the places named. They ought to stop it. If not out of respect for the Lord of the Sabbath, they should do it for the sake of the poor islanders, who are perishing, soul and body, through a practice which they either sanction directly or connive at by silence. We beg those of our readers who are in any way involved in this guilt, to give the matter their serious attention. For what will it avail to heap up gold which is stained with blood? The curse of God will follow such wealth; and it were better to live in rags and die a beggar, with a good conscience, than to roll in luxuries procured through practices, which have corrupted the morals, destroyed the bodies, and ruined the souls of thousands.—Zions Herald.

We copy the foregoing remarks from the "Republican Standard," published in New-Bedford. It is, to us, a source of heart-felt rejoicing that the Editor of a secular paper in that city has the moral courage to copy an article of this character into his columns. We fear, however, if he should frequently repeat the deed, he would lose some of his subscribers. This subject of Sabbath whaling and Sabbath breaking, is often discussed in the "far off" Pacific, but, in nine cases out of ten, ship-masters and sailors, tell us that at New Bedford, New London and other whaling ports, the reform must commence. There is no doubt of it. Ship-owners, professing to be christians, are bound to lead off in the good work of reform. Alas! will they do it? We have listened to their fallacious arguments for continuing the business of whaling on the Sabbath. Many of them doubtless partially see the evil, but alas, their prospective gains blind their moral sense, to a degree, that reform is well nigh hopeless. Public sentiment should be brought to bear upon the evil. Editors, Ministers and christians in the United States, should denounce Sabbath whaling, as they would Sabbath labor on a rail-road, or in a cotton factory, on a farm or in a mechanic's shop. We fear alas, that a long time will elapse before New Bedford Ship-owners will send out orders for their ships to abandon this heaven defying sin. Our faith is much stronger to believe that China will first be Christianized, Ethiopia stretch forth her hands unto God, the isles wait for God's Law, and "the abundance of the sea converted." Ah! methinks the angel flying through the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach, and proclaiming that the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of Christ, will have visited every ocean, continent and island, and finally be arrested in his flight over the emporium of whaleships, and while balancing on poised wing, be compelled to drop a tear to wash out the last remaining sin of earth—*Sabbath Whaling*

The Sailor's Bible in his Chest.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, describing a visit to the sea shore with a friend, furnishes an interesting account of a sailor's chest which had been thrown up by the waves upon the beach. After alluding to the opening of the chest and taking out the clothing, the writer pens the following:—

"But we found a precious treasure in the sailor's chest. No diamond of Brazil—no gem of the western coasts, so precious, yes, the price of it was above rubies. It was the Word of God. We were glad to see it. The sight of it sent a pleasant tide of thoughts through our hearts. If we knew not where the tempest had sent the body, we could not but hope this precious Bible had sent the spirit to a heavenly home. No name yet met our eyes. But these beautiful lines cut out of some book or periodical were pasted on the fly leaf:—

A mother's blessing on her son,
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one,
Must to the other cling.
Remember 'tis no common toy,
A mother's gift! remember boy.

In company with the Bible we found a daguerrotype of a lady—beyond a question the mother of that son; the giver of that precious book. As we gazed on the placid features, we could not but think those beautiful lines were placed there by her whose image was now before us. Her own fond and pious heart had made this gift, and sought an expression of maternal love in these lines. A pious mother's blessing with such a gift.

The sailor boy would need the strong hand—the firm purpose—the bold decision—the strength to suffer. But the forecast of the mother went beyond all this, and to higher wants. Her son, hastening to the perilous sea, needed what could only be furnished by the precious Word of God. How much given in that gift—that "holy thing," and with a praying mother's blessing upon it, for how much may we hope concerning that son.

A pleasant thought it is that so many of our seamen have godly mothers. How can the parents of men, exposed to so much peril and suffering be other than persons of prayer. And never should the mariner be suffered to leave the parental fire-side, without the precious Word of God, and such valuable religious books as may be safe guides of the soul in the path of life.

The incident of this article reminds us, that within twelve months not less than two thousand lives have been lost by maratime disasters. How earnestly do such sounds of sorrow from the sea call upon us to do all in our power for the spiritual welfare of our seafaring brethren.

A Frenchman's Opinion of Temperance Societies.

In a former No. we gave M. Ampere's first impressions of America. In subsequent letters, translated for the "Eclectic," we learn his views of American society, and the progress of the country. His observations upon Temperance Societies, are quite as liberal as we should expect. While gently urging a plea for wine, he bears down upon rum and brandy. He remarks as follows:

The movements of Temperance societies began at Boston in 1826, and five years later in England. The progress of temperance in both countries has been astonishing. The U. S. Government has given its aid in suppressing the distribution of ardent spirits in the army and navy; but the voluntary principle has done more than all else combined. In 1836, there were 8,000 temperance societies in the United States, comprising about 1,500,000, members. Even women and children have formed such associations; and what is best of all, public sentiment has been expressed by acts of legislation. Thus, in Maine, the sale of spiritous liquors is entirely forbidden, except in case of sickness, upon the prescription of a Physician, and for artistic purposes. Nothing can be better evidence of the supreme will of the majority. What is worth remarking is, that in a country where the majority rule, they have placed an interdict on the very object which the majority have a passion for. People are everywhere submissive to law, and the Mayor of Portland congratulated his fellow citizens on the good effects of the law, which had diminished pauperism and crime in the city.

Compound Interest.—Some of the natives of Africa, although they may have little pretensions to a knowledge of mathematics in general seem to have a very clear and comprehehsive idea of the principle of compound interest. This appears from the facts stated in a report of a select committee at a British post, on the customs of a tribe in the vicinity.—According to this report if one native stole a fowl from another, the owner, if he had witnesses of the facts, would suffer the matter to rest for two or three years. he would then institute an action for damages, which are measured by this curious standard. It was in the first place calculated how many eggs would these fowls probably have laid in the course of one or two years—how many of these would have been hatched, how many of these chickens would themselves have become parents, for the time between the commission of the robbery and the conviction of the offender. For this imaginry wrong, damages have been given to the fullest extent, and husbands and wives, and whole families, sold to requite the owner of the fowls for his loss.—Boston Journal.

☞ May the above illustration of compound interest suggest to mechanics, sailors, and all others, how much is lost by not taking care of their money. As there is the prospect of a Saving's Bank being established in Honolulu, we could wish, many who now spend all their income might be disposed to lay by a small sum weekly, or monthly, which, at compound interest, would. in a few years, be amply sufficient to purchase a farm, a schooner, a house, or some other valuable property. Think of it. One dollar saved weekly for five years at compound interest, will amouut to a snug little capital. Try it!

A Saving's Bank in Honolulu.

We are glad to observe that the subject of a Saving's Bank is recommended to the consideration of the Hawaiian Parliament by His Majesty, in his opening speech, and also recommended by the Minister of Finance, in his Report. The latter suggests for the present, a Saving's Bank may be connected with the Treasury Department, and if the experiment should succeed then a private company might be formed. The subject seems to be assuming a tangible and practical form. It is our firm belief that the Government would be no loser by the operation. Should the Legislature appropriate a small sum of a thousand dollars or less, we are quite confident a successful experiment might be tried, that would work out great good to the Sandwich Islands. Even supposing the first year, the loss should amount to five or six hundred dollars, we do not see how the Legislature could better expend that amount. It would be a public benefit, as much if not more so, than to devote $500 per annum, to aid the funds of the Agricultural Society. We have strong expectations that the measure will be approved of, so that a Saving's Bank will be immediately established. Should this result take place, we hope our mechanics, seamen, and professional men of small capital will be induced to give character to the institution, so that in a few months, it will become firmly established.

New sperm Whaling Ground.

"Let me mention," writes Dr. Gulick from Ascension, "a fact which has recently come to hand. Capt J. L. Smith of the Cleora entered the Bonatick Harbor on the 20th of July, and left it a few days since. He is just off a whaling cruise along the line between this and the Pelew Islands. It has not before been known that whales were to be found in that track in any number, but he has been very successful. And the strong probability is that that portion of the Pacific will during the next few years be as much frequented by sperm whalers as the region about the Kingsmill Islands; and if it is, that the Islands of the Caroline range will be frequently visited by them and become better known; and that our facilities for sending missionaries upon almost all of them will be unlimited.

To Masters of Whae-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the followiing facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain s Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Socioty prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

CHARTS.

JUST received by the undersigned, via Panama, a lot of superior Charts, of the North and South Pacific Oceans, extending from the Equator to 65° N. and 65° S. latitudes, embracing all the latest surveys and observations for the year 1853, drawn and engraved by Chas. Copley, New York.

Nov. 22d, 1853.—29 D. N. FLITNER.

"OFF AND ON."

SHIP-MASTERS AND SEAMEN belonging to vessels lying "off and on,,' can be supplied gratuitously with copies of the FRIEND, by calling at the Chaplain's Study, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Bound volumes on hand and for sale.

S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain,

Honolulu, March 1, 1854.

Barnes' Notes!

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Speling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Passengers.

By the Lightfoot, fm San Francisco, H W Fairbanks, Mrs H W Fairbanks, Miss Nelly L Fairbanks, Miss Carrie L Fairbanks, Mrs H Ball, Mrs S E Broge; Mr H A Spar, Mrs H A Spear, Mr S Erwin, Mr T W Denton, and four n the steerage.

By the Matchless, from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, Messrs. Hardy, Biggs, Dickson, Smith, Gardner, Brown. Hennegan, Williams, Brown, Martin, McClemming, O'Harra, Damon, Owen, Conner, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Purgell, Rice, Lunt.

By the Restless, for San Francisco.—Messrs. H. Helbing, G. C. Melchers, Capt. Coffin, Capt. S. Bailey, Col. Smith, Messrs. Feldheim, Kennedy, Graham, Capt. R. Brown, Heuck, N. P. Halsey, Haskell, Heustis, Haka, H. E. Payne, W. Gosso, H. Aldridge, H. Nichols, Reynolds, Peters, P. Hussey, B. Hall. R. Nelson, John.—24.

By the Sovereign, for San Francisco;—Mrs. Whitney and 2 children, Mrs. Hobron and daughter, Mrs. Slocum, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Hernandez, Mrs. Dutcher, Dr. Chapin, Capt. Coffin, Messrs. Ferguson, Hardy, M'Dowell, Ryan, M'Lane, and several others whose names we have not been able to obtain.

By the N. B. Palmer, for New York.—Mrs. Tucker. Mrs. Low and child, J. F. B. Marshall lady and serv't, A. P. Everett, lady, child and serv't, Mrs. Hempstead and child, Mrs. Hutchinson, E. Whittesey lady and child, P. B. Saunders and serv't, Capt. Snow, of whaleship "Eagle," Mrs. Angell and daughter, Master C. Angell.

By the Matchless, for Sydney,—Mr. and Mrs. Waller and child, H. Tuthill, N. L. Griffin, J. Steward, J. Williams, Mrs. Spencer and child, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Chester and child, M Silva, Mary Sullivan, T. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, G. Biggs, W. Dickson, Mrs, Adams, Mrs Connor, Mrs. Purcell, Messrs. Gardner, Brown, Martin, McClaning, O'Hara, Damon, Owen, Connor, Lunt.

DIED

On the 15th inst., of consumption, W. J. Robertson, a native of Montego Bay, Jamaica, aged 36 years.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, April 19, by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. Geo. C. McLean of this place, and Mrs. Mary Ann Halladay, formerly of New York.

At the residence of S. Reynolds, Esq., on the 12th inst., by Rev. T. E. Taylor, J. H. Brown and Miss Jane, eldest daughter of H. S. Swinton, Esq.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivas.

Mar. 26—Fr wh sh Orion, Cocard, fm Nantz, clean.
28—Am wh bk Shepherdess, Watrous, 25 sp.
April 3—Haw sch Pfiel, Corseen, 25 ds fm San Francisco.
3—Am wh sh Mary and Martha, Slocum, 70 sp, 25 wh.
4—Am wh bk Callao, Baker, fm cruise, 50 wh.
5—Rus Am Co.'s wh bk Ajan, Enber, fm Abo.
5—Am wh sh James Maury, Whelden, 200 wh.
6—Am wh sh Jefferson, Hunting, clean.
7—Am wh sh Lucas, Bonney, 30 sp.
7—Fr wh sh Jason, Hache, fm Nantes, clean.
8—Am sch Matchless, Webster, 22 ds fm San Francisco.
8—Am wh sh St. George, Dis, fm St. Carlos, 80 sp.
April 8—Chil sch Perla, Otten, 32 ds fm Tahiti.
10—Am sch Ka Moi, Godbee, 120 ds fm New London
10—Am wh sh Kutusoff, Pierce, fm Hilo, 1350 wh.
10—Am wh bk Harmony, Brownson, fm Hilo, clean.
10—Am wh sh Mogul, Clark, fm Kawaihae, clean.
11—Am wh sh Citizen, Bailey, fm Lahaina, 50 sp, 850 w
12—Am wh sh Rodman, Allyne, Kawaihae, 100 sp,400w
April 17.—Fr ship Nil, Lebaste, fm Tahiti, 30 sp, 55 wh.
20—Am sh Cicero, Manchester, fm Marquesas, 1398,20w.
Clipper ship N B Palmer, Lowe, fm Lahaine.
April 22—Am wh bk Favorite, Spooner, fm Fair Haven.
23—Am clipper ship Lightfoot Pierce, 12 days from San Francisco. Landed her passengers and sailed same day for Manila.
24—Am brigan. Eudorus, Seaman, 30 ds fm Columbia R.

Cleared.

24—Dan bk Concordia, Brederson, Hong Kong.
Am wh sh Dover, Babcock, cruise.
26—Am clip sh N. B. Palmer, Lowe, Lahaina.
27—Am wh bk Shepherdess, Watrous, cruise.
27—Haw steamer Akamai, Ellis, for Maui and Hawaii.
29—Am clip sch Restless, Paty, for San Francisco.
April 3—Am wh sh Adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy, Ochotsk.
3—Am wh bk Vigilant, Deblois, Ochotsk.
3—Am wh sh Mary and Martha, Slocum, do.
4—Am wh bk Callao, Baker, Ochotsk.
4—Am sh Waverly, Curtis, Lahaina and New Bedford.
7—Am wh sh Lucas, Bonney, Ochotsk.
8—Am wh sh St. George, Dis, Arctic.
8—Am wh sh Kutusoff, Pierce, Arctic.
10—" " " Mogul, Clark, Ochotsk.
8—Brit bk Thomasine, Owen, Ft. Victoria.
10—Rus Am Co.'s bk Kodiack, for Sitka.
11—Am wh sh Citizen, Bailey, Ochotsk.
April 21—Haw sch Maria, Riddell, sealing cruise.
22—Am sch Sovereign, Hobron, for San Francisco.
Am clipper ship N B Palmer, Lowe, for New York.
April 22—Am wh sh Herald, Harris, for cruise.
24—Haw sch Pfiel, Corsun, sealing cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb 14 Am wh. sh. Majestic, Percival, 7½ mos.
15—" " " Alexander, Ryan, 3? mos.
15—" " " Newburyport, Crandall, 5½ mos, 100 sp.
15—" " " Milo, Soule, 30 mos, 30 sp
May 5—" " " Roman, Cumskey, 27 mos, 30 sp.
6—" " Petrel, Tucker, 5½ mos, 50 sp.
Mar. 6—" " " bk Belle, Borden, 19 mos, 15 sp.
6—" " " sh Wm. Wirt, Ashley, 5½ mos, 50 sp.
6—" " " Mary, (Nantucket) Sayer, 20 mos.
16—" " " Timor, Rogers, 9 mos, 400 wh.
16—" " " Nassau, Murdock, 5 mos, 30 sp.
16—" " " Minerva, Pease, 6 mos, 140 sp.
16—" " " Benj. Rush,
18.—Am. wh sh Benj Rush, Hotchkiss, 7mos, 75 w 800b
" " " bk Isabella, Smalley, 22 mos, 124 sp, 880w.
" " " sh Citizen, Bailey, 30 mos, 50 sp, 800 wh.
" " " sh Erie, Jernegan, 6½ mos, 120 sp, 10 wh.
" " " sh American, Jernegan, 5 mos.
" " " bk Shepherdess, Watrous, 6 mos, 25 sp.
" " " sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner, 30 mos, 1100 wh.
20—" " " sh Draper, Coffin, 29 mos, 230 sp, 400 wh.
" " " Metacom, Woodbridge, 7 mos, 90 sp.
Mar. 23—Am wh sh Mogul, Clark, 6 mos, 100 sp.
23—Am wh bk Lafayette, Allen, 15 mos, 400 sp, 50 wh.
Mar. 27—Wh sh Mary, Norton, N B, 17 mos, 1100 wh.
27—Wh sh John Coggeshall, Norton, F H, 17 m, 1400 wh
30—Wh sh Rosseau, Pope, N B, 5½ mos, 20 sp.
" Clip sh N. B. Palmer, Lowe, fm Honolulu.
31—Wh bk Louisa, Green, N B, 8 mos, 95 sp.
Wh sh Falcon, Gardner, NB, 20 mos, 120 sp, 300 wh.
Wh sh Hobomok, Childs, Fairmouth, 6 mos, clean.
Wh sh Oregon, Eldridge, F H, 7 mos, 100 sp.
Wh sh Brutus, Swift, Warren, 4 mos, 70 sp.
Wh sh Charles, Manta, N B, 7 mos, 160 sp.
Wh sh Washington, Holley, N B, 7 mos, clean.
Wh bk Superior, Norton, 10½ mos, 160 sp, 40 wh.
Wh sh Florida, Williams, N B, 5½ mos, clean.
Wh sh Wm. Rotch, Morslander, F H, 26 mos, 300 sp.
April 4—Wh sh Cowper, Fisher, N B, 31 mos, 1900 wh.
5—Wh sh Geo. Washington, Allen, Wareham, clean.
5—Wh sh Benj. Tucker, Sands, N B, 28 mos, 1600 wh.
8—Am mer sh Waverly, Curtis, fm Honolulu.
April 6—Am sh Junior. Andrews, clean.
Phœnix, Maurrey, Nantucket, 80 sp, 80 w.
Edward, Smith, NB, 165 sp, 16w.
George Washington, Edwards, 1200 w.
Walter Scott, Collins, 200 sp, 650 w.
Hero, M'Clean, Nantucket, 400 w.
Europa, Pease, Edgarton, 35 sp.
Warren, Smith, Tisbury, 35 sp.
Kuutsoff, Purse, N. B., 90 sp.
10—Wh sh Chris. Mitchell, Slocum, NB, 9m, 120 sp,500w
Wh sh Speedwell, Gibbs, F H, 4½ mos, 140 sp.

Cleared.

Mar. 22—Am wh sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner, cruise.
23—Am wh sh Mary, Merchant, cruise.
23—Am wh bk Newburyport, Crowndall, cruise.
23—Am wh sh Minerva. Pease, cruise.
23—Am wh sh Erie, Jernegan, do.
23—Am wh sh Cortez, Stetson, do.
23—Am wh sh Chas. W. Morgan, Ripley, cruise.
Mar. 25—Wh sh Isaac Hicks, Skinner, cruise.
Wh sh Montreal, Grey, cruise.
27—Wh sh Alexander, Ryan, do.
Wh sh Tymon, Rogers, cruise.
30—Wh sh Navy, Norton, do.
April 1—Wh sh Arnolda, Harding, do.
Wh sh Gideon Howland, Bryant, Honolulu.
Wh sh Mogul, Clark, Hawaii.
Wh sh Franklin, Richmond, cruise.
Wh sh John Coggeshall, Norton, cruise.
Wh sh Chas. W. Morgan, cruise.
Wh sh Hobomok, Childs, do.
4—Wh bk S. H. Waterman, Hall, Honolulu and cruise.
Wh bk Louisa, Green, Honolulu and cruise.
Wh sh Falcon, Gardner, cruise.
Wh sh Charles, Manta, do.
7—Wh sh Oregon, Eldridge, do.
Wh sh Washington, Holley, cruise.
Wh sh Phœnix, Maury, cruise.
Wh sh Kutusoff, Pierce, Honolulu and cruise.
8—Wh sh Florida, Little, " "
Wh sh Rosseau, Pope, " "
Wh sh Mary, Sayer, " "
8—Wh sh Speedwell, Gibbs, " "
Wh sh Edward, Smith, " "
9—Wh sh Benj. Rush, Hotchkiss, cruise.
Wh sh Lafayette, Allen, Honolulu and cruise.
11—Wh sh Superior, Norton, cruise.
Wh sh Benj. Tucker, Sands, Honolulu and cruise.
Wh sh Europa, Pease, cruise.
13—Wh sh Geo. Washington, Allen, cruise.
13—Mer sh Waverly, Curtis, for New Bedford.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Mar. 9—Sh Phœnix, Morey, Nan, 8 mos, 30 sp, 80 wh, 600 b.
9—Sh Syren Queen, Lakey, F. H, 5 mos.
9—Sh Almira, Jenks, Edgartown. 34 mos, 50 sp.
20—Sh Champion, Waterman, N B, 6 mos, 460 sp.
2—Sh Junior, Andrews, N B, 6 mos.
2—Sh Wm. Rotch, Morelander, N B, 27 mos, 250 sp.
March 36—Ship Illinois, Covell, N. B, 5 months out.
April 4—Ship Seine, Landre, " 5 " "
4—Sh Mary Frazier, Hazard, N B 5 m out,
5—Sh Splendid, Smith, Cold Spring, 6 ms out.
6—Bq Canton Packet, Borden, N B, 5 ms out.
11—Sh Jefferson, Williams, N Lon, 8 ms out.
13—Brig T. Copland, Russell, San Fraucisco, 23 deys.

G. D. GILMAN, CAPT. F. C. SMITH.

GILMAN & SMITH,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money.-35-tf

I. R. MITCHELL, CAPT. NATH'L FALES JR.

MITCHELL & FALES,

Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

TABLE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BONABE, FOR THE YEAR

Ending April 1st, 1853.

Exports.

| TRIBES. | | |

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 6. HONOLULU, JUNE 6, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JUNE 6, 1854.

European News - - - - - - - - - 41
Important Documents, - - - - - - - - 41
Sailor's Home, - - - - - - - - - - 42
Seamen's Home, St. John's, N. B. - - - - - - 42
Am Competition with England, - - - - - - 42
Expected War, - - - - - - - - - - 43
Slaves in Russia, - - - - - - - - - 43
The La t Hope Gone, - - - - - - - - 43
Report H. B Society, - - - - - - - - 44
Hawaiian Anniversaries, - - - - - - - - 45
Poetry, - - - - - - - - - - - 46
Lay Sermon, No. 3. - - - - - - - - - 46
Apprentice System for U. S. Merchant Service, - - 47
Reports of Treasurers of F. B. and T. Societies - - 47

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 6, 1854.

European News

War Declared—Russians crossed the Danube—English and French forces hurrying to the scene of action.

On the 28th March the Queen of England signed the Declaration of War against Russia. The public was officially made acquainted with the fact, on Friday March 31st. The ceremony took place at London in the Royal Exchange, in the presence of the Civic authorities.

Similar proceedings have taken place in Paris on the part of the French Government.

A Convention between England, France and Turkey has been concluded. 1. England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms, until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions. * * *

4. Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte without distinction or creed, perfect equality.

The English Admiral, Napier, has issued the following address to the fleet in the Black Sea.

"Lads! War is declared! We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy! Should they offer a battle you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port, we must try to get at them.

"Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire! Lads, sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

The British Government have issued orders for the blockade of Russian ports in the Pacific. This will of course interrupt the trade between San Francisco and Sitka.

The Emperor of Russia is making the most extensive preparations to meet the combined naval and land forces of the Allied Powers

Important Documents.

To understand the true position of the great nations of Europe, a person needs to be well posted up in the current news of the day, and well read in the history of modern Europe. More than this he needs to look behind the curtain and listen to the discussions of Kings, Queens and Emperors, with their Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors.

The recent English and American papers, publish a series of State documents, that will be read with intense interest. These documents disclose the record of private interviews between the Emperor Nicolas and the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg. These interviews took place in January and February of 1853; and in them the Emperor of Russia made known his views of Turkish and European affairs.—Our readers will not expect us to publish these documents, but the following brief extracts will indicate their importance;—

"The affairs of Turkey, remarks the Emperor to Sir G. H. Seymour, 9th Jan., 1853, are in a very disorganized condition; the country itself seems to be falling to pieces; the fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs and that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprised.

I observed in a few words that I rejoiced to hear that His Imperial Majesty held this language; that this was certainly the view I took of the manner in which Turkish questions are to be treated.

'Stay,' the Emperor said, as if proceeding with his remark; 'we have on our hands a sick man—a very sick man. It will be, I tell you frankly, a great misfortune if, one of these days, he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements were made. But however, this is not the time to speak to you on that matter."

At a subsequent interview the Emperor uses the following language:—

"Now I desire to speak to you as a friend and as a gentleman; if England and I arrive at an understanding of this matter, as regards the rest it matters little to me; it is indifferent to me what others do or think. "Frankly, then, I tell you plainly, that if England thinks of establishing herself one of these days at Constantinople, I will not allow it." I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly; for my part, I am equally disposed to take the engagement 'not to establish myself there as proprietor—that is to say, for as occupier I do not say—it might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople.'"

Battle in the Dark.—On the 17th of February, a conflict took place, by mistake, between two columns of the Russian army. The Turkish positions are extended in an easterly direction, as far as the village of Cuipercenti, which is about a mile distant from Kalafat For several days a Turkish corps, about 4000 to 5000 strong, under the command of Col. Mirolai, had been posted in front of the village, and in the direction of the Russian outposts. On this corps the Russians determined to make an onslaught during the night of the 16th. For this purpose two Russian columns were brought up, of from 4000 to 5000 strong, one by the road which leads to Kalafat from about the village of Scribeza, and the other from the left side of it, from about Roisna—Prince Milosch's property—to advance unexpectedly upon the Turks, to surprise them, and cut them to pieces. The Russian columns commenced their march at 3 o'clock in the morn-and by 4 o'clock reached a position from whence they were only half an hour's march from the Turkish pickets. The second column seems either to have missed the direction by mistaking the road, or to have come up long after its proper time. Be this as it may, the latter column, in the obscurity of a a foggy night, concluded the former one to be a body of hostile Turks, and instantly opened upon them a terrific cannonade, which the others, who labored under the same mistake, returned with yet more deadly effect; pressing toward each other, it came ere long to a close fire of small arms. This ill-omened combat lasted for an hour and a half, until, when day dawned, the combatants saw with horror the error they had committed. The loss in killed and wounded in the course of this night's encounter, is reckoned by themselves at several hundreds.

The Turks were naturally alarmed at every point, and at Widdin, which is but a league and a half distant, Omer Pacha, on hearing the cannonade, took all the requisite measures for defence.

The Turkish corps at Cuipercenti stood in arms, in readiness for action at any moment, but did not advance, as it was at a loss to imagine or comprehend what the Russians were about murdering one another in that style. It was not till between seven and 8 o'clock A. M., that the Russian columns withdrew to their respective positions, carrying their wounded along with them.

Sailor's Homes.

During the last few years these establishments have multiplied until every seaport of any size in England and America is now supplied. In London and Liverpool, they are upon a large scale. In New York and Boston there are several, while every port along the Atlantic coast from St. Johns, New Brunswick, to New Orleans has its Sailor's Home. A correspondent of the N. Y. Sailors Magazine thus writes the editor:

Portland.—"What think you of $5,000 given by nine men for our new home? We hope easily to raise the other $5,000 and have a good house, well furnished for 100 sailors, in a respectable street away from the docks, and yet within two hundred yards of the Liverpool steamers, &c."

The editors make the following reply:

"What do we think? We think these gentlemen will find it very difficult to invest the same amount of money in any other enterprise which will yield so large, and rich, social, moral and commercial results."

The friends of Seamen, in St. Johns N. B. appear to have shown a most generous liberality in behalf of seamen. The sum of $20,000 has recently been raised in that city for a "Seamen's Home, Institute, Savings' Bank, and Nautical School."

While the friends of seamen, elsewhere are alive to the importance of establishing Sailor's Homes, Seamen's Savings' Banks and other institutions for the improvement and benefit of seamen, what are the friends of seamen doing in Honolulu? Have we a good Sailor's Home? Have we a Savings' Bank? Certainly not, but we live, hoping, that eventually such institutions will exist in Honolulu. They are needed. A good Seaman's boarding house, is needed most of all. It should be located in the central part of the city. It should be established and conducted upon a scale, that would command the respect of seamen and the community. Its influence would be most salutary. While it would not supercede the necessity of other boarding houses, for seamen, it would tend to elevate their character. During the fall shipping season, oftentimes one thousand seamen are ashore. Many of these would rejoice to patronize a well conducted Home. Persons acquainted with the port, know that there are difficulties in the way of the enterprise. Who will provide the land? Who contribute the means? Who will conduct the establishment? Some, we rejoice to learn, think these and other difficulties could all be overcome.

Seaman's Home, St. Johns.

This enterprise, projected by the Rev. Mr. Harris, has become so successful, that it is found necessary to raise more funds, in order to extend its operations. The present building is entirely too small for the purpose—although when it was leased it was supposed to be large enough for many years to come. The demand for accommodations on the part of our hardy seamen, has not only been steady, but at times too pressing for the room at disposal. For weeks together a dozen or more applicants for "board" have been sent away, because the "Home" was already filled. The committee of Management in order to meet the desideratum, are about purchasing the 'Sandall Property" at the corner of Britain and Charlotte Streets, not far from the present "home," the cost of which will be £3,400 (or thereabout)—will also cost £600 more to put the building in suitable order. The size of the ground is 200 by 80 feet. There are several dwelling houses upon, it all of which are to be connected under the one head. Subscriptions to a large amount have already been collected of our merchants and others, by the indefatigable Secretary, Rev. Mr. Harris. Some names are down for £100—and Mr. H. expects to raise the full amount within a short time, as he meets with the best of encouragement. It seems to us that it would be the better plan instead of patching up the present wooden buildings, to raze them to the ground altogether, and rear a fabric of brick or stone, from the foundation—one that would be a credit to all concerned, as well as an ornament to the city. A Nautical School is to be connected with the Institution. We think that a building of this description, like a hotel, ought to be commenced and carried out in accordance with its peculiar wants and character. Commence right, and although a little more expensive at first, in the end the result will be much more satisfactory. Six hundred pounds is a large sum to expend upon a *temporary* building, or buildings, which in a few years must be taken down—to say nothing of the great danger of fire, which is a thing not to be disregarded—for this cause, like many others, no matter how good, has its enemies "lurking privily to do it mischief." Surely the land ought to be security enough to enable the managers to raise money to make a good brick or stone commencement. But we believe that the legislature would aid the object if applied to. Under the circumstance however—wood or stone—we wish the institution the most unbounded success. It has already done a vast deal of good to our shipping interests, and destined to do a great deal more as soon as it gets fairly under way."—*Morning News.*

American Competition with England. The following is remarkable as coming from the London Spectator in which paper it appeared under date of Oct. 8th.

"A writer to whose compilations the Times gives space and conspicuous position, has taken more than one opportunity of enlarging upon a competition with which our merchants are threatened in India and Asia, on the part of American traders. The ships of the United States appear on the Mekran coast as well as at Kutch, Muscat, and other places, with various articles which they barter for the produce of those countries; the American commodities being principally a certain coarse cotton fabric which they ca sheeting, and dollars. The Americans appear to enjoy a particular advantage over the traders—that of conducting their barter individually, in ships, which are independent floating, pushing shops, instead of working by routine through large establishments at Bombay; and thus they not only save expense, but in each particular transaction secure the largest amount of profit.

Another advantage they have is expressed by the Political Agent at Kutch, who says of the sheeting, that it "finds acceptance amongst the people of the country, because it lasts longer than the cloths imported from Bombay." This indicates the true force of the competition which we have to dread from the United States. If America can cut us out in India, where we occupy the entire country with our government and commerce, the ridicule and disgrace would be greater than any which the most anti-commercial country has incurred.

But there is something in this superiority of tissue over the manufactures of England. The comparison is not made for the first time, nor only in cotton sheeting. It is reported from the Hudson River Railway, that British iron rails become in a worse condition within twelve months, than American rails within a number of years. There may be exaggeration in this; but we have had complaints of our rails from our own official and scientific investigators, who have declared the bad make of our iron to be a frequent source of accident. At the last meeting of the Sheffield cutlers, the Master Cutler declared that American cutlers were cutting them out in knives; knives of American make being preferred to ours, because the material does not give way under use as those of Sheffield are sometimes found to do. In short, notwithstanding the sharp practice and hasty habits of America, they are in some branches of trade earning the repute for sterling stuff and make which used to be our own; and if we suffer them to win that reputation from us altogether, then indeed we shall have lost more than if India were annexed to-morrow."

Shipwrecks of 1853.—During 1853, 21 steamships were lost on the ocean, on the breakers, or destroyed by fire, 16 of which mere American. 3 English, 1 Russian, and 1 Dutch, involving a loss of 615 lives. Of three masted vessels, 39 were lost, with 1,120 lives. In addition, 24 barks, 12 brigs, 21 schooners, and 20 fishing vessels have disappeared with 189 lives and much valuable cargo

Chinese Pirates.—Capt Folger, of the barque Geo. E. Webster, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, says that the pirates on the coast of China are exceedingly bold in their operations, and as they entertain an idea that vessels from California have a large amount of treasure on board, it requires great watchfulness to prevent being surprised by them.

A Reminiscence of Old Times.—The first bell in Haverhill, Mass., was purchased in 1781: before that time, there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1639—"That Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting time on Lord's day, and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services, from ach family."

The expected War.

Every mail brings intelligence increasing the probability that a general European War is certain to take place. England and France have united their Land and Naval Forces, to sustain the independence of the Turkish Empire. The newspapers report that Prussia, Austria, Denmark and Sweden will remain neutral. The next mail will probably bring intelligence that war has been declared. The following summary we copy from the American Messenger, of April 1.

The British Parliament met January 31st. The Queen in her speech alluded to the Turkish difficulty, and congratulated the nation on the French alliance. She recommended an increase of the army and navy, in view of the imminent danger of a general war.

France has decided to send 80,000 troops, and England 20,000, to the assistance of Turkey. The British Government is to pay half the expenses of the two nations. Thirteen steamers of the Cunard, the Peninsula, and Oriental Steamship Companies have been chartered by the English Government to convey troops to Malta.

The Russian ministers have withdrawn from Paris and London, and orders have been sent to the French and British Ministers at St. Petersburgh to demand their passports.

The Czar proposed to form a defensive league with all the German Powers, promising if the Western Powers attacked any one, that Russia should make common cause with them. They refused through Austria.

The Four Powers have made a new proposition for a peaceful settlement of the question, conceding that the Emperor of Russia treat alone with Turkey, she to have the right of consulting with her allies. It is also proposed that the evacuation of the principalities should take place simultaneously with that of the Black sea.

Louis Napoleon has sent an autograph letter to the Czar, in which after reviewing very clearly the several steps of the difficulties between Turkey and Russia, and explaining the part which France has taken, he states the above proposition of the Four Powers, which, judging from the "many proofs" given by the Czar of his "solicitude for the tranquility of Europe," he is confident he will accept; in which case the Czar would declare "that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them." "Let Your Majesty," he adds, "adopt this plan; upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquility will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty, nothing which can wound your honor. But if from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse the proposal, then France as well as England will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice."

This overture of Napoleon has been rejected by Nicholas, and war is deemed inevitable. The fanaticism of the Russians to rescue the Holy Places from the Mohammedans, is aroused to its utmost height, and the English and French nations having sought in vain to preserve the peace of Europe, are making vast preparations for war.

The army of Omer Pasha consists of about 130,000 men. The Russian forces in the principalities and in Bessarabia amount to 156,328 men, with 520 cannon.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

We, Nicholas the First, &c.

We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreements with the Ottoman Porte.

Since then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We even entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigations, in which our just demands have been represented as attempts at its independence, and veiling intentions of aggrandizement. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

The English and French Governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war for the defence of our coasts. After so unheard of a course among civilized nations we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers. Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, who is combatting for the orthodox faith.

But Russia will not betray her holy calling; and if enemies infringe our frontiers we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Are we not the same Russian nation of whose exploits the memorable events of 1812 bear witness?

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combatting for our persecuted brethren followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—"O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies scattered."

St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) February, 1851.

Slaves in Russia.—Of the fifty-three and half millions of people which Russia contained in 1842, not less than forty-two millions were slaves: and of these, fifteen millions were slaves of the Crown, or the Emperor! The Russian slaves have no legal rights; in that respect they are no better than the negroes of the States. The Russian people are not only slaves to their nobles, they are also to the soil. The land of Russia is valueless of itself; its value consists in the human property belonging to it, from which the nobles derive their chief revenue. Practically, the private serf of Russia—and there are above forty millions of such—is, life and limb, at the disposal of his owner, as completely as slaves have ever been in any country. He can be sold or hired out as a beast of burden.

The master may at any time send his male slave to Siberia, or for a soldier—and some he must constantly choose for this service. The owner may flog his slave to death, but the law only permits him to be fined. The law forbids any court to receive the evidence of a slave against his master. By a Royal ukase issued by the monster Catherine, and and since confirmed by Nicholas, if a serf makes any complaint to his superiors against his lord, "he shall be amenable to the punishment which the laws award"—that is, to the punishment of death!—But there is no law in Russia, except the despotic will of the head slave owner. Puschkin, the Russian writer, emphatically observes, "There is no law in Russia; the law is nailed to a a stake, and that stake wears a crown."

The last Hope Gone.

The London Times argues from Commander M'Clure's despatches that there is no hope whatever that Sir John Franklin will ever be heard from. That paper says:

"Commander M'Clure can send us no news of Sir John Franklin's Expedition. The opinion among the most distinguished Polar worthies now is, that Sir John Franklin, after leaving the winter quarters, where his traces were found, proceeded to carry out the Admiralty instructions, steering first westerly for Melville Island, and then shaping a course—as far as the scene of action of the configuration permitted—southerly and westerly for Behring's Straits. It is supposed that, in endeavoring to carry this purpose into effect, the Erebus and Terror were hopelessly frozen up or destroyed years ago in some of the multitudinous channels which are known or supposed to exist there.

This we find to be the opinion of the principal Arctic navigators, and it comes before us recommended by its extreme probability. Certainly, Sir John Franklin was not an officer to leave unattempted any duty which he had been ordered to perform, and therefore it is probable that he would not deviate from the letter of his instructions without excellent cause; had he so deviated, it is all but certain that he would have left behind him at Beechy Island, or elsewhere, some record of his changed intention.

If, then, Commander M'Clure has been unable to find any trace of the lost expedition between Behring's Straits and the point from which he wrote his despatches, it would appear that our best chance has been exhausted. The public have a right to expect that we have now seen the last of Arctic Expeditions. Even Sir John Barrow, had he yet been alive, would now have entreated the Admiralty to hold their hand."

What John said to Jack.—"The world owes me a living! Does it? What have I ever done for it to put it so much in my debt? I have grown up in it and been pretty well fed and clothed by it, and have found fault with it pretty steadily for not treating me better; but really I can't see that it is under such mighty obligations to me for that. I'll tell you what it is, Jack, I'll go to work and do something for the world for the next five or six years, and I should'nt wonder if it gave me a living of its own accord, without any dunning."

John and Jack parted, and the last I heard of the former, he was a wealthy, industrious and happy man. JACK.

The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations:

Sunday, or Lord's Day, by Christians
Monday by the Grecians.
Tuesday, by the Persians.
Wednesday, by the Assyrians.
Thursday, by the Egyptians.
Friday, by the Turks.
Saturday, by the Jews.

Report of the Secretary of the H. B. Society, for 1854.

(Published by request of the Society.)

The undersigned Secretary of the Hawaiian Bible Society would offer the following report, on this, the XIIIth Anniversary of the Society. It should be a source of devout gratitude to the members and patrons of this association, that during another year they have been privileged to participate in the exalted enterprise of distributing among the nations of the earth the word of God. Our Society occupies a peculiarly interesting position. It does not legitimately fall to our lot to send forth colporteurs and Bible distributors, and thereby convey the sacred scriptures to the various nations of the earth, but those nations, or their representatives who visit our shores. Our Society having opened a fountain, the nations come hither to obtain a supply of the "water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." Hither have resorted the English, the French, the Danes, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the German, the Swedes, the Americans, the representatives of South America, and the islands of the sea. Many of these persons, to their astonishment have in Honolulu, found, a supply of Bibles and Testaments in their own languages. With our knowledge of the various benevolent Societies of the age and world, it appears in no way surprising that Bibles in ten different languages should be obtained in Honolulu but far different, the impression upon the mind of the sailor who comes hither from the Western Islands, South America, Manila, Guam, or Finland.

During the year I have distributed and sold 569 Bibles, and 330 Testaments, in the various languages, to which reference has now been made. More than half the number of both Bibles and Testaments, have been in the Portuguese language: (viz, 304 Bibles, and 229 Testaments.) The total number of Bibles sold and distributed, since the organization of the society, 3,565 and Testaments 3,670.

The demand for English Bibles and Testaments, among the natives of these islands, is rapidly increasing, and it is expected from present indications, that the demand will be greater than ever, during the coming year. I rejoice, in this place, to notice the fact that measures have recently been taken, in another body (Hawaiian Evangelical association) to meet that demand, in a new and more satisfactory manner. There will immediately be put to press, an edition of the gospel of John, in both English and Hawaiian, while arrangements have been made to publish an edition of the New Testament, in the same style, by the American Bible Society, at New York. I regard this as a most important measure as regards the acquisition of the English language by the natives, and of the Hawaiian language by foreigners. It will be another triumph of our good old English version, made during the reign of James I.

In regard to Bible distribution among seamen, I am learning, by experience, that when they are disposed to visit my study for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the Bible, there is great hope that the sacred volume will not only be preserved but carefully read. It is very common to meet seamen, who are reading the Bible by course, while I not unfrequently, before giving a sailor a copy of the Bible, make him solemnly pledge me his word, that he will commence reading a portion of the Bible, daily, and aim to complete the reading of the entire volume, before the end of the voyage. It is very seldom that I distribute copies of the Bible or Testaments on ship-board, although when I visit ships, I endeavor to let it be known, that I have copies of the Bible for sale and donation. While I endeavor to make seamen and others feel free to call for Bibles, I do not think it advisable to urge upon any class of men, the Bible *as a gift*. On this point, I have thought there might be a violation of the Savior's precepts recorded Matt. 6: 7, "Give not not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast your pearls before swine." Unless there is a reasonable prospect that persons will carefully preserve the Bible, when given, then I do not think it should be given. I am no advocate for a careless and indiscriminate distribution of the Bible. Far different, however do I view the distribution of the sacred scriptures by our Society. While we keep the Bible on hand for sale, and gratuitous distribution, we do not throw them away.

I have lately had some most interesting applications for the Bible, by seamen on board both the U. S. S. Saratoga, and the Eng. Sloop-of-war Trincomalee. The applications, I rejoice to learn were made by Bible readers! On board our vessels of war, it is a matter of rejoicing, that some are found sincerely desirous of learning the way of Life and Salvation, while others are not ashamed to be known as followers of Him, who "when reviled, reviled not again."

It is a most gratifiying circumstance that the sale of Bibles, is yearly increasing.—More has been received during the past year than during any previous year. The same is true, in regard to donations, so that our society has a larger amount of funds now on hand, and ready to transmit to the Am. Bible Society than ever before. This is the more gratifying, inasmuch as I have received advices that there has been shipped, from New York, to supply our depository, a larger invoice of Bibles, than ever before. These books may be expected on the arrival of the "John Caskie." During the last few years, the receipts of our Society have nearly if not quite covered the cost of all the Bibles which have been gratuitously distributed upon the Islands and among seamen. It will be understood that, this remark does not apply to the Bible, as distributed in the Hawaiian language and among natives.

The total amount of receipts of our society during its existence has been $2,879,14.

I regret that I have not been furnished with an account of Bible distribution at Lahaina, and Hilo, although I am aware that the same good work has there been carried forward.

In closing our labors for the year, and in entering upon the labors of another year, the officers, members and patrons of the Hawaiian Bible Society, may confidently feel, that they are laboring in a cause, upon which the blessing of God manifestly rests. The object commends itself to the philanthropist and the christian. God has said that his word shall not return unto Him void! But how shall it return at all, unless christians scatter it abroad? Is not God now saying unto us

> "Give my Bible wings, and bid it go,
> Where guilt is found and guilt's companion, woe?
> Nor stay thy labor, till my eternal Son,
> Smiles on a world, to his dominion won."

Yours, S. C. DAMON.

Acknowledgments.—The proprietors of the new Flouring mill, have not laid us under the same obligations, that they have the Editor of the "Polynesian," but some unknown frend on Maui, has forwarded us, (freight paid) "a keg of nice Maui syrup." Will he not send us his name? Our good fortune does not stop here, our old friend at Hanalei, has sent us another bag of excellent coffee. When housekeepers want good coffee, look out for Sandwich Island coffee, in bags marked T.

☞ An Indiana paper says that, of the one hundred and ten newspapers published in that state, all except ten advocate the prohibitory liquor law.

U. S. Consul at Hobart Town.—Mr. Duncan McPherson, of Hobart Town, has been appointed Vice Consul for the United States of America, Mr. Francis having resigned and Mr. Hathaway leaving the colony.

CARD.—The Captain of the Russian Frigate Diana, has forwarded the Seamen's Chaplain, a donation, with the accompanying note, "I herewith send you the sum of $25, which you may apply to the benefit of the poor."

Hawaiian Anniversaries,

The Missionaries' Children—Missionary Society.

The 2nd Anniversary of this Society was held in Honolulu, at the Mission School House on the Evening May 20th.

The Hawaiian Bible Society.

The Rev. E. W. Clark preached the Annual Sermon in behalf of this society, at the Court House, Sabbath evening, May 21st. The discourse was highly appropriate the preacher taking for his text, Psalm, XIX, 7. "The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." At the close of the exercises, a collection was made.

The Anniversary of the society occurred Wednesday evening, at the Bethel, May 31. In the absence of the President, the Rev. L. Smith, a vice President, was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer. Reports of the Secretary and treasurer, were then read and copies requested for publication.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Hon. W. L. Lee, President.
G. M. Robertson, Esq., Warren Goodale, Esq., } V. Pres't.
Rev. S. C. Damon, Secretary.
A. S. Cook, Esq., Treasurer.
Mr. I. Bartlett, Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, Rev. R. Armstrong, } Ex. Com.
Rev. S. E. Bishop, Preacher, for 1855.
Rev. A. Bishop, Alternate " "

Rev. A. Thurston was appointed, to prepare to be read at the next Anniversary, a history of the Hawaiian Translation, of the Bible. At the close of the exercises, a collection, amounting to $208, was taken to promote the distribution of the sacred scriptures among Hawaiian Seamen. The statement was made that many hundreds of them left annually unfurnished with the Bible.

The Hawaiian Missionary Society.

The Rev. T. Coan, preached the Annual sermon in behalf of the Society at the Bethel, Sabbath Evening, May 28th.

The text, Luke, 2: 10, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." Our narrow limits is our only apology, for not presenting an outline of the appropriate and eloquent discourse.

The Anniversary took place, Tuesday evening at the Bethel. The Rev. A. Thurston, in the chair. After the reading of the Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. A. Thurston, President.
Hon. John Ii, Rev. W. P. Alexander, " T. Coan, " R. Armstrong, " G. B. Rowell, } V. Pres'ts.
Rev. E. W. Clark, Corresponding Sec.
Rev. D. Dole, Recording Secretary.
C. R. Bishop, Esq., Auditor.
Rev. S. C. Damon, Rev. L. Smith, Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, } Ex. Com.
Rev. W. P. Alexander, Preacher for 1855.
Rev. L. Smith, Alternate " "

☞ Our readers are referred to the Treasurer's report, in another column for an account of the Society's financial operations.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

During many years past, the American Missionaries have been accustomed to assemble at Honolulu annually, forming a body, styled the "General Meeting of the Mission." The Mission having been dissolved, when they assemble hereafter, it will be in an ecclesiastical body, styled "The Hawaiian Evangelical Association." This is not a new organization, but one which has existed for about thirty years. It is now in session, discussing various questions relating to the religious and educational welfare of the Hawaiian Islands. At some future time, it is our intention to publish the Constitution of the Association.

Members Present from Hawaii.—*Hilo*, Rev. D. B. Lyman and Rev. T. Coan; *Kailua*, Rev. A. Thurston; *Kau*, Rev. M. Kinney; *Waimea*, Rev. L. Lyons.

Maui.—*Lahaina.*—Rev. D. Baldwin. *Lahainaluna.*—Rev. W. P. Alexander, and Rev. J. F. Pogue. *Wailuku.*—Rev. Mr. Conde, and Mr. Bailey.

Molokai.—Rev. C. B. Andrews, and Rev. S. G. Dwight.

Oahu.—*Honolulu.*—Rev. E. W. Clark, Rev. L. Smith, Rev. D. Dole, and Rev. S. C. Damon. *Ewa.*—Rev. A. Bishop. *Waialua.*—Rev. J. S. Emerson and Rev. P. J. Gulick.

Kauai.—*Koloa.*—Dr. Smith. *Hanalei.*—Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Wilcox.

The Hawaiian Tract Society.

This Society held its Anniversary Thursday Evening, June 1st, at the Bethel, Judge Andrews in the Chair.

The Report of the Secretary gave an account of the Society's operations during the past year. The Report of Mr. Ryan, the Society's Colporteur, was also read.

From the Report of the Treasurer, it appeared that he had received as follows:

From donors and sale of books and tracts, - - - - -	$301 17
For Colporteur enterprise, -	747 03
Total receipts, - -	$1,048 20

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Hon. L. Andrews, President.
J. W. Marsh, Esq., Vice President.
G. M. Robertson, Esq., Secretary.
O. H. Gulick, Esq., Treasurer.
Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, Mr. G. B. C. Ingraham, } Ex. Com.

At the close of the exercises, a collection of about $71 was taken up.

The Hawaiian Temperance Society.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Bethel, Friday Evening. The President, Mr. G. B. C. Ingraham in the Chair. The exercises were opened with singing by the Choir—"Beware of the Bowl," &c.

Then followed remarks by the Rev. Messrs. Coan and Baldwin. Our limits will not allow us to notice more fully this and some of the other meetings which have been held.

☞ The Stranger's Friend Society holds its anniversary meeting this week, and next week, follow the Anniversary meetings and exhibitions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

Arrival of Chinamen.—Yesterday the British ship Lord Warriston, Capt. Cubitt, arrived from Hong Kong, after a remarkably short passage of forty-eight days. She brings seven hundred and eighty passengers, two hundred of whom are females. There are several other vessels on the way, all having a full complement of passengers; many vessels are also loading at Hong Kong with passengers for this port.—*California paper.*

☞ The Church of Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, some time since forwarded to the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, one hundred dollars, to be awarded as a prize to the author of the best Essay on the subject of "*American Slavery a Formidable Obstacle to the Conversion of the World.*" The Rev. G. W. Perkins, Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, D. D., and Hon. Wm. Jay, were appointed judges to award the prize. Six Essays were submitted to their examination; and the two last named gentlemen concurred in awarding the prize to an essay which, on opening the accompanying envelope, proved to have been written by William Goodell, of New York.—*National Era.*

Free Will Offerings.

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

Names.	Chapel.	Friend.
For the support of the Chapel, several officers of the U. S. S. Saratoga,	$10,50	$10,50
51 Seamen and Marines Saratoga,		74,00
Capt Handy, whale ship Belle,		5,00
Portuguese officer, ship Belle,	2,50	

☞ It was our intention to have noticed in this No. a volume entitled "Solomon Northrop." We shall do so, in our next.

Poetry.

For the Friend.

"And the light in the darkness appeareth."—John 1st 5th.
"And there shall be no Night there."—Revelations.

Shall Earth look up to heaven ever
With face convulsed by wrong?
Shall man, then, know his brother never,
Nor Truth inform the Strong?

A long, dark Night had brooded o'er us,
Wild deeds we've darkling done,
Now in fierce Passions bacchic madness,
Now round Pride's demoniac throne.

Late and lingering breaks the dawning,
Thick gathereth still the gloom:
But many a voice is loud proclaiming
Old Night's quick coming doom.

Not long shall Love from Power sever,
Nor seeming outweigh Soul,
Patience conquereth, Prayer's almighty,
Thought will gain its Christian goal.

The day *is* coming. Lo! bright its gleams!
Prayer's wings all mists disperse,
While 'mid the streams of the morning beams,
Faith eyes Sin's fading hearse. E.

For the Friend.

Lay Sermon, No. 3.

Intemperance—Its source.

The practice of using certain stimulant, narcotic, or sedative, drinks or drugs, to a greater or less extent, often to the serious injury of both mind and body, seems to be as old almost as human history, and as widely extended as the human race.

From the time of Noah, and the ancient Egyptian monuments that represent females of high rank enjoying the lordly right of intoxication, down to the present day, with Jew and Philistine, Greek and Roman, Persian and Indian, Chinaman and Hawaiian,—with the subjects of the oldest and most disciplinary institutions on the globe, as with those who have scarcely felt the power of institutions at all, these practices have existed. The Chinese writers, it is true, claim that neither opium, nor any substitute for it, was known in China till within the last two or three centuries. If this be so, though the statement seems to lack confirmation, China may possibly furnish "the exception that confirms the rule," to the otherwise universal fact.

Nor are we aware of this simply as a piece of information respecting others that concerns not ourselves. Most of us acknowledge but too often in our words or our conduct, that we too are liable to some one or other of the forms of intemperate indulgence that the same tendency, which we see in others, exists also in us.

The queries which naturally suggest themselves in view of this so universal tendency, are—what is its ground, and what is its extent, and its meaning? What is implied in yielding to, and what in resisting it?

Am I liable to these practices because my *body* demands for its health and satisfaction what experience soon shows to be its bane and its destroyer? Demands it too with a clamor and craving that *will have it*, in defiance of my reason and my will?

Is it true that this organism, which had seemed so marvellously beautiful and perfect, does yet resemble some machine, rarely complex and delicate in structure, but lacking an essential pivot or pinion within? Does it thus conceal an error in its very structure, a *lie* in its very constitution? Is it incapable of its normal action without rending itself to pieces?

We are not wont to conceive of Nature as a thus bungling artisan, nor of her Author as thus an inventor of lies; but what say in the case of alcohol, the most widely used of the substances referred to, we know, (thanks to physicians and temperance lecturers,) the process by which it produces both its agreeable and injurious effects upon the body. We have seen it mechanically permeating the tissues, without going the regular round of the circulation; in the blood, aiding in keeping up the vital heat, but at the expense of the processes for throwing off waste matter, and finally seizing, with a special affinity and avidity, on the most delicate portion of the body, the nervous system; and from that central seat of vital power, and medium of the conscious soul, exerting an influence in the one direction over all the corporeal functions, and in the other—now stirring the mind to preternatural action, and anon sinking it in folly, idiocy, and insensibility. We have seen, too, that when this action is often repeated, or long kept up, it does induce an organic craving for the substance used; a craving so strong that often the dormant reason and weakened will *cannot* resist. A craving, that, in spite of the advice of friends, the taunt of foes, the eye of pity and the word of warning,—in spite of life and its hopes, of death and its terrors, almost in spite of Heaven and Hell, *will* be satisfied. In this state we can have no doubt that the difficulty *is* in the organism—that the body does demand most imperiously, and will have what is its own destruction. But observing men, physiologists especially, say at once that this is a *diseased* condition, induced, and fixed, by a prior use of the substance for some other cause than the supply of the natural and healthful demands of the body.

But, if not directly abandoned by the *healthy* body,—are there not cases, where the body, thrown off its balance by subjection to the all-binding force of the civil and social institutions, does demand the habitual use of these substances as *substitutes* for the natural means of reparation of its exhausted energies?

Take for instance the extreme case—that of the over-worked employees of a large manufacturing establishment, such as we sometimes read of,—where men are tasked beyond their strength by each day's round of labor. With scanty clothing, insufficient food, want of sleep, and not even enough of the vital air of heaven, they must find the strength to still work on, or lose their wages. The sense of lassitude and exhaustion, the depression of spirits, the sluggish blood and pallid cheek, all of Natures intimations of a need of refreshment, they must disregard.

Does not in such cases the body demand these substances, not as the *best* thing, but the *best under the circumstances*—the *second best*: and do they not come as a kind gift of Providence, to meet a want foreseen, not as natural, but from the character of man, and his habitual treatment of his fellow man, inevitable?

After making all due allowance for the employee's disposition to throw of his responsibility upon his employer, we cannot doubt that there are numberless cases where men seem to be driven to the use of such stimulants by the exhaustion and lassitude of unavoidable over-work in order to keep up the power of working.

But here the fact meets us that the substance taken as a *substitute* for the natural means of nourishment does not *nourish* at all but only calls out the latent nervous energy, which nature keeps in reserve for great emergencies, giving a temporary vigor to be succeeded by a lassitude and exhaustion that require even more rest and refreshment than the man would have needed had he worked on without the stimulant. This fact is sufficient to prove that it is no *substitute* at all; while the physician tells us, that for the "natural modes of refreshment there is, and can be, no substitute. What nature requires in such cases is *food* and not *alcohol* or *tobacco*,—the *pillow* and not the *gin-bottle* and to attempt to cheat her by such pretended substitutes is far worse than idle.

The *body* then stands clear of all imputation of demanding these substances either in the *first* resort from imperfection in the original machinery, or in the *second*, from defect of the natural supplies from without.

If not in the body then, and its wants, where are we to look for the cause of the so prevailing tendency?—for the occasion of this prior use, which, so almost inevitably, results in an organic craving, and a debasing and destroying habit?

If the body cannot answer the question, what says the *soul*? What is its voice in our own experience? Are we, do we *feel* liable to fall into the practices in question because our bodies are not *well* without them, because the soul does not find the body a fitting instrument for itself—cannot act freely with it—till it has put under the influence of one of these substances? And so in the act a *free* and *rational* one on the part of the soul?—as it were rational sacrifice of the health of the body to the higher health of the soul? Is this our consciousness in respect to it? Or is it thus? That there is in us a constant tendency and attempt to make out a positive and complete happiness for the soul from the agreeable *sensations* of the body?—the fruitful source of morbid restlessness and mad craving for excitement.

The state of bodily health, the free play of every organ and of the whole of organs—a buoyant life in every part—is indeed itself a kind of passive bliss, the highest enjoyment of the brute,—but it is for us only the negative condition of enjoyment, by no means a human and satisfactory happiness. The corporeal life is naturally all *pleasurable*, but not designed, and not able to furnish any true *happiness*. And yet is it not often the case that the soul, restless and dissatisfied with its own proper enjoyments and welfare, strives to make for itself a satisfying enjoyment by titillation of the flesh, by absorbing and losing itself in the excitement and indulgence of a fleshy appetite—by awakening and reawakening a pleasant sensation—not rationally for the health of the body, and that it may have a vigorous organ, wherein to realize its own health and happiness but for the pleasure of the sensation itself.

It is the very definition of man that his

whole organism of body and mind is subject to him and the ends which he proposes, while all animals are subjected to the organism and its ends; and it is in virtue of this that man is not an animal, and is lord of all the lower creation. Yet is it not true that he often seems to strive to lose and bury himself in a mere animal delight, even till the body's capacity for pleasurable excitement is exhausted, and he is left to the misery of his own dissatisfaction from the failure of his instrument? Does not the soul often seem to rise and assert its proper dignity and freedom for a moment, only that it may with the greater energy and zest go back and wallow in the mire of sensual gratification, merge and submerge itself in the brute? Watch it as it thus denies its birthright of dominion and authority over all the appetites and passions of the lower part of it, and it makes itself the willing slave of one or the other of them for the pottage mess of a little pleasant tickling of the nerves of the stomach, for a little unnatural warmth of the system, for a little unhealthy and forced action of the brain,—perchance for a maudlin laugh and a drunken sleep; and then say whether we have not here the cause of both the intemperate indulgence and of the liability to it, not in the body or the circumstances at all, but in the diseased and irrational soul.

Apprentice system for the United States Merchant Service.

The scarcity of Seamen is the burden of complaint among sea captains and commercial men. Never in the history of commerce has it been so difficult to man our ships with competent sailors. What shall be done to remedy the evil? is the common and somewhat earnest inquiry.

A prominent remedy, we would suggest, is pay such wages for services rendered, and only when rendered, as will induce a better class of men and boys to go into the employment.

The sailor, formerly, and even now, does not receive as much for his services as the common hod carrier, or street scavenger, although he is obliged to labor seven days in the week, and liable to twenty-four hours in the day of hard toil, in addition to being in a sort of prison and at the risk of his life; and yet no labor more productive than his. Employ such men, and give such wages and encouragements, as will enable them to keep themselves and families above pauperism and want, is one step towards increasing the number and improving the character of our seamen, and promoting the safety and productiveness of our commerce.

Another remedy is suggested from various sources. Although it has been difficult formerly to induce Captains and owners to receive boys on board their ships to teach them seamanship; now the Apprentice system seems to be the chief remedy suggested.

We have before us a pamphlet on the subject by John W. Goin, one of the most respectable shipping masters in this city, advocating an appeal to Congress for laws regulating the Apprentice System, and obliging ships to carry from one to fourteen apprentices according to tonnage; the establishment of a Board of education and guardianship; and receiving ships in all our larger ports, as educational institutions for the boys, to make of them thorough sailors. This Board of Education to be also a judicial board in difficulties that may arise between owners or captains and their wards and sailors. Mr. Goin's pamphlet contains many excellent suggestions though in the details of his draft of a form of laws to be proposed we find some things objectionable, and needing amendment.

Another pamphlet before us on the subject, is from the pen of Captain Sullivan, of the Marine Mission at Large, Boston. That suggests a voluntary Apprentice System, the opening of intelligence offices, to which boys with the consent of parents or guardians may apply for voyages; and captains and owners for apprentices. He gives some facts to show that there is ample material in the country for the increase of seamen. When the clipper ship Great Republic lay in New York, a paragraph appeared in one of the city papers, stating "that the ship would receive forty boys." Captain McKay says, "I think I have received hundreds of applications. I get a batch of letters every day from all parts of the country of applicants, and referring to this notice; proving most conclusively that there is material enough in the country for sailors.

We have noticed before the formation of a company of sea captains in Maine, for an educational institution for young sailors.

An old sea captain, now a merchant in New York suggested to the writer, that the true plan is, that Congress, in connexion with the Navy, should establish an apprentice system for boys, having school ships in all our Navy Yards, for instruction and discipline. Let the boys be exercised in the revenue cutters. Let the revenue service be increased and become a coast guard to aid vessels in distress. Let such apprentices after a certain time be permitted to ship in the Merchant service. The Chamber of Commerce in New York, also has had the subject under discussion, and will probably petition Congress for laws regulating such a system.

Now if some plan can be devised embracing the prominent principles involved in all these schemes, with enough of the voluntary principle to make it work free and easy, comporting with our notions of liberty; with enough of law and government to give it a permanency and strength; with such a union of interest between sailor, captain and owner, Navy and Merchant Marine, so as to give activity and efficiency; it would greatly increase the the profits of the merchant, the comforts of the commander, the moral elevation and well being of the sailor. We hail these various simultaneous movements as an augury of good to the sailor. We hope they will all be guided by a spirit of enlightened liberality and philanthropy towards a long depressed class, yet depressed we must confess in a great measure by their own faults. Let the sailor lend a helping hand to these movements—desert the grog-shop—remember the Saving's Bank, till he shall be able to sail his own craft.—*New York Sailor's Magazine, April*, 1854.

Population of Great Britain.

The census of Great Britain was taken on the 31st of March, 1851, when, it appears, the total population numbered 21,120,967. In 1801 it was 10,200,000; or a trifle more than doubled in half a century, besides furnishing some millions, as emigrants to her colonies, and to other parts of the world.

Information Wanted,

Respecting Amos Andrews, of the Bark "Harmony." He is known to have visited Honolulu in Nov. '53.-tf

ALSO,

Respecting John Alexander Cooley supposed to be on board some whale ship. Should he visit the Islands, he is requested to call upon the Seamens' Chaplain, or communicate with him.-tf

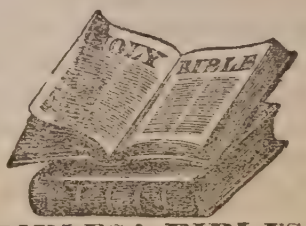
To Masters of Whae-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the followiing facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19



BIBLES! BIBLES!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Chaplain s Study, BIBLES of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Socioty prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

CHARTS.

JUST received by the undersigned, via Panama, a lot of superior Charts, of the North and South Pacific Oceans, extending from the Equator to 65° N. and 65° S. latitudes, embracing all the latest surveys and observations for the year 1853, drawn and engraved by Chas. Copley, New York.

Nov. 22d, 1853.—29 D. N. FLITNER.

"OFF AND ON."

SHIP-MASTERS AND SEAMEN belonging to vessels lying "off and on,,' can be supplied gratuitously with copies of the FRIEND, by calling at the Chaplain's Study, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Bound volumes on hand and for sale.

S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain,

Honolulu, March 1, 1854.

Barnes' Notes!

FOR SALE at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

Also a few copies of the cheap edition of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Also Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Speling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements by the Hawaiian Missionary Society, for 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Haula, Oahu,	$67 90	
Hana, Maui,	20 75	
Hilo, Hawaii,	250 00	
Honolulu, (1st Church) Oahu,	530 68	
Honolulu, 2nd " "	173 00	
Kanapali, Maui,	97 25	
Kailua, Hawaii,	50 00	
Kealakekua, "	35 00	
Kaneohe, Oahu,	253 45	
Kau, Hawaii,	50 00	
Kohala, "	300 00	
Koloa, Kauai,	25 00	
Lahainaluna, Maui,	137 87	
Lahaina, "	78 50	
Molokai,	867 75	
Waialua, Oahu,	132 68	
Waianae, "	119 00	
Waialua, "	131 50	
Waimea, Hawaii,	270 00	
Waioli, Kauai,	60 00	
Contributions by individual natives,	59 00	
		$3,709 33
" at Chapel for Fatuhiva, by foreigners and natives,	85 12	
Contributions at annual meeting at Court House,	97 00	
Do. at foreign mo., Con. Honolulu,	253 85	
Do. " " " Punahou,	20 25	
Do. by resident foreigners,	254 25	
Do. " J. Hunewell, Esq., Boston by S. C. D.,	100 00	
Do. by Wm. H. Ross, Albany, N. Y., by H. Hill, for Fatuhiva,	25 00	
Do. by Jas. Cook, Ascension, by L. Gulick,	5 00	
Do. by foreign's for life memberships,	160 00	
Proceeds of Caroline in part,	3,018 85	
From other sources,	60 11	
		$7,738 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for printing Mr. Parker's sermon,	30 00	
Paid account to Castle & Cooke,	3 11	
" to Micronesian Mission,	190 00	
" grant to American Board for do,	1,000 00	
" Expenses for Fatuhivan Miss'n,	3,367 38	
		$4,590 49
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31st, '53,		$3,148 27

Appendix to Report to June 1st, 1854.

Bal. on hand, Jan. 1, 1854,	$3,148 27	
Contributions since Jan 1, 1854,	1,882 31	
Proceeds of Caroline, in part,	825 90	
		$5,856 48

PAYMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS FROM JAN. 1ST, TO JUNE 1ST, 1854.

Paid Postage Bill for last year,	3 85	
Supplies sent by schooner Perla to Fatuhiva via Tahiti, including Freight,	221 80	
Grant to Lihue Meeting-House,	115 50	
" " South Kona do.,	115 50	
" " American Board Com. For. Missions, to commence Mission to Japan,	1,000 00	
Grant to Micronesia,	2,000 00	
" " Fatuhiva,	1,500 00	
		$4,956 65
Balance on hand, June 1st,		$899 83
Am't of contributions in 1852, was	4,978 76	
" " " " 1853, "	4,659 80	
Showing a decrease of	318,96	

Considering the ravages of the small pox, and the fact that the last was the first year of a general effort by the Native Churches to sustain their own Pastors, and the comparatively large contributions by the Hawaiian Churches, for the erection of church edifices and for other religious and benevolent objects, the falling off has not been so great as anticipated, and the future is full of hope. Money is needed to carry on the most important of all works committed to man, the evangelization of the world, and if the *hearts* of Christians are engaged in this momentous enterprise, and their prayers ascend in *faith* for its success, the Lord to whom belongs the silver and the gold will not permit it to be wanting in carrying on this great work, till it shall have been accomplished—in the subversion of the Prince of darkness, and the establishment of that of the Prince of Peace.

S. N. CASTLE, Treasurer,

Hawaiian Bible Society in Account with A. S. Cooke, Tr.

1853.		Cr.
June 10,	By annual subscription of Rev. D. Baldwin and family,	5 00
" 13,	By do. do. of Rev. L. Lyons & family,	5 00
" " "	do. do. " " D. Dole, " "	2 00
Aug. 29	" do. do. " C. W. Wetmore, "	5 00
Sept. 12,	" Legacy of Samuel Rice of Kailua, Hawaii, per C. Hall, adm'r,	50 00
Nov. 22,	" annual sub'n Rev. T. D. Conde and family,	2 00
" "	" do. do Kohala church pr E. Bond,	25 00
Dec. 31,	" E. Bailey's family to con's, Chas. Alden Bailey, L. M.,	10 00
1854.		
Feb. 15,	" Rev. E. P. Bond do. himself,	10 00
" "	" G.B.C.Ingraham, " " L. M.	10 00
April "	" James Wight, M. D. " "	10 00
May 20,	" S. Lathrop Austin, " "	10 00
" "	" Rev. J. F. Pogue & fam. " "	10 00
" 22,	" " D. B. Lyman, & fam. to con's Emma W. Lyman, L. M.,	10 00
" "	" Rev. S. C. Damon do. do. Francis W. Damon, do.,	10 00
" "	" S. N. Castle, do. to do. Abigail J. Tenny do.,	10 00
" "	" Geo. M. Robertson do. to do. himself do.,	10 00
" "	" J. W. Smith, M. D., do. to do Mrs. Smith, do.,	10 00
" "	" Rev. H. Kinney, do. to do., Mrs. Kinney, do.,	10 00
" "	" Members of Mrs. Dominis' Family to do., do.,	10 00
" "	" Rev. S. C. Damon for bibles and testaments during the year,	143 00
" "	" Do., in part of avails for donated books,	50 00
" "	" Collection at Court-House last Evening,	74 38
Mar. 20,	" Annual Subscription of Miss M. Ogden,	3 00
May 22,	" Do. do., Rev. J. S. Emerson & A. Bishop,	2 62
" "	" Do. do. I. Bartlett,	5 00
		$502 00
" 31,	" W. Goodale, to constitute Mrs. Goodale L. M.,	10 00
" "	" Do. do. Miss Mary Egdell, do.,	10 00
		$522 00

1854.			Dr.
Feb.	For cash paid for half a ream of letter paper and printing 220 certificates,	$8 00	
May	" cash paid Rev. S. C. Damon for freight,	13 12	21 12
	Balance due the Society,		$500 88

A. S. COOKE, Tr.

Audited and found correct,
Honolulu, May 31, 1854. J. HARDY.

A Card.

Honolulu, June 2, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Hawaiian Missionary Society passed unanimously at its annual meeting held at the Seamen's chapel in this place on Tuesday evening the 30th ultimo. Very respectfully

your ob't serv't.
S. N. CASTLE, Treasurer.

"Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to convey to Mr. Ogden the thanks of this Society for his kind efforts to administer to the comfort of the Rev. B. W. Parker during his passages to and from Tahiti in the schooner Royalist in the summer and autumn of 1853. Also to Messrs. Porter & Ogden for the facilities afforded by them in the transmission of supplies via Tahiti, for Fatuhiva in the schooner Perla which recently sailed from this port."

To F. OGDEN, Esq.

☞ The Treasurer of the Stranger's Friend Society would acknowledge $10,00, "A widow's mite." From Rev. J. F. Pogue, $10 00.

MARRIED

In this city, on Wednesday evening the 17th inst., by Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. HUGO STANGENWALD to Miss. MARY C. DIMOND, eldest daughter of Henry Dimond Esq.

In this city May 22nd, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. John L. King, to Kalawahine.

DIED.

At Cannemah, Oregon Territory, by the explosion of the boiler, of the steamboat "Gazelle," JOHN ROBERT DALY, aged 14 years, son of J. L. Daly, Esq., of Buteville, O. T

☞ Sydney papers please copy.

At sea, on board the schooner "Sovereign," May 5th, Mr. WM. SINCLAIR.

On Thursday, 11th Inst., MARY MADELINA, infant daughter of James Stewart, aged 5 months and 11 days. Sydney papers please copy.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivas.

April 30, U. S. S. Saratoga, 25 ds from Japan.
30, Am. brig Boston, 25 ds from San Francisco.
May 3. Haw. sch. Spartacus, Baker, 27 ds from do.
May 8. Am wh bk Belle, Handy, 350 sp, 250 cocoanut oil.
8 Amb. Wavelet. Green, 15 ds fm San Francisco,
May 9. Am. sch Spartacus, Baker, for S Francisco via Kauair
11. Am sch Restless, Paty, 17 ds fm San Francisco.
May 13.—Russian frigate Diana, Lessoffsky.
13.—Br. sch. Supply, Chapman, from Tahiti.
15.—Am. wh. sh. Arab, Grinwell. 5 mos. out. clean.
19.—Am. wh. sh. Ocean. Norton, 7 mos. fm. Warren
19.—Br. sloop-of-war Tricomalee, 30 dys fm. Callao.
May 21.—Am wh ship James Andrews, Kelly 5 mos. out
23.—Am. sch. Flying Dart, Freeman, 13 dys. from San F
May 28.—Am. sh. Lady Pierce, Brown, 15 dys. fm. San Fran.
29.—Am. sch. Ka Moi, Hobron, 13 dys fm. San Francisco, via Lahaina.
June 2.—Chilean bark Candera, 18 days fm. San Francisco.

Cleared.

May 15.—Am. wh sh. Arab, Grinnell.
18.—Am. br Endorus, Semmen, Japan.
15.—Br. sch. Supply, Chapman, San Francisco.
19.—Am. sch Restless, Paty, "
May 27.—Am. bark Belle, Handy, cruise
28.—Russian frigate Diana, Lessoffsky, Sitka.
29.—H. B. M. ship Trincomalee, Houston, Bhering's Sts
30.—Am. bk. James Andrews, Kelley, Arctic.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

March 25—Sh. Pocahontas, Butler, 9 mos. out, 100 spm. 80 wh
28—Rebecca Sims, Gavitt, 4 " " clean.
28—Fr. sh. Elizabeth, Morel, 8 mos 18 spm.
29—Sh Jefferson, Williams, 9 mos., 50 wh.
May 15.—Am. wh. bk. Roscoe, Gifford, N. B. 6 mos., 40 bls sp.
On passage out spoke ship Hillman, of N. B. off river La Platte about 1st Feb. full, bound home Also off Cape Horn, bark Neva, of Greenport, 2200, homeward bound, and bark Champion, of Westport, off Masafuero, bound home.
May 20.—Ship Marcia, Wing, 6 mos. out, 60 bbls spm.

Cleared.

March 25—Sh. Pocahontas, Butler, Honolulu and Ochotsk.
29—Rebecca Sims, Gavitt, " " "
Jefferson, Williams cruise.
May 22.—Bark Roscoe, Gifford, Ochotsk.
23.—Ship Marcia, Wing, Honolulu and Ochotsk.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,
Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's Store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. S. RUGGLES. A. G. THURSTON.
RUGGLES & CO.,
Drug Store and Dispensary,
Corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. tf-44

G. D. GILMAN, CAPT F. C. SMITH.
GILMAN & SMITH,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents.
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE, and MONEY.-35-tf

I. E. MITCHELL, CAPT. NATH'L FALES JR.
MITCHELL & FALES,
Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35 tf

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 7. HONOLULU, JULY 6, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

Contents

OF THE FRIEND, JULY 6, 1854.

Anniversary of R. H. A. Society, - - - - - - - 49
Masonic Festival and Editorials, - - - - - - - 49
Scarcity of Seamen, - - - - - - - - - - 50
Game of Europe, - - - - - - - - - - 51
Celebration of the 4th of July, - - - - - - 52
Presentation of Banner to Y. A. - - - - - - - 53
Foreign News, - - - - - - - - - - - 53
The Yankee Tar, - - - - - - - - - - 54
Death of Capt. Pendleton, - - - - - - - - 54
Poetry, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 55
2d Anniversary S. F. Society, - - - - - - - 55
Editorials, Ship News, &c. - - - - - - - - 56

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 6, 1854.

Anniversary of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

The anniversary meetings of this Society were opened on the 13th June, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House. The President, Hon. Wm. L. Lee, presented a most interesting and valuable report, which has been published in the "Polynesian."

After the reading of the Report of the Treasurer, G. Williams, Esq , other reports were presented.

On the evening of the same day, and at the same place, the Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, delivered the annual Address, which was characterized by the graces of literary excellence, liberal views of political economy, and a prophetic glance at the brightening future of the Hawaiian nation. As an Englishman would say, the address was a clever production.

The Hawaiian Musical Society favored the audience with some of their choice performances on the occasion.

On the following day took place the Exhibition of stock, vegetables, manufactures, &c., &c. In some departments there was not so great variety as on former occasions, but in regard to quality there was no falling off. The exhibition of horses is reported to have surpassed that of all former years.

We only regret that our narrow limits do not allow us to publish full details in regard to this interesting Society. We would merely add that no feature of Hawaiian agriculture, for 1854, appears more important or to greater advantage than that of wheat growing. The coming year, extensive arrangements will be undertaken, to produce wheat in various parts of the Islands. The successful experiment of Mr. Emerson, at Waialua, of raising wheat on land only a few feet above tide water, betokens much promise.

Masonic Festival.

The members of "Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.," celebrated the 24th of June in commemoration of St. John the Baptist. They marched in procession through the principal streets of Honolulu, to the Bethel, where an oration was delivered by R. C. Wyllie, Esq., prayer being offered by the Rev. L. Andrews. The singing on the occasion was in the highest style of execution After the public exercises had closed, the procession was re-formed and marched to the French Hotel, where the brethren with a few invited guests partook of a sumptuous entertainment.

The following toasts were duly proposed by Worshipful Master, P. T., Charles W. Vincent, and responded to.

1. The Memory of St. John the Baptist.
2. The King, Kamehameha III.
3. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Emperor of France.
6. The Foreign Representatives and Consuls.
7. Orator of the Day.
8. His Majesty's Cabinet.
9. The Grand Lodge of California.
10. The Ladies.
11. The Press.
12. The R. H. Agricultural Society.
13. The Founder of Masonry on the Hawaiian Islands.

Our narrow limits prevent us from giving more ample details of the celebration.

Corn Meal and Wheat Flour.

We would acknowledge our indebtedness to the Agents of the "Honolulu Steam Flouring Mill," for a bag of each. Their excellence is unquestionable. Most frankly we confess our unworthiness to partake of either, for our faith has been so weak in regard o the final success of this enterprise. Although we have hoped and wished to see the Sandwich Islands become a wheat-producing land, yet it has not been until the present time that we have believed that such a result would ever be attained. The originators and promoters of wheat raising and of the Steam Mill are deserving of all praise. May they obtain immediate profit and the thanks of posterity! It has sometimes been said that the American missionaries were not so forward as they should have been in promoting Hawaiian Agriculture. Most certainly the Rev, J. S. Green, of East Maui, will not come in for any share of this censure, so far as it relates to wheat growing; neither will the Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Waialua, Oahu, so far as relates to corn growing. Both have battled nobly with the worms, the elements, the soil, and public sentiment. No words can fully express our strong desire to witness the success of every description of agriculture on the Islands, but especially that of wheat and corn growing.

Honolulu Book Store and Post Office.

It is extremely gratifying to witness the improvements which have been made by Mr. Whitney in the old "Honolulu House."—Such changes bespeak enterprise and good taste. The miserable Post Office arrangements have hitherto been most discreditable to the city of Honolulu, the metropolis of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The gradual enlargement of Mr. Whitney's stock of books and stationery shows that our community is not altogether destitute of a literary and reading taste. We have a special reason for calling attention to the new Book Store, adjoining the Post Office; it is that all our seafaring readers may know that in Honolulu is to be found a good assortment of books, including Histories, Travels, School Books, blank books, &c., &c.

☞ No doubt all who received premiums at the late Agricultural Fair are highly gratified, but we are equally so with having been presented with a cask of sugar exhibited, manufactured at Dr. Wood's plantation, on East Maui. The sugar is of an excellent quality

☞ Island fruits are quite abundant at this season. Figs were never more plenty. Visitors on Maui and Kaui speak of strawberries and peaches. Pine-Aphles were brought up by the steamer from Kauai. Would that she might bring a supply of Chiromoyas, Strawberries and Peaches, on her present trip to the windward.

Scarcity of Seamen.

The Causes, and the proposed Remedy.

We have received a pamphlet with the above title from some person in Boston. The subject treated upon in this document is becoming one of growing and serious importance. The scarcity of seamen is not only felt in the seaports of the United States, but also in England, and other parts of the world. The "causes," and "remedy," are discussed in this pamphlet. The following extracts we are confident will be read with interest :

CAUSES OF THE SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

"Several causes have contributed to produce the present scarcity of seamen ; prominent among which is, the custom, widely prevailing, of sailing our merchant ships with able seamen, to the exclusion of *apprentices*, or "green hands." This could be done without difficulty, so long as foreign sailors were abundant, and the offer of higher wages furnished inducement to abandon their own, and sail under the American flag. *Of late foreign sailors have constituted three-fourths of our entire marine.* But the recent discoveries of gold, and the increasing commerce of the nations of Europe in a time of general peace, has created a demand for seamen in all parts of the world, and caused a rise in their wages, the effect of which has been, to cut off our supply of foreign sailors. At the last accounts, seamen's wages in England, were fully up to the ruling price in this country. This new state of things has been taken advantage of, and several popular outbreaks or *strikes* among seamen; for higher wages, have occurred in the ports of Great Britain. So great is the scarcity of seamen in the British Navy, that recently a new screw ship, commanded by Captain Keppel—a popular officer—*was detained fourteen weeks in obtaining one hundred and thirty men.* In a recent report of a Committee of Naval Officers, it was stated that not more than *twenty-one thousand* available seamen are to be found in the United Kingdom at any one time ; and the British government, from the force of circumstances, are now resorting to new and hitherto untried measures, to induce seamen to enter the naval service. The case is no better with us. Speaking on this subject, a New York paper uses the following language : "There is no means of relieving the squadron on the Coast of Africa by another ship, because seamen cannot be got ; the clipper ships strip Uncle Sam of his men." It is well known that the Japan Expedition was detained for want of men, and that great difficulty exists in obtaining a supply for the Home Squadron. A ship-master writing from New York, under date of December 13th, remarks : "The Navy are about to make a desperate effort to get men by raising the pay ;" and adds, "It will be a great burden on the merchant service, to have the nation outbid the merchant, paying out the public money in such sums as to make competition ruinous."

Another cause of the scarcity of seamen will be found in the *desertions* from our own, and the ships of other countries in the gold regions A New York paper, in treating of this subject, says, "*It is calculated that the Pacific Ocean service, absorbs four thousand seamen every year*, that is to say, that number go out from the Atlantic, and do not return ; some going to California or Australia, others lingering in the Islands, or perishing ; there is no adequate supply for such an absorption, and hence the scarcity of seamen." To this statement might be added the fact, that of those who return to the Atlantic Ports, many of them enter our hospitals to die ; while some are so broken in constitution, or debased in moral character, as ever afterwards to prove either useless, or a moral pest on board every vessel in which they sail.

It may be well to remark here, that the Whale Fisheries furnish much fewer seamen to our merchant marine than is generally supposed ; the employment is not attractive, either on the score of compensation for labor, or as a means for gratifying the desire of travel. To many of our young men it has proved a deep sea lottery, with more blanks than prizes. As far as seeing the world is concerned, it is a world of waters, of which adventurous spirits soon tire; large numbers of young men who enter this service are satisfied with a single voyage, and leave the ocean, never to return. Even in the merchant service, this is oft times the case, not a few of the better sort of young men, become disgusted with forecastle life on account of its depraved character, and seize the first favorable momeut to free themselves from its contamination.

Another cause of the scarcity of seamen, is the multitude of clipper ships requiring large crews. From tables connected with the report of the Secretary, for 1852, it appears—that the average annual increase in size or tonnage of vessels built in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, for the previous sixteen years, was at the rate of 28 1-2 per cent.; while from 1849 to 1852, three years, (the last year inclusive,) it was 66 per cent. per annum.

In connection with the causes named, is the constant diminution by death. An estimate made at Lloyd's, London, fixes the life of seamen at 11 1-2 years from their commencing to go to sea, or an annual decrease by death of 8 3-4 per cent. The tonnage of the United States for the year 1852, foreign and coastwise—gross estimate—was 4,000,000 tons ; that of Great Britain, for the year 1853, was 4,424,000 tons; and employed 243,512 men and boys, or 5 1-2 persons for every 100 tons of shipping. Allowing to our own vessels 3 1-2 persons to the 100 tons, or less than two-thirds the complement of British crews and our marine will number 140,000, exclusive of the naval sevice; subtract from this number $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. annual decrease by death, and it amounts to 12,250; add to this of the number supposed to be absorded in the Pacific, say 2000, and there is a loss to us of 14,250 seamen annually.

The secretary of State of the United States, reports the increase of seamen by Registry, for the year 1852, at 9,798, which, compared with the annual decrease as estimated above, *leaves the annual deficiency of about* 4,500 *seamen.* The Registry is without doubt a fair exhibit of the annual increase of our native marine, although the impression prevails to some extent, that in the coasting trade, and the cod and mackerel fisheries, a large number of American seamen are employed who are not registered, and who would therefore be overlooked in a general estimate. So far from this being the case, three-fourths of those engaged in the coasting trade, and one half of all our fishermen are computed to be foreigners; of the balance, it may be safely be affirmed, that a large majority of them are registered seamen, who divide their time between fishing, coasting and foreign voyages.

Having considered the subject of the scarcity of seamen, and noted some of the causes, it remains to be seen whether there is not some effectual remedy for this great evil.—What then is

THE REMEDY?

It may safely be assumed that we have abundant means for meeting this exigency, if we shall employ them; what the means are, and how they shall be used, are important questions to be considered. A New York paper, alluding to this subject, says: "The supply of seamen has been short for a long time past, and it is believed by those familiar with the subject, must remain so, until our ships consent to take a certain number of boys, (as apprentices,) to make up their crews; a great many boys offer themselves, but are generally rejected." One of our city papers uses the following language on the same subject: "The race of American seamen is fast becoming extinct, and unless some remedy is immediately applied, the flag of our country will be upheld by foreigners." In this last quotation, both the evil and the remedy are stated with force and clearness. We want, then, a new race of American seamen, in whom we can repose confidence; the pecuniary interests involved in our vast commercial relations demand such, no less than the comfort and safety of the increasing multitudes of travellers by sea; especially do we need such a race of seamen, as the fitting representatives of a great, commercial, Christian nation. In justice to foreign sailors, it may be said with truth, that there are among them some of the best specimens of seamen that sail under the American flag; as officers too, they hold a deservedly high rank. While this is true, there are others of the most depraved character. To attempt to discriminate between the different nations represented on board our vessels, would be invidious and unnecessary; every ship-master knows where the difference lies. There is some doubt whether, morally considered, every American sailor is just what he should be, although this is not the place to discuss that question; *but whether foreign sailors are good or bad, better or worse than our own seamen, they are fast failing us, and it is no longer a question of choice between the two, but whether we will have American sailors, or lay our vessels up at the wharves!* If we then conclude to raise up a native marine, how is it to be done, and what shall be its character? Two modes for meeting the exigency present themselves, one of which we must choose. The first to be considered is—

A MARINE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

Much has been said and written on this subject of late, but no practical plan has yet appeared. Indeed, it may be doubted whether a system of marine apprenticeship can be devised that will meet the wants of our commercial and naval service; the attempt made in the navy, commencing about the year 1840

Poetry.

[For the Friend.]

"What though the radiance which was once so bright
Be now forever taken from my sight."

WORDSWORTH.

The glories of the open day,
Its varied voices melody,
Its flowing waters' sparkling play,
They will not from my memory.

Thick and dark the haze arose,
All Heaven's blue enshrouding,
Quite shut out was the bright day's close
As fast dark clouds came crowding.

The air was filled with wrestling winds,
Loudly rang the thunder's glee,
Amid the gloom stalk'd scowling fiends,
Within my heart was *misery*.

But now the stars above are gleaming.
The moonbeams on the waters play;
Saddest joy is in me beaming
'Neath holy night's benignant ray.

I grieve no more for that glorious day,
Pass'd is the storm's deep Misery,
With tears I pray that *Night* may stay,
And long with her to be eternally.

K.

2nd Anniversary of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society.

The annual meeting of this useful Society was held at the residence of Capt. Hackfeld, June 8th, when the following Report by the President was read:—[The Society has numbered forty-eight members during the past year. Five of this number have however left the islands, and one beloved member has been removed by death.]

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Ladies of this Association at the close of their second year, have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the prosperous condition of their Society.

The results of past experience have prepared them to continue their benevolent exertions with more certainty and vigor than have characterized their efforts heretofore.

Feeling deeply the necessity which existed for such an organization, the Ladies of Honolulu with many doubts and fears, and without experience in their present field of labor, commenced their combined efforts for the relief of the suffering stranger. The citizens with a promptitude and liberality most commendable, generously contributed to raise a fund which places their institution upon a permanent basis.

The relief which they have afforded to the sick and suffering in our midst, has often been acknowledged by the recipients with overflowing hearts and eyes, and would, of itself, furnish an additional incentive, if needed, for our continued exertions.

Fifteen persons have received aid at our hands, and in the majority of cases their illness has been protracted. The Physicians have kindly continued their gratuitous attendance on the beneficiaries of the Society; and the fears that were entertained by some that our means would not be sufficient to meet the calls upon the Society have fortunately not been realized, although our expenditures have exceeded our income by $120. We have, however, been able by a careful economy to meet the wants of the destitute, and have remaining in our Treasury $182, after liquidating our liabilities.—This sum added to our annual income from the $2,000 invested, together with the annual dues of members, the proceeds of labor and the contributions of the charitable, we may consider as sufficient to meet our wants for the coming year. At the present time we have three persons dependent upon us for support.

Our Society has not benefitted others only, but its members in our social gatherings have been rewarded by a consciousness of doing good, and their re-unions have aided in smoothing down the asperities of social intercourse.

The Ladies of Honolulu will need no promptings to continue their efforts in this noble cause, for surely it is the cause of suffering humanity that makes its appeal to the kindly feelings of our nature, and a blessing is promised upon those who visit the sick, feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. A. P. Hillebrand, Treasurer, in account with Stranger's Friend Society, 1853.

June 9th,	To balance on hand, . .	301 62
	" Am't received for membership,	48 00
	" " Received for work, .	106 50
	" " Donations, . . .	206 00
	" " Repaid the Society,	84 25
	" " Interest on Investment,	240 00
		$996 37
By amount disbursed for the year to the indigent sick, . . .		814 38
By balance of cash on hand, . .		181 99
		$996 37

The Russian Church.

The Russian Church affects toleration. Of the vast population of fully 60,000,000, only about 45,000,000 are numbers of the regular Church; 350,000 are dissenters or hereics to that Church itself, 3,500,000 Roman Catholics are found throughout the wide domains of the Czar; and fully 250,000 Armenians. The protestations of the Augsburg Confession of Faith amount to 2,000,000—those of the Reformed Church to 54-000. There are 10,000 Moravians, while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mohometan creed. The the Jews 600,000 in number, and the followers of that mysterious potenate, the Grand Thibet, amount to no less than half that amount. There are creeds still more extraordinary throughout the enormous tract of territory which constitutes the Russian empire; 170,000 are open idolators, and no less than 600,000 are addicted to the disgusting practice of Eetichism, worshipping bats, cows and every uncouth specimen of brute, as representative of the divinity of heaven.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 9th inst. Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, a moderately stringent liquor bill was passed. It is not quite so severe as the original Maine law, but is nevertheless deemed sufficient to answer the required purpose.

A Washington letter states that the project for the purchase of the right and interest of the British Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company has been renewed.

Information Wanted,

Respecting Amos Andrews, of the Bark "Harmony." He is known to have visited Honolulu in Nov. '53.-tf

ALSO,

Respecting John Alexander Cooley supposed to be on board some whale ship. Should he visit the Islands, he is requested to call upon the Seamens' Chaplain, or communicate with him.-tf

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court House at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4} 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - -	$2.00
Two copies " " - - - - - - -	3,00
Five copies " " - - - - - - -	5,00

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The Anniversary of the birth-day of the independence of the United States of America was celebrated by the American citizens residing in Honolulu, upon a more extended scale, and with greater public demonstration than on any former occasion. The long cherished and deeply felt love for their native land burst forth in a manner highly gratifying to their national pride.

Our readers will obtain an idea of the public exercises from the following programme. We are most happy to record the fact that order, sobriety and propriety characterised the proceedings. The most interesting feature of the procession was the car containing thirty-two young misses, dressed in white and wearing wreaths of flowers upon their heads. Each one wore a scarf, inscribed with the name of the State which she represented. As there are but 31 States, it was a novel but quite appropriate idea that the District of Columbia should be represented.

The eloquent oration of the Hon. D. L. Gregg occupied a full hour in the delivery, but there was no indication of weariness on the part of the audience. The enthusiastic applauses which frequently interrupted the orator showed that his patriotic and American sentiments found a cordial response in the hearts of the large audience. The literary merits of the oration were of a high order. The orator, most opportunely, made a clear and eloquent exposition of the great and leading principles of the Government of the United States, showing most conclusively that the policy of the general government towards the individual States and territories, was admirably adapted to develope the resources of the country, elevate the people, and promote the highest welfare of the individual citizen and the nation at large. The oration was decidedly well timed, well written, and well delivered.

We would furnish our readers a more extended notice of the oration, but a copy was requested for publication in both the English and Hawaiian languages.

The other parts of the exercises were sustained in a highly gratifying manner. The original ode needs no laudatory remarks. The sentiments and the beauty of their versification are evidence that those lines must have emanated from an American patriot and poet. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mrs. Fiddes, (an English lady,) whose musical talent enabled her to compose an original tune, suited to the difficult metre in which the ode was written. In singing, Mrs. F. was assisted by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Coady, and Messrs. Fuller and Griswold. No part of the gratifying exercises called forth more enthusiastic applause. The very walls of the King's Chapel must have vibrated to the deafening shouts.

The Hon. B. F. Angell, U. S. Consul, presided on the occasion with much dignity. We are exercising much self-denial in limiting our description of this celebration; but our narrow space absolutely compels us to leave much for our readers to supply by the aid of their imaginations. The large Stone Church was filled to overflowing with Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Hawaiians, and the representatives of not less than a half score of other nations. It was a novel, impressive, suggestive and animating scene, to witness such an immense audience gathered in the heart of the Pacific, to celebrate the birth-day of the National Independence of the United States of America.

ORDER OF THE DAY

FOR THE

CELEBRATION

OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The National Salute will be fired at 12 o'clock, M., near the Armory of the First Hawaiian Guard.

Immediately after which the Procession will be formed, agreeable to the following Programme; and the Public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and participate in the Celebration.

The line will be formed on the makai side of Queen street, the right of the line resting on Fort street.

The Ceremonies of the Day will take place at the large STONE CHURCH, commencing at 1 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PRAYER,

BY REV. S. C. DAMON.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Read by S. REYNOLDS, Esq.

NATIONAL ODE.

(Written by E. Pillet, Esq.,) By the Choir.

There's gloom upon the brows of Fate;—her mantle, half unfurl'd,
Reveals the war-blade flashing o'er the mighty of the world.
But 'mid the deep'ning shadows,—piercing through the cloud of war,—
There gleams the calm and spreading light of an immortal star,
Whose dawn makes glad our hearts to-day, as in the days of yore,
It cheered the hearts of struggling men, upon our own loved shore.

Proud empires arm in trembling, to ward the threatened blow;
The royal flags of Christendom are flutt'ring to and fro;
Yet 'mid the shock of nations,—howsoe'er the die be cast,—
There's one fair flag that floats secure, above the coming blast.
It is our own brave banner, which, hallowed in their gore,
Was planted by our fathers on a blood-redeemed shore.

Wherever men may dwell in peace,—where'er a ship may ride,
That banner is unfurled TO-DAY,—a thing of joy and pride.
The Spirit of the glorious Past comes smiling o'er the sea,
And sings her hymn of gladness at the hearth-stone of the free.
The wand'rer's heart is home again,—he pauses to adore
The Power that guards that distant home on Freedom's chosen shore.

And we, awhile though severed from the land that gave us birth,
May wear at heart its brightest gem 'neath every clime of earth;
And roam we to the east or west, or yet from pole to pole,
No clime can match the wealth enshrined within a freeman's soul.
God grant it be well guarded, and cherished evermore!
Till Time shall give an equal boon to bless each other shore.

ORATION,

BY HON. DAVID L. GREGG.

MUSIC—By the Choir—The "Land of our Fathers."

Immediately after the delivery of the Oration of the Day, there will be presented to MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2, on behalf of the Honolulu Merchants, a splendid Silver Speaking Trumpet.

It has pleased the Chief Marshal to make the following appointments:

Aides de Camp—A. J. McDUFFEE, C. W. VINCENT.

Deputy Marshals—D. N. FLITNER, A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Capt. JAMES MAKEE.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.

AID. CHIEF MARSHAL. AID.

Band.
First Hawaiian Guard.
Officiating Clergyman.
Orator of the Day.
Reverend Clergy.
Military Officers of the Hawaiian Islands.
First Hawaiian Cavalry.
Civil Officers of the Hawaiian Islands.
Consuls and Representatives of Foreign Governments.
Heads of Departments.
Members of the House of Nobles and House of Representatives.
Fire Department.
Mechanic Engine Company, No. 2.
Ty Pong Tong Engine Company.
Chief of Police.
Members of Police.
Judges of the Courts.
Members of the Bar.
Medical Faculty.
Captains and Shipmasters in Port.
Mariners.
Boats' Crews.
Independent Engine Company Young America.
Representatives of States of the United States.
United States Citizens.
Foreign Citizens.
Hawaiian Citizens.

MARSHAL. MARSHAL.

Forms on Queen St., marches down Queen to Nuuanu St., up Nuuanu to King St., up King to Fort St., up Fort to Beretania St., up Beretania to Richard St., down Richard to King St., up King St., to the Stone Church.

After the Ceremonies at the Church, the Procession will be dismissed. Per Order,

R. A. S. WOOD, Chief Marshal,

A. J. McDUFFEE, Aid de Camp.

Presentation of Banner

TO YOUNG AMERICA ENGINE CLUB.

An appropriate introduction to the public celebration of the 4th of July, in Honolulu, was a presentation of a banner to the Young America Engine Club. The ceremony took place in Merchant street, opposite the store of Capt. Snow. The Company, marching to the strains of martial music, proceeded down King street to Nuuanu, thence down Nuuanu and up Merchant. A few moments after 10 o clock, A. M., the Company was drawn up in front of the building lately occupied by Mr. Stangenwald. Miss Fairbanks, to whom was assigned the honor of presenting the banner, appeared upon the piazza, holding the banner, which bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO

INDEPENDENT COMPANY

YOUNG AMERICA.

On the reverse was the following:

YOUNG AMERICA

WHERE DUTY CALLS
THERE YOU'LL FIND US.

INSTITUTED JUNE 20, 1854.

The presentation was accompanied by the following neat address by Miss. Fairbanks, and appropriate reply by Master H. A. Carter.

ADDRESS.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF YOUNG AMERICA:

Though a stranger, by the partiality of my companions I have been selected to present you, in their name, this banner, as a slight testimonial of their regard for your association.

How novel the scene that surrounds us! Young America united with Young Hawaii in celebrating the 4th of July, in one of the little islands of the Pacific Ocean!—Who feels that he is an exile to-day? Who realizes that wide oceans and barren deserts separate us from the hallowed associations of home? Not one. Though absent from our native soil on this glorious day, we are but fulfilling the destiny of our race. Our Pilgrim Fathers made the deserts of America yield to their toils, and blossom as the rose, and their children came hither,

"The land to redeem from Error's chains."

This concourse of people bear evidence that their labors were not in vain. You are better representatives of your country abroad than her armed navies and fleets of stately clippers. They show her power and prove her wealth; but your mission, like that of your forefathers, is to educate a nation.

Take this banner as an evidence of our kind wishes; emulate the virtues of your forefathers; celebrate the 4th of July,—it will remind you of their trials, their sufferings and their triumphs, and may you always "be found where duty calls you."

REPLY.

To you and your fair companions, Miss Nelly, would I, in behalf of the "Young America Club," return thanks for the very elegant testimonial which we have now the honor to receive. It is needless for me to assure you that the gift is received with the most grateful emotion, for that bright eye of thine running along that line of joyous faces has discovered more than I can find language adequate to express.

Your allusion to the celebration of American Independence by Young Hawaii and Young America is pleasing to us. We feel that the alliance of to-day is an appropriate one, for our hearts are warmly interested in the welfare and progress of this Kingdom, without affecting in the least our true love for our own country, and it is no assumption for me to say that Young Hawaii takes a similar interest in the prosperity and condition of the United States, for from that country the Hawaiiians received the light that brought them from their dark abode, and by that people they have been assisted to climb the ladder, until they reached the position they now hold, ranking on the platform with civilized nations. It is true that this day's celebration is a novel one for Honolulu. In years past the Americans have observed the day in festivals by themselves, but this year *Young Hawaii* holds up the banner with us, for she has been made aware of the stability and rank of American institutions; she has reaped benefits from the assistance rendered by the Americans, and she fully appreciates the blessings that she derives indirectly from the stand taken by our forefathers seventy-eight years ago this day.

Although the Ocean rolls between us and the spot where the Pilgrim Fathers first planted the banner of the free, we are *at home* and can commemorate the day with as much propriety as if we were in Philadelphia on the very spot where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

We feel that we are but fulfilling the destiny of our race in celebrating this day upon these shores, and although it can, this year, be called a novel scene—we intend to have it termed an appropriate one.

The rapid progress of tne United States is the comment of all nations, and we are proud to notice that Americans are respected thoughout the world. It is the manifest destiny of the United States to so conduct her government and institutions that she will before long rank as the strongest and most important nation of the Earth.

Much could be said concerning the respect felt for American institutions by foreign nations, but this is not the time or place. I will mention an anecdote of the celebrated British Admiral, whom we now hear of in the Baltic.

Sir Charles Napier in a conversation with Mr. Bedinger, the American Minister at Copenhagen, after making many compliments to the Americans, says: "I begin to believe in the description which some one of your orators gave of the American Eagle when he said 'he sits on the top of the Alleghany, dips his beak in the Atlantic and his feathers in the Pacific, stretches one wing over Canada, the other over Mexico, and grasps the Continent in his claws.'"

We, as Americans, have much to be proud of, and it will be the aim of this association to teach Young Hawaii, so that she may enjoy the same pride and blessing.

We thank you for the kind wishes of the thirty-two young ladies who in the festivities of the day represent the American States, and can only say in return, may you all be made as happy as we wish, and you will be blest indeed.

We accept with much pleasure the beautiful banner, and shall ever with grateful hearts remember the fair donors, and rest assured, "Where duty calls there you'll find us."

The delivery of the address and reply was accompanied by frequent and loud bursts of applause, which Yankees are skilled in making on the "glorious 4th." No sooner did the cheering cease, than the call was heard for remarks from Mr. Allen, H. H. M.'s Minister of Finance. He stepped from the crowd upon the sidewalk, and offered some peculiarly felicitous and appropriate remarks.

The assembly dispersed amid cheering, the band fanning the patriotic flame by playing Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

☞ It is highly gratifying to the public that the "Akamai" has again commenced running. Now is the most favorable season of the year for travelling upon the islands. The weather, the steamer, and "dull times" in Honolulu, favor excursions upon the other islands. We sincerely hope the proprietors will receive the most abundant encouragement.

Foreign News.

On the morning of July 1st, arrived the RESTLESS, Capt. Paty, 12 days from San Francisco, bringing a large mail. We copy the following paragraphs from the "Polynesian:"

Dates by this arrival are to the 20th of May from New York, and from Europe to the 8th of the same month.

The news from the Seat of War, is full of interest, although no important movement had taken place in the Baltic. The bombardment of Odessa, in the Black Sea, by the allied fleet on the 22d of April, is announced and confirmed. Our latest Liverpool dates assert, that all the batteries and military stores were destroyed; two powder magazines blown up; twelve Russian vessels of war sunk; thirteen Russian merchant vessels laden with ammunition taken; the town and neutral property spared. All this was accomplished in a few hours, and the fleet had sailed for Sebastopol. The loss of life on the part of the Russions was not known, but on the side of the allies, but 8 were killed and 18 wounded.

The Allied Fleets in the Baltic.

A letter from Copenhagen, April 27th, that Sir Charles Napier, with the line of battle ships under Admirals Correy and Chads, were keeping up a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Findland, which would render the escape of a single Russian ship impossible. Cruisers were stationed off Revel, Riga, Memel, Dantzig, Stockholm, Gothland, Bornholm in the Sound, Cathegath and the Gulf of Keihl, so that the whole Baltic Sea and the coasts are under strict guard. Numerous prizes had been taken. The Danish Government lingers on the side of Russia; the Sweedes are decidedly in favor of the allies. One Swedish line-of-battle ship and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen, and more were being made ready. A most formidable force of row-boats is being organized by the Russians to harrass the invading fleets from the shallow waters. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. All the boats of the Neva Yacht club are placed at the service of the State. A considerable number of these are assembled at Sweaborg and Cronstadt. Sir Charles Napier is so well aware of the formidable nature of this force, that he has hastily applied to his Government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row boats can.

The latest intelligence from Sir Charles Napier is contained in the following dispatch from Paris, May 6th. A letter appears in the Moniteur of to-day from the Baltic fleet. Sir Charles Napier was still at anchor about 4 miles from Stockholm. The ice was breaking up, and it was expected the Cronstadt would be open by the end of April.

ESCAPE OF A RUSSIAN CAPTURED VESSEL.—A letter from the Baltic, in the London Times, says that the Russian schooner Libertas, which had been captured by a British cruiser, had escaped. The captain of the Russian vessel managed to make his prize crew intoxicated, and carried them into Carlscrona in triumph. At the time of this intoxicating achievement, the Russian vessel was in tow of an English steamer with two other prizes.

SUGGESTIVE.—Fifty tons of medical stores including everything that would be required after a great naval battle, have been sent from England to the fleet in the Black Sea.

[From the Yankee Privateer.]

The Yankee Tar,

OR, SAILING UNDER A WHITE HAT.

BY MAINTOP.

Not long since I was much amused by a pretty good joke, which was played off upon the worthy captain of a Baltimore ship, which I will call the Tornado, by a 'yankee tar' who had not learned to 'pull the ropes' in vain; for his was an eye that saw not to forget;—his tarpaulin that covered a brain that was not unused to thought and ready wit. A long and happy life to him.

One day as I was standing leisurely smoking my cigar, upon a wharf in one of our large cities, I saw approaching the Tornado, one of those old speciments of a yankee greenhorn.—A tall time-worn hat was crowded on to the back part of head; his arms protruded from the sleaves of his swallow tailed coat, and his vest and pants had the appearance of being made long before he had arrived at the years of manhood.

Having got within a short distance of the ship he stopped; and in an attitude most befitting his personal appearance, stood gazing at the ship in seemingly astonishing wonderment.

The captain of the Tornado, observing our yankee, addressed him with, 'Well my hearty, what do you wish?'

'Wall, I'll be darned if I know what I wisb, but I kinder calkilate I should like to go to sea in that ar ship. She is a mighty big un, I kinder think a feller'll feel sorter to hum in 'er arter he's got acquainted,'

'Do you want to ship?' said the captain.

'I want tu hire out,' said our yankee, 'and I'd as livs hire out to work in that ar thing as any whar' else.'

'Was you ever on salt water?' said the Cap-

'No I never seed the salt water afore this mornin in my life.

'I would like to ship a hand, and if you will ship as an able seamen, I will give you first rate wages,' said the captain, with the evident expectation of having some rare sport.

'As tu bein able,' said the yankee, I calkilate I'm able tu du anything that any of ye are. So I do not feel a mite alarmed on that 'ar pint.'

'I am rather of the opinion that you would be seasick, and then you would not be able to do much, I take it, said the captain beginning to enjoy the sport.

'I don't know anything about yer seasickness, but if its anything like the measles, I'll be darned to darnation, if I want it round me. 'Taint ketchen is it?'

'Well it sometimes ketches a green hand,' said the captain laughing.

'Wall;' said the yankee, taking off his old white hat and giving it a beautifying touch with his coat sleeve,' if a good constitution 'll do to reckon on, I an't afraid to try it, by gingerbread.

'Well,' said the captain,' if you think you will ship as an able seamen, what will you go for by the run?'

'Well, that'll depend upon whar' yer goin said the yankee. 'I ollers make it my way, afore engaging, tu know what's to be dun, so as to make some kalkilations,'

'The ship is bound to Liverpool, and I want to know what you will go for, by the month out and back.

'Wall said the yankee, drawing from his pocket a huge jack knife, and for want of a shingle, began to cut and scrape his finger nails,' you said you'd give first rate wages if I'd ship, so 'atween you and I, I'll go for forty dollars a mouth.'

'That is rather round pay for a green hand,' said the captain rather dryly, 'however, we will step into the shipping office, and have you regularly shipped. I guess there'll be no trouble about the pay,'—and in a short time the yankee was shipped in due form as an able seamen at forty dollars a month.

'Now said the captain, you must know that the shipping rules are such, that if you ship as an able seamen, and cannot do an able seamen's duty you cannot draw full pay.—And if you are nothing more than a green hand, you can draw only a green hand's wages.

'And how much is that?' said our yankee opning his both eyes.

'About nine dollars a month,' said the Capt. And now if you have got any dunnage,' you had better be getting it on board.

Presently the Yankee came on board, not with a shirt and a pair of socks tied up in a cotton handkerchief, as might be expected, but with a regular seaman's chest, which he was careful to have well filled. And after it had been consigned to its proper place, our yankee soon made his appearance on deck, but a regular sailor's rig had taken the place of of the old white hat and short waisted coat.

The mate, thinking that in this instance, as in many others, 'that dress did not make the man,' and wishing to have his share of the sport sent the yankee aloft.

But to the surprise of all, before the 'ay ay! sir,' had fairly passed his lips, he was in the rigging, and was soon at the appointed place, and busy at work.

'How is this,' said the captain to the neat looking yankee tar, after he had returned to the deck. 'You told me when you came on board this morning that you had never seen salt water before in your life, and now you seem to know every rope in the ship.'

'Wall, if I don't you must have got some new ones that are not particularly wanted, that's all.'

But I want you to explain yourself. You have come to me with a lie, and now I want you to clear it up, said the Captain, not very well pleased with the idea of shipping a green hand at forty dollars per month.

'Well Captain,' said the yankee, with a gentle pull at the waistbands of neatly fitting duck towers, it means simply this, although I never saw salt water before this morning, yet I have sailed in every kind of craft, from an Indian's birch to a first class ship, and know as much about the ropes of a ship as twelve years experience on the lakes can teach me: but never was I regularly shipped for quite so good pay as at present. And now, said the yankee with a vain attempt to look serious, 'If you please I will take my advance pay.'

'The Captain was caught and made the best of it.

There were built in the United States in 1853, 1,711 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 425,572 49.

There were exported from England, last year, 1,600,000,000 yards of cotton manufactures.

The aggregate value of private property in London is calculated to be *two and a quarter billion dollars.*

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN PENDLETON.—The New London *Chronicle* contains the following particulars of this sad event, communicated to the owners. The letter is from the mate of the New England:

AT SEA, Jan. 23, 1854, }
Lat. 26 12 S., Lon. 34 15 W. }

MESSRS. MINER, LAWRENCE & Co.:—It is the most painful news I have to write to you, of the death of Captain Pendleton, (ship New England) and how he came to it. December, 1853, while cruising in South latitude 42 16, longitude 159 51, it being about 7 P. M., and fine weather at the time, the three officers in the waist; Mr. James Fish was at the time throwing porpoise blubber overboard to feed the albatrosses, there being a great many around at the time. Dunbar says, "Mr. James, go and get your pistol and shoot some of them." Mr. J. went down, came up and fired, but did not hit them. He went down and loaded again.

While he was loading, Captain Pendleton went down, handed a mug to the steward, with something in it, told him to warm it and pass it down, and he sat down at the larboard end of the table, where I seldom ever knew him to sit, and was reading in Bowditch's Navigator; Mr. J. put on the cap, at the same time was turning round to go on deck, the cock slipped from under his thumb and went off. The ball struck the book, went into the Captain's breast and killed him almost instantly. He only said, "You have killed me." I heard the pistol go off; I thought he was firing over the stern. At the same time I ran down. Mr. J. had the Captain in his arms. He only breathed a few times after I got below. Captain P. was very sick at the time, and had been since we left the islands. After the burial the next day, I consulted the crew, who thought it best to come home. * * * * *

CODDINGTON P. FISH.

For the Friend.

"*A building of God—a house not built with hands, eternal, in the heavens.*"

Have you ever seen this structure, reader? Has it never, in your thoughtful hour risen before your mental vision, in the enchanting proportions of its divine architecture? The organic structure of a healthful soul! The palace of a well-built mind, and a heart at one with the Eternal Love! The spacious mansion of a Christian character! This is the house built not by human inventions, but by the spirit of God; its halls all musical with joy—its walls all radiant with peace; and both halls and spacious apartments flooded with the light of the Sun of Righteousness—aglow with the warmth of redemptive love. Behold a soul having the "image of God" on its portal and in all the apartments of its life;—in word, act and thought;—inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." Is it not a God-built structure, and worthy of its builder? Is it not, indeed, both immortal and eternal? Can change pollute it, or relations of time affect it? Out of and above them all it perennially stands, "in the heavens" of the heart's own conscious joy—in the heaven of heavens of that divine Love which, embracing and embosoming all, ever strives so to reveal itself in all its rational creatures.

—to educate and discipline boys for the navy—signally failed. The principal difficulty in the way of marine apprenticeship in this country is, that it is not in unison with the genius and spirit of our institutions and people.—The system of Great Britain, with which we are most familiar, is objectionable, on the ground of its compulsory features; it encroaches on personal liberty. The condition and wants of Great Britain, however, are different from those of this country; there a coercive system may be best, the *press-gang* included; there, where "the overseers of the poor for any parish are authorised to bind any boy who may have attained the age of twelve years, to the sea sesvice, provdied such boys consent to be bound," (a happy deliverance for the pauper boy,) it may work well. But we have seen enough of this class of pauper sailors to cure us of any desire to witness the adoption of the system among us. Surely, intelligent, free America requires better materials for her merchant and naval marine than are furnished by either the prisons or poor-houses of the land; besides, a system of coerced labor cannot compete with that which is free. The seven years' legal apprenticeship, which prevailed in New England fifty years ago has been abandoned for the voluntary system of labor and compensation, graduated upon a scale of increasing ability.—With such advantages of employment *on the land*, with freedom of will and of action, it is not to be expected that a legal apprenticeship *at sea*, abridging personal liberty, will have commanding attractions for the high-spirited youth of our country. One other difficulty remains to be noticed. The apprenticeship act of Great Britain "makes it lawful for the master of an apprentice, or in case of the master's death, his executor or administrator, with the consent of the apprentice, if above seventeen years of age, to assign or transfer the indenture to any other master or owner." Some trouble would probably be met with in carrying out such a provision here, where property is widely distributed, and joint ownership is almost universal. And yet no system will be complete, or of any practical benefit without it. Who then, it may be asked, on the apprenticeshic plan, is to be master to the apprentice; shall it be one of the many owners, or the ship, or the captain? And when the vessel changes owners and captain, what then is the position of the apprentice;—to whom does he owe service? It will not be easy to reconcile these conflicting interests, and less so to obtain the consent of an intelligent youth voluntarily to put himself in such a position. If, then, the apprenticeship system is not the remedy for the evil, probably it may be met by

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

This contemplates a native marine, to be created out of volunteers or green hands, who commence a sea life young, in the merchant service, which is the proper place to learn seamen's duties. The plan briefly stated is as follows.—To open an intelligence office in each of our large seaports, where, on application, youth of good character may learn of an employ, and ship-owners and ship-masters may find youth of the right stamp for their vessels, as set forth particularly in a circular published in connection with this report. The plan proposes that every vessel take a proportion of green hands, at the discretion of owners and officers, to be selected by a competent person devoted to the interests of the owners, to be treated as wards of the ship, and protected in their rights, persons and property, and dealt with in a way to make them high-minded, honorable men, and good sailors, and with the understanding, if it prove mutually advantageous, that they are to serve a term of from three to five years, or until they are 21 years of age, with the prospect of promotion and permanent employ thereafter. That during the whole period of service they are to be considered as belonging to the ship, and identified with their owners and employers, and under pay; receiving such rate of wages as may be agreed upon, with an allowance for board on shore, when it shall be for the interest or convenience of the employer, with such privilege of visiting home in the interval between voyages, as may be reasonable and proper. When at length the term of voluntary apprenticeship, (for such it is,) shall expire, that a certificate be furnished them by their employers, of good character, ability and faithfulness, to be registered in the Custom House of the district sailed from, and which, in addition to its value as a means of helping them forward in the merchant service, shall entitle them ever after to the highest wages as able seamen in the navy of the United States, and to the consideration of the Naval Board as candidates for promotion in the naval service. Let these terms of voluntary apprenticeship become general and there is strong ground for believing that the character of seamen will soon be redeemed from the reproaches now heaped upon them; for it is in the use of such means, and through their influence, that men living in the bosom of society become honest, industrious, ambitious, thrifty and moral. It is too much to expect of sailors that they will be as good as other men, when the means for making them os are left unemployed.

The Game of Europe.

It is intimated from intelligent and reliable sources, that the true cause of the aggression of Russia upon Turkey is one which is nowhere officially avowed, the rivalry of the great powers of Europe. Russia in her attack upon Hungary incurred great expense to put down the republicanism of 1849, and she has got no compensation; while France, under pretence of supporting religion, has got Central Italy; Austria has not only secured Hungary, but is extending her power over Northern Italy; and Engand is making conquests in Burmah, and elsewhere.

"The czar," say an able writer, "now reason thus with himself, and privately with foreign ambassadors: 'Shall I do all this for nothing? Shall my gold and silver, and material of war, and the best blood of my gallant army be freely sacrificed, and I and my empire have no return? Is France to gain an entire realm, a prize worth half a dozen campaigns, and I gain nothing? Is Austria, whom I have saved from absolute annihilation, to gain new extensions of influence in Northern Italy, and I to pe put off with no extension whatever? England is extending in Burmah, and indeed all over the world, and am I alone to be cooped up, and to have no compensation for my services to royalty? Is the balance of power to be out of sight, and all to grow stronger but me, the chief reliance, the main stay of imperial and kingly authority everywhere? Moreover Louis Napoleon is stealing the heart of all Catholic and Greek Europe, by styling himself 'The Protector of the Sacred Places!, and is my empire to be overshadowed, and I belittled? He controls Rome, and bysecret treaty with the Porte, he has special privileges at Jerusalem; what is left in the religious world for me, but to wrest to myself the protectorate of all Christians in Turkey? It is reasonable that I should have it; if not, I will have the Danubian provinces, those very provinces that I saved from asserting their independence in 1849.'

"Such ideas and such reasonings are at the bottom of the present direful movements in Europe; but what statesman of the five great powers dares to avow them? Who dares to avow the combinations of depots in 1849 to render more odious and galling than ever their iron rule?

"The overthrow of the recent Roman republic, and the necessary giving up of Central Italy to France, was done under the cloak of religion; and now, as a counterpart, religion is again made the mask for the exercise of Russian sway over Turkey.—[American Messenger.

PAT'S IDIEA OF A DIVORCE.—A few days since a lawyer in Boston was seated in his office, employed in studying out a plea, when the door opened, and a young son of Erin entered, doffed his hat, and said he desired to take advice of his honor.

'The lawyer told him to be seated, and asked his business.

'Shure,' he replied. I want a divorce from my wife Biddy.'

'The lawyer asked what was the trouble, but Pat seemed loth to tell.

'Does she not treat you well, does she not take care of your house, has she dressed you or does she like any any one better than yourself? where inquiries made by the lawyer who endeavored for some time in vain to pump out the desire for a divorce. At last weary of the investigation, the disciple of Coke informed his would be client that he could do nothing for him without knowing all the facts of the case.

'Well, if I must I must,' replied the husband; shure there's a little darlint I love better than Biddy.'

The lawyer could hurdly refrain from laughter sufficiently to inform the Hibernian that the law could not touch such a case as his, and Pat left with a countenance, 'more of sorrow than of anger.'—[Boston Traveller

MR. BORTON, of Hong Kong, writes to the *Friend* of China, insisting that he has discovered a method of deducing the longitude by a common watch. "The method is simply this: the difference of time of the moon's distance by day or night gives the longitude by the longitudinal table under any meridian. Take the angular distance of the sun and moon in sight,—compare that with the Nautical Almanac, lay off the nearest distance to that, and note the time of contact in your instrument, the difference of that time of the ship and time by Nautical Almanac, agreeing to that distance, is the longitude of the place of observation. This may be effected at any time, having true mean time, which may be always obtained by finding the time at sea."

THE PIONEER.

By the last California mail, we have received Nos. 5 and 6 of this new monthly magazine, published in San Francisco, by W. H. Brooks & Co. Enterprises of this description meet our most cordial approval.—Hitherto Californians have shown that the "almighty dollar" has been the Alpha and Omega of their aims; hence we are glad to see that literary pursuits and aims are not now altogether lost sight of. The Pioneer indicates that the minds of men are taking a somewhat more elevated range; and we hope they will soar higher and higher, until authorship of the highest order, in science, morals, literature and theology, shall characterise the dwellers within the "golden gates," where hitherto, alas! the sarcasm was too true,

——"All hearts
Are chilled into the selfish prayer for gold."

Should any of our Island readers desire to subscribe for the "Pioneer," they can do so through Mr. Whitney.

The Makee Block.

We have watched with emotions of delight and gratification the successive courses of stone and brick, which have gradually arisen, forming the handsomest and most noble structure on the Hawaiian Islands. It lifts its spacious roof aloft, so that a person standing upon the top can survey, without any intervening obstruction, the complete circle of the horizon. The view is grand and commanding—seaward from Diamond Head to Barber's Point, and inland from the sea to the summits of the mountains. If any of our American readers wish to know how the Block appears, let them view a handsome, three story, corner brick block, with granite front, in Boston or New York! It is gratifying to know that the apartments and stores have for a long time been let. May other similar buildings, in due time, occupy sites where now stand buildings of far humbler pretensions. May success attend the projectors, owners, builders and occupiers of this noble structure.

"Boat, Sir."—The boat-boys, on the 4th, turned out strong, and drew a neatly painted boat, carrying seven Hawaiian youths, representing the seven principal islands of the group.

☞ We are desired by the Treasurer of the "Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society," to acknowledge a donation of $50,00 from a Friend, 5,00 from Mr. Holcomb, and sale of cheese, at the Agricultural Fair, donated by Mrs. Johnson, Kauai, $6,00.

☞ The reader will observe that pages 51 and 55 are misplaced.

☞ In this number we conclude our brief notices of the anniversaries of our various societies. The list has already become somewhat extended, but the public meetings have generally been well attended. It may be interesting to some of our readers to see a full list of Hawaiian societies holding their Anniversaries in May and June :—

Hawaiian Bible Society, Hawaiian Tract Society, Hawaiian Missionary Society, Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Childrens' Missionary Society, Hawaiian Temperance Society, Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, Hawaiian Masonic Lodge, and R. H. Agricultural Society.

It is impossible to state the annual income of all these various benevolent institutions, but the sum total would not probably fall below $10,000. Judging from our personal knowledge of the influence and usefulness of these societies, we cannot imagine how that amount of money could be more beneficially expended. We hope their influence and usefulness may be greatly increased, and may they vie with each other in diffusing abroad joy, peace and happiness.

Interesting Relic.—There was exhibited at the celebration, on the 4th, during the delivery of the oration, a small tea-stand, at which Washington and Lafayettc drank tea, subsequent to the battle of Monmouth, 1778. (It was during the same year that Captain Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands.) This article of furniture has been handed down in the family of the ancestors of C. W. Vincent, Esq. The orator of the day made a most touching allusion to this memento of a momentous era.

The Balloon.—As the procession entered King Street from Nuuanu, a balloon was seen to rise and soar far aloft, finally disappearing seaward. Report said the name of *Washington* was inscribed upon it, although it was too far off to be distinctly read.

☞ We would acknowledge files of our regular exchange papers, also favors from James Ludlow, Esq., San Francisco; the Hon. H. W. Seward, Washington, and Adams' Express Agents, San Francisco.

"The Friend" in Wrappers.—Persons desirous of procuring this number of our paper to forward per the next mail, will find them at the Polynesian Office. Single copy 12½ cents, and 12 copies, $1,00.

Religious Notice.

The Congregation Worshipping at the Bethel is hereby notified that there will be no public service there the coming Sabbath, in consequence of painting and whitewashing. The meeting in the afternoon in the Vestry Room as usual.

S. C. DAMON,
Seamens' Chaplain.

Honolulu, July 7, 1854.

MARRIED

By Rev. S. C. Damon, June 23, Mr. Henry Welter, to Kapiika, both of Honolulu.

DIED.

On the eveningof the 14th June, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Harriet S, the beloved wife of Robert G. Davis, Esq., aged 28 years.

In Honolulu, June 29th, Mr. S. Erwin, of Consumption. Mr. E. arrived here sick, on the 23d of April in the clipper ship Lightfoot, from California, where, we understand, he has friends residing. With the bright and sustaining hopes of the Christian, Mr E. passed from a world of sorrow and suffering, to one where sickness and death are unknown.

At Dr, Ford's Hospital May 22nd, Charles Turner, belonging to Astoria, Oregon.

Also, June ——, James Armstrong, belonging to New York City.

Also, May ——, John Stokes Milue, belonging to London He had resided for several years on the Islands.

Passengers.

Per Restless from San Francisco.—Mrs. John Paty and child, Messrs. D. C. Waterman, W. Fell, B. F. Snow, D. C. Stocking, Geo. McLane, W H. Stewart and lady, N. G. Feldham, F. W. Fitch, Master Wm. Fitch, Messrs. Ah Tuk, Ah Chee, Hong, Ah Kow and Ah Hio.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrivas.

June 3d, American Ship Mischief, Lawrence, 10 days from San Francisco.
June 3d, " Schooner Kaluna, Condage, 22 days from Puget Sound.
June 10—Am brig Noble, Robertson, 139 days from Boston.
10—Russian Frigate Diana.
13—Br. ship Eastern Star, Sterling, 55 days from Sydney.
June 19.—Haw. bk Luika, Corwin, 22 ds fm Puget's Sound.
" " —Haw sch Maria, Riddell, 13 ds fm St. Bartholomew.
" 21.—Am. ship Nile, Rose, 25 ds fm Puget's Sound.
July 1—Am schr. Restless, Paty, 12 days from S. Francisco.

Cleared.

June 2d, Ship Lady Pierce, Japan.
" " Chilean Bark Haldera, Hong Kong.
June 3d, American Ship Mischief, Hong Kong.
" " " Schooner Flying Dart, San Francisco.
June 20 —Am. brig Noble, Robertson, for Petropaulovski.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting CHRISTOPHER H. MARBLE, belonging to Newport, R. I. In July, 1852, was attached to the English schooner "Ayrshire Lass," which sailed for Sydney, where she was sold. Since that period no intelligence of him has been received. Should this notice fall under his observation, he is requested to communicate with the Editor of the Friend, or with Mrs. S. A. Marble, Newport.

Respecting WILLIAM CHARLES BUTLER, belonging to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He left the U. S. eight years since, a sailor on board ship "Newark," Capt. Pendleton, and is supposed to be now in some part of the Pacific. He is desired to communicate with the Chaplain, at Honolulu, or with his mother.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,
Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's Store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. S. RUGGLES. A. G. THURSTON.
RUGGLES & CO.,
Drug Store and Dispensary,
Corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. tf-44

I. R. MITCHELL, CAPT. NATH'L FALES JR.
MITCHELL & FALES,
Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents.
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money.-35 tf

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 8. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, SEPT. 1, 1854.

Journal of Events,	page	57
Late News from China,	"	58
Panama Route to Australia,	"	58
New Tree in Washington Territory,	"	59
News from Ascension,	"	59
Lay Sermon. No. 4,	"	59
American Slavery, &c.,	"	60
Oahu College,	"	60-61
Ceylon Newspaper,	"	61
The Rice Harvest, in India,	"	62
Conversions of a Prince, in India,	"	62
Eng. Christian aiding Am. Missionaries, in Turkey,		63
Various Editorals and Ship News,	"	64

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPT. 1.

Journal of Events.

July 12—LAUNCH.—Hawaiian Schooner VICTORIA, launched from the ship yard of Emmes and Johnson, in Honolulu. A large concourse gathered to visit the novel sight

July 17—COMBINED FLEET.—This day arrived, seven vessels of war. English Steamer, Virago, Frigate President, Frigate Amphitrite, and French Frigate La Forte, Frigate L'Eurudice, Corvette L'Artemise, Brig L'Obligado.

July 18.—Salutes exchanged between Hawaiian Government, and English Admiral's ship.

July 19.—Salutes exchanged between Hawaiian Government, and French Admiral's ship.

July 19.—British and French Consuls, visited officially the combined fleet.

July 21.—An audience was given by His Majesty, to English and French officers, at the Palace.

To-day arrived, new Steamer Polynesian, Captain Rogers, 9 days from San Francisco.

The beautiful and new Drug Store of Dr. Hoffmann, opened, at the corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts. See advertisement

22d.—The King, Chiefs and Government officers, embarked on board the English Steamer Virago, for short cruise.

20th—An Act, passed the Hawaiian Legislature, appropriating $5,000 for the encouragement of Hawaiians learning English.

23d.—American schooner, "Lady Jane," arrived from Callao, reporting the yellow fever in Peru. Only 26 days from Callao. She brought several passengers, who had gone to Peru from Australia, for the purpose of gold-digging *somewhere*, about the sources of the Amazon!

25th.—The Combined Fleet sailed to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At half past seven, P. M., Miss Catharine Hays, of world-wide reputation, gave a Concert to a crowded audience, at the Court House.

26th.—The new Steamer, "Polynesian," made an excursion of several miles, allowing the Honoluluans, who were on board, to see the "other side of Diamond-Head."

27th.—American Bk. "Fanny Major," sailed for Australia, having on board Miss Kate Hays, as passenger.

A steamboat meeting was held this evening, at the Court House, for the purpose to exciting an interest in this community, in behalf of a line of steamers, between San Francisco and Honolulu.

The ordination of J. W. Smith, M. D., over the Native Church, at Koloa Kauai. Sermon by the Rev. G. B. Rowell, of Waimea.

29th.—The Steamer "Polynesian" sailed for San Francisco. Stock, to the value of $30,000, was taken up by residents in Honolulu, on condition that the boat should run between Honolulu and San Francisco.

July 31.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESTORATION.—This is the eleventh anniversary of that interesting event, in Hawaiian Annals. The Provisional cession of the Islands to Great Britain, under Lord Paulet, took place on the 25th of February, 1843. The British Flag was hoisted on all the islands, and vessels belonging to the natives. This order of affairs was continued until July 31st, of the same year, when the Hawaiian Flag was restored, in a manner highly gratifying to His Majesty and people; by the magnanimous and honorable conduct of Rear Admiral Thomas, at that period, Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M. Naval force in the Pacific. Subsequent to the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, the Admiral took up his residence in Honolulu, for a period of seven months, during which period he secured the esteem of the foreign resident community, by his familiar and friendly intercourse, as he had done that of the Government, by his official acts.

The Anniversary was celebrated by military display, parade of "Mechanic Engine Company No. 2," and Levee at the palace.

Capt. Makee, Dr. Hoffmann, and Aldrich & Bishop, gave a sumptuous lunch, to gentlemen and ladies, at the opening of the new block, corner of K. and Queen sts.

August 3d.—The Holland ship Oud Nederland, J. Riper, arrived, 72 days from China. She had on board 455 Chinese passengers. When the vessel arrived, only one cask of water remained. The vessel touched to obtain a suppy of water.

Aug. 10th —Two house lots, sold in Honolulu, at auction, one for $1,715, and the other for $1,200.

Aug 11th.—F. J. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Ogden, of Honolulu, committed suicide, having first attempted to kill a native woman. The Jury of Inquest testified, "that his death was caused by means of a pistol, fired by his own hand"

Aug. 11th.—The Appropriation Bill, of Hawaiian Government, was approved, making provision for the expenditure of $431,439,49, out of the revenue of the current year. The following are among the items of expense:—

For His Majesty's Privy Purse,	$10,000
" " " Royal State,	4,000
" The Heir Apparent,	3,000
" Six Privy Councillors, each	800
" King's Ministers, each	4,000
" Salary of Chief Justice,	5,000
" Public schools,	23,000
" Department of War.	30,000
" Dredging harbor of Honolulu, &c	40,000
" Government Printing Press,	12,000
" Support of Police of Honolulu,	16,000
" Prisons on Oahu,	20,000

Aug. 12th.—Hawaiian Parliament prorogued, by the King. The following is the translation of the King's laconic message to the House of Nobles:—

NOBLES—"In the exercise of my Prero-"gative, I prorogue your session.

"I thank you for the acts that you have "recommended for the good and safety of my Kingdom."

The King's message to the Lower House, bringing the Hawaiian "Long Parliament" to a close, is rather more lengthy, but not quite so "gracious." It is a noted saying of Cromwell, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry;" but our good King Tamehameha III, declares thathe will trust in Providence, "In the absence of adequate means to suppress insurrection." We suppose this is an allusion to the fact that the Lower House did not appropriate ample funds to pay soldiers and buy powder! But here follows the King's address:—

[TRANSLATION.]

Representatives of my People:

After a Session of unprecedented length, I relieve you from further attendance in the Legislature. I hereby prorogue you.

In the absence of adequate means to suppress insurrection, I must trust to Providence for the protection of my Kingdom, and to your loyalty, to recommend, both by word and deed, quiet subjection to law and order

Later from China.

Progress of the Revolution.—From Peking, accounts are not receieved with full credit. It was reported that the northern section of the insurgent army had sustained irretrievable reverses, and that two thousand rebels had been slaughtered in one battle, and three or four hundred in another. The Friend of China says that the insurgent army consists of three main divisions, besides the central body in occupation of Nanking and Chinkeang-foo, and concludes that the insurgent army never were on the whole more victorious and powerful. Several principal cities in the Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih provinces have been taken. Important cities in the province of G'nan-hwai have been taken, and in one of them the Governor of the province was slain. The G'nan-hwai section of the insurgent army appears to be advancing through the Green tea districts, towards the sea board, and the local rebels at Shanghae expect succor from this body. Tho whole aspect of the revolution is indicative of its speedy completion.

Rescued Passengers of the Sarah Moore.—The British ship Sea King arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d May, bringing from the Raven Islands, in the North Pacific, eighteen passengers and the carpenter of the wrecked American bark Sarah Moore, of San Francisco. The Sarah Moore sailed from Sydney for San Francisco on the 4th of Septemper last, having on board, besides the crew, eight cabin and twenty-two steerage passengers. In the cabin were Mr. and Mrs. Ross and four children. The vessel sailed for two or three weeks in the direction of the Friendly Islands, where the captain proposed trading. Ross and his wife having had a difficulty, the husband was tied hand and foot, and landed on an Island called Rotamar. The rest of the passengers tried to prevent the captain, who, backed, by his mates, threatened to shoot any one who interfered On the 4th Dec. the ship hove to, off Nottick, one of the Raven Islands, where the boat was sent ashore for hogs, and the master gave charge of the deck to a European, from the Island, who professed to be a pilot. Suspicions were aroused by the conduct of this man, who permitted the vessel to drift on the reef at high water. The value of the cargo was $2,000, There was but five or six natives on the Island who treated the passengers well. On the 17th of March, the American whalers Delta and Thomas hove in sight, and sent boats on shore, taking off the captain, cabin ladies, and crew, the crews of the whalers promising to return next morning for the rest, and take them to Guam. They did not do so, and the next day the whalers were out of sight. Before this, two of the crew, three passengers, and a native started in a whaleboat for the Island of Ascension, but were never after heard of, and are supposed to have perished. Among those left on Nottick were Mr. and Mrs. Power and two children, who endured great privation until the 20th April, when they, with the others remaining, were rescued by the Sea King. One of the passengers and two of the crew preferred remaining on the island.

It is said that the land of Palestine has been mortgaged by the Sultan to the Rothschilds, for a loan to aid in the Turkish war. The probability is hinted at of establishing a Jewish kingdom there

Panama Route to Australia.

Capt, David D. Porter, of the steamship Golden Age, communicates a highly interesting letter to the Panama Star and Herald, which contains much interest in connection with Pacific Steam Navigation:

We left Sydney deeply laden with coal, (and very bad coal it was,) we anchored in Tahiti in thirteen days and a half—distance run, 3,421 miles—and 144 of current against us. We remained in Tahiti six days, and took on board in eighty working hours, 1,140 tons of coal, employing the natives, who with proper arrangements, would do it in one-third less time. We left Tahiti on the 31st of May, and arrived here in eighteen and a half days—distance run 4,532 miles, 515 miles of currents against us; making the whole distance actually run on the trip 8,613 miles. Returning from here to Sydney a ship would only have to run 7,063 miles, owing to the current and winds being in her favor the entire distance, which would make a difference of six days in the voyage, and likely it might be made in seven days less time from this end than from the other. No river was ever smoother than was the Pacific the whole voyage, with the exception of three or four days after leaving Australia, when the weather was a little rough, we had scarcely a sea-sick passenger.

Tahiti offers every facility for provisioning a ship, and in the beauty of the scenery, manner and customs of the natives and native "pic nic" the passengers found constant amusement. The harbor is one of the most beautiful I ever saw, and a ship can lay alongside of the dock tied up with a small rope, when she can be supplied with water of the sweetest kind in a few hours. The island abounds with the most delicious fruits belonging to the tropics, of all kinds—and the health of the place is undisputed. The French authorities are extremely anxious for the establishment of a line of steamers, and offer every facility any one could desire. To us they were exceednely kind and attentive; and to Gov. Page I am very much indebted for his promptness in anticipating our wants. That such a line will eventually succeed there is not the slightest doubt; and the only thing that would likely prevent travel this way at present is the trifling difficulty about crossing the Isthmus. The following is the time which this ship would make on another voyage, and the whole time it would take to reach England:—From Sydney to Tahiti, 11 1-2: Tahita to Panama, 16 days; to cross the Isthmus 9 hours; from Aspinwall to England, 18 days. Forty-five days and nineteen hours, with three days detention in coaling at Tahiti; returning it would take forty days with three days detention in coaling. The overland route can never come up to this time. The consequenee will be that all the mails will come this way; the specie will follow the mails, as a matter of course, for the drafts on England will go in the mail bags.

New York Harbor.—The harbor presented a beautilul spectacle one morning in May last. From the cupola of the Revenue barge office at Whitehall, as far as the eye could take in the waters of Upper and Lower Bays, the North and East Rivers from the Palisades to Williamsburgh, could be seen countless sails of inward and outward bound vessels. The morning being almost calm, those vessels that were not slowly working with the ebb tide, had their sails hanging loose to dry in the sun's rays. These, interspersed with numerous steamers, ranging in size from the noble Europa to the juvenile Edwin Griffin, gave an excitement to the scene pleasing to the beholder. The recent heavy fogs have had the effect to gather together a large number of vessels on our coast, and the fresh breeze of Thursday from S. S. E. drove them in on us, in a crowd. There were in all, Thursday, 73 sail—1 man-of-war, 1 steamship, 29 ships, 17 barks, 14 brigs, and 11 schooners—about 65 of which are from foreign ports. During the day 12,471 emigrants were brought into the quarantine.

Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke was well acquainted with his Bible and valued it. Many years ago (when Sir Arthur Wellesley) a brother officer was speaking sneeringly of the Bible and ridiculing the idea of it being a revelation from God—when he abruptly said "S——, have you read Paley's Evidences? If you have not, I advise you to read them. I once thought as you now think, but I read Paley and am convinced." That officer afterward became one of the holiest men in the British army—and thanked the Duke of Wellington for his timely reproof. You may have heard me speak of my visit to Walmer Castle and observing that a number of the books in his bed-room library were on divinity, and by the most evangelical writers. On a little round table close by his plain iron bedstead were always to be found four apparently well handled books—one was the Book of books, the word of God; another was Leighton's Commentary on St. Peter; a third Howe's Living Temple; and the fourth Baxter's Saint's Rest. Who could desire better books for the soul of such a man? and he kept nothing for mere show—the books were for use not ornament. The following is illustrative of his kindness and humanity: "Early in the morning after the battle of Waterloo," says Dr. Hume, "on entering his room, he sat up in his bed, while I reported to him the casualities that had come to my knowledge. He grasped my hand and seemed deeply affected—I felt the tears falling fast on my hand, and looking up, I saw them coursing in furrows down his dusty cheeks. He suddenly brushed them away with his left hand, and in a voice tremulous with emotion exclaimed, 'Well, thank God, I know not what it is to lose a battle—but it is painful to gain one with the loss of so many of one's friends.'"

Testimonial to Capt. Ingraham—A subscription, amounting to about £60 sterling, collected chiefly in pence from the working classes, has been raised by the British admirers of Captain Ingraham for the purchase of a gold chronometer, as a testimonial for his conduct tn the Koszta affair.

The Racing Clippers.—The Friend of China notices the arrival, on the 16th, of the Romance of the seas, Capt. Dumaresq, in 44 adys from San Francisco, and anchoring about half an hour before the David Brown. Both vessels left San Francisco together, and kept company most of the trip.

☞ We call the attention of some of the shipmasters and supercargoes visiting Washington Territory, from the islands, to the following paragraphs, clipped from a late American paper. Who will bring a specimen to the islands?

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN OREGON.—A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory, which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. The tree is destined, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable, because its like is not found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from one to seven feet. The leaf resembles that of the pear; while the trunk and branches look like those of an orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is coated with a gum, having the appearance of oil, and of the consistence of honey. Handling them, causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum, as well as the bark, is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe fruit, and a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf, fully wrapped up in a paper, so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several persons with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with its fragrance, but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears; some that it was Bergamot, whilst others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white Jessamine.

This will certainly make a very beautiful and desirable ornamental tree, to grow in our gardens, around our dwellings, near the parlor windows, or to form a choice bower. Its intrinsic value for those purposes is greatly enhanced by the consideration that it is an Evergreen. This specimen is brought from my farm, and is taken from a grove of about a quarter of an acre. The plant is very rare even here; the oldest settlers of the country say they never saw it growing elsewhere. Still, I have no doubt it will be found in other places. It has been known to the priests of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph for some years; but has not attracted attention until recently.

Island of Ascension.

Small Pox—Shipping—Rum-Vessel.

Rone Kittie, March 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—We hope we are now on the safe side of a fearful crisis. Some six weeks ago the Delta, Capt. Weeks, having the small pox on board, forced her way into the Parion harbor. The pilot, "Bill Powers," took her in to this harbor because he could not take her into the tribe where he belonged, and because it was less protected, being at the extreme of this tribe. The ship having come to anchor, the men sick with small pox were taken ashore upon one of the reef islands near by. They were soon followed by the natives, and plundered of their clothing. Our Nanakin, on being notified of the danger, repaired to the spot, had the stolen clothes burnt, the plunderers, with all concerned, put on a small island upon the reef. To prevent all intercourse with the ship, he planted two loaded guns upon the beach, and stationed armed men along the bay. So far there has been no case of this awful disease upon the island. To God, our Deliverer, we give thanks in the name of these poor people.

During the shipping season, which is now almost done, we have had upwards of some thirty vessels in our ports, all of which have procured supplies, so far as they had suitable trade, and still there are supplies. There has been a good deal of confusion owing to the unsettled state of things among foreigners since Mr. Corgat's death. We have been treated with uniform kindness, and have had the pleasure of giving very much reading matter to sailors. We love this class of people, and rejoice to be here where we may do them good. Why did you not send our bell and flag; our Bethel looks quite naked without them.

Letters have just been received, stating that one of the trading firm of this island, bound here with *rum*, etc., was twice compelled to put back, and the last time wrecked; also, that he is making his third attempt to reach here with his cargo. We cannot wish any man harm, but we do sincerely hope and *pray* that his cargo may never reach here.

There is a "sunny side" to our enterprise, but to see it we must ascend some of the higher summits of faith, and look into the sun of God's glory reflecting light and heat into these vallies of dry bones. Our trust is in our Lord; we will sow the seed and patiently wait the harvest. Pray for us and our work; the "night of toil" will open upon this island a glorious day.

Yours, truly,

A. A. STURGES.

In the foregoing letter, the question is asked, "Why did you not send our bell and Flag? Some months previous we had intimated that such was our intention. We still remain of the same mind, that as soon as our *means* will allow, both "Bell and Flag" shall be forwarded. Will not some of our readers assist us in this undertaking?—Ed. of Friend.

Healthy old Age.

Lewis Cass and Thomas H. Benton are two of the most robust and healthy men to be seen in Washington. Both are and have been remarkably temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years yet. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, and an exchange paper relates the following incident of him:

He said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group, "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster and Calhoun are gone; years ago Dr. —— told me 'when these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever.' My habits of living do it; until I was thirty, I drank nothing but water, sir. Since then, I have drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides I adopt the Roman regime—bathe with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horses' legs with, sir!—New York Independent.

[For the Friend.

Lay Sermon—No. 4.

Creeds and Credenda.

Ask you what my creed is? Do I believe this or that—authenticity, inspiration of the Bible, &c. I may say that I do, but that reply will hardly determine for you my position. For what mean you by authenticity, inspiration, et cetera? For any thing contained in that acknowledgment, I may be, at heart, pantheist, rationalist, an indifferent, pleasure-loving, "alive in the world" being, or any thing else. Only when I feel that Higher Spirit of truth and soberness glowing within myself, and find myself also one with that book, do I really acknowledge, really believe, its truth and inspiration. All other acknowledgment is but meaningless, nay!—significant of far more than nothing.

Let us not, my friend, rest or trust in any forms, any creeds, at all. Love is all—even as says the apostle. Lovest thou the fair, the good, heartily, in penitence and worship, and thou art above all doctrines—infinitely above all dogmas. Forms, indeed, we must have. In forming, life must ever be. The living head, as co-worker with a living heart, must transmute the food of feeling into its own proper aliment of system and doctrine. But, O! as we prize sight above blindness—the clear water of life, ever freshly welling up from the eternal deeps, above the unhealthy and stagnant pools of earth's surface, let us not lose the free vitality of that Eternal Spirit of Reason in any moulds of the fixing and finite understanding. Use your forms, but fill them full to overflowing, with a life which is more than they. Work even as does Nature around thee—for She "thy nurse and thy mother" was also given thee as an example—with the same calm, free, steady freshness of life: even so out of Eternity into Time, with the same kind, earnest, and joyous spirit of Beauty and Goodness. Is she not all form, and yet is she not every where more than the former, and above it. So work thou, asking not so much—"Do I acknowledge this or that expression of a doctrine?" for all forms in which the finite seeks to enclose the Infinite, in which the receiving vessel would fix and congeal the Spirit which flows through it, instead of allowing it to be within a well of water, springing up in everlasting life, are of the earth, earthy. That Spirit alone is heavenly. Only let that word "purity" ever waken in thee an intensity of reverential and penitent delight, and "holiness" an awfulness and prayerfulness of joy. So shalt thou abide in that free spirit of humanity, which is also the free spirit of Nature. So shalt thou possess a dwelling in the "heavens," eternal, that passeth not away. So, alive in and by that Spirit of the race, which is also far more universal than Nature or Humanity, thou shalt learn that it is indeed the Holy Spirit of Sanctification, the Redeeming Word, and the Comforter. So, even in this flitting phantoms, with its fretful, feverish action, its wounds and bruises, and putrifying sores, thine shall be the "sober certainty of waking bliss," the calm assurance of having realised thy true being, stillness and vigor, love and power,

"Thy feet now
Sandalled with calm,
And the light of thy presence
A rain of balm."

American Slavery, Solomon Northrop, &c.

American papers, of late, have abounded with accounts of troubles and riots connected with the Fugitive Slave law. Instead of that law quieting public sentiment it serves rather to inflame the minds of the people. Congress has done little else, but discuss the Nebraska question during the last session. Slavery makes troubles both North and South, East and West. For ourselves, we hope it may continue to make troubles until the people shall abolish the whole system. If there be any one thing which makes an American citizen, abroad, ashamed of his country, it is the abominable system of slavery. We had supposed that we were acquainted with most of the odious features of the system, but one new feature lately came under our notice. It is that of kidnapping free colored people in the Northern States, and carrying them to the South, and there consigning them to slavery. How frequent a circumstance of this kind may occur, we know not, but that it has once occurred, is very certain, as any one may learn, who will take the trouble to read the volume, entitled "Solomon Northrop." Some twelve or more years ago, Solomon was enticed from the State of N. Y. to Washington, and there thrown into prison, under the very shadow of the Capitol, and within a stone's throw of the White House! He was taken from thence to N. O., and sold to a Planter, up Red River, and for more than ten years compelled to labor as a field slave, beneath the master's lash. We cannot now state the particulars, in full, for the volume was loaned us for a few hours, and we only had time to glance over its pages. After remaining in bondage for more than ten years, Solomon succeeded in sending a letter to his friends, in the State of N. Y.; among whom was a lawyer, who investigated the case, and proceeded forthwith to the spot, proved that the man had been basely kidnapped and sold into slavery. He took the man home with him, and restored him to his family and to freedom. These are a brief outline of the facts in the case; but they are quite sufficient to lead to the supposition that such cases may frequently occur. If any of our readers are inclined to favor the system of American Slavery, we advise them to borrow, or buy and read the narrative of "Solomon Northrop." We could wish a copy might be sent to every member of the Congress of the U. S., and especially to those who voted for the Nebraska Bill. We hope and pray that a better time may come; and that speedily, when the oppressed may go free.

Our sentiments upon this subject find expression in the peroration of Senator Sumners' speech in the Senate of the U. S., on the final passage of the Nebraska Bill:—

From the depths of my soul, as a loyal citizen and a Senator, I plead, remonstrate, protest against the passage of this bill. I struggle against it, as against death; but, as in death itself, corruption puts on incorruption, and this mortal body puts on immortality, so from the sting of this hour, I find assurances of that triumph by which freedom will be restored to her immortal birthright in the Republic.

Sir, the bill which you are now about to pass, is at once the worst, and the best bill on which Congress ever acted.

It is the worst bill, inasmuch as it is a present victory of slavery. In a Christian land, and in an age of civilization, a time-honored statute of Freedom is struck down, opening the way to all the countless woes and wrongs of human bondage. Among the crimes of history, a new one is about to be recorded, which, in better days, will be read with universal shame. The Tea Tax and Stamp Act, which aroused the patriot rage of our fathers, were virtues by the side of this enormity; nor would it be easy to imagine, at this day, any measure which more openly defied every sentiment of justice, humanity, and Christianity. Am I not right, then, in calling it the worst bill on which Congress ever acted?

But there is another side to which I gladly turn. Sir, it is the best bill on which Congress ever acted; for it prepares the way for that "All Hail Hereafter," when slavery must disappear. It annuls all past compromises with slavery, and makes all future compromises impossible. Thus it puts Freedom and Slavery face to face, and bids them grapple. Who can doubt the result? It opens wide the door of the Future, when, at last, there will really be a North, and the slave power will be broken; when this wretched despotism will cease to domitate over our Government, no longer impressing itself upon all that it does, at home and abroad; when the National Government shall be divorced, in every way from slavery, and according to the true intention of our fathers, freedom shall be established by Congress, every where, at least beyond the local limits of the States.

Slavery will then be driven from its usurped foothold here in the Distrlct of Columbia; in the national territories, and elsewhere beneath the national flag; the Fugitive Slave Bill, as odious as it is unconstitutional, will become a dead letter, and the domestic slave trade, so far as it can be reached, but especially on the high seas, will be blessed by Congressional prohibition. Every where within the sphere of Congress, the great *Northern Hamwer* will descend to smite this wrong; and the irresistible cry will break forth—"No more slave States!"

Thus, sir, now standing at the very grave of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska, I find assurances of that happy resurrection by which freedom will be secured hereafter, not only in these Territories, but every where, under the National Government. More clearly than ever before, I now see the "beginning of the end" of slavery. Am I not right, then, in calling this measure the best bill on which Congress ever acted.

Sorrowfully I bend before the wrong you are about to perpetrate. Joyfully I welcome all the promises of the future.

Oahu College.

The subject of establishing a higher Institution of learning, than has hitherto existed, has often been made the topic of remark among the friends of education. Months and even years ago, some have urged its establishment. Several circumstances have recently conspired to impress upon the minds of the Trustees of "Punahou School," that the time had come for prompt and decided action. The Circular found in another column, will show what progress has been made, and what plans have been adopted for the future. In all such enterprises a beginning must be made amid obstacles; perhaps they are not greater or more discouraging here than in older countries. There are certainly many things to encourage the Trustees and Faculty of the "Oahu College" to press forward. The site of the Institution is most admirable; probably none better in the group. The Hawaiian Government has liberally granted valuable lands, surrounding the present buildings. The American Board has already expended from $20,000 to $30,000 in the erection of buildings, and at present is responsible for the salaries of both President and Professor. The present wants and future prospects of the foreign community in the islands, clearly indicate that a well endowed College must be established and maintained, if our children and youth are educated in the higher branches, and fitted for professional life.

The following paragraphs from a recent letter of Dr. Anderson, senior Secretary of the American Board of Missions, addressed to the Trustees of the "Oahu College" present a correct view of the subject, showing enlarged ideas, and worthy of the source from whence they emanate:—

MISSIONARY HOUSE,
Boston, June 13, 1854.

TRUSTEES OF THE OAHU COLLEGE:

Dear Brethren:— * * * *

That (a College) is what is needed at the Islands, and without that nothing among you is permanent, nothing really secure. Not a Harvard, not a Yale, nor even an Amherst, or a Williams, do you now need; but such as each of them was at the outset. How very small were their first classes, and *then* of course they needed but few teachers.—The *thorough drill*, which a few scholars get, in their comparatively limited number of studies, from their comparatively few teachers, may yet be really a more valuable education for them, in their new country, than *what they would actually acquire* in the best of the venerable institutions above named. I cannot believe, if you had a College actually begun on the Islands, that the greater part of your sons would be sent to this country for education, as is asserted in some of the letters lately received. * * * * *

Oahu College. Circular.

More than a year ago, a charter was secured for a College at Punahou. The Trustees have since been seeking for a President to take charge of the Institution. They are happy to announce that they have now secured, for this post, the services of Mr. E. G. Beckwith, for some time past, Principal of the Royal School. His experience and success as a teacher, and his eminent qualifications, for this post, will secure, we have no doubt, the public favor for the institution.

The President will, for the present, instruct in Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, English Literature, and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. Mr. Dole, Professor of Languages, will instruct in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Geography, History, and Moral Philosophy.

The Trustees deem it proper to state, that they do not hold out before the community the idea of a liberally endowed institution, with a full corps of Professors. The College is now in its infancy, without endowments, having only the pledge of being sustained till enlightened and Christian people in this and other lands, shall appreciate the necessity of such an institution here, and shall supply its wants, or till time shall demonstrate its inutility

It is probable that for several years the number of students will be small. It is not expected that any class will present themselves for admission to the Collegiate department for several months, though arrangements have been made to commence a class as soon as any are prepared to enter. Meanwhile, the Preparatory department will be organized with special reference to the future wants of the College.

The following Prospectus has been prepared for the information of all who may feel an interest in the Institution.

This Institution is located at Punahou, two miles from Honolulu.

The laws of the Institution are intended to accomplish, as far as possible, the following objects:—

1. To enable a student to pursue any single course which may be thought to be for his advantage.

2. To enable a student to pursue, for a single term, a single year, or any greater length of time, such studies as his parent or guardian, in consultation with the Faculty, may believe to be for his advantage.

3. To allow students who are candidates for degrees, to pursue the studies necessary for a degree, in a longer or shorter time, as their circumstances or ability will permit; the Faculty, however, having the right so to direct the studies as to prevent idleness or superficial haste.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

For the present the Preparatory Department is open to any pupils of good, moral character, whether intending to become members of the Collegiate Department or not, who can sustain an examination satisfactory to the teachers, in Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, the elementary principles of English Grammar, Topical Geography, Reading, and Spelling.

The studies pursued in this Department are Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; English Language, including Orthography, Etymology, Analytical Grammar, English Composition and Reading; Belles Lettres, including Oratory and the Analysis and Criticism of English Poetry; Geography; History, Sacred and Profane; Natural Sciences, including the Elementary Principles of Natural Philosophy, Physiology, and Astronomy, Vocal Music, and the Ancient languages.

Instruction will be given in Instrumental Music, Writing, and Drawing, at an extra charge whenever there is a sufficient number of pupils who wish to attend to these branches to make it desirable.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The Degrees conferred by the College, in course, are three, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Philosophy.

Those wishing to enter the Institution as candidates for the degree of A. M., will be examined in English, Latin, and Greek Grammar; Arithmetic, Algebra to Ratio; Physiology; Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust or its equivalent, and Virgil, and in the Greek Reader, or its equivalent.

For the degree of A. B., one of the Ancient Languages may be omitted, and, for the degree of B. P. neither will be required.

The degree of A. M., is intended for those who wish to pursue a full course of Academic education, as prescribed in the Laws of the College, and this course will require four or five years of study.

The degree of A. B., is designed for those who wish to prepare themselves for the different professions, and yet are not able to pursue a complete course. This course will require three or four years of study, being nearly the same as for the degree of A. M., except one Ancient Language.

The degree of B. P., is intended for those who wish to prepare for the pursuits of active life. In this course the Ancient Languages may be omitted, but one Modern Language will be required and a complete course in Book-Keeping, accompanied with lectures upon Commerce and mercantile Transactions.

No pupil will be entitled to a degree in course, without having been a member of the College at least two terms, and having passed a thorough examination in the studies prescribed in the College Laws.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year will be divided into three terms of twelve weeks each. The first term will commence on the first Wednesday in August.*

There will be three vacations during the year, the first of one week, the second of three weeks, and the third of twelve weeks.

TUITION AND BOARD.

Twelve dollars per term will be charged for tuition, making no deduction for parts of a term, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Students can be boarded in the boarding establishment connected with the Institution, at $5 a week, including room-rent, lights and washing; payment to be made in advance. Students are expected to furnish their own rooms.

SESSION.

The Preparatory Department will be in session from 9o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M.

TIMES OF ADMISSION.

The commencement of the Academic year is the regular time for the admission of Pupils. None will be received at any other time, unless they are prepared to enter some of the existing classes.

E. W. CLARK,
S. N. CASTLE,
S. C. DAMON,
L. SMITH,
R. ARMSTRONG.
Com. of Trustees.

*The first term of the present year will commence on Wednesday, September 13th, leaving but half a term before the first vacation, for which tuition will be charged accordingly.

— Saturn's Rings will be in a position favorable for visibility the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power. A third ring has been discovered recently. It is said that important discoveries with reference to this planet, have lately been made by the new monster telescope of Rev. Mr. Craig, and that the rings are but arches of the most perfect geometrical formation.

SNUFF.—The best snuff in the world is a snuff of morning air.

"THE MORNING STAR."—We are exceedingly gratified to receive a file of this paper, published semi-monthly, at the American Mission Press, in the Island of Ceylon, India. It is printed one-half in the Tamil language, and the remainder in English. The size of the paper corresponds to "The Friend." Its columns contain much interesting information respecting that part of the world. The last Nos. of the paper before us were published in 1853, showing that the periodical was in the XIIIth year of its existence. It is highly interesting to read respecting the progress of the Gospel, and the vast political changes which have taken place in that portion of the globe. At the present time, the British Government in India, looks with favor upon all Missionary efforts among the natives of the country. Missionaries find the most ample protection. How great the contrast between the present order of things, and that of 1812, and 1813, when the American Missionaries were endeavoring to establish a mission in that country. When the Rev. Mr. Judson landed at Calcutta, in 1812, he was not only forbid making an effort to establish a mission, within the limits of British rule, but the order was issued for sending him and his associates to England, on board a Government Transport. (See Memoir of Rev. Dr. Judson, by Dr. Wayland.)

We would also acknowledge the reception of "Report of the American Ceylon Mission, for 1852." This document contains much interesting statistical matter, relating to the history of that mission. From it, we learn that two missionaries, now laboring on the island of Ceylon, went to India, in 1816, or 38 years ago; we refer to the Rev. Mr. Poor, and the Rev. Mr. Meigs. That mission does not appear to have been visited with so much sickness and so many deaths as often reported. Since the year 1816, sixty missionaries (28 males and 32 females) have been connected with the mission. "The average term of service of those who have died, is nearly 8 years; of those compelled to leave, 10½ years; and of those who have been in the field 6 or more years, a little over 20 years." Of 85 American children, born in Ceylon, only 12 have died on the island, and but 3 or 4, since returning to the United tates."

The Murderer of the Missionary Williams.

During a recent voyage of the Eng. Missionary Bark, "John Williams," she touched at Eramanga, where the Rev. John Williams was murdered several years since. Remarks the Missionary, who gives an account of the voyage:—

"One deeply interesting fact came to our knowledge during our visit. Kauiaui, who expressed so strong a desire for a teacher or a missionary, last voyage, is the identical murderer of Mr. Williams. He is chief of Bunkar, the part of Dillon's Bay where the murder took place. We had a conversation with him on the subject. He looked sorry and ashamed, but said, that he did not know that Mr. W. was a missionary. When asked why he killed him? he replied, that it was on account of outrages committed by foreigners some time before. Who can wonder at what he did, when it is remembered that, in the affray referred to between the foreigners and Eramangans, *his own son was murdered*. He is still very desirous to have a missionary.—We arranged for one of the teachers left last voyage to remove to his part of the bay, and with this arrangement he is satisfied for the present. We succeeded in getting the club with which, it is said, Mr. Williams was killed, and a pocket-handkerchief with Mr. Harris's initials on it, which Kauiaui's wife gave to the teachers."

The Rice Harvest in India.

We have taken considerable pains to learn the Tamil customs and superstitions connected with the rice harvest, and give the following, hoping it may interest all our readers, more especially the European portion of them.

Before the rice crop is ready for harvesting, it is the custom for the brahmins or priests, in many of the almost numberless temples, to boil new rice and make an offering of the same to their gods. When the fields are nearly white for harvesting, then the farmer consults an astrologer as to the propitious day for commencing the important work. Having secured an answer, he, with his hired men or servants, repairs to the field and plucks a quantity of the heads of the rice, enough to make one meal for a number of persons. These are taken home, dried, the grain rubbed out and prepared for poothir. Before this, however, a few heads of grain are taken from the lot, and, being tied together with leaves of the mangoe tree and a kind of grass, are suspended from the roof of the house. This is one way of securing the divine favor as they suppose, or rather good luck. The bunch occasionally hangs for years, and a new one being added, year by year, sometimes ten or a dozen hang in a row. In a day or two the farmer calls his relatives, hired men, and boys, to the feast of poothir or new rice. They adorn the vessel in which the new rice is cooked. with mangoe leaves and with the ubiquitous and important sacred ashes, after which the master of the house sits down before the food, while his wife comes, and with a show of very great respect, humility, and obedience, prepares three plaintain leaves, placing one above the other, putting a little salt and a few spears of sacred grass between each, and pours the rice upon the topmost. This she surrounds or covers with curry, curds, plantains, and jaggery. The master then, with his fingers, mixes these all and sundry together, and, first placing a little upon a burning lamp before him, he takes three small mouthfuls himself, and then distributes to each, according to his age, a handful of the precious mixture, which is thankfully received, and each, either audibly or silently, calls upon his god to supply him with food during the whole year. After this they dine together, eating to their hearts content, this first handful being only introductory.

After the feast of poothir is over, on an auspicious day the rice is reapt—a cocoanut superstitiously broken—and the sheaves are gathered together in a heap, waiting to be t odden out, which should be done on another day of good omen, with further ceremonies. There are two auspicious days in the week for this work, namely, Thursday and Friday. The other days are all unfavorable, though in different degrees. If the treading is done on Saturday there will, it is said, be a loss of one-twentieth of the crop, it being taken away by evil spirits ; if on Sunday one-fifteenth; if on Monday one-fourth; if on Tuesday one-eighth; if on Wednesday—the most evil day of the week—the loss amounts to one-third! The grain is always trodden out by cattle, some half dozen of which are tied abreast and are driven round and round upon the grain until it all falls from the straw upon the bare earth of the open field. It is an interesting fact that the Tamulians, like the ancient Israelites, "muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn, but allow him to enjoy to his full the straw filled with the precious grain The sacred ashes, which all Hindoos wear upon their foreheads, arms, and bodies as a distinctive religious mark, are generally made during the rice harvest. They are the excrement of the cattle, often obtained while they are treading, which, first dried, is afterward burned. While the grain is being trodden out, the laborers avoid speaking common words, and use a class of words peculiar to the occasion. For instance, eduthu, the usual word for ox, is avoided and polinardiyan is used; so for kutthe (knife) kollun is used, and so on indefinitely. They are also very careful that their baskets are not turned upside down, and particular that no one should kneel, as these things would be, to their minds, a sure indication of a great decrease in the reward of the threshing floor, or a sign that some member of the family would die during the year, or that the land would be sold for debt, or the house be burnt, or some other equally untoward event would happen.

Another custom universally observed by the farmers. is that the person who superintends the work of treading out the grain should neither leave the choordoo (threshing floor) nor eat any thing until the whole business is done; and the person who drives the cattle that tread the grain, frequently cries out very lustily "po-le, po-le, O mother, goddess of the earth, po-le, po-le," which is a kind of prayer that the yield may be multiplied many fold. When the treading is finished the straw is shaken out and piled up around the choordoo in a circle. While thus lying, if the wind breaks the circle on the southern or western side, it is an ill omen, and indicates a decrease of the grain. If, on the contrary, the northern or eastern side be broken, it is a good omen, and shows that the evil spirits will take rice from the fields of others to increase this. Again, if another farmer have his choordoo threshed just opposite, a quarrel will most likely occur between the two, from the superstitious notion that the evil ones will take the grain from his choordoo and carry it to his neighbor's.

After the straw is removed as above, the grain is heaped up in the centre of the threshing ground, and a rough unsightly image of the god Pulliar, and a knife, are placed upon the heap as guards against the thefts of the much dreaded evil spirits. Now the process of winnowing is commenced. which is all done by a fan made of the braided palmyra leaf—a slow process indeed, but one by which the rice is quite well cleaned. After all is winnowed, superstitous signs are written upon the heap—a present of some quarts is given to the family brahmin—and the rice is carried home in old baskets. Carts are seldom or never used in conveying the grain or the straw from the field, but all is carried upon the heads of men and women. The latter generally carry the grain, while the men take the straw upon their heads in immensely great bundles, under the pressure of which, with much toil and "sweat of the brow," they briskly walk and sometimes run, ten or a dozen in single file, to their not unfrequently distant homes.

It should be said that many of the above mentioned superstitious and heathenish observances are now but little observed in comparison to what they once were, owing to the spread of civilization, European influence, and the knowledge of true religion diffused through the agency of English and American missionary societies.

It is an interesting fact, as showing the great poverty of many of the people, that for weeks after the fields are harvested, poor women may be seen with a little broom or brush, sweeping and searching among the stubble, for the single kernels of rice which have fallen while the grain was reapt. These, each one picks up, generally kernel by kernel, and in the course of a day may glean enough to come to the value of two pence when sold. Thus wretchedly poor are many among the Tamil people, who have no little difficulty in procuring food, even of the coarsest kind sufficient for their maintenance.—Ceylon Morning Star.

Conversion of a Prince.

In the Friend of India of the 17th ult., there is an interesting account, headed "The First Christian Prince in India," by which it appears that on the 8th of March the young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was formally admitted into the Christian church by Rev. W. J. Jay, Chaplain of Guttehgurh, a place in the north of India. The ceremony was attended by all the civil and military authorities, by the American missionaries, and a number of the Maharajah's own attendants. The Maharajah is sixteen years of age, and has an income of £40,000 a year. The Friend of India thus speaks of him and the course he has taken:

"A lad of this age in India is a man, with as great a capacity for estimating the merits of different creeds, as he is ever likely to possess. Sixteen is the age at which even the law courts acknowledge the right of a native youth to choose for himself, and this last act of the Maharajah has been taken entirely of his own free will. He has been neither coaxed nor frightened into Christianity. Indeed, the government had every motive for retaining him in his old creed. He was simply left to his own discretion and that he has chosen rightly, will, we think, be allowed even by those who are not given to 'missionary fanaticism.' His conversion will, at least, save the palace of Futtehgurh from becoming like that of Delhi, a place, whither all evil naturally seeks shelter, and a native Christian noble, with his vast wealth, may accomplish far more good than a hundred ordinary converts."—Ceylon Morning Star.

Erricsson, the Inventor.

John Erricsson was born in Sweden, in 1803. He early showed a taste for mechanics, and at the age of eleven attracted the notice of Count Platen, who obtained for him a cadet-ship in an engineer corps. He afterwards entered the Swedish army and was employed in the survey of Northern Sweden. While occupied with his favorite study of mechanics, he projected his Flame Engine. In 1826, he visited England. While there, in 1829, he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that attained the wonderful speed, at that time, of fifty miles an hour. His propeller, his semi-cylindrical engine, his centrifugal blower, his distance instrument for measuring distances at sea, his hydrostatic guage, his

pyrometer, and other ingenious inventions, have already made the name of Erricsson famous in the scientific world. The caloric engine, which has now arrived at the consummation of success, was first brought before the scientific world of London twenty years ago, and was rejected by men of science as an impracticability, and as involving the absurdity of perpetual motion. Faraday, Brunel, and Ure, after a short resistance, finally conceded the practicability of the invention, and Faraday endorsed the caloric engine in those famous lectures of his, before the London Institution. Fox, whose name is identified with the success of the great London Exhibition, was a pupil of Erricsson.—Literary World.

Christians in England, Aiding American Missions in Turkey.

The war now in progress, and the effort of England to assist the Turks, has called the attention of the British Christian public to the subject of Missionary operations throughout the Turkish Empire. Instead of establishing new missions, an effort is now being made to assist Missionaries of the American Board who are laboring in various parts of the Empire. Sir Edward and Lady Buxton, have started the enterprize. An English newspaper before us bears most honorable mention of the labor and success of the American Mission in Turkey:

It affords us unfeigned satisfaction to be able to announce that the laborious and successful American Missions in Turkey are about to receive a substantial proof of the esteem in which they are held by British Christians. Our readers will remember a favorable mention of the Missions in the Missionary notices for April, in connection with remarks on the departure of the naval and military armaments to the East. Other bodies of Christians have been equally alive to the subject, and at length means have been adopted for giving practical expression to the interest which is felt in the labors of the Missionaries, and the deep sympathy which has been awakened in behalf of various populations of the Turkish empire.

Sir Edward North Buxton and Lady Buxton opened their mansion on Wednesday evening to a numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen, and Christian Ministers of every denomination, interested in the object.—Among those present we observed Sir Culling E. Eardley, Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. Bevan, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Hitchcock, Dr. Yates, from Syria, Rev. Drs. Bunting, Beecham, Steane, &c, Rev. Messrs. Burnet, Binney, Gurney, Hoole, Herschell, Latrobe, Rule, Sherman, Venn, Veitch, Chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem, and many others. The spacious drawing-rooms were filled with one of the most remarkable and unanimous meetings for a religious object we have ever had the pleasure to witness. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. Sherman; and Sir Edward Buxton then stated that the Provisional Committee had come to the conclusion that the best method of accomplishing the desired object of promoting Christianity among the population of Turkey, was not to establish a new and distinct Mission, but to assist the Missions already established, and which God has so remarkably blessed by affording to the American Missions the needed pecuniary supplies to enable them to carry out their educational plans, and to increase the native agency among the Armenian, Nestorian, and Greek Churches; and by giving aid to Bishop Gobat at Jerusalem. The Rev. Cuthbert G. Young, who had visited the Missions, submitted a statistical report of the operations of the Missionaries, and of their remarkable success, together with the lamentable inadequacy of the means at their disposal for the vast and promising field now opened. He confirmed the painful fact that by the law of Turkey capital punishment awaits any Turk who embraces Christianity. He called attention to a pamphlet recently published by himself, "Openings for the Gospel in Turkey," and to the Rev. Mr. Dwight's "Christianity in Turkey," and made special and emphatic mention of the first article in the first number of the "London Quarterly Review," on the "Christian Population of the Turkish Empire," which he characterised as remarkable for the large amount of correct information on the subject which it embodied by some writer whose name he did not know. Sir Culling Eardley addressed the meeting, as also did Dr. Yates, Mr. Venn, Mr. Veitch, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Hitchcok, Mr. Herschell, and others. Donations to a handsome amount were announced; prayer was offered and the blessing pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Gurney, and the assembly broke up soon after ten o'clock.

Leap-Year.—Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 100. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

E. HOFFMANN,

AT THE

NEW DRUG STORE

Corner of Kahumanu and Queen Streets,

Makee & Anthon's Block,

Would call the attention of the traders and residents of Honolulu to his new stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS & FANCY ARTICLES of American, English, French and German manufacture. He has also a most excellent assortment of Perfumery, Scented Oils and Soaps, all of which will be sold at fair prices.

Orders from other islands will be promptly attended to, and residents may feel well assured that great care will be taken in putting up prescriptions.

MEDICINE CHESTS

for ship and family use filled in a proper manner, at low rates. 11-tf

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. S. RUGGLES. A. G. THURSTON.

RUGGLES & CO.,

Drug Store and Dispensary,

Corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. tf-44

I. R. MITCHELL. CAPT. NATH'L FALES JR.

MITCHELL & FALES,

Successors to Lewis & Co., Ship Chandlers,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 35-tf

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats free.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplain's study, in Chaplain street, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen during the afternoon of each day.

A weekly religious conference and prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evening at the Vestry, and also at the same place, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock. Seamen are particularly invited to attend.

Public services at the New Court *House* at 11 A. M. and and 7½ P. M., and also, Native Churches on Sabbaths, commence at 9 1-2 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy and the publication of the Friend. An anuual report of all donations is made to the Am. Seamen's Friend Society in New York. Any person contributing $50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and $20 to become an Honorary Life Member. tf.

To Masters of Whale-Ships visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Sept. 1, 1853—6m-19

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. tf 11

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money.-35-tf

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies "	3,00
Five copies "	5,00

☞ Persons desirous of procuring the services of a day laborer. or out-door servant, will perhaps meet with such person, by applying to the Chaplain, to whom applications are frequently made for situations.

☞ At the new Drug Store of Dr. Hoffman, gentlemen and ladies will find an assortment of goods, useful, beautiful, ornamental and *childish;* besides medicines at wholesale and retail. See Advertisement.

☞ We are requested by the Minister of Public Instruction to give notice, that for the present, or until the services of some suitable person can be obtained, the Royal School will be taught by female Teachers, under the general supervision of the late Principal, Mr. Beckwith.

Picnic.—Mr. Whitney, the Superintendent of the Bethel Sabbath School, met the scholars and teachers, at the residence of the Chaplain, Saturday, 26th ult. The attendance was numerous. Many of the parents and members of the congregation were present, besides other invited guests. The singing was conducted by Mr. Griswold. Addresses were made by Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Angell, the U. S. Consul. The day was highly propitious, and all present, both old and young, apparently enjoyed the occasion very much.

☞ We would acknowledge our indebtedness to Capt. Paty, of the "Restless," for files of late papers, and list of passengers. If all ship-masters would be as attentive to such matters, it would confer a favor on the public, and save editors much trouble. Mr. Ludlow and others, in San Francisco, lay us under renewed obligations for files of late papers.

☞ A cargo of ice may be expected in Honolulu, about the middle of the month.

☞ Something new!—Where?—in Honolulu,—What?—New stores,—new dwellings,—new goods—new faces,—new ideas,—and a new College We have never known Honolulu more active during the period of what has usually been styled "our dull times." Merchant vessels are discharging their cargoes. All the Mechanics in Honolulu are full of work. We hear of nobody failing, but are able to perceive, that many are adding to their wealth. Rents are high—never higher. It is quite difficult to obtain family tenements. These are favorable indications. They bespeak prosperity and thrift.

The Rev. T. E. Taylor.

By a late arrival from Tahiti, we are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Taylor's health is much improved. We have receeived a letter from him under date of June 25th, from which we extract the following:—

"I have time to say but a word, as I am now on board the "Perla" with my effects, bound to "Fatuhiva," (Marquesas,) with supplies sent from Honolulu, sometime before I left. I hope my health has considerably improved. My cough and stricture in breathing have disappeared. We had a delightful run down in 18 days. From the Captain and officers, I received only courtesy and kindness. "The opportunity to visit the brethren, at Fatuheva, came very unexpectedly. It is one of the incidental good things that come from that dreadful evil, war between Russia, and France and England. The French and English fleets have made Nukehewa their place of rendezvous, and this vessel takes supplies for them."—The measles are now prevailing sadly among the natives (at Tahiti, just now. Hardly a family escapes, and in a great many cases they prove fatal. Many causes seem to combine to diminish the native race. The luxuriance and fruitfulness of Tahiti surpasses that I had before seen or Imagined. I do not remember to have seen apples in my own native land more abundant upon, and under the trees, than oranges are here. I hope to be back here about the middle of August, if we are not picked up by some Russian vessel, or do not fall into any other mishap."

The Moon.—Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

Notice.—The next meeting of the "Oahu Clerical Association," will be held at the residence of the Subscriber in Honolulu, on Wednesday, September 20th. The first session will open at 3 P. M. Punctuality and a full attendance of the members are desired. S. C. Damon,
Secretary of O. C. A
Honolulu, August 30.

Notice.—E. G. Beckwith, Esq., recently elected President of the "Oahu College," will deliver his Inaugural Address at the Court House, in Honolulu, Thursday evening, September 21st, 7½ o'clock, per order of Board of Trustees.
August 31, 1854,

LIST OF OFFICERS OF U. S. S. 'St. MARYS.'

Commander Theodorus Bailey, Esq.
Lieutenants, John L. Ring, James M. Frailey, Charles W. Hayes, Act'g Lieutenant, R. M. McArann.
Act'g Master, Thomas Roney, Purser, G. H. White.
Ass't Surgeon, Edward F. Drayton.
Lieut't. of Marines, James Wiley.
Passed Midshipmen, James E. Jouett, John J. Cornwell, A. E. Benham.
Midshipman, Robert Boyd, Jr.
Captain's Clerk, Lewis H Wheeler.
Boatswain, Edward Kenney.
Gunner. J. D. Booram.
Carpenter, S. B. Cocke.
Sail-maker, John King.

☞ Our subscribers may have been disappointed, in not receiving "The Friend," for August. We would apologise, if that is necessary, inasmuch as we did not publish a "Number" for August, but shall issue our paper, semi-monthly, after the shipping season commences.

DIED.

Lahaina, August 1st, 1854.

July 17, at Lahaina, in the U. S. Hospital, George Arthur H. Guardinier, of Albany.

July 23, at the same place, James H Roff, of Maryland.

July 28, at the same place, John M. Johnson, of New Jersey

These three young sailors entered the hospital at about the same time, with the seeds of consumption in their frames, which made rapid and fatal progress. Mr. Guardinier had some time ago made profession of his faith by uniting with the 2d Baptist Church of Albany, and maintained a marked Christian character. The other two, since coming to the hospital, were mercifully guided to exercise repentence and faith in the Savior All three departed in peace and joyful hope, trusting in Him who is the "resurrection and the life."

"Lovely in their lives, in death they were not divided.
S. E. B."

On board Wavelet, on her passage from San Francisco Peter Masterton, passenger.

At Koloa, Kauai, on the 3d of July, James E. Wilcox, of consumption. Mr. W. has been a resident at the islands for several years, formerly as a school teacher, and latterly as a shipping agent for seamen. We believe he was from Vermont, where he has friends and relatives.

At Molate, near San Francisco, on the 28th of June, John Gorham Bond, aged 21 years, youngest son of the late George Bond, Esq, of Boston, and brother of Rev. E. P. Bond, of Kauai

In Honolulu, August 11th, Mr. James F. Lewis, aged 40 years. An American. He had resided many years in Honolulu.

In Honolulu, August 31, at Mr. Pinkham's Boarding House, John S. Evans, Esq., late Post Master of Stockton, California. The deceased came to the islands passenger on board the "Polynesian." He was a native of Perrysville, Cecil Co., Maryland, where his friends now reside. Funeral to day at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers.

By the Restless from San Francisco.—G. B. Post, Esq., and Lady, Mr William Motten and Lady, Mrs. E. C Boles, Mrs. E. Long, Child and servant, Mrs. S. J. Rogers and Child, Elias Perkins, Esq., Mr H. M'Tyre. Joseph R. Pratt, J. P. Griswold, R. Spencer, Geo. Howe. Jacob Cohen, S. Jacobs, Capt. J A. Avery, Michael Murray, Wm. H. Wilder, H. Graham, J. L. Lewis, Frederick Rowe, T. B. Baker, J. M. Ederton, E. Fisher, Chas S. Watkins, Ah Chun.—29 in all.

Outward—Per Flying Dart.—C. A. Poor, J. R. Pratt, Mrs. Ball, Patterson, Carter, Cheever.

By J. B. Brown, at Lahaina, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Chase child and servant.

By Wavelet, from San Francisco.—G Lange and lady, Messrs. J. R. Dalrison, M. Monet, H. A. Nash. A. Harris, R. C. Macy, G. Adley, E. Burke, J. Lazarus, A. J. McPhelan, D. Quintan, S. C. Siders, J Whittit, E. Corey.

By Thomasine, from Vancouver's Island.—H. Coleman.

By Restless, for San Francisco.—Rev. H. Kinney, lady and two children, Messrs. Corwin, Carelan, Dickinson, Graves, McIntyre, J. L. Reed, E. Burgess, J. F. McLane, H. Logan, E. Benison, D. Dempsey, Achu, Ahk. Achong Achug,—19.

By the "Polynesian" for San Francisco.—Dr. G. A. Lathrop and lady, Dr. B. F. Hardy, J. L. Blair, W. Fell, L. H. Monutelbaum, H. W. Fairbanks, H. F. Rogers, lady and child, G. Q. Cannon, — W. Bigler, W. Farrer, J. Haskins.

FOR HONOLULU.—Bark Fanny Major,—J. C. Bullions, F. L. Hanks, Geo Brayton, L. Post, A. Shearer, V. Dnicker, L. Gunnet, J Shoblocks.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Same vessel,—Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Thorne, Wm. Thorne, Thos. Thorne, Edward F. Thorne, Miss Emily Thorne, Miss Kate Denin, Mrs. Hays, Miss Catharine Hays, Mr. Bushnel, Mr. Coulon, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Dr. Montague.

By the Lady Jane, from New York,—J. Kathou, wife, two children and 2 servants. J. O Oliver, wife, 2 children and servant, J. B. Budlong, Williams, and 34 passengers for San Francisco.

By the Thomasine, for Callao.—H. Coleman.

By Star of the East, for Sydney,—G. Barham.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

July 7.—Am. ship Tinqua, Whitmore, 14 days from San Francisco. Sailed same day for China.
July 9.—Am bark Wavelet, Smith, 13 days from San Francisco
July 10.—Am. brg. J. B. Brown, Maghae, 30 days from Puget's Sound, via San Francisco and Lahaina.
July 11.—Br. bark Thomasine, Owen, 18 days from Vancouver's Island.
July 14—Am. wh. ship Alabama, Coggshall, Nantucket, 37 mos. out, 2000 bbls. sp'm. oil.
July 16—Br. sh. Amazon, Vincent, 42 days from Callao.
17—Br. steamer Virago, Marshall
17—Br. frigate President, Rear Admiral David Price.
17—Br. frigate Amphitrite, Frederick.
17—Fr frig. La Forte, Rear Admiral Fevrier des Pointes
17—Fr. frigate L'Eurudice, Lagrandiere.
17—Fr. Corvette. L'Avtemise, L'Eveque.
17—Fr. brig L'Obligado, Rouxeau de Rosenvat.
21—Am sch. Flying dart, Freeman, 32 ds. fm San Fran.
21—Steamer Polynesia, Rogers, 9 ds. fm. San Francisco.
July 22.—Am bk Fanny Major, Green, 13 ds fm S. Francisco.
" 23.—" schr Lady Jane, Garvey, 123 ds fm N. York,—26 fm Callao.
" 27.—Am. ship Morrison, Townsend, 13 ds fm S. F.
July 29.—Chil sch'r Queen of the Isles, Chapman, 15 days from San Francisco. [This vessel has taken the Hawaiian flag.]
Aug. 2.—Br. Bark Statesman, Kennedy, 16 ds fm S F
" 3.—Holland ship Oud Nederland, J. Riper, 72, ds from Hong Kong, with 430 Chinese passengers, bound to San Francisco.
Aug. 6.—Peruv. sh Victoria, Clark, 14 ds fm SFrancisco.
7.—Br sh Coronation, Starkdale, 75 ds fm Hong Kong.
—Am bk John Caskie, Howe, 142 ds fm New York.
8.—Am sh Fleetwing, Howes, 13 ds fm SFrancisco.
Aug. 12.—Am. bk Archibald Gracie, Pierce, 13 ds fm S. Fran.
" —" bk Washington Allston, Homer, 149 ds fm Boston.
16.—Haw bk Magdalene, Chester, 200 ds fm N. London.
Aug. 19.—Am sch Kalua, Candage, 30 ds fm Seckalet, via Hilo and Lahaina.
24.—Am bk Falcon, Holt, 115 ds fm Boston.
30.—Am. brig Restless, Paty, 14 days from S. Francisco.

Cleared.

July 13.—Am sch. Restless, Paty, San Francisco.
14.—Am. ship Nile, Rose, Olymphia, Wash. Ter.
15.—Haw. bark Luika, Johnson, Olymphia. Wash. Ter.
July 17—Am brgt. J. B. Brown, Mayhew, Wash. Ter.
July 29.—Am. steamer Polynesian, Rogers, San Francisco.
July 22.—Am. bk Wavelet, Smith, San Francisco.
" 24.—Br sh Star of the East, Sterling, Sydney.
" 24.—Br. bk Thomasine, Owen, Callao.
" 25.—Br. sh Amazon, Vincent, Amoy.
" 27.—Am bk Fanny Major, Green, San Francisco.
" 28.—Am sch Lady Jane, Garvey, San Francisco.
" 29.—Am sh Morrison, Townsend, Hong Kong.
Aug. 1.—Am. whaleship Alabama, Coffin, Nantucket.
" 2.—Br. bark Statesman, Kennedy, Hong Kong.
" 5.—Haw. sch'r Queen of the Isles, Chapman, Valparaiso, via Tahiti.
Aug. 7.—Victoria, Clark, Hong Kong.
8.—Fleetwing, Howes, Calcutta.
Aug. 10.—Holland sh Oud Nederland, Riper, San Francisco.
Aug. 21.—Bk A. Gracie, Pierce, S. Francisco.
22.—Sch Kalua, Candage, Lahaina.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 9. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 3, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, OCT. 1854.

Journal of Events, - - - - - - 65
A new name for Brandy, - - - - - 66
"According to Gunter," - - - - - 66
Original Poetry; "God hath blessings for the Sea," 67
Great Bear Hunt, &c., - - - - - 67
Sunday Corn, - - - - - - - 67
Navigator Islands, - - - - - 67
Honolulu Circulating Library, - - - 68
The Czar amid Yankee Tars, - - - - 68
"No Letters, no Papers," - - - - - 69
Naval Intelligence, - - - - - 69
Hilo Boarding School, - - - - 69
Persecutions in France, - - - - - 70
News from Raiatea, - - - - - 70
Information Wanted, - - - - - 71
Ship news, &c. - - - - - - 72

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCT. 3.

Journal of Events.

September 7th,—The Steamship "Peytona," and Schooner "Restless," sailed for San Francisco; both reported as full of freight. For passengers see list. Arrangements have been made for a new regular communication by sailing vessels, while there is a reasonable prospect that steamships will commence running between this port and San Francisco. The opposition between steam and sails will help trade and add life to the business of the islands. No fears whatever, in the final issue, that steam will injure sailing vessels, or the reverse.

September 12th,—The U. S. S. Portsmouth arrived, 30 days from Callao. The following is her list of officers:

Thomas A. Dornin, Commander; William A. Parker, James I. Spotts, Lieutenants; Thomas Patterson, Thomas Roney, Acting Lieutenants; Isaac Brinkerhoff, Surgeon; Levi D. Slamm, Purser; Wm. M. Gamble, Acting Master; Samuel F. Cowes, Assistant Surgeon; Charles Carpenter, R. J. Bowen, J. W. Walker, A. J. McCartney, Midshipmen; M. Hall, Boatswain; David Bruce, Sailmaker; John Rainbow, Carpenter, and J. H. Baker, Gunner.

September 15th,—From this date the new law goes into operation, allowing all vessels, both foreign and Hawaiian, to enter the ports of the Hawaiian kingdom, without paying tonnage-dues. Ports free. According to the predictions of some commercial theorists a wonderful accession to the business of the islands must be expected.

September 17th,—The "Young Eliza," an American schooner of only 30 tons, arrived in 21 days from San Francisco. This is the first foreign arrival under the new law.

September 22d,—The Dutch Frigate, "Prince Frederick," 36 guns, arrived. She is the first vessel of war, belonging to Holland, that has ever displayed her flag in the port of Honolulu. The following is her list of officers:

Commander.—Col. A. C. Van Braam Houckgeest.

Lieutenants.—P. Blommendall, W. O. A. Van Bennekom, J. J. Boelen, C. A. W. Halverhout, J. P. A. de Tong, J. C. H. Beeloo, J. J. C. Reeder.

1st Surgeon.—J. Feucht.

2d " .—J. A. G. A. Smeets.

Purser.—D. P. Mariouw.

Lieut. of Marines.—L. F. Geill.

1st Clerk.—L. M. Van Onselen.

2d " .—J. C. Van Haeften.

September 25th,—This evening the exercises occurred at the Court House, of the inauguration of E. G. Beckwith, Esq., (late Principal of Royal School,) as President of the Oahu College. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. W. Clark, singing by the choir of the 2nd Foreign Church, statements respecting the history and present condition of the Institution, were made by Rev. R. Armstrong, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Mr. Beckwith having declared that he accepted the office of President, to which he had been invited by a unanimous vote of the Trustees, was duly inaugurated, by the keys of the Institution being delivered to him by Rev. S. C. Damon, Vice President. An able and interesting inaugural address was then delivered by the President. It occupied one hour in the delivery, and was listened to with marked attention; singing followed, and the meeting was concluded with the benediction by the Rev. L. Smith

Before the closing of the meeting, by motion of Mr. Angel, U. S. Consul, a copy of the address was requested for publication.

A more full report of the proceedings will be found in the Polynesian of the 7th inst., and the address together with the Charter, and other accompanying documents will be published by the Board of Trustees.

September 27th—The "Asa Thor" arrived from China.

We have dates from Hongkong, by the Asa Thor, to the 29th of July, and many items of interest are contained in the papers which have come to hand by her.

Among these is one of a melancholy nature, in relation to the murder of Mr. George Perkins, who resided in Honolulu for a few weeks, and is favorably known here.

From evidence adduced upon the trial of a Chinaman and his wife, who were indicted for his murder, it appeared that in May last he left the Danish bark Concordia, in which he was voyaging, with the intention of proceeding to Macao. The Chinaman and his wife had charge of the boat in which he embarked, and from the testimony of two others, who were a part of the boat's crew, it seems that he was stabbed with a pike till he was apparently dead, his body was rifled and then thrown overboard. The jury in the case returned a verdict of guilty, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon them by the Chief Justice.—*Polynesian.*

September 27th—The Americon schooner "Vaquero," arrived from San Francisco, bringing 14 days later news, from Europe to July 19th, and U. S., to Aug. 5th.

Mr. Ogden, of Penn Yan, N. York, has been appointed Consul at Honolulu.

The difficulty between the United States and France, respecting the Consul at San Francisco, is settled, and when the French flag is again hoisted, it is to be saluted. So it appears that Mons. Dillon has been more successful in combatting Uncle Sam's officials, than he was those of His Majesty Kamehameha III. The reason, we doubt not is, that in the former he was right, and the latter, wrong.

The late news from Europe does not show that there has been much advance in the Russian war. It would seem as if crowned heads and their ministers were in quandary They do not know what to do.

The report that Austria had joined the Allied Powers of the West, was premature. If she did, there is evidently a disposition to fall back.

Sir Charles Napier, commanding the Allied Forces in the Baltic, has signified his desire to attack Cronstadt, when so advised by England. So say the newspapers. At the last accounts the cholera was raging at Cronstadt, and on board some of the English vessels of war.

A New Name for Brandy, or

A New Argument for Total Abstinence.

Dialogue between two neighbors, Mr. Common-Sense, and Mr. Love-the-Bottle.

Mr. Common-Sense.—'Good morning, Mr. Love-the-Bottle.'

'Good morning,' is the reply.

'I thank you for loaning me the No. of the 'New Era' for Sept. 7th, altho,' after reading it, I had a most frightful dream.'

'Do, pray, tell me what your dream was.'

'I am almost afraid to tell it.'

'Come, come, neighbor, out with it.'

'Well, I dreamed that all the liquor selling hotel keepers, in the United States, had got their signs newly painted with the following: 'Licensed to sell hell-fire, manufactured by the French.'

'Why, neighbor, what could possibly have made you dream such a dream, after reading the 'New Era?.'

'No mystery about the matter—have you not read, in that No. of the paper you loaned me, what a certain writer says about people in the U. S. drinking hell-fire?'

'Do explain yourself—where is the paper?'

'Here is the paper, neighbor, read for yourself.'

"In England they drink ale, most of which is very thin; in France and the nations of the continent they confine themselves to the bright and scarcely intoxicating wines which are indigenous to their climes; but in the United States the common cup is hell fire, popularly known under the name of brandy. Next to this is the most feverish and intoxicating of French wines—champagne—generally diluted with water when used by the French, but quaffed by us in goblets of profusion and always in its native strength."

'But who is it, neighbor Common-Sense, that writes such severe language?'

'Read for yourself, neighbor, Love-the-Bottle.'

He reads the following editorial remarks:

"We copy the following just and excellent remarks from 'Europe in a hurry,' by George Wilkes, Esq., formerly Editor of the 'Police Gazette,' New York. We have merely had time to glance over the volume, but we are fully convinced that Mr. Wilkes possesses in a high degree that impartiality and fairness so rarely met with in Continental travelers.—The style is fluent and racy, and as Mr. W. apparently neither wrote for Buncombe nor Cockaigne he was indedendent enough to be just."

'Mr. Wilkes must be a shrewd observer,' says Mr. Common-Sense, 'but the query with me is, how the Editor of the 'New Era' should have published such paragraphs.'—To call brandy, hell fire, is worse than for the celebrated Robert Hall to call ardent spirits, 'liquid fire, and distilled damnation.'

'Ah, neighbor Common-Sense, do you not see, that the Editor of the New Era, quotes that extract, to show that high duties, make base liquors—turning brandy into hell-fire?'

'O, yes, I understand that, and I suppose he would try and make his readers believe, that the higher the duty, the poorer the liquor. Then, of course, if this reasoning is correct, where there is no duty, the brandy is "simon pure."'

'Certainly,' replies Mr. Love-the-Bottle. 'This is most obviously true.'

'You believe this doctrine, do you?'

'To be sure, I do.'

'Let me ask you one more question, Mr. Love-the-Bottle. Do you suppose French merchants send a purer and better article, to sell at Tahiti, where there are no duties, than they do at Honolulu; or do you suppose French Whalers barter off a finer article among the Indians in the N. W. Coast and the Marquesians, than they send to the United States?'

'Ah, ah, ah,' replies Mr. Love-the-Bottle. 'I never looked at the subject in that light!'

'But is not that a common sense view of the subject?'

'I confess, it is; but you know we, who will have our brandy, desire to purchase our beverage as cheap as possible; besides, you know that we dislike to have our liquors denounced and taxed, and liquor selling made a disreputable business.'

'I am as well aware of that matter, as you are; but if the Rum organ extols writers, who call brandy hell-fire, you must not be surprised if we Common Sense folks call brandy by the same name. The truth is, neighbor, I was surprised to see that paragraph in the columns of the "New Era." If the same had been found in the "Friend" or "Polynesian," I imagine there would have been loud complaints. Perhaps a French man-of-war would have threatened to blow the town down, and the Government up, for offering such an insult to the French nation, and French commodities.'

'But enough, neighbor Common Sense,' 'I am engaged.'

'But, stop, a moment. Do you wonder that Common Sense people tax and denounce brandy and all intoxicating liquors, when they witness the sad evils inflicted by them upon the community? Are you aware of the evil, and extent of the evil in Honolulu?—Did you ever enumerate the young men that have gone down to the drunkard's grave even in Honolulu? There was Mr. So and So, clerk, and Mr. Thus and So, the hotel keeper, and Mr. Would-be-a-Gentleman, and Mr. Fast Man, and Mr. Love-the-Bottle, a relation of yours.'

'Stop, stop,' says Mr. Love-the-Bottle; 'this is an unpleasant subject; I must attend to a little business down town.'

'Allow me,' says Mr. Common Sense, 'to request that when you call for the next glass of brandy, you will recall the new name for brandy; and when you are drinking it, remember, that you are drinking a beverage which so inflames the brain, that the poor inebriate has worse dreams and visions than I experienced last night. I tell you, delirium tremens is no joke; and I fear unless you knock off immediately, you will soon have an attack. Come, come, neighbor, sign the Pledge, and bid farewell to the bottle.'

'I will; hand me the Pledge.'

A Pledge was now brought forward, and Mr. Love-the-Bottle signed his name, with a bold, though rather trembling hand. Who will follow his example?

Irish Emigrants and their Liberality.—It is a fact that would defy belief were it not for the result of official inquiry, that the emigrants to the United States, from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred for the last three years, nearly five millions of dollars annually, thus doubling in three years the purchase money of Louisiana.

Edward Everett.

"According to Gunter!"

Some months since we received a letter from J. Hunnewell, Esq., of Boston, intimating that he had in his possession a Gunter's Scale, the history of which was identified with the history of the Sandwich Islands, so far as related to the measurement of cloth, by the yard. It was also intimated, that if requested he would forward the same for safe keeping in some Museum at the Islands.—We would remark that the scale has been received, and deposited in the Museum of the "Oahu College." It was accompanied by the following interesting letter:—

Boston, April 15th, 1854.

To Rev. Samuel C. Damon:

My Dear Sir:—Agreeable to your request, I have sent you my old two foot Gunter's Scale, by the ship Washington Allston.

In giving you a history of the Scale, I must introduce myself, by telling you that my first residence at the islands was during the life time of Tamehameha, first. During that time, I never saw or heard of any kind of a standard for long measure; the arms of man was the only way to measure that I had ever seen, and this was a very uncertain, as well as unsatisfactory and vexatious way in trade, particularly in selling cloth, as it would sometimes take hours to decide on the measure of a fathom and a half of cloth: particularly the valuable kinds of cloth; then men with extremely long arms were in requisition, and they would sometimes require over seven feet to the fathom—yield this point once and we should be likely to see the long fathom, or long arms brought in as long as that kind of cloth lasted.

In the year 1820, I made and commenced the use of the yard-stick, which was the first that I ever saw there; it was a great novelty, and I have many times been told by the natives that I cheated, that my yard stick was too short; in such cases my only appeal was to the old Gunter scale (which I now send you) as my standard and the white man's standard, and to establish this as a standard required long arguments and much patience and perseverance.

Other yard sticks were made subsequently, and brought to compare with my standard before they were acknowledged as satisfactory. This old scale is not introduced as the first that was ever carried to the islands, but as the first that was used as a standard measure, in trade, in Honolulu.

If you and your friends should deem this old scale to be of value enough at Honolulu, to be preserved there as a relic, please place it where it will be preserved and appreciated as such. Very respectfully, yours,

James Hunnewell.

The Milky Way.—The number of telescopic stars in the milky-way, is estimated at eighteen millions. In order, I will not say to realise the greatness of this number, but at any rate, to compare it with something analogous, I will call attention to the fact, that there are not in the whole heavens more than about eight thousand stars visible to the naked eye. Humboldt.

Poetry.

[For the Friend.]

BY MISS F. M. CAULKINS.

God hath Blessings for the Sea.

Under Ocean's tossing wave,
Mill ons find a nameless grave;
Yet s me angel whispereth me,
God hath blessings for the sea.

Careless men who fear not God,
Boldly sweep the ocean broad:
Thus it will not always be,
God hath blessings for the sea.

Tell me not of to tured slaves,
Dunge n-wafted o'er the waves:
Waves shall bear them homeward free,
God hath b.e sings for the sea.

Warring foes may plow the main;—
Fle ts a thundering strife maintain;—
Can they balk the hi h decree?—
God hath blessings for the sea.

Ships with Chr stian flags unfurled,
Wafting Bibles round the world,—
See, they start at mercy's plea!
God hath blessings for the sea.

Seamen then, redeemed and tried,
While from coast to coast they glide,—
Every where shall p eachers be:—
God hath b essing- for the sea.

New London, Ct., July 3, 1854.

[N. Y. Correspondence of the Friend.]

Great Bear Hunt.

The great European bear hunt continues, and every day the excitement increases in intensity. Sir Charles Napier is heading him on the Baltic, and no less vigilant hunters are cutting him off on the Black Sea. On the Danube he can no longer find a safe shelter, and the last news by steamers shows him to be in a growling, uncomfortable mood. He gets no sympathy; and worse still, he deserves none. Ever since he put his ugly paw on Hungary, and indeed long before, so haughty and selfish has been his bearship, so oppressive and cruel his conduct, that the humane every where have longed to see him humbled. The prospect is, that he will soon be treed near Moscow, or holed in Siberia. There is no outlet for him on the East, the Turks are so expert with the musket and sabre; none on the South, for to say nothing of more potent powers, the Poles and Hungarians would eat him without roasting. And as to the West, Sir Napier's dogs in concert with some French hounds will bark his hide off. His only hope then is in retreating among the less grizzly, and less savage bruins of the cold North. In the mean time the mighty hunters will be helping themselves to his cubs!

This hunt is no holiday affair. Its social and moral results are now prophesied and pondered with the deepest interest, both by statesmen and philanthropists. That two such nations as England and France—antipodes long before Nelson flung out to the breeze "England's Expectation at Trafalgar," and if possible more intensely so since—that these two nations should shake hands across the Channel, and unite in a great bear hunt, is a marvel with a moral!

OTHER EUROPEAN GAME.

While this Royal Hunt is going on, numerous parties of the people are trusting Providence and keeping their powder dry for other important game. As for example in Sweden, parties are scouring the hills and vallies, for what is called in the United States, Religious Liberty; in Spain, for relief from the domination of an unprincipled, bull-fighting Queen; in Italy, for a dead shot at Popery; and in all Mahomedan countries, for the beast Alborak and his rider, that they may make a nocturnal journey in another direction. In China, too! Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit angala campum:—i. e., literally translated, the Celestials are wide awake for an immense good; and in Japan, they are hunting it with Commodore Perry's iron horse. This sleepy world is waking up, and revolving in the direction of right side up, to receive and appreciate, and improve richer blessings than have gladdened it since the gates of Eden were shut.

AMERICAN HUNTING-GROUNDS.

Here, too, we are on the alert; not, however, hunting bears, as they have been scarce ever since George Washington & Co. cut down the hollow trees, and threw shot with such precision. Not hunting fugitive slaves, neither. The disaster to Mr. Douglass has well nigh put an end to this business, and him too. Should he survive long, it is believed he can never fully recover. The whole story, as another Hon. Senator briefly tells it, is this:—One dark night he went on a dark mission to Nebraska, and blazed away at a very black object; when to his utter astonishment, his musket not only kicked him over, but kicked out of him all his self respect and moral sense. He had not enough left for a priming. The ladies, however, showed their sympathy, if they did not make up his loss, by sending him thirty pieces of silver! Since that time few can screw up courage enough to hunt in the dark. They insist on daylight; so that if they are blown to atoms, they may see what becomes of the pieces! But we are hunting in a manner worthy of a free people; hunting for the great principles of right; for the immunities conferred on men by the best charter ever penned by uninspired man, and the higher behests of law and liberty bestowed by infinite Wisdom. The enlightened moral sense of the community has been severely shocked by the late acts of Congress designed to extending the area of slavery; and never did a crew of wrecked mariners cast out the best bower, or sweep every point of the horizon for relief, with a more earnest will, than is now manifested by the wisest and best men of the land. They insist that the Constitution shall be respected, that odious and unjust laws shall be repealed, and that the teachings of God in his word and Providence shall be heard and heeded. The moral sentiment of the land has never before been so aroused and concentrated. Hence, both cabinet and party guilty of the flagrant wrong, are dissolving like April snows. The last great thaw was in New Hampshire. It brought down the Merrimack from the dark, deep ravines of the White Hills, a freshet which carried off an immense quantity of Democratic flood-wood, including the State Printer, with his entire political stock, and the jolly-boat of the candidate for the U. S. Senate. The last seen of them, they were miles below Concord, just going over Hook-set Falls! "The Friend" would be joyfully surprised to see the old conservative and strong-minded men and women, too, of the free States;—the former, like soldiers of Revolutionary memory, shouldering their canes to show how they are ready to fight again for freedom; and the latter, like Madam Bailey, late of Groton, Ct., doffing their flannel skirts to make cartridges to utter death to slavery, and freedom to every human soul. Rare hunting, under these circumstances! Next fall the trophies will begin to come in; when it is expected the bear's skin will be dressed to make mittens for the freed blacks in Canada.

Yours, truly, J. S.

New York, July 20, 1854.

SUNDAY CORN.—The Investigator, an infidel paper, publishes an extract from a letter in which the writer says he has raised two acres of "Sunday corn," the proceeds of which he proposes to devote to the purchase of infidel books. All the work upon it was done on Sunday, and he thinks it will yield about seventy bushels to the acre. "I don't see," says this painstaking Sabbath-breaker, "but what Nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work, though the priests tell us that no labor performed on that day ever prospers. My two acres of corn tell another story." Upon this, the Rural New Yorker comments briefly thus: "If the author of this shallow nonsense had read the Bible as much as he evidently has the works of its opponents, he would have known that the Ruler of all does not always square up his accounts with mankind in the month of October.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

☞ Neither does God square up his accounts with the ship owner or ship master at the end of the voyage, who hurries his ship off Sabbath morning; neither with the whaleman who is so anxious to fill up his ship with oil, that he altogether overlooks the command, "Remember the Sabbath Day, and keep it holy." What sheer folly to imagine that God will allow the open violators of his laws to escape unpunished. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The Samoan, or Navigator Islands.

We have just received the January No. of the Samoan Reporter," for January, 1854. It contains much interesting intelligence, relating to that group of islands. The population of the group now numbers 33,901—scattered over six islands—the largest island containing a population of 15,587, and the smallest, 191. Some singular facts are presented in connection with this census; while the number of males is 11,736, that of females is only 9,841; boys, 6,456, and girls, 5,865 The following statement may not be devoid of interest to some of our readers:—

From an article in the Edinburgh Review, some years ago, it appeared that the proportion of children and adult females to every hundred men stood as follows in the United States, Ireland, and New Zealand:—

	United States.	Ireland.	N. Zealand.
Men	100	100	100
Adult females,	98	108	77
Children,	161	141	48

According to the census just taken, we have in Samoan for every hundred men—84 women, and 105 children.

We regret to see it announced that the war has been renewed among the natives of the group.

Honolulu Circulating Library Association.

We rejoice to learn that this Association is not likely to pass into oblivion and forgetfulness, as some similar institutions have done in Honolulu. At a recent meeting the following officers were chosen:

G. M. Robertson, Esq , President.

W. L. Green, William Webster, and C. H. Lewers, Directors.

J. L. Blaisdell, Treasurer.

Mr. Fosbrooke, Secretary.

The general object of the association to sustain a General Reading Room, and Library Annual subscription, $6 00. It is not designed to confine the privileges of the Association, merely, to its members, but to allow the public to share in its benefits. It speaks well for the vigor of the institution that the "Literary Club" has become "annexed."

We understand that application has been made to the Hawaiian Government, for the grant of a suitable and eligible site, for the erection of a permanent building. The lot referred to, is the now vacant lot, adjoining the Polynesian Office, corner of Merchant and Bethel streets. The location is most admirable, as it must strike every one. Considering the great importance of the institution, and the credit which it will reflect upon our city, we cannot think the Government will hesitate a moment respecting the grant. Should it be made, and a subscription opened, we are fully confident the necessary funds would be immediately forthcoming. As an encouraging fact, we have heard that the mechanics (carpenters and others) in Honolulu, intimate that they will do the work *gratis*. If this should prove to be true, we hope the enterprise may be started immediately. Let a building, every way suitable be erected, which shall be an ornament to the city, and embody the intellectual sentiment of the foreign community in Honolulu. This is one of those schemes, which as it appears to us, not one word can be said in opposition. We hope it will not require opposition to urge it forward. The Board of officers, is a pledge that something will be done. Let them be sustained by liberal subscriptions. Now is the time to make a fair trial and praiseworthy effort. It has our most cordial approval.

TWO LECTURES,

On the Origin of the English Language, the necessity of a combination of Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon, and a sure but simple Key to ascertain, by the meaning of a word, the source of its derivation. By D. FRICK, LL. D., Member of the Philological Societies of Paris and of London.

To be delivered on the 13th and 20th of October next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the spacious hall of the Bethel, most kindly granted by the Rev. S. C. Damon.

Admittance Card, for both Lectures, One Dollar.

The Czar Among Yankee Tars.

The following reminiscence in the life of the Emperor Nicholas, is sketched by George M. Dallas, late Vice President of the United States, and Minister to Russia. History reports many similar incidents in the lives of European monarchs of other days, but we had supposed this age was a stranger to such dashing eccentricities. It appears the more remarkable that the Czar should have indulged in this freak of his fancy among the citizens of another County:—

A few years ago an American frigate, alike celebrated for the beauty of her proportions, the solidity of her form, and quickness of sailing, entered the harbor of Cronstadt. Her arrival was at once communicated to Nicholas, and before her anchor was fairly down, one of his richly ornamented steamers was observed approaching across the wide bay. The steamer stopped at about one hundred yards distance from the frigate, and a dazzling group of officers was seen to enter a barge, the course of which was immediately directed towards the ship. Acting as coxswain to this barge, and seating himself at the stern, appeared a conspicuous figure with a small white cap, encircled by a red band, and attired in a single-breasted dark green frock coat, the attire corresponding with the individual's subordinate capacity, and presenting a singular contrast to the epauletts and other finery of those under whose orders he seemed stationed.

Always prepared to receive such visitors, our naval commander met them at the gangway, and gave them a cordial welcome.—Among them was the vice-chancellor of the empire, the minister of marine, and a number of admirals and general officers, who went 'aft' in the cabin of the commodore, whilst their coxswain, as if conscious that he must look out for himself, walked 'forward,' and mingled carelessly with the common sailors. As he examined the battery and scrutinized the bulwarks, asking now and then some questions, the hardy tars trained to discern the air and tone of real authority, instinctively touched their tarpaulin hats, and winking knowingly to each other, whispered their conviction, that it 'was the old boy himself!' This suspicion circulated with rapidity throughout the frigate, but no one deemed it decorous, by the slightest word or look, to intimate its existence to him who thought himself, as he wished to be, absolutely unrecognized. After inspecting this proud specimen of our naval architecture and armament, the splendid cavalcade re-entered their barge. And now arrived the moment when the Commodore was to decide whether he should give the ordinary salute of twenty-one guns, or thrice that number, constituting an imperial salute. The suspected coxswain was then observed, alone, and leaning on the wheel of the steamer, as the man of-war's heavy cannon thundered from her ports. He remained silent and stationary until, at the sound of the twenty-second gun, he started with surprise, gathered his officers around him, and after he had explained to them that the 'cute Yankees had seen through his disguise, he issued his orders for the resumption of his true character, signals were immediately noticed to be exchanged with the surrounding forts, and ten or twelve Russian ships in the harbor. The star-spangled banner was then hoisted at the mast-head of the steamer, gracefully playing across the bows of the American ship, while every other armed vessel commenced firing answering salutes.—When these ceased, the flag of the Union slowly descended, and Nicholas proclaimed his real presence by hoisting in its stead the standard of his house—the dark double-headed eagle, on a yellow ground, whose appearance, as if by magic, awoke the cannon both on the shore and the bay, producing the deafening roar of two thousand guns. The self-confidence which leads to those eccentric movements characterizes the deportment of the sovereign every where and at all times.

"No Letters, No Papers."

We have often referred to the fact that sailors were negligent about writing their friends. This may be true, but we fear, that our sympathies have not been sufficiently strong for those, who do write, yet get no replies. How many times have we seen a dark and down cast expression upon Jack's countenance because he received "no letters—no papers" from his wife, his mother, his father, or his sister. Hundreds will doubtless visit the Honolulu post office, within a few weeks, but will go away disappointed. On landing they will hurry away to the post office, and with hearts beating with anxious hope, they will call for their letters and papers, but the reply will fall heavily upon their ears, "No letters, no papers." We never see any one, and certainly never see a sailor, going away disappointed from the post office, but we feel a deep sympathy for him. His heart feels sad. He thinks, for a moment, that all his friends are dead, or they have forgotten him. He declares, that he has so often written and got no replies, that he'll write no more—*never*. We have known more than one sailor make this resolution and stick to it. This is bad, and tends to evil. The influence is injurious upon the sailor's mind. He becomes more reckless than ever.

In view of these facts, we would ask, do the friends of sailors take sufficient pains to write? We fear not. Could they witness Jack's anxiety to receive letters from home, when he is in a foreign port, they would write letters, by the score. We write for sailors, and the friends of sailors, and would inform both parties, that the mail-arrangements between the Sandwich Islands and America, or Europe, are now complete. No difficulty whatever, about forwarding letters either way. Letters are rarely lost,—and communications are frequent. Replies to letters may reasonably be expected in three or four months.

The following deaths have taken place on board of the Portsmouth during her absence from this port:

27th March, Nicholas Turner, (colored,) aged 18; 30th May, Joseph Nutter, aged 21; 1st July, Allen Yerks, shipped at Honolulu last December, aged 24. He shipped at Lahaina last year. 21st July, Wm. H. McKay, Corporal Marines, aged 23.

[For the Friend.]

Naval Intelligence.

U. S. S. Portsmouth,

Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1854.

Mr. Damon.

Sir:—With your permission I send these few lines to you for a place in the "Friend," believing that a history of our doings since we left this port in December last, will come acceptable to your numerous readers. I suppose that it is a well known fact that we made the passage from this port to San Francisco in twelve days, the shortest passage ever made between the two ports, and fully showing that this ship is well entitled to the name which she now has of being the fastest ship in the American Navy. While in San Francisco, we went up to More's Island, and went on to the dry dock and had our copper repaired. While on the dock, she was visited by all the members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, and a large party of citizens, including many ladies. While there, Captain Dornin received orders to charter a Steamer, and with this ship to proceed to Emenada and break up Walker and his fillibustering party. On the third of February, the steamer Columbus took this ship in tow, and we left San Francisco for Emenada, the steamer towing us most of the way. We both arrived and anchored opposite Fort McKibbon, (Walker's Head Quarters,) on the afternoon of the ninth; Walker and his party occupied two double houses and some tents; the flag of the New Republic, (as it was styled by Walker,) was flying. We did not hold any communication with the shore the first ten days; but we could distinctly see that our sudden appearance at Emenada created quite a stir amongst the new republic makers. During the night of the third day after our arrival, Walker, with most of his command, deserted the camp, and left his sick and wounded in charge of a guard of about a dozen men, who also deserted the camp, and left the poor and unfortunate sick and wounded to the mercies of the Indians and Mexicans, who were constantly running around on the neighboring hills. Capt. Dornin humanely ordered all the sick and wounded to be conveyed on board of the Columbus, which was done with great care by the boats' crews attached to the Portsmouth. Some of these men were in a horrid condition. Immediately on their being safely landed on board of the steamer, their wounds was dressed and every thing done to make them comfortable. They sailed the next day for San Diego. On their arrival there, they were transferred to the Southerner, and in her they proceeded up to San Fransisco, at which place Lt. Wm. H. Gilman had his leg amputated. Having drove Walker and his gang of outlaws from Emenada, we both went to San Diego, where we had the good fortune to arrest Major Frederick Emery, Walker's Secretary of State, and Emanuel Ladoro, his agent and spy. They were both sent up to General Wool, at San Francisco, and have been tried, condemned and sentenced. On the ninth of April, the Columbus was discharged, and left for San Francisco in charge of Lt. Wm. H. Bell, and the Portsmouth sailed for Mazatlan. On our arrival at Mazatlin, we found that the Mexicans had forty Americans incarcerated in prison, and the sole charge against them was, that they were found on board of a bark from San Francisco, bound to Guaymas; that they had no passports, and therefore they was fillibusters, and as such they would have been condemned and shot, had it not been for our appearance in the harbor. As soon as our arrival was made known to these poor fellows, they felt sure that they was hope, and certain that the air of Freedom would once more inflate their lungs. After being detained in that port forty-one days, and after a great deal of difficulty, Captain Dornin succeeded in obtaining the release of them all. On the morning of the 20th of May, our boats were all sent to the shore to convey them to the ship; the next day the Revenue Cutter, Wm. L. Marcy, arrived. Her Commander very kindly offered to take them up to San Francisco, and they were all transferred to her. On the 26th, we left Mazatlan for Acapulco. On our arrival at the latter place, we found the place in a state of revolt and under martial law, the Alvarez's party having full possession of the town and fort. We found that Santa Anna had a blockading squadron off the harbor. This was the cause of much trouble, as it stopped the mail steamers from entering the harbor. With a good deal of difficulty, we succeeded in driving off the obnoxious vessels, and obtained a free pass for steamers in and out of the port. On the 26th of June, we left Acapulco with light hearts, full of hope, and as we all had every reason to suppose, on our homeward bound passage. We arrived in Callao on the 29th of July, and here we were doomed to disappointment; for instead of receiving orders to go home, we were ordered to proceed as soon as possible to this port, and on the twelfth of August, at five P. M., we left Callao and arrived here this morning, making the passage from port to port in thirty days. Officers and the ship's company in good health. W. F. G.

A Chinese a Ptactical Christian!.—The ceremony of baptizing a native of Canton, China, took place Sunday afternoon, at the Bethel Church, Main-street, Brooklyn. This convert recently arrived in this country on board of a vessel as steward to Captain Ellis, the master, and intends studying so as to be ablo to return to his native land, and act as a missionary in Canton and its vicinity. He was baptized by Rev. Wm. Jones, who, in doing so, added the name of William (his own name) to that of the Chinaman's, (Ten Wassa,) at his (Ten's) request. He was converted in his own country by reading the Bible translated into his own language; and Captain Ellis, with whome he came to this country, gives him a very high Christian charcter. In illustration of his following out practicaily the teachings of the Bible, it was stated that the mate of the ship in which he came to this country, struck him a severe blow on one cheek, as it subsequeutly proved wrongfully, when he, without offering any resistance, obeyed the Scriptural injunction by turning the other cheek to receive a blow from the enraged mate, who was so moved with the sincerity of the man that he immediately left him, and went to the Captain, and told him that the Chinaman was the first practical Christian he had ever seen, and that he never would use violence with him again.—N. Y. Times.

A Card.

The Trustees of Hilo Boarding School, render public acknowledgments to the people of Hilo generally, foreigners and natives, and to B. Pitman, Esq., in particular, for their prompt and valuable contribution of materials for a temporary building, Cloth, &c., &c., which enabled the teachers to keep the school in operation, after the burning of the buildings, and to render the pupils as comfortable as the nature of the case would allow.

For a permanent two story building, to contain school and lodging rooms, the Trustees have received as follows: From

	$ cts.
B. Pitman, Esq.,	50 00
Capt. O. Smalley,	8 00
" Geo. C. Harris,	5 00
Mr. James Wilson,	2 00
A Friend,	5 00
W. A. Clark,	5 00
Capt. David Cochran,	5 00
" James G. Bragg,	5 00
L. P. Leek,	5 00
J. H. Coney, Esq.,	10 00
Chas. H. Wetmore, M. D.,	50 00
Capt. C. M. Newell,	5 00
" Wm. Shockley,	5 00
" William Devol,	5 00
" James R. Allen,	5 00
" J. K. Tallman,	5 00
" James M. Willis,	5 00
Thos. Miller, Esq.,	5 00
Mr. William W. Reed,	10 00
Capt. William Cash,	5 00
Rev. T. Coan,	30 00
Mr. William Barnes,	2 00
Nine Constables,	2 25
Three individuals, 25 cents each,	75
S. L. Austin, Esq.,	100 00
A Friend, on ship Cortes,	50
Collection in Hilo and Puna,	200 00
Mr. S. Kipi,	10 00
Mrs. H. Pierce,	25 00
Mr. L. Kuapa,	5 00
Collection in Kau, (in part,)	67 50
" " South Kona, (in part,)	62 87½
Capt. Cummings, Kealakeakua,	5 00
Mr. Charles Hall, "	10 00
Collection at Kailua, (in part,)	50 00
" " Waimea, "	70 00
" " Kohala,	100 00
Rev. E. Bond, " "	50 00
" P. J. Gulick, Waialua, Oahu,	100 00
" J. F. Pogue, Lahainaluna, Maui,	20 00
Mr. J. Kaona, Honolulu, Oahu,	4 00
Collection at Lahaina, Maui,	200 00
	1,309 87½

The Hawaiian Legislature has recently appropriated four thousand dollars to aid the school. The Trustees have made an appeal to the A. B. C. F. M. for a special grant of two thousand dollars, to which they expect a favorable response. They have ordered building materials from Boston and Puget Sound, and are about to collect such as are found in the vicinity, so that they hope to be prepared in three or four months to contract for putting up the building.

It is expected that the whole expense of the building will be about eight thousand dollars. The Trustees have in view not only the wants of the present, but of future generations, and they hope the benevolent friends of education, at these islands, will enable them to carry out their plans.

D. B. Lyman,
Treasurer of H. B. S.

Hilo, August 29, 1854.

[For the Friend.]

The U. S. S. Portsmouth Struck by Lightning.

On the first instant, in latitude 16° 37 N., longitude 122° 52 W. At six P. M., commenced blowing fresh from North East, which was followed by a heavy shower, accompanied with very sharp lightning and heavy thunder. At seven P. M., the lightning struck the Portsmouth's main conductor, and followed it down without doing any injury to the ship. The Captain of the fore-top, with three men, was in the top, and was prostrated by the shock, but not injured.

W. F. G.

Sept. 12th, 1854.

Persecutions in France.

It is no uncommon occurrence to notice in English and American papers, accounts of the persecutions of Protestants in France. In the "Watchman and Wesleyan Advertiser," published in London, May 31, 1854, we find a summary of these persecutions, for 1853-4. Instances of the police and civil authorities interfering with Protestant worship, are given, and 61 distinct specifications are enumerated. We select the following, as exhibiting a correct view of the subject:

February 14th, 1853.—The Protestant worship at Tarsac, commune of St. Saturin, (Charente,) is prohibited, and the temple (place of worship) closed by order of the Prefect. The motives alleged are:—"That the worship had never been authorized, and is of a nature to cause disunion in families and to disturb public order."

March 4th.—Several Christians, of the Plymouth brethren, are condemned by the tribunal of Montelimar, (Drome,) severally to twenty-one and eight days' imprisonment, and to various fines, for holding an unauthorised meeting at St. Gervais. The priest of the parish is avowedly the instigator of these proceedings.

The meetings at Labeaume, (Drome,) are closed by direction of the Mayor, in virtue of orders received, to forbid meetings out of the temples. They have since recommenced.

March 20th.—For nearly twenty years it has been the custom of the Protestants of Chaillevette (Charente Inferieure) to meet, during the winter months, in private houses, for mutual instruction and prayer. The Mayor knew of this custom and sanctioned it. On the 20th March, however, the Commissary of police of the Tremblade, accompanied by three gend'armes and a rural police officer, all fully armed, arrive at the house where the people are met, and disperse the meeting, principally composed of women and children.

The Protestant meetings at Branges (Saone-et-Loire) are interdicted, the people meet privately in companies of nineteen each.

April.—The meetings of the Baptists, at Bordeaux, are closed.

May.—The Prefect of the Charente prohibits the meetings at Fouqueure, because they are not authorised, and are besides, he says, "of a nature to throw disquiet in the public and in families.

June 8th.—M. Porchat, Pastor of St. Mans, is condemned by the tribunal to fine and costs, and the meetings are ordered to be closed.

June, or July.—The Baptists at Rittenshoffen and Grumbrechshoffer (Haut Rhin) are prohibited from meeting, and the proprietor of the house in which the services are held is sentenced to a fine by the Court of Wissembourg. He appeals to Strasbourg.

August 2d.—The Prefect of the Aisne declares all the meetings of the Baptists closed, throughout the department.

August 28th.—The Commissary of Police of Chauny (Aisne) closes the chapel of the Bpatists in that town, notwithstanding its having existed for many years.

Sept. 4th.—While the Protestant congregation at Franvilliers (Sarthe) was worshipping God, the pastor of the established church of Contay officiating as minister of the flock, the Commissary of Police enters, and, interrupting the service, begins to question the congregation, and declares the meeting illegal.

Oct. 9th.—Refusal of the Prefect of La Charente to allow, or authorize, M. Moroy to distribute tracts in his parish, (Mansle.)

January 8th, 1854.—For upwards of ten years the parish of Chateau-Ponsac, Charente, has embraced the Protestant faith, almost to a man, and had, since then, peaceably enjoyed the ordinances of religion, when, without the least warning, two gend'armes enter the chapel, and prohibit the service in the name of the law.

Jan. 12th.—M. Fournier, Pastor of the Protestant Established Church of Negrepelisse (Tarne et Garonne) is required by the Prefect of Montauban, to obtain a license as bookseller, in order to be able to distribute the Almanach des bons Conseils and the Bible among his flock!

Jan. 27th:—Mr. Gilly, of the French Methodist Connexion, is condemned to a fine by the tribunal of Alais, (Gard,) for holding religious meetings at Branous, although it was proved that the Mayor authorized the meetings, and that the Sous Prefect had given a verbal promise of authorization.

February.—Several members of the congregation of Plymouth Brethren at St. Jean de Gard, are sentenced by the tribunal of Alais, (Gard,) to fines for holding unauthorized meetings.

March 3d.—All the chapels belonging to the Evangelical Society in the Haute Vienne, Villefavard, and others, are closed, under the pretext of their not belonging to the Protestant Established Church. The details of this painful affair are still wanting. Mr. Barbezat, Pastor of Randon, one of the churches closed, on hearing this, is seized with an apoplectic fit, of which he dies a few days afterwards.

March.—The gend'armes enter a Dissenters' meeting, at Plantiers, Gard, and disperse the congregation. The preacher is called upon to answer before the courts of law.

Predictions of the Weather.—*Influence of the Moon.*—Dr. Olbers, the distinguished astronomer of Germany, was led to the following conclusion by an examination founded on careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries: "I believe," he says, "that I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of it due to illusion and prejudice." No astronomer can by any means foretell what will be the state of the weather on any future day; and it is time that the community should be no longer imposed upon by pretences to predict the weather, or by the ridiculous superstition that there is any influence of the signs of the Zodiac upon the parts of the body of man or animals.

[For the Friend.]

Raiatea, July 10, 1854.

Dear Sir:—As you are an advocate for the Temperance Cause, you will be pleased to hear of what has at last been effected here. You are aware, that during the civil war which raged here, disorganizing society, drunkenness, and heathen immoral dances were permitted, and grew to a fearful height. These have also been continued, since the present government was established; threatening entire ruin to the country. At length the Chiefs, though of the same class, began to see the evil, that anarchy and confusion threatened to overturn their authority. They have arisen to grapple with the Hydra. A general meeting of the Chiefs was called, to take the subject into consideration.

There was only one Chief who pleaded in behalf of liquor. He, however, was supposed to speak the mind of the Chief, second in authority on the Island, the Chief himself, being on that occasion, the King's speaker. After the arguments for, and against the evil had been heard, the King's speaker rose and said, he gave the business into the hands of the Governors of districts, and of the principal Judges, to settle it as they desired, or agreed upon. They each successively rose and declared they were for abolition; cut off the evil, no mitigation. It was a great nuisance. They told the speaker, as he had given it into their hands, they would keep it; they would not give it up again to him; he had gone too far to recede. He rose and said, those who are for suppressing the sale and drinking of spirits, hold up your right hand, when the assembly, as one man, rose and held up their hands; he who had pleaded for it, excepted.

It now remains to be seen, whether they will be able to carry out in practice, what they have established in theory. A day or two was allowed to clear away the rubbish. The King's speaker the same night, or the day after, purchased a cask of spirits, whether to have a good swill before the days were out, or in bravado for an example to set others on, is not known. The grog sellers have so many sly ways of evading the laws; the dollars they will have, whether the people die or live. Nothing else is so profitable as grog. I fear the people will find it difficult to stop the evil. The government is not yet on a firm basis. Every right-minded man will rejoice at the attempt. It shows they are well aware of the evil, and as far as their means extend, they will prevent it. Now, another serious evil, a very heavy trial has befallen them. A vessel from the colony of New South Wales touched at Huahine, full of Mormons bound to the Salt Lake. She had the measles on board—communicated them to the people of Huahine, whence they spread over the group. Not a family on Raiatea, so far as known, has escaped. The measles had not proved so fatal—the whole families were ill at once; but many, a few days after recovery, have been seized with flux, which has proved fatal. It is still raging. It has not carried off so many on Raiatea, as on some of the other islands. It is a heavy judgment. It will be a blessing, should it prove a means of repentance, for their wicked departure from the doctrines of peace and good will, so long proclaimed amongst them, and for slighting the messages of mercy, so kindly sent amongst them, as observed by a Looker-on.

☞ Many of our readers among whalemen, will be interested in reading the following :

TRISTAN D'ACUANHA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions the death in December last, of old Governor Glass, who at the head of a little colony of less than one hundred and fifty people, has dwelt upon the island of Tristan d'Acuanha for a period of many years. He was about eighty years of age at the time of his death, which was caused by a painful cancer. The little island on which he had passed a considerable portion of his life is about forty miles in circumference, and very rocky and mountainous, and the soil is so poor and the winds are so violent that the inhabitants can grow little else than potatoes. Of the one hundred and fifty inhabitants of the isle, eight only are men—the remainder being women and children. Rev. Mr. Taylor, sent out there by the Foreign Missionary Society, dwells among them, preaching and instructing their children. He is now endeavoring to procure a ship to take them away from the barren home which they have so long occupied. Their departure, if they go, will prove a serious loss to the whalers in those seas, who have been accustomed to resort to the island for water and fresh provisions.

A GOOSE NINETY-THREE YEARS OLD.—Mr. Everett, farmer, of Kirby Lodge, near Rockingham, has a goose which he vouches to be at least ninety-three years old. It has been on his farm full fifty years, and passed the former part of its life on the farm adjoining. It is a large fine fowl, with a head and neck as white as snow, and has lately hatched a brood of goslings from its own eggs. Mr. E. has a book stating its age and history, which he can authenticate. If we were to pluck a quill from this antiquated goose, and write its biography, it might not be an uninteresting record. The echoes of the Scotch rebellion had scarcely ceased when it had first peeped from beneath its shell into the wide world, and possibly its immediate ancestor smoked at the festive board at the coronation of the third George. It cackled at the Gordon riots, and hissed when Wilkes was made a state prisoner. It was hatching with the first French revolution, and screamed when Napoleon le Grand threatened to invade our shores, and also when Castlereagh was made Prime Minister. Like many other bipeds, it has brooded over scores of addled eggs, and grown no wiser from experience, but though year after year has flown by, they leave the "giddy goose" still.—Leicester (Eng.) Mercury.

VISIBILITY OF MERCURY.—The most favorable time for seeing Mercury this year, will be early in the evening near the 14th March, 15th July, and 11th November; and early in the morning near April 8th, August 8th, and November 27th.

☞ We would acknowledge our usual exchange papers; also, a package of newspapers, from J. W. Sullivan, Newspaper office, San Francisco; also from J. Ludlow, Esq.

☞ Visitors at the Seamen's Reading Room, will find a fresh supply of papers.

Information Wanted.

By almost every mail we receive letters requesting information. In several instances, of late, it has been our privilege to communicate facts, such as will relieve the minds of anxious friends. It always affords unspeakable pleasure to perform offices of this nature, especially when we have good news to communicate. The following are among the letters which we have lately received. We publish them in full, for two reasons; firstly, we hope, that should the persons referred to, read them, they will embrace the very earliest opportunity of communicating with their anxious friends; and secondly, we desire to call the attention of all seamen to the importance of writing to their friends, by every opportunity. Especially would we call the attention of all whalemen to this subject. Thousands of whalemen, will in a few weeks visit the various ports of the Sandwich Islands, and we hope, not one will fail of writing to his friends. Seamen owe to themselves and to their friends not to allow an opportunity of forwarding letters to fail.

☞ All letters will now be forwarded safely through the Sandwich island Post-office.

☞ Hawaiian postage five cents.

SIDNEY, Shelby Co., Ohio, July 12th, 1854.

REV. MR. DAMON.

Dear Sir:—Be so good as to permit me to ask the favor of getting some information from you respecting my son, Wm. B. McElroy. He went aboard of the whaleship Arnolda, which left Bedford, Massachusetts, about two years ago, commanded by Captain Harding.

I received a letter from William, written from the harbor of Hilo, Sandwich islands, under date of April 10th, 1853; since that time, I have had no letters, nor do I know whether he is in the land of the living or numbered with the dead. I wrote to Messrs. J. B. Wood & Co., Bedford, Mass. They could not give me any information, but advised me to address a letter to you, and that you would immediately make the inquiry of the commander of the Arnolda.

If you will be so good as to write to the Captain on this matter, and on receipt of his reply write to me directed as above, you will confer a special favor on a much distressed father, and if it is ever in my power to reward you for your attention to this matter, I will take a great pleasure in doing it.

In so doing you will oblige,

Your obedient servant.

HUGH McELROY.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1854.

MR. DAMON,—Having been informed that by writing to you I might possibly gain some information of my brother, whom I have not heard from in near two years, I have taken the liberty of addressing you. His name is William C. Morris. He sailed from New Bedford in July, 1851, in the whaleship Montezuma, Capt. Towers. I think he left that ship, as I have been informed, in 1852, and went on board the ship Averrick Kenniken. If you could learn anything of him, and would be kind enough to let me know, or would be kind enough to send the letter which I enclose to him, you would eternally oblige an almost broken-hearted sister.

MARY E. MERRITT.

☞ If you should write, direct your letter to Mr. Nathaniel T. Merritt, 54th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21st, 1854.

MR. DAMON—

SIR:—I write to see if I can hear any tidings from my brother, JOHN HAMBLIN, cooper of bark or ship "Charles Frederick." He got his discharge from her a little more than two years ago on account of his health, and I have never heard from him since. My parents live in Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. I have been here over 12 months, and expect to remain to receive an answer to this, should you write one. If you can give any tidings, you will greatly oblige Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES C. HAMBLIN.

SAG HARBOR, May 30th, 1854.

REV. SIR:—Having heard recently that my son, JEREMIAH P. BUNCE, was in Honolulu, I would wish to solicit your kindness to advertise in your paper, that information is wanted of Jeremiah P. Bunce, who has been gone seven years. Not knowing what has become of him, I had given up all hope of ever seeing or hearing from him again; but an acquaintance of mine saw him in Honolulu six or eight months ago, and had conversation with him. I desire therefore, that if he is living he would come home or write home. He will hear of something greatly to his advantage; besides it will relieve the anxiety of his afflicted mother. Kind sir, if you will be so kind as to print the above notice you will oblige a disconsolate widow, and may God's blessing rest on you.

Yours, respectfully,

NANCY M. BUNCE.

SAG HARBOR, Long Island, State of New York.

LONG BAR, Yuba Co., California, July 11, 1854.

MR. DAMON.

SIR:—I take this liberty to address you a few lines thinking you might give me some information of my brother, Wells Stow, who sailed from New Bedford a year ago last spring, or about that time, in the ship "Majestic," Capt. Percival. My folks have not heard from him since I think he shipped as blacksmith. Any information of him, or the ship, will be thankfully received. When I visited your lovely islands in the bark "J. E'Donnell, Capt. Bennett, at that time the seaman's friend and Chaplain, was, as the seaman called him Father Damon.

Yours, ALONZO W. STOW.

P. S.—Please to direct your letter to Parks' Bar, Yuba Co., California.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's Store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. S. RUGGLES. A. G. THURSTON.

RUGGLES & CO.,

Drug Store and Dispensary,

Corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Open at all hours of the day and night. Prescriptions carefully compounded. tf-44

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE, and MONEY.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

B. PITMAN,

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. Whaleships and others supplied with Irish Potatoes, Provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Whalers' Bills wanted.—Oct. 2.—3m

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whaleships and others supplied on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—Exchange on the U. States and Europe.

Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

Appeal to the Friends of Humanity.

It is well known to some in this community, that Mr. James L. Hassard, of Molokai, has received serious injury, and compelled thereby to relinquish for the present all manual labor. The following letter from the Rev. C. B. Andrews, a Missionary on the island, will furnish a correct statement of the facts in the case:—

Kaluacha, Sept. 21st, 1854.

MR. S. C. DAMON.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Mr. Hassard wishes me to write to you a statement of his accident, which disables him for life from self support.

I was appointed road supervisor on Molokai during this year.

Wishing to break a cart road through a ledge of rocks, where the road for years has been only a horse-track, I hired Mr. Hassard to bore and blast the rocks that narrowed the paassge.

It is about six miles to the windward of our station along the sea side. After nearly completing the work, as he was filling and preparing a blast, it went off, shattering one hand and arm so that the hand is amputated; his nose was cut open, and his sight put out. It is one of the wonders of Providential care, that he was not blown to pieces as the rock was.

Mr. Hassard has a wife (native) and two little boys dependent on him for support, which they received bountifully, while he had hands and eyes. Since then, doctor's bills for himself, and outgoes for their support, have drained his resources lower than should be, with a family to support and himself disabled. He has a house and a few acres of land left, which he has been trying to sell to raise means with which to go to the States. If, in your parish, any of our and his countrymen will feel that he is a "neighbor," according to the Samaritan method of feeling neighborly, it will rejoice my heart. He received his injuries working for the public good. Any of us at any moment may be thrown upon society, as helpless as he is. Please write to me what may be hoped for his welfare.

Yours, truly, C. B. ANDREWS.

☞ It is confidently hoped that the foregoing appeal will not be, in vain. A paper, for subscriptions is now in the hands of Mr. Rawson, the watch-maker, opposite Capt. Snow's store. As our readers peruse these lines, let them remember the precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. 7: 12.

☞We have been requested by Mr. Frick, to state, that the time for the delivering of his lectures is necessarily altered from the 12th and 19th, to the 13th and 20th of the month.

New Publication.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO JOHN, IN PARELLEL COLUMNS: ENGLISH AND HAWAIIAN. Mission Press, Honolulu.

This publication will be of valuable service to Hawaiians learning English, and also, to foreigners desirous of learning the native language. Copies of the body to be obtained at the Mission Printing Office, and also at Chaplain's Study. Price, 25 cents.

CHAPTER 1.

1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.	1. I kinohi ka Logou, me ke Akua ka Logou, a o ke Akua no ka Logou.

Card

The Subscriber having been frequently called upon to collect and acknowledge funds for others, would gratefully ackdowledge sundry donations, for "his personal wolfare," from Foreign Residents in Honolulu. S. C. DAMON, Sea. Chap.

October 2, 1854.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P, CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Respecting Edward Henry, belonging to Yolo Co., California. He is supposed to have died on some part of the islands. Any information will be gladly received by Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

The Friend sent abroad.

By paying in advance the subscription price, the Friend will be sent by the earliest opportunities, to the United States, England, China, Sydney, or any foreign country.

The Friend, Bound.

Bound volumes of the Friend for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 years at the Chaplain's Study. A reduction from the subscription price will be made to Seamen and purchasers who desire more than a single volume.

Donations.

Levi D. Slamm, Purser	For Chapel	For Friend.
U. S. S. Portsmouth,	$10 00	$10 00

Died.

In Honolulu, August 31st, J. L. Evans, of consumption. Mr. E. was Post Master at Stockton, California, and arrived here on the 21st of July in the Steamer Polynesian, too far gone with disease to be restored.

At sea, on the voyage from Honolulu to Australia, Mr. William Dickson, merchant of Honolulu. We learn that Mr D. accidentally fell overboard from the schooner Mischief, which was then going at the rate of ten knots, and was drowned before she could be hove-to, and a boat sent to his relief.

In Honolulu, Sept. 4th, of whooping-cough, ELLA FRANCES, infant daughter of Capt. BROWNSON, of the bark Harmony, of New London.

Passengers.

Inward per PEYTONA.—Geo. A. Lathrop and Lady, Mrs. C. C. Porter, Mrs. E. M. O'Brien, J. R. Dow, Geo. Wilkes, H. H. Beals, W. C. Reeds, Alfred Moses, H. Dickenson, Capt. Wm. Stott, J. D. Blair, Fairbanks, S. W. Shelton, Dr. B. F. Hardy, L. H. Mandlebaum, Amos Brown, W. P. Williams, Edward Burgess, G. Lanpus, S. F. Mitchell, G. W. Rogers, Capt. Baker, Chas. Chapman, Wm. Pinchbeck, R. H. Robinson, I. Stein, S. Wilkinson, I. Odell, George Tomtellot, Wm. H. Perry, G. Boman, M. Kennett, H. Smith and two Chinamen.

By the Matchless, from Sydney.—Mrs. Brady, W. Davies, J. Smith, Mr Dawe, W. Sparrow, Mr. Homan.

By the Lady Jane from San Francisco.—D. B. Mickles, Dr. W. J. Mills, E. A. Ham, E. B. Purdy, W. Muntrey, A. Brock, W. W. Mickles, A. B. Ensworth, S. C. Hillman, Ahkung, Miss Agnew.

By the General Morgan from S. F.—N. A. Ladd, Ch. Mills, Wm. Benedict, H. Wilmington, H. Dreyford.

By the Peytona for San Francisco.—W. P. Williams, C. A. Poor, John Ladd, Mrs. Brady, S. W. Shelton, Geo. Wilkes, S. Jacobs, C. Wolf, W. Sparrow, E. C. Bowers, Jr., A. K. Clark, Rev. W. S Turner, S. F. Mitchell, G. W. Rodgers, Cpt. Baker, Capt. Baylies, Capt. Coggeshall, W Pinchbeck, Mr Jones, H. Tindall, Jacob Hardy, J. Cutter, John Smith, Apio, and 6 in the steerage.

By the Restless for S. F.—Mrs. Fiddes and two daughters, Messrs Nash, S. C. Grove, S. S. Foster, R. A. Fry, Sheil, Emmett, Freshell.

By the Madonna, from San Francisco.—Capt. John Manwarring, T. H. Megroth.

Per Lady Jane for San Francisco.—Hon. E. F. Purdy, Mr Benjamin F. Foster, Mrs. Kathow and 2 children, Mr. Ensworth, Mr. Munfrey, Mr. Beach, Col. Spencer.

INWARD—Per Vaquero—J. C. Correll, wife and child, J. Mixter, J Price, wife and son, G. Allen, Capt. Brown, Mc Lellar, J. Halsey and wife, J. S. Allen, G. Bunnan and wife, R. Jabor, Stephen Reynolds, Ahung, H. Walsh, M. C. Blake, H. Smith, R. Kenney, J. H Keigert, Mr. and Mrs. Hillard and child, Mrs. Wadwell and son, J. L. Merritt, Col. Doane, B. Brown, H. B. Fitch and servant, W F Dow, Widdifield and servant, Sila Smith, S. S. Smith, J. Young, T. Molen, W E. Parke, J. Smith, J. Peck, E. Bill, B. C. Thomas, W. Fraser, G. Pears, W. Lynch, Bredinburgh, R. Hudson, C Park.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug. 28.—Hamburg brig Primo, Elderts, days from Tahiti.
" 29.—Am. Sloop of War St. Mary's, Bailey, 22 guns, 29 days from Callao.
" 30.—American schr. Restless, Paty, 13 ds fm S. Francisco.
" 31.—Br. ship Australia, Chapo, 15 ds from San Francisco, bound to Hong Kong.
Sept. 4.—Br. Schr. Matchless, Webster, 16 days from Tahiti.
" " Am. Schr. Lady Jane, Garvey, 11 days from S. F.
" " Am. Schr. General Morgan, Way, 13 days from S. F
" " Am. Schr Kaluna, Candage, from Lahaina.
Sept. 12.—U. S. S. Portsmouth, Dornin, 22 guns, 30 days from Callao.
13.—Am. bark Madonna, Russel, 23 days from San Francisco.
Sept. 17.—Am. schr. Young Eliza, Halsey, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
" 19.—Am. schr. E. L. Frost, Hempstead, Robbin's Island.
" 20.—Am. brig Tarquina, Meyers, 21 days from Olympia.
Sept. 22.—Holland Frigate. Prince Frederick, 34 guns, 32 days from Callao.
Sept. 23.—Peruvian bark Isabella Quintana Smith, 32 days fm Callao.
23.—Holland fr. Prince Frederick, 36 guns, 32 dys. fm do.
27.—Danish bark Asa-Thor, Colberg, 54 ds. fm. H. Kong.
27—Am. sch. Vaquero. Newell, 19 ds. fm San Francisco
26—Am. bark N. S. Perkins, Allyn, 600 bls oil and seal skins frm Ochotsk.
Am brig Zoe, Rogers, 175 bbls. oil and seal skins.
Sept. 27.—Bark Alfred Tyler, Ripley, Edgartown, from the Ochotsk, 300 bbls. whale this season.
October 1,—Roscoe, Hayden, 1200 sp. 400 this season from Japan.
" 2,—Am. w. s., Emerald, Jaggon, from Kodiak, 1800 bls this season. Reports Saratoga, 13 whales; Mogul, 11, Sea Breeze, 3.
" 3,—Will Badger, Braly, 300 this season from O.

Cleared.

Aug. 29.—Br. ship Coronation, for San Francisco.
" " Am. bark John Caskie, for Callao.
Sept. 2.—Am. ship Washington Allston, Calcutta.
Sept. 7.—Am. Steams'p. Peytona, Sampson, for S. F.
" " " Schr. Restless, Paty, for S. F.
" " " " Kaluna, Candage, Puget's Sound.
Sept. 13.—Am. schr. Gen. Morgan, Way, for S. F. via Kauai.
13.—Am. bark Falcon, Holt, for the East Indies.
Sept. 20.—Am. wh. bark Lafayette, Allen, N. B., 21 mo's, 400 bbls. sperm oil, from Japan coast.

Memoranda.

The Alfred Tyler reports spoken and heard from in the Ochotsk sea in

May.—Ship South America, Walker, 1 whale; Cherokee, Smith, 2 whales; Chas. W. Morgan, Ripley, nothing; Pacific Allen 3 whales; Ocean, Norton, clean; Roscoe, Gifford, clean; Lexington Brock, 1 whale.

June.—Condor, Kempton, 4 whales; Cleone, Sherman, 12 whales. Saratoga, Harding, nothing, Mary, Sayer, 8 whales; Mary, Bayliss, nothing; Washington, Holley, 5 whales; Levi Starbuck, Jernegan, 4 whales; Abagail, Drew, 9 whales; Alice Frazer, Taber, 1 whale; Alexander, Ryan, 3 whales; Adelino, Brotherson, 3 whales.

July.—Wm. Wirt, Ashley, 1 whale; Vigilant, Debbois, 6 Polar Star, Holley, 2 whales, Arnolda, Harding, 3 whales; City, Gifford, 1 whale; Congress, Hathaway, 6 whales; Reindeer, Cromwell, 2 whales; Massachusetts, Bennett, 5 whales Navy, Norton, 1 whale; Minerva, Pease, 2 whales; Daniel Wood, Tallman, 6 whales; Montreal, Grey, 6 whales; Draper, Coffin, 2 whales.

August —Jireh Swift, Earle, 8 whales, Cortes, Stetson, 1200 bbls.; Morea, Peabody, 1 whale, King Fisher, Palmer, 1000 bbls; Mercury, Dimon, wanting 500 to fill; Sarah Sheaf, Wall, 1000 bbls.; Speedwell, Gibbs, 6 whales; Henry, Bunker, doing well, Jas Maurey, Wholden, boiling; Sea, Soule, 13 whales.

The "A. T." left Ochotsk Sea August 26th, in consequence of the illness of Capt. Ripley. Had good weather first part of the season—latter part, foggy. Whales scarce and shy. Heard of but few ships getting live whales—mostly dead ones picked up in the ice.

Capt. Peabody, of ship "Morea," shot himself in the Anadir sea; mate took charge and came down to Ochotsk sea; reported a great deal of ice and whales scarce.

Capt. Palmer, of ship "King Fisher," reports in a gale in July the following ships were driven ashore at Shanta Islands: "Silas Richards, N. B. "Callao" do. and "Benj. Rush," Warren. The 'B. R.' had got off; ships Copia and Cowper, of N. B., had been in the ice, and gone into the bays to repair; also, the ship "Herald," leaking.

The Lafayette reports having spoken ship Roscoe, N. B. 34 months out, 1250 bbls. sperm. The James Arnold, N. B. 14 1-2 months, 500 sperm. Bark Seashell, of Warren, 750 sperm. Ship Miantonomi, 15 mos, 150 sperm. Martha, of Fairhaven, 21 mos, 350 sperm. Heard from ship Jireh Perry, 25 mos, 1150 bbls. sperm.

Sch'r E. L. Frost saw brig Zoe and bark N. S. Perkins: had done well sealing, and were bound for Honolulu,—daily expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Arrived, whaling brig Boston, Hodges, from a cruise, and last from Bhering's Sea and Kamchatka, clean. Had been absent 4 months, and experienced a succession of thick fogs. Died on board, Aug. 12, Capt. J. H. Taylor, late of whaleship Maria Theresa, of New Bedford.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seaman's Chaplain

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 10. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, NOV. 1854.

Journal of Evenst, - - - - PAGE 73
Sailing Directions for Simoda and Hakodai, Japan, 74
Death of Rev. H. Kinney, - - - - 75
Sabbath, - - - - - - 75
Interesting Correspondence, - - - - 76
Origin of the Insurrection in China, - - - 76
I'll write once more, - - - - - 77
Donations, &c., - - - - - - 77
Visit to Nanking, - - - - - 78
Whalemen's Letters, - - - - - - 79
Marine Intelligence - - - - - 80

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOV. 1.

Journal of Events.

Oct. 8. H. B. M.'s Ship "Trincomalee," Houston, Commander, arrived from Port Clarence, Arctic Ocean, via San Francisco. She left Port Clarence on the morning of Aug. 21st; and on the afternoon of the same day arrived at that port H. B. M.'s Ship "Enterprise," a vessel which had not been heard from for three years. The Enterprise commanded Capt. Collinson, passed Honolulu, in company with the Investigator, Capt. McClure, in the spring of 1850. The officers and crew of the latter ship reached England via Hudson's Bay. All the vessels in search of Sir John Franklin, are this season to be withdrawn from the Arctic Ocean. The Enterprise may be daily expected at Honolulu, en route for Hong Kong; the "Rattlesnake" and "Plover" will proceed to Valparaiso. During the long cruise of the Enterprise in the Arctic regions, only three deaths occurred among the crew.

Oct. 10 Minute guns were fired by the American vessels of war in port, in honor of Commodore Downes, U. S. Navy, intelligence of whose death was brought by the last mail.

Oct. 14. The steamer "Sea Bird" arrived from San Francisco. She belongs to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Co. and will run among the islands. If not too large, she appears just what is needed. Most gladly will all foreigners bid farewell to all sailing vessels when they make their trips for pleasure or business among the islands. We shall be much mistaken if steamboats do not become exceedingly popular among the natives.

Oct. 17. This day arrived the U. S. S. "Susquehannah," commanded by Capt. Buchanan. She is one of the very largest side wheeled war steamers in the world. Her capacity for carrying must be enormous, for she steamed incessantly for 21 days during her entire passage from Simoda, Japan, to this port. The engine was stopped only on one occasion, to allow a burial to take place. The following is a list of her officers:

COMMANDER—FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.
LIEUTENANTS—Thos. T. Hunter, Napoleon Collins, J. Hogan Brown, J. K. Duer, Geo. H. Cooper.
SURGEON—John S. Messersmith; Ass. do., Chas. F. Fahs.
PURSER—G. R. Barry.
CHAPLAIN—E. C. Bittinger.
MASTER—Reubeu Harris.
MARINE OFFICER—Capt. W. B. Slack.
MIDSHIPMEN—R. L. May, E. C. Hawley.
ENGINEERS—Chief, S. Archbold; 1st Assistants, G. F. Hebard, H. H. Stewart; 2d do., E. Filtrian, J. C. E. Lawrence; 3d do., T. A Shock, A. Henderson, S. D. Hibbert.
ACTING BOATSWAIN—Jno. Collins.
GUNNER—C. B Oliver.
CARPENTER—John Green.

The following gentlemen also came as passengers:

COMMANDER—C. RINGGOLD, late Com. U. S. Ex. Ex. E. A. LeKoy, Bearer of Despatches, T. C. Stuart, Sec. U. S. Ex. Ex.

Oct. 23. The "West Point," another steamer belonging to the H. S. N. Company, arrived from San Francisco. Of all the vessels owned by that company, this boat in size and appearance, is best suited to our inter-island trade. We understand that she is a remarkably strong and well-built vessel. Her commander Capt. Jones, is acquainted with the navigation about the islands, having formerly commanded a whale ship in the Pacific.

On the same day arrived the U. S. Steamer "Missis-ippi," 23 days from Simoda.—This makes the fourth steamer which we have to report as having arrived during the past month. The month of October, 1854, may be referred to as the era when steam navigation became fully established in our waters.

The following is a list of officers on board the "Mississippi":

COMMANDER—S. S. Lee.
LIEUTENANTS—Edmund Lanier, Wm. L. Maury, [Hydrographic duty] J. M. B. Clitz, C. M. Morris.
ACTING LIEUTENANTS.—Wm. A. Webb, S. Nicholson.
MASTER—John Knell.
PURSER—Wm. Speiden.
SURGEON.—D. S. Green, Ass't. do. L. S. Williams.
CHAPLAIN.—Geo. Jones.
CHIEF ENGINEER.—Jesse Gay.
MARINE OFFICER—Capt. R. Tansill.
O. H. Perry, Commodore's Secretary.
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.—J. H. March, W. T. Jones, K. R. Breese; S. C. Mish, Midshipman.
J. W. Spalding, Captain's Clerk.
A. L. C. Portman, Com'd. "
Wm. Speiden, Jr., Purser's "
ENGINEERS—1st Assistants, Robert Danby, Wm. Holland, 2d do., G. T. W. Logan, G. W. Alexander, Wm. H. Rutherford, 3d do., E. D. Robie, J. D. Mercer.
GUNNER.—J. R. Clark.
BOATSWAIN—Amos Clark.
SAIL MAKER.—Jacob Stephens.
CARPENTER.—H. M. Lowry.

Oct. 25. His Majesty and numerous officers of the Hawaiian Government, visited the steamer "Susquehannah." Royal salutes were fired by all the vessels of war in port, and their yards were "manned."

Panoramic View of Honolulu.

We congratulate Mr. Emmert upon his successful enterprize of lithographing a panoramic view of Honolulu. The entire picture is twelve feet long, by two feet wide, and embraces ninety-six smaller views of public buildings and private residences, in Honolulu. The labor and expense attending the enterprise are much greater than persons would, at first, imagine. For three months, with two assistants, he was engaged, in actual labor, upon the engravings, and at an expense exceeding $4,000; but we are glad that he has been compensated. Only about twenty or thirty sets of the views remain unsold, and they may be obtained at Capt. Snow's store. Mr. Emmert, we learn, intends opening a wood engraving and lithographic establishment in Honolulu, and in a few days will be ready to receive orders. His office is over Vincent Granier's store.

☞ Bound volumes of the "Friend" can be obtained at the Chaplain's study, including all the "Nos," for this year, up to the present date.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE HARBOR OF SIMODA.

By Lieut. Wm. L. Maury, U. S. N.

U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi,
Honolulu, October 26th, 1854.

Vessels bound to the harbor of Simoda, from the southward and westward, should make Cape Idzu, from which Rock Island bears ESE ¼ E, distant about 5 miles; and if the weather is at all clear, the chain of islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo will at the same time be plainly visible.

Between Rock Island and the main land, there are a number of rocks awash and above water, among which the Japanese junks freely pass, but a ship should not attempt a passage inside of Rock Island, unless in case of urgent necessity, particularly as the north-easterly current, which sweeps along this coast, seems to be, at this point, capricious, both in direction and velocity.

Giving Rock Island a berth of a mile, the harbor of Simoda will be in full view, bearing N½W, distant 5 miles.

Vandalia Bluff, on the east side of the entrance, may be recognised by a grove of pine trees on the summit of the bluff, and the village of Susaki, which lies about one-third of the way between it and Cape Diamond.—Cape Diamond is a sharp point making out to the eastward of the entrance of the harbor.

Standing in from Rock Island, you will probably pass through a number of tide rips, but not get soundings with the hand lead, until near the entrance of the harbor, when you will be in from 14 to 27 fathoms.

Should the wind be from the northward and fresh, a vessel should anchor at the mouth of the harbor until it lulls or shifts, or until she can conveniently warp in, as it is usually flawey and always baffling.

Approaching from the northward and eastward, a vessel can pass on either side of Oho Sima, from the centre of which Cape Diamond bears WSW ¾ W, distant about twenty miles.

Between Oho Sima and Simoda no dangers are known to exist; but the north-easterly current must be borne constantly in mind,—particularly at night and in thick weather—Its general strength is from two to three miles per hour; but as this, as well as its direction, is much influenced by the local winds, headlands, islands, &c., neither can be relied upon.

Should Oho Sima be obscured by thick weather, before reaching Cape Diamond, endeavor to sight Rock Island, for there are no very conspicuous objects on the main land by which a stranger can recognise the harbor at a distance, and the shore appears as one unbroken line.

To the westward of the harbor there are several sand beaches, and three or four sand banks. These can be plainly discerned when within six or eight miles, and are good landmarks.

A vessel from the southward and eastward should pass to the westward of the island of Kozu Sima,* which may be known by a remarkable snow-white cliff on its western side. There is also a white patch on its summit, to the northward of the cliff. From this island the harbor bears N by W ½ W, distant about 28 miles.

*This is the most south-western island of the chain of islands lying off the Gulf of Yedo.

There are but two hidden dangers in the harbor; the first is the

Southampton Rock,

Which lies in mid-channel, bearing N ½ W from Vandalia Bluff, about three-fourths of the way between it and Centre Island. This rock is about 25 feet in diameter, and has 2 fathoms water upon it. It is marked by a white spar-buoy.

The second is the

Supply Rock,

Bearing S by W, a short distance from Buisako islet, and is a sharp rock, with 11 feet water upon it. Its position is designated by a red spar-buoy.

Both of these buoys are securely moored, and the authorities of Simoda have promised to replace them, should they by any cause be removed.

Centre Island, which receives its name from being the point from which the Treaty limits are measured, is high, conical, and covered with trees. A cave passes entirely through it.

In the outer roads, or mouth of the harbor, a disagreeable swell is sometimes experienced; but inside of the Southampton rock and Centre Island, vessels are well sheltered, and the water comparatively smooth. Moor with an open hawse to the southward and westward.

There are good landings for boats in Simoda creek, and at the village of Kakisaki.

A Harbor Master and three Pilots have been appointed; wood, water, fish, fowls and eggs, also sweet potatoes and other vegetables may be procured from the authorities.—It is necessary to supply them with casks to bring the water off.

Latitude Centre Island,	34° 39 49 N.
Longitude " "	138° 57 50 E.
Variation,	52 min. westerly.
H. Water, F. and C.	V hr.
Extreme rise of Tide,	5 ft. 7 in.
Mean " "	3 ft.

To make the foregoing directions more easily comprehended, they have been rendered as concise as possible, but to furnish further information to navigators bound to, or passing the port, the following additional remarks are appended:

The harbor of Simoda is near the south-eastern extremity of the peninsula of Idzu, which terminates at the cape of that name.—To the northward of the harbor, a high ridge intersects the peninsula, and south of this, all the way to the cape, it is broken by innumerable peaks of less elevation.

The harbor bears SW by W from Cape Sagami, at the entrance of Yedo Bay, distant about 45 miles.

Rock Island is about 120 feet high, and a third of a mile in length, with precipitous shores and uneven outlines. It has a thick matting of grass, weeds, moss, &c. on the top.

From the summit of this island overfalls were seen, bearing N ½ W, distant a mile or mile and a half. These may have been caused by a rock or reef. An attempt was made to find it; but the strong current and fresh wind prevented a satisfactory examination.—The Japanese fishermen, however, deny the existence of any such danger.

N by W from Rock Island, distant 2 miles, are the Ukona rocks. These are two rocks, though they generally appear as one. The largest is about 70 feet high. Between these and Rock Island, the current was found setting ENEasterly, fully four miles an hour.

Centre Island bears from Rock Island N ½ E, distant 5 1-2 miles, and from Ukona rocks N by E ½ E, distant 3 1-2 miles.

Buisako islet lies NNE from Centre island. It is about 40 feet high, and covered with trees and shrubs.

Should the buoy on Southampton rock be removed, the east end of Centre Island on with the west end of Buisako, will clear the rock to the westward.

Off the village of Susaki, and distant one-third of a mile from the shore, is a ledge of rocks, upon which the surf is always breaking; give them a berth of two cables in passing.

Approaching from the eastward, the harbor will not open until you get well inside of Cape Diamond.

To the northward of Cape Diamond is the bay of Strahama, which is quite deep, and as it has also several sand beaches, it may be mistaken for Simoda; but as you approach this bay, Cape Diamond will shut in the Ukona rocks and Rock Island to the southward; whilst in the Simoda roads, they are visible from all points.

Cape Idzu, latitude,	34° 36 03 N.
" longitude,	138° 52 32 E.
Rock Island, lat.	34° 24 20 N.
" long.	138° 57 10 E.

SW ½ W from Kozu Sima, distant about 20 miles, and south a little westerly from Cape Idzu, distant about 40 miles, there are two patches of dangerous rocks, 15 or 20 feet high, which have been named Redfield rocks. They are in

Lat. 33° 56 13 N, Long. 138° 48 31 E, and Lat. 33° 57 31 N, Long. 138 49 13 E.

These positions may not be strictly correct, but it is believed they are not much out of the way.

By order of Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N.

Silas Bent, Flag Lieutenant.

Several errors in the first edition of these directions, published in July last, have been corrected in the above.—W. L. M.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE PORT OF HAKODADI.

By Lieut. Wm. L. Maury, U. S. N.

U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi,
At Sea, July 20th, 1854.

This splendid and beautiful bay, which for accessibility and safety is one of the finest in the world, lies on the north side of the straits of Sangar, which separate the Japanese islands of Nippon and Yesso, and about midway between Cape Sirija Saki* (the NE point of Nippon) and the city of Matsmai. It bears from the cape NW ½ W, distant apout 45 miles, and is about 4 miles wide at the entrance, and 5 miles deep.

The harbor is the south-eastern arm of the bay, and is completely sheltered, with regular soundings and excellent holding ground. It is formed by a bold peaked promontory, standing well out from the high land of the main, with which it is connected by a low sandy isthmus, and which appearing at a distance as an island, may be easily recognized.

The town is situated on the north-east slope of the promontory, facing the harbor, and contains about 6,000 inhabitants.

*Saki, in the Japanese language, means Cape, consequently it should more properly be called Cape Sirija; but to prevent mistakes it has been thought advisable to adopt the Japanese names.

Approaching from the eastward, after passing Cape Suwo Kubo, named on our chart Cape Blunt, which is a conspicuous headland 12 miles E by S from the town, the junks at anchor in the harbor will be visible over the low isthmus.

For Entering the Harbor.

Rounding the promontory of Hakodadi, and giving it a berth of a mile, to avoid the calms under the high land, steer for the sharp peak of Komaga daki, bearing about N, until the east peak of the Saddle, bearing about NE by N, opens to the westward of the round knob on the side of the mountain, then haul up to the northward and eastward, keeping them open until the centre of the sand hills on the isthmus bears SE by E ¾ E, (these may be recognized by the dark knolls upon them.) This will clear a spit which makes out from the north-western point of the town in a NNWesterly direction two-thirds of a mile; then bring the sand hills a point on the port bow, and stand in until the north-western point of the town bears SW ½ W, when you will have the best berth, with 5½ or 6 fathoms water. If it is desirable to get nearer in, haul up a little to the eastward of S, for the low rocky peak which will be just visible over the sloping ridge to the southward and eastward of the town. A vessel of moderate draught may approach within a quarter of a mile of Tsuki point, where there is a building yard for junks. This portion of the harbor however, is generally crowded with vessels of this description; and unless the want of repairs or some other cause renders a close berth necessary, it is better to remain outside.

If the Peak or Saddle is obscured by clouds or fog, after doubling the promontory, steer N by E ½ E, until the sand hills are brought upon the bearing above given, when proceed as there directed.

A short distance from the tail of the spit is a detached sand bank, with 3½ fathoms on it. The outer edge of this is marked by a white spar-buoy. Between this and the spit there is a narrow channel with 5 or 6 fathoms water. Vessels may pass on either side of the buoy, but it is most prudent to go to the N'd of it.

Should the wind fail before reaching the harbor, there is good anchorage in the outer roads, in from 25 to 10 fathoms.

Excellent wood and water may be procured from the authorities of the town; or, if preferred, water can be easily obtained from Kamida creek, which enters the harbor to the N'd and E'd of the town.

The season, at the time of our visit, was unfavorable for procuring supplies;—a few sweet and Irish potatoes, eggs and fowls, however were obtained, and these articles, at a more favorable period of the year, will no doubt be furnished in sufficient quantities to supply any vessels that may in future visit the port.

Our seine supplied us with fine salmon and a quantity of other fish, and the shores of the bay abound with excellent shell-fish.

During our stay in this harbor, from the 17th of May to 3d of June, the weather was generally pleasant until the 1st June, when the fog set in. It was usually calm in the morning, but towards the middle of the day a brisk breeze from SW sprung up.

Latitude mouth of Kamida cr'k,	41° 49 22 N
Longitude " "	140° 47 45 E
Variation,	4° 30 W.
High Water, F. & C.	V hours.
Extreme rise and fall of tide,	3 feet.

Our chronometers were rated at Napa Kiang, Lew Chew, from the position of that place as given by Captain Beechy, R. N.

By order of Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N.

Silas Bent, Flag Lieut.

Death of Rev. H. Kinney.

It is with the most unfeigned sorrow that we announce the death of the much lamented missionary of Kau, Hawaii. Most unexpectedly does this intelligence reach the islands. It was confidently hoped that the visit to California, would reinvigorate a constitution, debilitated by the monotonous routine of pastoral missionary labor, on the most extreme part of Hawaii, sixty or seventy miles from any missionary station or any American family. The following truthful obituary we copy from the "Pacific" of September 29th. Most heartily can we join in these expressions of sympathy for the bereaved wife and children, and the native church left without a most devoted, kind-hearted, and guileless Pastor. It was with reluctance that he left his people to go on a visit to friends, and in search of health. The writer of the following obituary could readily sympathize with the deceased, in reference to his missionary labors, at Kau, for he was formerly located in that region himself:—

Died at Sonora, Tuolumne Co, Sept 24th, Rev. Henry Kinney, of Fishkill, Duchess Co., N. Y., and a late missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.—at the Sandwich Islands.

The deceased had but recently arrived from the Islands, having come to this coast for his health. His wife who has two brothers and two sisters in the State, at the house of one of whom he died, accompanied him, with two children. During the voyage and the first three weeks of his residence here his health improved. But since that time his disease, (a chronic affection of the brain,) returned with more violence and on Sabbath morning last, terminated in death.

At the time, however, when he suddenly fell away, he was supposed and pronounced by his physician to be recovering. But though unexpectedly to his family and relatives, and to himself even, he was told that he must die, he was found ready. The sammons did not take him by surprise. When informed that he had not one hour to live, his countenance lighted up with smiles, and words of peace and victory broke from his lips. "Rejoice," said he to those weeping around, "I shall soon be there!"—Already his eyes, closing upon earth, were opening on his heavenly home. With those who were bending over him with clasped hands and flowing eyes, he saw also angel-forms bending to take his spirit to God; while with the sighs and sobs of the weeping circle, came mingled to his ear, the songs of the redeemed, on the shores of that better land were waiting to bid him welcome—soon too soon for those who mourned a husband, father, brother, he was there! And "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Truly, he "rests from his labors," and his works do follow him. He had been 6 years a Missionary at the Islands, occupying a large field in Kau, the Southern District of Hawaii. The station is one of the most laborious on the Islands, and the most remote and lonely in the group. Without a helper, without a neighbor, he had toiled alone, as the pastor of a widely scattered flock, only his heroic wife sharing the burden under which he finally fell.

But he has his reward. Those who knew him best loved him most. His purity of mind was equalled only by modesty and gentility of disposition and manners seldom equalled. His memory be precious.—God comfort his widow, who but lately mourned with her husband over a lovely daughter, taken at their lonely station. God bless the fatherless, who are left orphans in a strange land. The Great Head of the Church care for the flock, now left without a shepherd, and sanctify the loss of so beloved and faithful a laborer to the Mission, whose strength is greatly weakened and whose heart and hands are already overburdened—Be all surviving pastors there and here as ready as our brother to go and render their account.—T. D. H.

The Sabbath.

The following remarks, upon the Sabbath were written by Dr. Cumming," of London.

"Our sabbaths upon earth ought to be, as they were meant to be, shadows cast upon the world as from above, foretastes of the great sabbath of eternity. I look upon the sabbath as a kind of bivouac preparatory to the battle of the week; an occasional and recurring respite from labor, preliminary to the everlasting sabbath that will be enjoyed by the people of God. I look on it as a beautiful island cast into the roaring and restless torrent of immortality; and standing upon that island, we can look at the rush and listen to the din of the eddying world, and see leaping down from above in undimmed splendors the sunshine of heaven, and hear from afar unspent chimes of an eternal harmony. The sabbath is too precious to be given up; humanity will not surrender it, Christianity will not let go. It will be revered by the Christian, as long as the world shall last. The poor man would be the greatest sufferer, were there no Sabbath. What! would you give up that blessed day of jubilee, on which the highest and lowest can assemble in the house of God, and say—"We are peers;" when the rich and the poor can meet together, and feel the ennobling and kindling sentiment of a common brotherhood—"The Lord is the maker of us all?" Part with your beautiful cathedrals, but part not with your precious sabbaths. Man built the cathedral, God hallowed the sabbath; the one might be the injury of the beautiful—the other would be the loss of the essential. An irreparable catastrophe, an awful judgement, a bitter bereavement; humanity and Christianity together would weep over the extinction of the sabbath, as the setting in night of its brightest day."

Interesting Correspondence.

Accidents often occur in firing salutes, which render the remembrance of the event exceedingly unpleasant; but when the accident is so overruled as to call forth a generous and cordial expression of kindly feeling, sorrow is turned to joy, and sadness to thanksgiving. The following correspondence relates to acts of national courtesy and sympathy between the British and American vessels of war in China, which reflect the highest credit upon all parties. It betokened a genuine and chivalrous courtesy for a British vessel of war to fire a national salute in honor of the 4th of July. It was sad, however, that a noble British sailor should be disabled for life, by the loss of an arm; but it was a good deed for the officers and sailors of the American squadron to express their heartfelt sympathy by a generous contribution. We learn that the American residents at Shanghae increased the amount to near $3,000.—This sum, well invested, together with a pension which the sailor will receive from the British Government, will render the man and his family independent for life! Such expressions of kindly feeling in the intercourse of nations will work out incalculable good.—Where officers and seamen of national vessels vie with each other in giving expression to sentiments of mutual respect and generous sympathy, they will dignify the service of their respective nations, and add true lustre to naval glory. We would merely add that the publication of this correspondence was solicited on our part.

U. S. S. Susquehanna,
Shanghae, July 10, 1854.

My Dear Sir:

The officers and crews of this ship and the Vandalia have heard with sincere regret of the sad accident to one of the crew of the Encounter, on the 4th inst., while firing a salute in honor of our national day.

These accidents to seamen are always distressing; but on this occasion it is particularly and deeply lamented by the officers and crews of the Susquehanna and Vandalia.

As the loss of his right arm deprives the unfortunate man of the principal means of supporting his family and himself; the officers and crews of the Susquehanna and Vandalia are anxious to assist in relieving his distress, and it is with sincere pleasure that we send him the enclosed bill of exchange for two hundred and eighty-three pounds sterling, which we beg him to accept from his brother seamen, as a proof of our heartfelt sympathy.

Respectfully your ob't servant,
FRANK'N BUCHANAN,
Commander.

Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan,
Commanding H. B. M. Ship Encounter,
Shanghae.

H. B. M. Ship Encounter,
Shanghae, July 11, 1854.

My Dear Sir:

Charles Lyne, the seamen who lost his arm while firing a salute in honor of your national day, (the 4th inst.,) begs me to assure the Captains, officers and crews of the Susquehanna and Vandalia of his deep gratitude and thankfulness for their kind and generous consideration of his misfortune.

Allow me, Sir, also to express my own feelings on this occasion, which are, that I see in this token of sympathy, not merely an act of charity, but one which is evidence of a sentiment of good will and kindly feeling between our respective nations. Such it has been my good fortune ever to find, where the service has brought me in contact with the navy and people of the United States of America; and I cannot refrain from declaring my own hope and belief, that with those capable of such liberality and consideration, as it is in this instance my duty to acknowledge, a more extended intercourse will but tend to improve those feelings which exist, no less to the honor than the advantage of the two countries.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your ob't servant,
G. W. D. O'CALLAGHAN.

Captain F. Buchanan,
Commanding the U. S. S'r Susquehanna.

Origin of the Insurrection in China.

In our columns will be found an account of the visit of the U. S. Ship Susquehanna to the city of Nanking, for the purpose of ascertaining the present position, the plans and future designs of the Revolutionists in China The summary account now published was drawn up with much care by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, an American Missionary who accompanied Mr. McLane, the U. S. Minister, as an interpreter. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to publish the entire document, which we find in the North China Herald of July 22.

In this connection, it may be interesting to some of our readers to have their memories refreshed with an allusion to the origin of this most singular movement, which seems destined to change not only the political, but the religious aspect of that great empire; for let it be borne in mind that the revolutionists are the open, energetic and decided opponents of idolatry. Their creed may embrace much of error, still the originators and promoters of this vast scheme to revolutionise China and establish a new order of things will enlist the sympathies of no small portion of the civilized world, and especially of the Christian community, when the fact is considered that they are opposed to *idolatry*, *opium*, *tobacco*, *rum*, besides being actively engaged in publishing both the Old and New Testaments in the language of China.

"Whatever," write the editors of the Am. Messenger, "may be the result of this wonderful movement, which even now threatens to seize the Imperial throne at Peking, it is a most striking illustration of the power of the Christian press. All accounts agree that the mind of Hung-siu-tshuen or Tae-ping-wang, (Great Peace King,) was first aroused, nearly twenty years ago, by reading a tract, received at the literary examinations in Canton, entitled, "Good Words to Admonish the Age," which was written and printed by the early and faithful Chinese convert and native preacher, Leang Afa."

This remarkable person, Leang Afa, was employed in 1815, by the English Missionaries Morrison and Milne, in the printing establishment at Malacca. In 1824, he was ordained as an evangelist. He is now 66 years of age, and for thirty years has labored faithfully in writing, preaching and circulating books.

Tae-ping-wang, in 1833, became acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity, as unfolded in the tract of Leang Afa. In 1846, he was under the instruction of the Rev. I. J Roberts, an American Baptist Missionary at Canton; but he is now at the head of the Revolutionary party in China, having its head quarters in Nanking.

We have learned from the Rev. Mr. Bittinger, Chaplain on board the Susquehanna, and who recently, (in May last,) visited Nanking, many interesting particulars respecting the movements of the Revolutionists. These particulars confirm the statement of Dr. Bridgman; Mr. B. remarks that he saw handbills, containing the ten commandments, posted upon the walls of Nanking; that all the idols of the city have been destroyed; that the Scriptures are in the hands of the people; that the Sabbath is observed among them, and that order and decorum are strictly enforced throughout the army.

We are by no means blind to the fact that fanaticism, ambition and other wrong principles may be deeply blended in this revolutionary movement. Strange, marvellously strange, if the pure doctrines of Christianity should be promulgated by these men! Our only wonder is that so much of Bible truth should have become incorporated into their system. Before British and American Christians have washed their hands of the sins of an *opium war* and *negro slavery*, let them deal tenderly with, and judge mildly of the Revolutionists in China, who are printing the Bible, trying to arrest the flood tide of opium and rum, and sweeping the ten thousand temples of idolatry with the "besom of destruction."

Some men are very entertaining for a first interview, but after that they are exausted, and run out; on a second meeting we shall find them very flat and monotonous: like hand-organs, we have heard all their tunes.—[Colton.

I'll Write Once *More*.

This is right. It is a good resolution.—We are glad our remarks in the last Number of the Friend, under the heading "No Letters, No Papers," induced one sailor to write once more to his friends, although he had previously decided never to write again. He said that he cut out the paragraphs and sent them home! We feel highly complimented to have our paper cut in pieces and sent to Ireland; much more so than if we had seen that any of our editorial scribbling had found its way into the most celebrated papers of Europe or America. To inspire one good thought in a sailor's soul, or keep alive in his bosom the sacred flame of affectionate regard for kindred and friends, is to us a source of pure delight. Sailors are compelled to encounter many rough blasts, besides those which blow ever the ocean. The tender chords of their souls are roughly handled, and it is sad that they should themselves sometimes become the guilty agents of their own sorrow; but if guilty, self-reproach and remorse make the iron strike deeper into their souls. Experience with the world leads us to judge more leniently our fellow sinners. Jack may sometimes be in the fault, though not always. We fear the friends of seamen do not think sufficiently of the importance of writing to every foreign port where letters will be likely to reach the absent ones. This very day, (Oct. 5th,) we heard a sailor, after heaving a long sigh, remark, "It is rather a hard case; I get no letters;" still he had written several times to his friends, residing in Binghampton, N. Y. But did that sailor rashly resolve never to write again? No; for he placed in our hands five letters, to be forwarded to his father and sisters. Now if those letters do not draw forth some long replies about next March, we shall be disappointed, and shall be half inclined to write to our old room-mate and class-mate, the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, minister in Binghampton, to preach a sermon upon the text, "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. (Prov. 25: 25.)

☞ In years past, there has been much difficulty, in transmitting small sums of money to the United States and Europe. Through the banking-house of Page, Bacon & Co., recently established in Honolulu, business of this kind can now be transacted. We would call the attention of seamen to this subject. It is not unfrequently that seamen deposite their money in our hands; but we have hitherto very much disliked to assume the responsibility. We are now, however, prepared to put seamen in the way of safely investing their money, or placing it in safe deposit.

☞ On the 13th and 20th of the last month, Mr. Frick delivered two lectures upon the English language. They abounded with much curious and useful information upon the structure and history of our "mother tongue;" showing that the old Saxons were not much given to pompous words and high sounding epithets, but that their Norman conquerors introduced a "court" language, and scientific termanology. The lecturer might complain of the want of interest among the people of Honolulu, upon the subject of his lectures, but it should be remembered that most of our people have chosen for their motto, "go-a-head", a phrase rather Anglo-American than Norman French!

☞ If the following persons will call at the Chaplain's Study, they may learn something to their advantage.—Eli J. Crawford, Lewis L. Bright, Crawford C. Butts, Wm. T. McKneel, Capt. B. B. Lamphier, W. P Weeks, H. F. Richardson, Thomas A. Brown, H. W. Hammond, Morris E. Lee, Capt. Moses J. Buddington, David L Rigby, Gustavus Frederick Bracy, Charles W. Crehore, Charles Butts, Cook Smith, Samuel Price, Jno. F. Stein, Thomas Banks, Daniel Kane, John Owen Davis, Amos Andrews, John A. Cooley, Charles R. Taylor, Robert Shepherd.

FREE-WILL OFFERINGS,

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions, and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean:—

NAMES.	FOR CHAPEL.	FRIEND.
Captain and Officers of H. B. M. S. Tinscomalee,	$16 00	$20 00
Dr. Wills,	2 50	2 50
Mr. Kemp,	5 00	
A Friend, Capt. ——,	5 00	5 00
Mr. Tibbles, "Emerald,"		1 00
Mr. Gobel, marine, "Mississippi,"	1 00	
A sailor, "Mississippi,"		1 25
Lieut. Walker, H. B. M. Amphitrite,		5 00
J. Holmes,		1 00
☞ Incidental expenses of the Bethel—from Jan. 1. to Nov. 1, 10 months,		$434 28
Receipts during that period,		196 25
Present debt,		$238 03
☞ Cost of 1000 copies of "The Friend" distributed gratuitously—Per annum,		$500 00
Donations—received since Jan. 1854,		243 25
Deficit,		$256 75

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

CARD.—Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, an Englishman, residing at Waimea, Kauai, desires to return thanks to all those persons in Honolulu who have kindly assisted him.

CARD.—The Seamen's Chaplain would acknowledge $20.00 from H. B. M. Consul General, for the quarter ending 30th Sept. 1854.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—At the Polynesian office. tf

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
Bankers, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,
Bankers, St. Louis. 23-tf

INFORMATION WANTED.—Respecting Edward Henry, belonging to Yolo Co., California. He is supposed to have died on some part of the islands. Any information will be gladly received by Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

B. PITMAN,

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. Whaleships and others supplied with Irish Potatoes, Provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Whalers' Bills wanted.—Oct. 2.—3m

B. PITMAN.

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale ships and others supplied on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money.-35-tf.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

GEO. A. LATHOP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's Store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night, tf 11

HENRY SEA,

Auctioneer,

Over the Store of R. Coady & Co. 25-tf.

Visit to Nanking.

The following summary of the views held by the Revolutionary party in China, will be read with interest by all interested in observing the movements in that part of the world The city of Nanking is now their head-quarters. The U. S. Steamer Susquehanna visited that port last May, having on board Mr. McLane, the American Plenipotentiary, who was accompanied by Dr. Bridgman, as interpreter. The object of this visit was to ascertain the views of the Revolutionists towards foreigners. The following summary was drawn up with much care by Dr. Bridgman, and originally appeared in the North China Herald. For want of room, we are obliged to omit many paragraphs. We would particularly call the attention of our readers to the fact that "all intoxicating liquors" are tabued by them; (see paragraph 6th.)

1. Their government is a theocracy, the development, apparently, of what is believed by them to be a new dispensation. As in the case of the Israelites under Moses, they regard themselves as directed by one who has baen raised up by the Almighty to be the executor of his will on earth. They believe their body politic to be under the immediate direction of the Deity. Sometimes their leaders, they say, are taken up to heaven, and sometimes the Heavenly Father comes down to them.

2. Their government is a mixed form, half political and half religious. It would seem, also, to have both an earthly and a heavenly magistracy, or rather, perhaps, a visible and an invisible machinery. They most distinctly avow a personal intercourse between their principal actors, (men and women,) on the one side, and the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother on the other. All their affairs of state—things temporal—are strangely blended with things divine, I say not spiritual, because I do not know what ideas they have of Spirit and things spiritual.

3. Their government is, moreover, a royal despotism. In their new organization there is no emperor, but a Fraternity of kings, viz: a Heavenly king, an Eastern king, a Western king, a Southern king, a Northern king and an Assistant king. These six royal personages, we were told, were all residing in their new capital, which they call Tienking, "Heavenly Capital." Under their sway there is no more to be, as of old, a Nanking, "Southern Capital," or Peking, "Northern Capital," or aught of this kind.

4. This royal fraternity claims, also, universal sovereignty. Of what the kingdoms and nations of the earth really are, in numbers and in power, these kings and their brethren are doubtless almost wholly ignorant; but their claim to universal dominion on earth is put forth in languuae most unequivocal. As the Heavenly Father, the Supreme Lord, the August High Ruler, is the Only One True God, the Father of the souls of all natiens under Heaven; so their Heavenly king is the peaceful and true sovereign of all nations under Heaven. These, and words like these, are common, both in their conversation and in their writings; and from these—partly true and partly false—premises, they draw the conclusion, that as all nations ought to obey and worship the only one true God, so ought they to bow submissively, and respeetively bring tribute—rare and precious gifts—to their Heavenly king, even to Hung-siu-tshuen. Some of the great men of the realm were specially concerned lest their "brethren from a foreign land" should not at once fully comprehend the oneness of the true doctrine, but should imagine that there really were such distinctions that we might speak of this kingdom and of that kingdom, and of my sovereign and your sovereign.—The address on a despatch from the ministers of the court was, in courtesy, almost equal to that, in other revolutionary times, once conveyed to "Mr. George Washington."

5. Their government is administered with remarkable energy. It is now only four or five years since it struggled into existence in some obscure place, called "Golden Fields," in the province of Kwangsi.

* * * *

6. Their order and discipline are no less remarkable than their energy. Under their new regime, both tobacco and opium are prohibited. Every kind of strong drink, too, would seem to come into the same category, and if any is used, it is only by special permission. * * * Every where else, as well as in the Holy City, extreme watchfulness was observed in the maintenance of order; and all irregularities and infractions of the laws were rebuked or punished with a promptitude seldom seen among Chinese. All persons without exception, had their appointed places and their appropriate duties assigned, and all moved like clock-work. In short, martial law throughout all their lines, in their streets, in their boats, and wherever else they were seen, was the order of the day.

7. Their religious creed, though it may recognise, in some sort, all or most of the doctrines of the Bible, is, through ignorance or perverseness, or both, grievously marred with error. While their government, as already remarked, is of a mixed form, being partly religious, having in it a very strong religious element, still they have no church. There is no community separate from their one body politic, at least none appears, and no traces of any could we find.

Christians they may be, in name; and they are, in very deed, iconoclasts of the strictest order. They have in their possession, probably, the entire Bible—both the Old and New Testaments—and are publishing what is usually known as Gutzlaff's version of the same; I have said, therefore, that "in some sort," they may recognise its doctrines. How far their errors are to be attributed to errors or defects in their version, is a question which I must not here discuss.—Their ideas of the Deity are exceedingly imperfect. Though they declare plainly that there is Only One True God, yet the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the equality of the Son with the Father, and many other doctrines, generally received by Protestant Christians as being clearly revealed in the Bible, are by them wholly ignored. True, they have formulas in which some of these doctrines are taught; but then these are borrowed formulas, and they have used them without comprehending their true import.—So I believe; and I think this is made manifestly plain in the new version of their Doxology or hymn of praise, where Yang-siu-tshin, the Eastern king, is proclaimed the Paraclete, the Holy Spirit.

Our Saturday we found observed by them as a Sabbath day, but they appeared not to have any houses for public worship, nor any Christian teachers, ministers of the Gospel, properly so called. Forms of domestic worship, forms of prayer, of thanksgiving, &c., they have; and all their people, even such as cannot read, are required to learn and use these. We saw them repeatedly at their devotions; some of them were exceedingly devout, while others were quite the reverse.—Most who were asked to do it promptly recited that form of the Decalogue which is given in their tracts. Tien Fu, Heavenly Father, was the appellation used almost invariably by them, when speaking of the Deity.

A form of baptism was spoken of by them; but no allusion was made by them to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. We found them, according to their reformed calendar, discarding the old notion of lucky times, places, &c. May 17th, A. D. 1854—the day the Susquehannah and the Confucius arrived off the Heavenly Capital—was marked in their chronology the 21st day of the 4th month of the 4th year of the Great Peaceful Heavenly Kingdom.

They have a list of books which are published by royal authority. It and their books usually bound together, bear the impress of a seal of state. On this list they have the names of more than twenty different works, two of which are the Old and New Testaments, noticed above. Whether other books not on that list, will be accepted or not by their government, or even tolerated, remains to be seen. In the shops and stalls at Wuhu, I saw a few popular books and ballads of the old sort, but none elsewhere except those published by the insurgents themselves.

* * * * *

10. Their numerical strength, and the extent of territory under their control, are by no means inconsiderable. They said they had undisputed control from Chiang-fu, four hundred miles up the Great River; and that, besides the large number of troobs garrisoned and entrenched about Chinkiang, Kwachau and the Heavenly Capital, they had four armies in the field, carrying on active aggressive operations; two of these had gone northward, one along the Grand Canal and one farther westward; they were designed to co-operate, and after storming and destroying Peking, to turn westward and march through Shanshi, Shenshi and Kansuh, into Sz'chuen, where they are expected to meet their other two armies, which from Kiangsi and the Lake provinces are to move up the Great River and along through the regions on its southern bank.

* * * * *

13. In the present attitude of affairs, their bearing towards foreigners is becoming, every month and every day, more and more a matter of grave and exciting interest. Their officers at Chiankiang and Nanking, told us, again and again, that their troops would not approach Shanghae, and that for the present they would have nothing to do with Canton. They remarked also, what is here well known, that the Insurgents in Shanghae are

anxious to join them, and that many thousands of the people in the city and province of Canton are their true friends and brethren. Still, in every thing that was said by their high officials in the Celestial Capital, a tone and a spirit of high assumption were too extraordinary—too far from the simple dictates of all reason—to be passed by unheeded, as idle vaunting.

Will that Royal Fraternity and their Ministers of State, if they become masters of the Middle Kingdom, recognise the existing treaties between the Chinese Empire on the one side, and the governments of England, France, and the United States on the other? Most assuredly they will not, except on compulsion, or unless they willingly descend from their high position. They—the "Second Son" of the Most High God, and his royal associates—they, and they alone, are to be the dispensers of all authority and all instruction in that, their Heavenly Kingdom, truly ordained of Heaven, and of which they are to be the Head and Chief Supports!

Poetry.

Waukesha, Wisconsin, July 19, '54.

Rev. Mr. DAMON: Dear Sir,—Will you confer the favor to insert these verses in the Friend. They were composed on the death of the two little daughters of Capt. George Lawrence, who have died during his absence.

Respectfully yours.

To Capt. Geo. Lawrence, Jr.—Ship Jireh Perry.

ON THE DEATH OF EMMA AND MARY.

The Lord of Life marks dawning hour
Of every opening bud and flower,
And oft, with kind, indulgent hand,
Their bloom transfers to better land.

Father, He saw thy flowers bloom,
In land of sorrow, shade and gloom;
Then breathed His voice in angel ear,
"Go, gently bring those love flowers here.

"If left below, too soon they'd fade,
And perish in earth's darksome shade;
Here shall they bloom to Holy Land.
To grow in care of angel hand."

The angel then in rapture flew
To pluck the flowrets as they grew;
And bore their bloom to Holy Land,
To grow in care of angel hand.

Where hopes, though bright, may fear no blight,
And loving dreams end not in night,
And fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
Unshaded by death's chilling gloom.

Seek'st thou to meet thy flowrets there,
In spotless robes all bright and fair?
And songs of joy unceasing sing,
Where sin can never discord bring?

Then see thou that thy footsteps stray
Not from the Christian's narrow way;
That thou in gathering hour may'st stand,
With thy loved flowers, at His right hand.

My crown is my heart; not decked with diamonds and Indian stones, nor to be seen: my crown is called content; a crown it is seldom kings enjoy.—[Shakespeare.

Men and statues that are admired in an elevated situation, have a very different effect upon us when we approach them: the first appear less than we imagine them, the last bigger.—[Grevile.

Whalemen's Letters,

Remaining in the Hawaiian Post-Office Oct 10. 1854. ☞ *The number of letters for each vessel in each port will be found in their respective columns. Barks are marked 'b,' all others are ships.*

	Honolulu	Hilo	Lahaina
Abigail, Drew,			16
Alice Frazier, Taber,			14
Alabama, Coggeshall,			6
A. Mandell, Wing,			50
Ab. Barker, Barker,			21
Alex. Barclay, Hein,			2
Alexander, Rean,			12 4
Addison, Nash,			4 6
Antelope, b, Porter,			2 6
Amazon, Barber,			16 6
Alice, b, White,			1
Av. Heineken, Gerken,			3
Bengal, Philips,			3 11
Bute, b, Handy,			5 10
Ben Morgan, Chapel,			19
Belle, Borden,			4
Barnstable, Coon,			1 1
Baltic, b, Brooks,			7 14
Ben Rush, Munroe,			1
Brunswick, Butler,			16 2
Cherokee, Smith,			5 3
Chariot, Brown,			2
China, Howes,			14
Citizen, Bailey,			10 9
Cleone, Sherman,			27 17
Columbia, Hallock,			15 1
Columbus, Harris,			1 2
Congress, Hathaway,			17 22
Covington, Newman,			1 7
Cowper, Fisher,			15 19 1
Conder, Kempton,			16 8
Cortes, Stetson,			40
Cossack, b, Tripp,			11 1
Champion, Waterman,			29
Champion Gardner,			3
Champion Pease,			14 3
Candace, b, Starr,			2 1
Canada, Ward,			10 1
Caroline, Gifford,			19 3 2
Canton, Wing,			27 3
Delta, Weeks,			7 1
Delaware, Holt,			7
Dover, Babcock,			6
Draper, Coffin,			2 10
D. Wood, Taman,			34
Eagle, Snow,			7 23
Edward,			4 1
Edward, b, Smith,			6 2
Edgar, Pierson,			33
Elizabeth, Baker,			11 4
Elizabeth, Darmanda vit,			1
Emerald, Jagger,			2
Erie, Jernegan,			17 15
Fanny, b, Nye,			25 1
Fr. Henrietta, Swain,			1
Falcon, Gardner,			17 1
Favorite, b, Spooner,			17 1
George, Jenney			6
George, b, Stevens,			6 3
Good Return, Wing,			42
Gasconda, Dougherty,			7 1
Geo. Washington, Edwards,			— 33
G. Washington, Allen,			33
Geo. Howland, Wright,			15
Gov. Troup, Milton,			18 8
Gil. Howland, Bryant,			24 1
Hansa, Husing,			1
Hero, McLeave,			1 19
Heroine, Hempstead,			4 4
Herald, Harlow,			6
Herald, Slocum,			— 3
Hibernia, Honeywell,			11
Hibernia, 2d Jeffries,			21 6
Hope, Gifford,			33 6
Harmony, Brownson,			5
Illinois, Covell,			5
Isaac Hicks, Skinner,			20 4
Indian Chief, Bailey,			2 2
Jirah Swift, Earl,			12
J. E. Donnel, Cherry,			16
Jefferson, Williams,			— —1
Jefferson, Hunting,			80 1
John, Tilton,			17 1
J. Loper, Whippy,			5 16
J. Coggeshall, Norton,			32 3 3
Jirah Perry, Lawrence,			18 1
J. Maury, Wheldon,			16
J. Andrews, b, Kelly,			7
Kutusoff, Pierce,			15 2
Keoka, b, Howland,			1
Levant, Cooper,			7
Liverpool, Barker,			30 6
Lydia, Worth,			4
Lagoda, Lumphier,			23
Lexington, Brock,			7 7
Logan, Tucker,			4 1
Lark, Kibler,			19
Arnolda, Harding,			19 18
Adeline, Gibbs,			32 2
Anne, b,			14
Antarctic,			1
Arab, b, Hawkins, Adams,			30 1 4
Alfred Tyler Ripley,			25
American, Jernegan,			9 28
A. H. Howland,			2 3
Active, b, Morrison,			3
Almira, Jenks,			5 7
Ben Rush, Hotchkiss,			5 1
Ben Tucker, Sands,			10 14
Boaditch, Waldron,			15 1
Brutus, Swift,			8 12
Brookline, Sisson,			4
Bayard, b, Graham,			6
Betsey Wms, b, Austin,			1
Bengali,			4
Caravan, Bragg,			24
Copia, Howe I.			18
Callao, b, Baker,			12 1
Cavalier, b, Freemen,			4 5
Carolina, b, Gray,			23 22
C. W. Morgan, Ripley,			11 24
Chris Mitchel, Slocum,			28 3
Clarice, b, Gifford,			— —
Cincinati, Williams,			2 2
Charles, Manter,			23 1
Chas. Phelps, Layton,			4 8
Canton Packet, b, Borden,			8 15
Cliffold, Wayne, Davis,			2
City, Gifford,			5
Cicero, Manchester,			5
Chine, b, Anderson,			7
Com. Preble, Prentice,			10 1
Com. Morris, Lawrence,			7 2
Cornelius, Gwynne,			6
Drome, Buddington,			8
Daniel Webster, Starbuck,			1
Dunbarton, b, Nye,			1
Empire, Henry,			35 1
Europa, Pease,			12 21
Eugene, Pendleton,			3 14
E. F. Mason, Jernegan,			26 17
Eliza Adams,			4 6 1
Electra, Brown,			2
E. L. B. Jenny,			5
Ellen, b, Huxford,			3 2
Espadon, Homont,			1
Florida, Little,			33 12 1
Franklin, Richmond,			30 5
Friend, Brown,			1
Fabius, Wing,			1
Gen. Scott, Fisher,			18 21 1
Gen. Pike, Tew,			12 1
Gipsey, b, Mickell,			2
Gentleman, b, Cartwright,			9 3
George & Mary,			6 2
Gen. Pierce, Coffin,			8
Gazelle, Upham,			14
Gay-Head, Wood,			1
Globe, b, Handy,			1 4
Harvest, b, Spencer,			11 1
Harvest Riddell,			5 — 1
Henry, Bunker,			9 25 2
Iobomok, Childs,			3
Huntress, Gibbs,			19
Hudspe, Snow,			10 1
Hoogley, b, Cole,			7
H. H. Crapo, Jenkins,			2
Isabella, b, Smally,			50 1 2
India, Stanbury,			3 1
John & Elizabeth,			3 1
Julian, Cleveland,			10
Junior, Andrews,			10 5 6
Java, Lawrence,			11 6
Joseph Hayden,			2
J. Edwards,			2
James Arnold,			1
John Adams,			1
John Wells, Besse,			4
King Fisher, Palmer,			11
Louisa, b Greene,			7 8
Lafayette, b, Allen,			4 1
Lewis, Bonny,			17 1
Lapwing, Weeks,			20 1
Levi Starbuck, Jernegan,			21 5
Morea, Peabody,			11
Montreal, Gray,			11 1
Montpelier, Macomber,			21
Minerva, Pease,			12 1
Metacom, Woodbridge,			17 10
Mary Frazier, Hazzard,			8 4 2
Majestic, Percival,			— —
Mt Vernon, Nye,			12 12
Montgomery, b, Cushing,			3
Monongahela, Seabury,			2 13
Montezuma, Hempton,			3
Minerva, Reynolds,			10
Milton Jone,			5 10
Messenger, Baker,			2
Mechanic, Corey,			12
Milo, Soule,			3 15 1
Meteor, Crapo,			4 7
Massachusetts, Bennet			24
Massachusetts, Nickerson,			85
Nassau, Murdock,			13 20
Nauticon, Luce,			8
Nautilus, Seabury,			3
Navy, Norton,			32 5
Natchez, Hall,			— 19
Neptune, Green,			— —
Niger, Jernegan			8 31
N. America Bartlett,			3
Nile, Franklin,			27
North Star, Brown,			4
North'n Light, Norton,			35 4
Olympia, Russell,			17 3
Omega, Hawes,			3
Ohio, Barrett,			13 20
Prudent, Nash,			7
Pius IX, Lecrosnier,			1
P. de la Noye, Pierce,			29 19
Pacific, Allen,			71 8
Parachute, Boston,			3 15
Polar Star, Holley,			31 1
Pilot Bound, b, Dunn,			3
Pocahontas, Butler,			11 1
Rodman, Allen,			19 2
Roman Cumisky,			16 3
R. Morrison, Norton,			6
R. Michel, Defries,			36 3
Rajah, Fisher,			8
Rambler, Willis,			17
Rambler, Porter,			8 1
S. Richards, Wilcox,			10 5
Seine, Ladrie,			4
Speedwell, Gibbs,			26 35
S. Robertson, Washburn,			6 4
S. S. Waterman, Hall,			6 14
S. Thornton, Young,			11
Sydenham Queen, Lakey,			18 1
South America, Walker,			11
Shepherdess, b, Watrous,			3 16
Sea, Soule,			3 12
Saratoga, Harding,			67
T. Dickerson, Tabor,			18
Sybee, Barber,			27 3
Tiger Lax,			3 5
Tahmaroo, Neil,			43 3
Timor, Rogers,			2
Two Brothers, Childs,			1
Turka (Russian)			1
Walter Scott, Collins,			3 20
Washington, Edwards			36
Warren, Smith,			7 8
Waverly, b, Kempton,			6
W. T. Wheaton, Comstock,			6 4
W. Tell, Taber,			3
Washington Holly			24 1
W. Thompson, White,			31 14
W. Wirt, Ashley,			6 2
Marengo, Devoll,			28
Margaret Scott, Eldridge,			6
Mary Baliss,			23 2
Manche, Giles,			— —
Mary & Martha, Slocum,			— —
Mary Gardner, Lowen,			17 1
Mary, Sayer,			2 9
Mary Frazier, b, Hazard,			3 5
Morning Star, b, Cleaveland,			— —
Mogul, Clark,			— —
Mercury, Inman,			9
Marcea, Wing,			23
Mechanics Own, Macomber,			28
Midas, Howland,			2 1
Martha, Meader,			1 5
Alabamoni, Clement,			3
N. P. Talmage, Edwards,			— 16
N. L. Perkins, Allen,			2 —
Norman, Chase,			2 3
Newark, Dickens,			21 3
Newburyport, Crandall,			10 14
Nimrod, b Sanborn,			2 3
Nye, b, Howland,			1
Nancy, Norton,			1
Nil, (Fr.)			8
Ocean, Norton,			39 1
Oregon, Eldridge,			40 2
Olympia, Russell,			1
Pioneer, Lambert.			5
President, b, Young,			3 1
Petrel, Tucker,			21 17
Phœnix, Morey,			6
Phœnix, Pendleton,			8
Panthenon, Hazzard,			6 1
Potomac, Ackley,			1 1
Platina, Allen,			3
Rainbow Plaskett,			194
Republic, Austin,			1
Rousseau, Pope,			8 7
Rebecca Sims, Gavet,			19 7
Roscoe, b, Gifford,			19 4
Reindeer, Cromwell,			14 24
Robt. Edwards, Bessy,			7
Sarah Sheaf b, Wall,			8
Sarah, Swift,			22
Superior b, Norton,			46 12 2
Sea Breeze, b, Cushman,			23 2
Splendid, Smith,			45
St. George b, Dias,			25 5
Sea Shell, Martin,			10 1
Sally Ann, Hathaway,			4 5
Swift, Vincent.			2 1
St. Peter, Young,			8
Scotland, Smith,			1
Virginia, Seabury,			12
Vesper, Lowber,			11
Valparaiso, Tilton,			16
Vigilant, Debboit,			5 1 6
Vineyard, Fisher,			9 9
W. Rotch, Morlander,			1
W. Prye, Adams,			2
Washington, Palmer,			11
" Brown,			12
" Gibbs,			15 2
Winslow,			4
Winthrop, Woodward,			1 1
Zenas Coffin, Rose,			35
Zone, Marston,			10
Young Phœnix, Tobey,			20 1

HENRY M. WHITNEY, P. M.

Honolulu, Oct. 10, 1854.

☞ We copy the following from a letter written by the Rev. S. E. BISHOP, dated

Lahaina, Oct. 9, 1254.

"Inquiry is made in October Friend after Wells Stow, of the Majestic, Percival. He arrived here in that ship last week, sick with liver complaint or something similar, and is now snugly and *well stowed* away in the Hospital. He appears like a fine man, and such is the character Capt. P. gives him. His health has much improved since he came on shore. Stow was not in the boats of the Majestic on their perilous cruise, of which an account was given in the last Polynesian:—Capt. P. was relating it last night. It was a remarkable instance of help and deliverance coming when hope had failed. Both the captain in the boats, and his mate on board, had just given up hope of their safety, and that hour the fog cleared up, and showed them within two miles of each other, after a separation of ten days, and when another night's exposure would probably have finished some of them."

Passengers.

By the Prince de Joinville, from San Francisco.—Mr and Mrs. Burbaker, H. Holden, R. Ramsdell, T. Warner, D. Wallis, J. W. Dunn, P. H. Swimbly, S. Wyckoff and 45 Hawaiians.

By the Northern Light, from San Francisco.—Chas. Dana, Wm Fell, Jas. Wilson.

By the Vaquero, for San Francisco.—Wm. Nichols, W E. Smith, Capt. Wm. Garvie, J. Grant, P D. Mickle, G. B. Post and wife. G. G. Brown, C. S. Watkins, Dr. Homan, B. F. Hilliard, wife and child, Mrs. Wardwell and son, Ahong.

By the Sea Bird from San Francisco.—Mr. Doty and lady. Mrs. Matthews and 2 children, Gov. S. Purdy, G. W. Ryckman James O'Meara, Geo. S. Wright Capt. Prender ast. E. Hopkins, A. M. Brown, C. S. Kavanagh, W. F. Poor, H. Kenman, Mr. Gwynn.

By the Lanka, from Puget's Sound.—S. C. Allen, M. Curtis.

By the Restless, from San Francisco.—D. A. Ogden Esq, U. S. Consul for Honolulu, Mr. Thompson and lady, Samuel C. Grove, J. S. Sprague, Wm. Hammond, H Wunderman, Ginske, A Purgeniaster, Paul Emmert, S. G. Barnard, D. Little, John Mock, A. Murry, David Wieda, Matthew Norris, A Jordan, B. Van Horn, Capt. Wm. E. Cutrel. J. Ritchie, Benj. Carman, H. Waltham, J Conner, (23 passengers)

B. Prince de Joinville, for S. F.—J. H Strauss, E. Dean, R. McCartney.

By the Flying Dart, from S. F.—J. Martin.

By the Living Age, from New York,—Mrs. Stuart, Henry L. Bullions.

By the Alice from Sydney.—Joseph Moore, Henry Nathan.

By the Chusan, from Boston,—Rev. E. F Doane and lady, Rev. W. C. Shipman and lady, Mrs. Merrill.

By the Princess Royal, from London,—110 emigrants for Vancouver's Island, including men, women and children.

By the U. S. S Susquehanna, for San Francisco,—His Excellency Samuel Purdy, Lieut Governor of California.

By the Restless, for San Francisco,—J. S. Halsey and lady, F. Smith, Capt C. S. Holt, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs Lewis, Mr. Blake, R. R Kenney, Mr. Curry, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Hardy.

DIED.

On board ship Living Age, on her passage from New York, Gustavus Allen, seaman, of consumption.

Lost overboard from the same ship, off Cape Horn, Julius Thorstenson, seaman.

On board ship Emerald, of Sag Harbor, Sept. 11, HARRY, a native of these Islands.

Also, May 14, killed by a whale off Kodiak, JOHN SYLVA, a native of Pico, Western Islands.

On the 24th May, on board ship Hobomok, R. Wilson, from New York, of dropsy.

In North Fairhaven, Mass., August 25th, DORA H., infant daughter of H. W. and H. H McCaughtry, aged 22 months.

At sea, on board ship Norman, Oct. 13th, Charles Coffin, of Nantucket, leaving a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss. This death occurred Lat. 22 N. Long. 154 W.

August 14, on board ship Eudorus, Herman Ford. Mr. Ford had been 2d officer of an Am. whaleship. He belonged to Groton, N. H.

On board Wm. Badger, Nicholas Wafer, a Spaniard.—July 24, Manuel Bravo, a Portuguese.—Feb. 10 1854, fell overboard and was drowned, Wm. Smith, belonging to Hamburgh.

In Honolulu, Oct. 16th, Mr. Peter Richmond, aged 48, having resided on the Islands 30 years. He was a native of Massachusetts.

On board whale-ship Rambler, April 15, Edward Blythe, belonging to Newcastle England. The ship at the time was off Bonin Islands.

On board ship Mechanic, Aug. 8, Nathaniel H. Holmes, colored, steward. The ship was near Shanta islands.

On board English ship Princess Royal, in the harbor of Honolulu, Oct. 21, Thomas Lowndes, of Staffordshire, Eng.—28th, Mrs. Sarah Incher, 28, of Dudley, Worcestershire, Eng.—same day, Samuel Gunner, an infant, aged 18 months, whose parents are passenger, bound to Vancouver's Island.

In Honolulu, Oct. 28, Mr. William Murrell, a native of England, but for many years a resident of the Islands.

In Honolulu, Oct. 28 John Mitchell, colored, a native of Baltimore, but for many years a resident on the Islands.

In Honolulu, Oct. 3, Mary, wife of J. Waters, colored.

At U. S. Hospital, Oct 24, Jacob Buss, a German, late from California.

At U. S Hospital, Mr. Samuel Clark, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith, and had resided several years in Honolulu.

Died, Oct. 26 on board H. B. M.'s ship Trincomalee, Joseph Lucock, native of Plymouth, England, aged 29 years.

On board U. S. F. St. Marys, in Honolulu, Daniel Williams, a native of New-Haven, Ct.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

October, 1,—Am. wh. sh. Roscoe, Hayden, from Japan, 1,200 spm. oil, 350 this season.

" 2—Am, wh. sh. Emerald, Jaeger, Kodiak, 1,800 b'ls this season; 2,650 b'ls. on board.

" 3,—Am. wh. sh. William Badger, Braley, Ochtsk. 300 b'ls. whale, this season, and 80 spm.

" 5,—Am. sh. Living Age, Holmes, 152 days from New York.

" "—Br. brigantine Alice, Fullerton, from Sydney, via Tahiti, 56 days.

October 7.—Am. brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, 14 ds. from S. Francisco.

" 9.—Am. wh. ship Mogul, Clark 13 mos. from Kodiak.

" " 1400 wh. this season, 14,000 lbs. bone.

" " H. B. M. sloop Trincomalee, Houston, 15 ds. from San Francisco.

" " Peruvian sh. Catalina, Beasley, 29 ds. fm. Callao.

" " Am. ship Robin Hood, Bearse, 12 days from S. F., sailed same day for Hong Kong.

" 10 Am wh. sh. Herald, Slocum, from Ochotsk.

" 11 Am. clipper ship Northern Light, Hatch, 11 days from S. F. Sailed same day for Calcutta.

" " French Corvette L'Artemese, L'Eveque, fm. S. F. and cruise.

" 12 British frigate Amphitrite, Frederick, from S F and cruise.

" " Am. wh. sh. Morea, Manchester, Ochotsk, 11 mos, 300 bbls. this season.

Am. wh. sh Hope, Gifford, N. B., 35 mos. fm. Japan, 700 bbls. spm., 200 this season. All well.

" 13 Am. wh. ship Com. Preble, Prentice, Lynn. 2 mos., 1 wh. this season, from Arctic Sailed 14th, for Navigator Islands.

October 16,—Am. sh. Vesper, Loper, 40 mo., 1950 b'bls,

" " " Mary & Martha. Slocum, 34 mo., 1200 b's

" " " sh. Sea Bird, Lovett, 12 d's from S. Francisco.

" " Br. brig Henry William, Spence, 73 d's fm Lyd.

" " Am. sh. Nile, Rose, 28 days from Puget Sound.

" 17 " " Herald, Harris, 6 m. 12 0 b'l.

" French " La Tour du Pin, Rivallon, 15 m. 60 sp. 5 b's wh.

" " Am bk. W. J. Wheaton, Comstock, 7 m. 1100 bs

" " " sh. Lewis, Bonne, 14 m. clean.

" 18, " sh. Rebecca Sim's, Gavett 11 m. 600 b'ls.

" " Oldenburgesch'r. Visurgis, Hayse, 28 d. fm. Maz'n

" " Br'n. bk. Lanka, Johnson, 21 d. from Puget Sound

" " Am. St Frigate "Susquehana," Buchanan, 21 d. from Japan.

" 19, " sch. Restless Paty, 17 d. from S. Francisco.

" 21, " sh. Rambler, Porter, 35 m. 800 sp.

" " " schr. Flying Dart, Freeman, 17 d. fm S. F.

" " " Chilean sh. Mercedes, Loff, 119 d. fm. Cardiff W

" 20—Princess Royal, from London.

October 21—Am ship Mechanic's Own, Macomber, 148 days from New Bedford.

" 23—Haw. Str. West Point, Jones, 21 days from San Francisco.

" 23—Am. bk. Delaware, Holt, 27 mos. Ochotsk, 1,100 whale this season, 1600 lb bone.

" 24—Am. ship Levant, Cooper, 2 ds fm San Fran.

" 24—Polar Star, Colley, 24 mos, Och. 100 sp, 700 wh.

" 24—Good Return, Wing, 37 mos Och, 2,500 wh.

" 25—Brooklyne, Sisson, 29 mos. Ar 1 00 wh.

" 25—Massachusetts, Benner, Och. 1200 wh.

" 26— Garret Riddell, Och. 50 sp. 750 wh

" 2—Dover, Babcock, Och. 1200 wh.

" 2—Empire, Henry, 2600 wh.

" 27—Sh. Canada, Ward, 50 wh, 6000 lb bone.

" 27—Bk Iris, Rice, 100 sp 900 wh, 6000 lb bone.

" 27—Sh Heroine, Hempstead, 650 wh; 13,000 bone.

" 27—Sh Abigal. Drew, 1900 sh. 28,000 lb bone.

" 27—st. Peters, Young, 200 sp, 400 wh, 5000 lb bone.

Cleared.

October 3—Sch. E. L. Frost, Hempstead, San Francisco.

" "—Brig Tarquinio, Myers, S. F.

October 17.—Henry William. Spence, S. F.

" 18, Visurgis, Haysen, Hong Kong.

" " Herald, Harris, Ahaina

" 20, Mogul, Clark, Lower California.

Oct. 17—Sh. Alfred Tyler, Chadwick, cruise.

" 23—Sh. Whitt Thornton, Young, home.

" 23—Bark Lafayette, Allen, cruise.

" 24—Pocahontas, Butler, "

" 24—Milton, Jones, "

" 25—Geo. Washington, Allen, cruise.

" 26—Alice Mandell, Wing, Honolulu.

" 26—Christopher Mitchell, Slocum, cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

October 1,—Ship Majestic, Percival, N. B. 50 b'ls. fom Arctic.

October 11,—Am. wh. sh. Milton, Jones, N.B., 35 mos 1300 sp.

" 12th.— " " " Ind an Chief, Fish, N.L., 38 m. 3 400.

" 13th.— " " " Olympia Russell, N.B. 38 m. 1800 w.. 100 sp.

" 14th.— " " " Erie, Jennigan, F. H. 14 m. 1120 w 120 sp.

" " " " sh. Geo Washington, Allen, Wareham, 14 mos. 110 wh

" 16th.— " " " Sophie Thorton, Young, N.B. 39 m. 3,05 wh. 300 sperm.

" " " Christopher Mitchel, Slocum, N. B. 15 m. 8 0 w.

" " " " " Falcon, Gardiner, N. B. 27 m. 500 wh 130 sp.

Oct. 16—Sh. Niger, Jernegan, 1400 wh, 200 sp, 3000 lb bone.

16—Bk. Lafayette, returned, landed a sick man and intends to ship oil

17—Sh. Pocahontas, Butler, Tisbury, 300 w. 100 sp, 2000 b.

17—Marcia, Wing, 700 wh. 50 sp, 5000 lb. bone.

18—Liverpool, Baker, clean.

18—Nautilus, Luce, 600 wh, 7000 lb bone.

20—Chaser, Merrill, 132 ds. fm. Boston, with merchandise to G. M. Brayton, Geo M Chase and Dr. J. R. Dow. Part of cargo for Honolulu.

22—Norma, Chase, 900 spm.

24—Kingfisher, Palmer, 150 wh, 1800 lb bone.

24—Gideon Howland, Bryant, 200 wh.

24—Eagle, Canon, 600 wh.

24—Young Phœnix, Tilby, 700 wh.

24—Levi Starbuck, Jernigan, 120 sp, 1100 wh, 14,000 lb b.

24—Bk. Superior, Norton, 160 sp, 250 wh.

25—Baltic, Brooks, 500 sp, 2200 wh.

25—Sh. Cherokee, Smith, 1800 wh, 1200 lb bone

25—Cortes, Stetson, 80 sp, 900 wh, 14,000 lb bone.

25—Mercury, Dimond, 3300 wh.

25—Caravan, Bray, 1200 wh, 12,000 lb bone.

25—Alice Mandell, Wing, 300 wh, 90 sp, 5000 lb bone.

25—Jirah Swift, Earl, 20 sp, 600 wh, 15,000 lb bone.

25—Warren, Smith, 45 sp, 2150 wh, 10,00 lb bone.

25—Nassau, Murdock, 1000 wh, 15,000 lb bone.

26—Jefferson, Hunting, 250 wh, 4000 lb bone.

26—General Scott, Fisher, 2370 wh. 230 sp, 10,000 lb bone

26—Vigilant, Debleis, 900 wh, 650 sp. 7,000 lb bone.

26—Midas, Howard, 650 wh, 10,000 lb bone.

Bark George touched en route to Honolulu

PORT OF HILO.

Arrivals.

September 28—Am. wh sh. Almira, Jenks, from Ochtsk, full 14 whales this season.

October 12th,—Ship Reindeer, Cromwell, N. B., 1,400 wh.

" 14 Hydaspe, Snow, 27 mos. 500 sp.

" " Sh. Hobomok, Childs, Falmouth 345 wh.

" " Norman, Chase, Nantucket.

Oct. 15—Sh. Oregon, Eldridge, 120 wh, 2400 lb bone.

18—Bark Canton Packet, Bowden, 500 wh, 5500 lb bone

21—Sh. Junior, Andrews, clean.

Cleared.

October 4.—Am wh. sh. Alfred Tyler, Allen, cruise.

October 18th—Almira, Jenks home

" 19 Majestic, Percival, cruize.

Memoranda.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE FRIEND.]

The following account of a typhoon (Cyclone) experienced by the U. S. Ship Mississippi, on her late passage from Japan to this port, has been furnished us for publication.

The Mississippi sailed from Simoda on the 1st ult., with a fresh SW wind.

Oct. 2d,—Wind gradually hauled around to the N'd and E'd, with dirty weather.

Oct. 5th.—Latter part, wind hauled around to E by S; weather pleasant, with passing clouds. Lat. noon, 34° N, Long. 149° 01 E; bar. 30 11 and 30·02.

Oct. 6th—Commences with moderate breezes from SE by E, with passing clouds. Middle part cloudy with rain; Barometer gradually falling. Latter part squally with rain; wind SE by S blowing quite strong. At 11 P. M. close reefed the topsails. Sea very low and flying rapidly; sea moderate. Lat. noon, 35° 21 N, long. 151° 53 E; bar. 30·02 and 29·71.

Oct. 7th—Commences with the wind SSE, blowing fresh and squally, with light rain at intervals. Scud remarkably low and passing with great rapidity. At 4 A. M got up steam Ship heading E, going about six knots; wind S by W. At 4 A. M bar. 29·62; at 6, 29 64; at 7, 29 60; at 8, 29 58. At 9, wind S, blowing strong; bar. 29·58, having remained stationary for about an hour; but some time after 9 it commenced falling again; wind increasing rapidly. Took in the square sails and hauled up to the S'd and E'd to avoid the centre of the cyclone, which was evidently approaching us from the S'd and W'd;—hazy about the horizon. At 10 A. M. bar. 29·52; sun out; hazy about the horizon. Wind from the S'd, blowing strong and increasing. At 11, bar. 29 47; wind S by W; scud not so low and not flying so rapidly as during the night Sky obscured by thin scud; sun dimly seen; sea getting up; bar. 29·59. Noon, wind heavy from S by W; sea increasing; scud moving faster; sun out occasionally. At 1 P. M, bar. 29·29.—Blowing heavy, with furious puffs; spoon drift flying over the ship; sea heavy and lashed into a foam. Several albatross and other birds flying about us; weather thick. At 1.30 P. M. bar. 29·19. At 2 P. M. bar. 29.17; wind SSW, between 2 and 3 P. M blowing most furiously, with frequent squalls of almost hurricane violence. Sea heavy and lashed into a foam; spoon drift flying over the main top. One of the bow guns capsized head rail stove in; some of the planking of port wheelhouse washed away; two boats in the lee waist washed away from the davits. At 2 30, bar. 29.17, stationary; wind SW. At 3 P. M. bar. 29·21; wind SW, blowing with almost hurricane violence in the squalls; weather thick. At 3.30, bar. 29 25; still blowing furiously; squalls not so heavy as they have been. At 4 P. M. bar. 29·27; still blowing furiously; sea very heavy; weather thick; moderated a little. At 4 30, wind WSW; a sensible abatement in the fury of the wind, though still blowing heavy in puffs. Scud low and rapid; wind WSW At 5, bar 29·39; still blowing strong, though sensibly abating; scud still low and rapid; cirrous clouds seen through the scud; thick about the horizon.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. II. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 22, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, NOV. 22d, 1854.

	PAGE
Honolulu Sailor's Home,	81
Ship "Harriet" and brig "Waverly,"	82
Tragical Scenes at Marquesas,	83
Ordination at Hauula, Oahu,	83
Na Motu,	83
"To beg, I am Ashamed,"	84
Foreign Subscribers,	84
Visit of "Lady Pierce" to Japan,	84
Thirty Clean Ships,	85
Increased Wages, U. S Navy,	85
Total Abstinence Illustrated,	86
Wreck of White Ship "City,"	86
Influence of Women, &c.,	87
Ship News, &c.,	88

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOV. 22.

Sailor's Home in Honolulu.

The corner stone is not laid, but there is a spot where in due time it will be laid. All praise and honor to King Kamehameha III, and his Privy Councillors, for consecrating one spot in Honolulu, to temperance, to virtue, and the sailor's welfare. It is a noble deed. Our expectations are more than realized. The site which has now been given for a Sailor's Home, is *the* spot of all others in Honolulu. It is in the very heart of the city—near the sea—facing on Merchant street—near the Post Office—easy of access from those quarters and adjoining the Bethel premises. There is not a more eligible site for a Sailor's Home, in the city of Honolulu. To secure a location so favorable, will contribute in a most essential manner to hasten forward the erection of the necessary buildings, and now if Seamen and the friends of Seamen do not come forward, and nobly contribute to establish the institution, they will merit the lasting reproach of good men, and the derision of the wicked. Present prospects, however, indicate a favorable issue. Generous donations have already begun to flow into the Treasury, from landsmen and seamen. The Board of Trustees chosen to manage the affairs of the institution are a pledge to the public that integrity and fidelity will characterize the financial operations of the concern. It is confidently hoped, that before the 1st day of January, '55, the sum of $5,000 will be raised, as that amount is necessary to secure the land. Should this amount be secured, it will operate as a powerful lever to raise an additional sum of $10,000 to complete the enterprise. Where there is a will, there is a way, and where there are large souls, generous pockets, and business talents, much more can be accomplished than can be imagined by men of narrow views and selfish instincts. Having a fair breeze, staunch ship, good crew and skilful Pilot, it will be safe to make all sail, and hoist the studding sails.

In other parts of our columns will be found, the Resolution of the Privy Council, and other documents relating to this enterprise.—This important resolution, we learn, was drawn up by Mr. Wyllie, and the friends of the enterprise feel under special obligation to him, for having thus plainly defined the leading principles upon which the land was given. We also learn that the Honorable John Ii was unwearied in his exertions to advance the scheme before the Privy Council. The names of other gentlemen merit honorable mention for the interest which they have manifested in the cause. We hope, that hereafter they will be abundantly rewarded in witnessing the usefulness and success of the enterprise. Let the motto of all be, ONWARD.

☞ We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not allow us to present an outline, even, of the interesting discussions at the Bethel, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday of last week. We are also prevented, by the same cause, from furnishing our readers with a sketch of Capt. Elliott's address, at the Bethel, Sabbath evening last. It was admirable, and based upon the pertinent text, "Who is my brother?" Another most important meeting was held at the Bethel on Monday evening, when the Committee previously appointed reported the following Constitution, which was unanimously adopted. After which the Board of Trustees was chosen.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE HONOLULU SAILOR'S HOME SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Society shall be "The Honolulu Sailor's Home Society."

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to improve the social, moral and religious condition of Seamen resorting to this Port, by promoting the establishment and maintenance of a Home, of good character, from which all intoxicating liquors shall be excluded; and in such other ways as shall be deemed proper.

ART. 3. Any person contributing One Dollar, annually, shall be a Member, and by paying Fifty Dollars, shall be a Life Member.

ART. 4. The control and disposal of the funds, property and estate of the Society, and the direction of its concerns, shall, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, when obtained, be vested in the Board of Trustees, consisting of eighteen persons, residing in Honolulu, who shall be chosen by the members of the Society, at its Annual Meeting, and the Trustees last chosen shall hold their office until others are chosen, ten of whom shall be a quorum at any meeting regularly convened. To guard against hasty and unwise legislation, the Board shall be divided alphabetically into three classes of six each,—one class shall go out at the end of each year; but be re-eligible. Said Board shall have power to elect from their own number, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three, and to appoint such other Committees as shall, from time to time, be deemed necessary. The Board shall have power to fill vacancies, in its own body, occasioned by resignation, death, or any other circumstance. At the Annual Election, the twelve Trustees remaining in office, shall have power to nominate twelve Candidates from whom six may be selected by the Society to fill up the Board.

ART. 5. The Board shall have power to appoint their own meetings, form their own rules of business, regulate the time for holding Annual Meetings, and employ such other means for accomplishing the object of the Society, as in their judgment, its exigencies may require, keeping regular minutes of their proceedings.

ART. 6. Sea-faring men, disposed to promote the objects of this Society, may be connected with the same, as *Floating Committees*, under such regulations as the Board may adopt.

ART. 7. All moneys already contributed, or that may hereafter be contributed, for the purpose of purchasing or erecting buildings, for the use of the Society, shall be faithfully applied to that purpose, and no other; and no conveyance of real estate shall be made without the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the Trustees.

ART. 8. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, unless requested at an Annual Meeting, and sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present.

Passed by the Meeting, Monday evening, 20th Nov., 1854.

WM. ST. M. BINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICERS

OF HONOLULU SAILOR'S HOME SOCIETY.

HON. ELISHA H. ALLEN, PRESIDENT.
G. P. JUDD, M. D., Vice President.
WM. ST M. BINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.
G. M. ROBERTSON, Esq., Treasurer.

Executive Committee:
Rev. S. C. DAMON,
Mr. WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
Mr. I. BARTLETT,

Floating Committee:
Captain WALKER,
Capt. NEAL,
Capt. BABCOCK,
Capt. BENNET,

TRUSTEES.

FIRST CLASS.

F. H. ALLEN,	C. H BUTLER,
R. ARMSTRONG,	W. ST. M. BINGHAM,
I. BARTLETT,	S. N. CASTLE.

SECOND CLASS.

S. C. DAMON,	G. B. C. INGRAHAM,
W. G. DAVIS,	W. JOHNSON,
JOHN II,	G. P. JUDD.

THIRD CLASS.

W. L. LEE,	T. SPENCER,
W. NEWCOMB,	J. T. WATERHOUSE,
G. M. ROBERTSON,	H. M. WHITNEY.

RESOLUTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Resolved, That the Petition for a lot of land for a Sailor's Home be granted, provided it shall be a rule established in such home, and strictly enforced That no intoxicating liquors shall be drank on the premises; no women of lewd character admitted; no gambling allowed, nor any other disorder tolerated. This resolution shall not be binding on the King's Government, unless the sum of Five Thousand Dollars be raised by subscription for the purpose aforesaid, within twelve months, and on the further condition that such Sailor's Home shall be equally available to the Sailors of all Nations, including those of this Kingdom,—and when said lot ceases to be used for the purpose of a Sailor's Home, the same shall revert to the Government.

By order of Privy Council, this 20th day of Nov., 1854.

LORREN ANDREWS, Secretary.

After the reading of above resolution, the Rev. S. C. Damon offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. H. Johnson, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Chairman be instructed to convey to His Majesty, the King, and the Privy Council, our heartfelt thanks for the generous gift made by them of the Lot of land situated makai of the Seamen's Chapel, for the purposes of a "Sailor's Home," on the conditions expressed in the Resolution passed by that Body, this day.

[Communicated for the Friend.]

SHIP "HARRIET" AND BRIG "WAVERLY."

Strong's Island, Feb. 4, 1854.

Rev. S. C. Damon :—In a note from you, bearing date, "Honolulu, March 10th, '53," (which note I received April 7th, '53,) I found the following : In the next No. of 'Friend,' I shall publish certain statements respecting the 'Harriet,' burnt in the lee harbor of your island. In due time let me know all about that. That No. of 'Friend' I received last Wednesday, Feb. 1st, through the kindness of Capt. Long, of the John & Elizabeth, New London. Looking over those 'statements,' I thought our friends must have their fears not a little excited for our safety, if such atrocities had been committed here so recently, and for no assignable cause. This morning I called on the King to learn 'all about it,' and hasten to send you the following from the King's own lips :—

The burning of the 'Waverly' took place during the reign of the 2d King before King George. He was quite an aged man at the time, and blind. His name was Ahua Na Likeak.

'White man want to get gal go aboard ship. King no like. In night white man take plenty gal go board ship. In morning kanaka go board ship; every kanaka; big island, small island, all go and kill every man board ship. White man kill some kanakas. Then kanakas take chests, small things ashore, then set fire to ship; burn sails, rigging, spars, casks, every thing belong to ship. Every white man was killed.'

All was done by order of the old blind king; after which, all was immediately quiet again. King George was then some 17 or 18 years old, and stood on the beach and saw the whole transaction. About a month after that a Brig sighted the Island and sailed around it, but no one came on shore.

Before I speak of the Harriet, let me refer to some political changes on the Island. That king died about ten months after the burning of the Waverly. His successor, Ahua Na Sru, was king but a short time,—less than a year. But it was 'all time fight, fight, plenty row, kill plenty kanaka.' He sent his son and killed a brother of King George with a spear. He survived the wound three days. The night he died, he told Keru, (the King's native name,) to go and kill that son or the King. He went, but the son had run away. He then went into the King's house and broke his left arm with a stick, not wishing to kill him; though every body outside was calling to him to kill him. But Keru spared his life and completely quelled the disturbances. When he returned he found his brother dead, and he buried him the same day. At this time there were very many old Chiefs. Some proposed one, and some another, for King. But all the young men on both islands told Keru to get tattooed the next day and they would make him King. The rule is not to tattoo much till somewhat advanced in life, and no one can be king till he is tattooed like an old man. Some of the old men entered into this movemeat of making Keru king. So that soon as the tattooing was done, he was proclaimed King.—This was about four months after he disabled the old king; all waiting quietly for him.

The first ship that came in after this was the 'Seringapatam,' Capt. Gordon, (English.) A fine man. He come here five times. He go way; stop no long time—maybe one moon—sometimes three moon—then come again. He first man bring pig Strong's Island. We send plenty gal go board ship: that reason Capt. like come plenty time.—Plenty good looking gal stop Strong's Island then. No all same now—most all gone!' I asked him the reason why he called him a fine man if that was the way he conducted? 'O, Captain give me plenty every thing,' After this ship left the place the Harriet came. About two months after the Harriet was taken, the 'Pacific' came; Capt. Round, St. John, New B unswick; Mr. Baker, 1st officer, Mr. Cudlip, 2d do. She was here some three or four months. 'The Pacific bring sick to Strong's Island.' Before she sailed, Capt. Gordon came again in the Margaret. When Capt. Round sailed, he went to the lee harbor and fished up an anchor belonging to the Harriet. The 'Pearl,' the 'Lydia,' the 'Lexington' and the 'Sussex,' (English,) were in the lee harbor with the Pacific. The day after they anchored at the lee harbor, the Captain came to see the King at the small island, and spent the night with him. The next day the Captain, the King, and all his Chiefs, with some kanakas, went to the lee harbor. The Captain went on board, and soon returned to invite the King to dine with him. Both went on board, and after dinner the King returned for the night, and the Captain remained on board ship. 'Planty gal stop board ship.' The King sent his men to cut wood two days for the Harriet. The fourth day, the King, with all his Chiefs, returned to the small island and had a great feast. He told the Capt. that soon as he got ready for sea he wanted him to come to small island and receive some gifts from him, as taro, yams, hogs, &c. But during the night after the feast, unbeknown to the King or any body else but themselves, every kanaka belonging to lee harbor went home. Next day one man came from there and reported that the ship had been taken. King immediately sent his steward to see what had been done. He returned, and confirmed the story as follows, (King putting the questions, and steward answering them.) 'Ship gone?' 'All gone ship.' 'Where sailor man?' 'All dead.' 'Where's de every thing belong ship?' 'Every man take 'em, go ashore.' 'Where ship?' 'Ship stop,' i. e., it had not been destroyed. He then gave me the names of all the places to which the kanakas belonged who had some hand in it. When he had learned these facts he immediately called three of his highest Chiefs, and sent them with all the men from the small island and the other side of the large island, 'to go and see what's de matter." Told them not to bring any thing belonging to the ship to the small island, as he did not wish to see any thing of it. Gave orders also to kill twenty men and five women. This was done by stratagem, the day after they went; that is, the first day they conducted themselves as though nothing had happened, or as though all was right: ate, drank, talked and laughed as ever. In that way the guilty ones were detected.

After this the King sent to see if every hing had been done as he had directed.—Finding it so, he gave orders to burn the ship. They saved chests, five boats, harpoons, lances and small things; the rest went down with the ship. His brother, the kanaka, then brought every thing that was saved to the small island: five boats, ten muskets, &c., &c. But the King ordered every thing to be thrown into the bay and sunk; to break up all the chests and stave every boat.—However, kanaka saved two of the boats. This destruction was made so that there might be no discovery of the lost ship when other ships should visit the Island.

Reasons assigned for this bloody affair, were as follows: The Captain, officers and sailors took the women on board without the consent of the men, and detained them there, all the time, night and day. 'No kanaka give gal. Sailor man take 'em, no let 'em go shore. Kanaka no like; they afraid white man carry 'em to sea.' One officer took the wife of the son of a chief and detained her on board. The son held on to her as long as he could; the officer after fighting some, succeeded in getting her. Her superior beauty seemed to have been the reason for the officer struggling so hard for her.

The natives who left the King during the night to go and look after their wives and daughters, went on board the ship as usual after breakfast, with their presents, while two boats were on shore for wood. They took them by surprise and killed every body belonging to the ship, both on board and on shore. No natives were killed. The reason he gave for ordering those five women to be killed with the twenty men was, 'because they no tell white men kanaka going to kill 'em.'

Thus you have King George's account of those horrid affairs. And I think for the most part, if not in every particular, it can be relied upon as a true statement of things as they occurred. For he has a most excellent memory, and was very careful to state every thing in the order in which it occurred, as you will see by his going into those particulars about the political changes between the times of taking the two ships. There may have been other accounts given under other circumstances, differing somewhat from the above. But as I sat down by him, I told him I wanted he should give me all the particulars about the burning of those two ships;—that there had been all sorts of stories told and put in the papers, now I wanted him to tell me all the truth, and nothing but the truth. There was none of that cautious reserve which he manifests at times when wishing to make a guarded statement, or to keep back a part of what he knows. I referred to some of the stories I had heard, as that the sailors threw some of the women overboard and greatly abused them or tried to kill them —Said he knew nothing of the kind, but that the natives threw some of the women overboard that they might not get hurt in the affray, and they swam ashore.

After this he says he adopted the practice of furnishing every ship that came here with all the women they wanted, and whoever they wanted, never daring to refuse a white man. But his kanakas he could manage, as his word was law and the end of all strife. And this had been the practice till Missionary came to Strong's Island. 'No all same now.' It is true King George has publicly declared against the practice, and it is no more done

openly. But I am very sorry to say that I have too good reason to believe that a practice of so long standing, which secures special favors from captains, officers and sailors, especially in the article of tobacco, is not so readily given up by some of the chiefs and some of the common people. The names of captains and officers who still debase this small remnant of a noble and once numerous people in this way, might be given, if it were best. For it is hardly possible to keep such things a secret on a small island like this with so few inhabitants; especially when young girls from my school are taken, as has been the case.

But, my dear Brother, there will be a sure end to these things, and that not far off, and in the silent grave, if there be not a change of practice on the part of some of those who come to us from the sea. Are there no motives that will touch a sailor's heart and lead him to abandon a practice fraught with such awful consequences to others and to himself. He has his remedies, or temporary ones, perhaps on board of his ship, or in the hospital. So have the poor natives he leaves uncared for behind him.—But their remedy is a most loathsome lingering of life, and such a horrid death as will make one sick of his race!

These things the missionary must know and be familiar with, whether he would or not, if he is faithful to his high commission. And wives, and mothers, and sisters at home, yea the whole universe of God will know them when every secret act shall be published at the Bar of God. O, when shall there be a moral reform among those who go down to the sea in ships? I know there are some of the best men that ever lived, whose home is on the sea. And you, Bro. Damon, know better than I how often they are to be found. Give them all my warmest love, and a hearty God speed in the work of doing good to their fellow seamen, till every ship shall be a Bethel, and every sailor a herald of glad tidings to the last. Then the Angel having the Everlasting Gospel, will soon fly through the earth, proclaiming the glorious truth: 'The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.'

Ever, and truly, your brother in the Gospel, B. G. Snow.

[Communicated for the Friend.]

TRAGICAL SCENES AT MARQUESAS.

Omoa, Fatuhiva Aug. 21, 1854.

Mr. Damon, Dear Sir—I send you an account of a tragedy, that was acted some months ago, at Resolution Bay, on the neighbouring island of Tahuata. The information is intended for your floating readers, if you deem it worth a place in your journal. Resolution Bay has been much frequented by whale ships, and is likely to be visited again now that the French have abandoned it.

Last September, the English whaling bark Caroline of London, Captain Willis, touched at Resolution Bay, and left two sick men—a white man, and a colored one. They were placed under the protection of Panau the chief of the bay, Capt. Willis giving him eighty dollars to defray expenses. After the departure of the vessel, Panau ordered some of his natives, to take the colored man out to sea, and throw him overboard. He was taken out, cut to pieces and then thrown overboard. The white man was shut up in a house, and starved to death. Panau stood sentry over him, and threatened to shoot a friendly Spaniard, for attempting to supply the sick man with food. After his death the Spaniard commenced to dig a grave. Panau saw him at work, and asked what he was doing. The Spaniard told him he was digging a grave for the white man. "What, you going to bury a white man—a dog—anything is good enough for a dog—there take him and throw him among those bushes, and don't let me see you attempt to bury him." The tale is too sickening to prolong it any farther, but I may add that Panau has been to England and speaks English. On our way here, we passed Resolution Bay, he then displayed French colors. A native informed me of this affair sometime after it took place. I asked him how it was possible to conceal it so long He stared at me, as if I were a blooming production of nature, and said, "with us such things are *sunk*." However, it has risen again to verify the old saying that "Murder will out."

It will astonish the advocates of the doctrine of "Spiritual Rappings" to hear that it is an old worn out Marquesian idea. Extremes meet. The lowest round in the ladder and the highest one, are nearer each other, than we are inclined to believe. Certainly, they are the two most likely to meet when the ends of the ladder are brought together. Man may step aside from the walks of civilization, and lose himself in regions scarcely more sensible than the ravings of superstition. Times have been flowing down hill, they are about stationary now.

The American brig Swiss Boy Capt. Dexter, was the only vessel that has anchored in the bay, since our arrival. She was here in March, and again in June last, on a trading expedition.

I thank you for the papers you sent me. I shall always be pleased to receive your "Friend." Yours truly,

S. Bicknell.

(Communicated for the Friend.)

ORDINATION AT HAUULA, OAHU.

Rev. Moses Kuaea was ordained pastor of the Church and Society at Hauula, Nov. 1st 1854. The pastor and people being all natives, the exercises were all in the Hawaiian language, and were as follows: Invocation and reading the Scriptures by Rev. B. W. Parker; prayer by Rev. Stephen Waimalu; (native,) sermon by Rev. B. W. Parker; Ezekiel 31, 17. "Son of man I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel, therefore hear the word of my mouth, and give them warning from me." An interesting and profitable discourse, and well suited to this period when many are following cunningly devised fables. The consecrating prayer, and address to the people, were by Rev. E. W. Clarke, charge to the pastor by Bev. J. S. Emerson, and Right hand of fellowship by Rev. L. Smith. Benediction by the Pastor. At the request of both the church and Pastor, Rev. J. S. Emerson retains his connections with the Church at Hauula as Senior Pastor.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AT HAUULA.

In connection with the Church at Kahuku it was separated from the Church at Waialua in 1842, with 300 members and more. In 1848 the Church of Kahuku was separated from that of Hauula, and 61 members were received from it. The Church at Hauula now numbers 288 members, and the Church at Kahuku 116 members. Of the whole number transferred 12 years since from Waialua to Hauula Church, only 64 now survive, of whom 23 are in the Kahuku Church. The Church at Hauula have a good and commodious house of worship, built of stone and well laid up in lime mortar, having glass windows. It is well floored and seated, and all is in good style; and what is best of all is that it was done almost entirely at their own expense; and there is no debt upon the Church. It is to be hoped that the enterprise which has thus far characterized this people will not soon forsake them.

NA MOTU: or Reef Rovings in the South Seas: A Narrative of Adventures at the Hawaiian, Georgian and Society Islands, with Maps, and an Appendix relating to the resources, social and political condition of Polynesia, and subjects of interest in the Pacific Ocean. By Edward T. Perkins, 8vo. pp. 456. New York:—Putney & Russell.

Recent political events in the Sandwich Islands, and the constantly increasing trade between the Eastern shores of Asia and our Pacific coast, have excited in the American people much interest in the Islands of the Pacific, of so great importance to our nation in a commercial point of view. *Na Motu or "The Islands,"* is a narrative of the personal adventures of a New Yorker during five years passed among the South Sea Islands. To those who wish to obtain information in regard to these Islands, their people, customs, history, &c., it will be a valuable book, while at the same time it will prove of much interest to the general reader as a lively description of scenery, character and adventures in one of the most interesting portions of the world. Much attention is paid in the work to character, customs and traditions of the natives, and a chapter is devoted to the Mission, and their results. The Appendix, which fills nearly one-fourth of the book, contains a description of the present condition of the Hawaiian Kingdom, with statistics of its commerce and agriculture, and a discussion on the question of annexation; a history of French aggression in the South Seas, and a statement of the present condition of the American whaling interest in the Pacific.—[*N. Y. Courier*.

Jenny Lind's Brother, a Sailor.—At a sailor's pic-nic at Framingham Mass., on Thursday one of the sailors, Jenny Lind's brother, belonging to the U. S. ship *Cyane*, made a speech in which he spoke of the bombardment of Greytown, giving a humorous account of it. He spoke of the people as a *parcel of pirates*—told who the Mayor was, a graduate of Sing Sing—how they insulted the United States Official—and how their houses were destroyed. He spoke warmly in praise of his commander.

A good Idea.—The city authorities of Boston have decreed that all the names of non-residents, who come to Boston and get drunk and are arrested, shall be published.

"To beg I am ashamed."

There are some enterprises for the promotion of which, we are not ashamed to beg. We are not ashamed to beg for money to distribute bibles, good books, or build a Sailor's Home, but we are ashamed to beg for the support of "The Friend." This paper has now been published eleven years. Its character is known, and its usefulness among ten thousand seamen is admitted. Not a day passes but we have repeated assurances from masters, officers and sailors, that "The Friend" is a most welcome visitor on ship board. A Captain's wife recently informed us, that her husband read no other book at sea, but "The Friend." We have had shipmasters tell us that from information derived from "The Friend," they have filled up their ships. Others have told us, that "The Friend" has warned them of reefs and islands, that would have proved the cause of losing their vessels. Seamen, without number have told us again and again, that they thought more of "The Friend," than of all other newspapers. Under these circumstances, as a publisher of "The Friend," "I am ashamed to beg," neither is it our intention to beg any more. No skipper or any one else has heard us beg for "The Friend," for the last twelve months, and unless we forget ourselves hereafter, they never will hear us beg again. If the Friend is supported, it will be done by regular subscribers, and "free-will offerings." Our sea-faring friends are knowing to all our efforts for sustaining this paper. It rests entirely with our readers whether the paper is published hereafter. If we can square accounts with the printer, then we shall commence Vol. XIIth, otherwise we shall "rest upon our oars." The simple truth is, gentlemen, such phrases as, "your paper is useful," "it is doing good," "we cannot do without it," &c., do not settle a monthly bill for printing and paper, amounting to $70, or $80. Enough.

Estimated cost of "The Friend," for 1851, -		$950 00
Estimated receipts from subscribers, &c, - - -	$450 00	
Free-will offerings, since Jan. 15, -	312 50	
To be raised,	187 50	
	950 00	950 00

Foreign Subscribers.—The repeated assurances of those Ship-masters, and others, who send 'The Friend' to their families in the States, that it is a most welcome Monthly Visitor, leads us to invite others to do the same. Said Capt. Soule, who has sent 'The Friend' to his wife for five years, "I do think it strange that more ship-masters do not subscribe for the paper, and send it home. They all think much of the paper, although they do not subscribe for it." We should not refer to this subject, did we not honestly believe, that we were conferring a favor upon the friends of Seamen. "The Friend" is sent to U. S. at $2 00 per annum, including the Hawaiian postage, which is the same as to Honolulu subscribers.

☞ Masters of vessels, bound to the Marquesas Islands, or Micronesian Islands, are respectfully desired to make it known to the Seamen's Chaplain, or Messrs. Castle and Cooke.

VISIT OF THE "LADY PIERCE" TO JAPAN.

Many of our readers we are confident will peruse with interest the following narrative of a merchant ship, visiting Japan. She touched at Honolulu, about June 1st. We copy the following from the China Mail of August 24th.

The American clipper-ship Lady Pierce, Capt. Burrows, fitted up at S. Francisco in a most costly manner for a "peace expedition" to Japan, arrived with her owner, the 14th August. Mr. Burrows describes his visit as having been attended with the most pleasurable and satisfactory results. We have been furnished by him with the following notes from his private journal:—

The Lady Pierce arrived in Jeddo Bay fifteen days after Commodore Perry had left "as a token of amity and peace, and without any preparations for war," and the high Japanese officers said the visit was much more pleasing to them than that of Commodore Perry, who had with him "too many big guns and fighting men." The Japanese, however, expressed the utmost regard for the Commodore and his officers.

The ship had been supplied at San Francisco with every comfort and luxury likely to gratify and interest the Japanese, who were surprised to find such an elegantly furnished vessel used as a private gentleman's yacht. Her dimensions were taken by artists, together with delineations of her guns, tackle, &c; the authorities saying the Emperor intended to have two vessels built on the same model.

On board was a Japanese seaman, the sole survivor of a crew of fifteen men belonging to a junk, which had been blown out to sea, and was picked up near the Sandwich Islands after having drifted about for seven months. This man, named Dee-yee-no-skee, was received with the most lively demonstrations of pleasure by his countrymen, who listened with much delight to his graphic description of his rescue from the junk, & kind treatment by the Americans, especially on board the Lady Pierce, in which he had been, by the kindness of her owner, permitted a free passage to his native country. The Japanese, especially the lower orders, were profuse in expression, by words and gestures, of their gratitude to Mr. Burrows, who seems to be of opinion that Dee-yee-no-skee, a man of fair talents, is likely, by his account of American manners and customs, to accomplish more than hosts of ambassadors towards forming and cementing an intimacy betwixt the Japanese and foreigners.

Shortly after the arrival of the Lady Pierce at Uraga, orders were received from the capital that Mr Burrows should be supplied with everything he might require, and received with "similar hospitality to that displayed towards Commodore Perry."

With a party of Uraga officials on board, the Lady Pierce proceeded to within ten miles of Jeddo, and her owner expressed a desire to anchor off that city; but this was objected to by the officers, who said "It is not good—Commodore Perry did not go there, and we hope you will not."

During the stay of the vessel, every part of her was crowded with visitors, who were profusely regaled with the refreshments with which the vessel had been provided, fresh Oysters and Peaches being their favorite delicacies, with Champagne as a beverage; and although at one time there must have been several thousands in and around the ship, and though every thing, silverware included was thrown open to their inspection, not a single article was stolen.

Large presents of silk, porcelain, lacquered-ware, &c., were made in the name of the Emperor to Mr Burrows, who, however, was requested to give publicity to his determination, that henceforward, in accordance with stipulations in the treaty no foreign intercourse whatever would be permitted with Jeddo, but that all vessels must proceed either to Simoda, or to the other ports thrown open to American trade.

From Jeddo, therefore, the Lady Pierce proceeded to Simoda, under the pilotage of three men sent on board by the authorities, and escorted by a government cutter manned by two officers and twenty men, who had received orders to render every assistance that might be required

During the stay of the vessel, no guard was placed over her, nor was any restriction put upon landing, of which Mr. Burrows twice took advantage while in Jeddo Bay, and on both occasions was received with every mark of courtesy. He is however, of opinion with the officers of the U. S. Squadron, that no extensive foreign commerce can possibly, at least for many years to come, be carried on with Japan. He says he applied for coal, and was told at first that "government had determined not to dispose of their sea-coal;" but, after reference to Jeddo, he was informed he might have as much as he required at $1 65 per picul, or $28 a ton, such coal as he saw at the depot being of a very inferior description to that sold in Oregon at $8 a ton.

Mr. Burrows says the Japanese are fully aware of the present disturbed state of China, which they impute entirely to the effects of foreign intercourse; and considers the enormous prices fixed upon such commodities as he desired to purchase a certain index that fear alone dictated their Emperor's acquiescence in the demands made by Commodore Perry.

He likewise asserts the Japanese to be a nation of Atheists, denying the existence of a God, and selecting as an object of worship either the Spiritual Emperor at Meaco or any other Japanese. He was told by the interpreter that formerly their religion was similar to that of China, but that the belief in a Supreme Being had latterly been entirely discarded, and they professed to be much shocked on Dee-yee-no-skee declaring his belief in the Deity, to whom, and not to the Spiritual or Temporal Emperor, he said his successful supplications for, and thankful acknowledgment of, deliverance from the drifting junk had been directed.

☞ If masters of whale ships visiting this port, would adopt the suggestion of the following testimonial, they would place "The Friend" upon a permanent basis. It would be done too, without their "feeling it," and we are confident there is not a ship owner in New Bedford or any other port, who would complain of this item in the ship's account.

Valuable Testimonial.

Whereas, we have often received interesting and useful information respecting our whaling vessels and their cruising grounds from "The Friend," published by Rev. S. C Damon, we hereby authorize, (in case Mr. D. resumes the publication of the paper,) the captains of any of our ships which may visit Honolulu, to make a contribution to Mr. D. of five dollars, for account of the ship, for each voyage.

New London, Oct 13, 1851.

New London.	Fair Haven.
Williams & Haven.	L. C. Tripp.
Williams & Barnes.	I. F. Terry.
Weaver, Rogers & Co.	F. R. Whiknell
Perkins & Smith	Gibbs & Jenny.
Miner, Lawrence & Co.	Reuben Fish.
Frink & Prentis.	E Swain.
Benj. Brown's Sons.	Edmund Allen.
Chas. Mallory.	Nathan Church.
Thomas Fitch 2d.	

Randall, Smith & Ashley, Mystic, Stonington.

Chas. P. Williams. J. F. Trumbull.

P. S. The above testimonial was voluntarily started by the owners of whale ships, in New London, and was immediately signed by parties, representing, 40 out of the 52 vessels sailing from that port.

Thirty clean ships.—We have been informed that just fifty ships visited the Arctic Ocean this season, but thirty returned without taking a drop of oil; while several of the remaining twenty took barely enough to keep their binnacle lamp burning. This is a hard season indeed. If any men have our sympathies, it is those who have been thus unsuccessful. Their anxiety, disappointment and trials are exceedingly great. The whaleman's lot is sufficiently hard, where a full ship is his reward, but where nothing is accomplished towards "a voyage," for twelve months, the case is extremely hard and trying. Try again, is our only note of encouragement.

A Good Example.—Some years ago, when making an effort to collect funds for the publication of the Friend, there were sold to one ship's company the "Waverly,' bound volumes amounting to $13 00. The master charged each man with the amount subscribed; when the vessel arrived home, the owners paid the bill. This was highly creditable, and we are confident, if ship owners and ship masters would oftener indulge in such acts of generosity, it would secure the good will of seamen, and retain them in their employ.

[Published by request.]

Wages Increased in the U. S. Navy.

GENERAL ORDER.

The General orders of January 4, and May 28, 1853, are hereby revoked; and from and after this date the monthly pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, &c., in the Navy, will be increased as follows:

Yeomen, in ships-of-the-line, to	$45
do in frigates, to	40
do in sloops, to	30
do in vessels smaller than sloops, to	24
Armorers, in ships-of-the-line, to	30
do in frigates, to	25
do in sloops, to	20
Ship's Steward, to	30
Boatswains, Gunners and Carpenters' Mates and Master-at-arms, to	25
Ship's Cook, Coxswains, Quarter-Masters, Captains of Forecastle, and Surgeon's Steward, to	21
Sail Makers' Mates, Quarter-Gunners, Captains of Tops, Captains of After-guard, Captains of Hold, Cooper, painter, Armorer's Mates, Ship's Corporal, Masters of Band, Cabin Stewasd, Ward-room Steward, Cabin Cook and Ward-room Cook, to	20
Seamen, to	18
Musicians of the 1st class, to	15
Ordinary Seamen, to	14
Landsmen and Musicians of the 2d class, to	12
Boys, to	8, 9 and 10

This increase will not apply to those enlisted for receiving ships and shore stations. Those now in the service who have received a bounty under the General Order of May 28, 1853, will be charged with such part of the bounty as is proportioned to the unexpired term of their enlistment.

An advance of two months pay only will be made when the recruit shall be received and duly entered on the books of some receiving ship. The other existing general regulations with regard to enlistments will continue in force [Signed] J. C. DOBBIN,

Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, August 11th, 1854.

Information Wanted.

New Haven, Sept. 5th, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to write to you respecting my son, James R. Balford, which left New Haven in August, 1851, and sailed in the ship Neva, Captain Case, on a whaling voyage; and all I can learn of him since is, that he left the vessel in Honolulu in 1852, and in 1853 I heard he was there as a military officer; but what grade I could not learn, and if you will please to inform me if there has any one by that name ever been at the office for letters, you will confer a very great favor on his almost distracted mother. I am willing to compensate you in whatever you say is right, for I would not begrudge any thing if I can only get some tidings of that dear son. I do not know the reason, if he is living, that he cannot write and relieve his dear friends. I hope you will pardon me for thus intruding on you. My anxiety is such, that I do want to hear if he is living. I enclosed him a letter; so if you hear of any one by that name, you will know him. If you will be so kind as to forward me a line if you ever heard of such a person, you will confer a great blessing on his anxious mother. P. BALFORD.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturers

B. PITMAN,

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. Whaleships and others supplied with Irish Potatoes, Provisions, &c., at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Whalers' Bills wanted.—Oct. 2.—3m

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

Bankers, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,

Bankers, St. Louis. 23-tf

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P, CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

B. PITMAN:

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale ships and others supplied on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice

Wanted.—Exchange on the U. Statesand Europe.

Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church. Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

---

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

HENRY SEA,

Auctioneer,

Over the Store of R. Condy & Co. 25-tf.

MARRIED

In Honolulu, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Nov. 4th, Mr. John De Graes, to Halemauakaa.

In Honolulu, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Nov. 11th, Mr. James C. Hadley, to Miss Mary Duncan.

Passengers

By the Susquehanna—For San Francisco—S. Purdy, Esq., Lieut. Governor of California; Col. Downe; Capt. Wilcox, late of ship Silas Richards, wrecked at the north.

By the Zoe, for New London—Capt. John Manwarring and child, Mary Manwarring.

By the Alice for Sydney—J Moore.

By the Sea Witch, from Sydney—T K Park, Capt Chapman, C Stewart, Nicholson, Quirk, T Brown, L Deliser, R Verdick, Dr Eichbaum, Mr and Mrs Eams and three children.

By the Caroline E Foote, from Tahite—Rev T E Taylor, T Waterman, W Owens, D Youngs, J Charlesworth.

By the Lady Jane from San Francisco—O Marsh, T R Korn, J Hardy, Apio, Achong, A L Carey, S Spencer, C B Clark, Geo Smith, F T Tracy, Chris'r Lilly, G W Tricott, N N Brown, G Remmington, W Lovie, G H Parke, E S Swan, C W Masters R G Steece, J Harrisson, J Kershaw, 2 children and 1 servant, Mr and Mrs Bouvier, Miss Josephine Smith.

By the T. B. Alley, from S Francisco—M. Taylor, M. Townsend, R Sheldon, J B Chase, J W Whittier, L Shirley, J L Welch, R L Northrop, J A Pease, A Burwiler, E Blum, W Murphy, T Miller, W Boag, J Byers, T Austin, M Packard, J Thayer, C Grant, J Moses, S Delaplain.

By the Ianthe, from S. Francisco.—Mrs. Harris, I West, H P Richards, O K Whiting, W B Rogers, W King, S Thurston, Mrs. Isaacs, Mrs. Hartney, Davis, I Cotter, Wentzell, Gilbraith, Dr. Wylie, Capt. Chase, C Fohrer, Walker, Capt Childs, S Hoyt, Peck, C F Merrill, Rev'd Pere Leonore, Dr Eustache, Dr. Hennaim, Mr. Thomas Tiefie, and 2 Germans.

By the Mercury, for New Bedford—John Lippitt, Esq., of Lahaina.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE ILLUSTRATED.

The following remarkable incident in the life of one of the noblest of men, of patriots, of statesmen, of orators, and of christians, are worthy of attentive perusal. They illustrate most forcibly the correctness of the principles which we advocate. Had Mr. Wirt adopted the *principle of moderation*, he would, without doubt, have died the death of the drunkard; and over his grave a tomb-stone might have been erected, with the inscription, "Rum's Victim;" most fortunately for his own good, and his country's welfare, he adopted the principle of *Total Abstinence*. Would that more young ladies were as decided and uncompromising as Miss Gamble! If they were, they would save themselves long years of bitter anguish, and floods of unavailing tears. We would recommend the advocates for rum-selling to discuss their principles with the drunkard's wife.

Reformation of William Wirt.—The distinguished William Wirt, within six or seven months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more she was numbered with the dead. Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and he moved to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung about him and occasionally he was found with jolly, frolicsome spirits of bacchanalian revelry. His true friends expostulated with him to convince him of the injury he was doing himself. But he still persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him, as on the road to ruin. He was advised to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. This he consented to do, if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. After some months' attention, he asked her hand in marriage. She replied:

"Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your intentions some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection which you evinced towards me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drinks."

This reply to Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded that proposition as a bar to all farther consideration of the subject, and he left her. Her course towards him was the same as ever—his, resentment and neglect.

In the course of a few weeks, he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was that her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms she proposed as insulting to his honor, and vowed it should be the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run headlong to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog shop drunk, a young lady, whom it is not necessary to name, was passing that way to her home not far off, and beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the scorching sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face.

After he had remained in that way for some hours, he was awakened, and his thirst being so great, he went into the little grocery and grog shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name was on it. After pausing he exclaimed:

"Great God! who left this with me? Who placed this on my face?"

No one knew. He dropped the glass, exclaiming:

"Enough! enough!"

He retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not his debauch, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing, that if God gave him strength, "never to touch, taste or handle intoxicating drinks."

To meet Miss Gamble was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage or on foot he popped around the nearest corner.

She at last addressed him in a note under her own hand inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection to him he would agree to her own terms. Her reply was:

"My conditions are now what they ever have been."

"Then," said Wirt "I accept them."

They soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his brow.

His name has been enrolled high in the temples of fame; while patriotism and renown live after him with imperishable lustre.

(Communicated for the Friend.)

WRECK OF WHALE SHIP CITY.

Ship Syren Queen, Hilo, Nov. 9th 1854.

Dear Sir—I send you for publication the following account of the loss of the Ship City of New Bedford, under my command, with a cargo of three hundred and fifty bbls sperm oil, and nine hundred and seventy whale, which happened in Saghalien Bay ten miles south of Gobovatch.

On the 6th of Sept last, had a fresh breeze from the N., steering south-west across the head of the bay under double reefed topsails, jib and spanker. At four o'clock and twenty minutes P. M. sounded with seven and a half fathoms of line and no bottom. Then hauled up west, for a well known landmark called "the pass," and a ship that laid in that direction. At thirty minutes past four the ship struck on a bank before unknown, the 2d mate and a foremast hand being at the mast head at the time and no danger visible. I immediately braced the topsails aback, and hauled down the jib and spanker, to back her off. Then lowered a boat to sound around the ship, and made preparations to carry out a kedge anchor, but on finding that all to leeward of the ship was shallow water, and that it would be impossible to kedge against the wind and sea, took the kedge on board, clewed up the topsails and let go both anchors, to hold her where she then was, until flood tide when there would be sufficient water to float the ship and get her under way; then threw the deck load overboard, after which she did not strike so heavily; fired two guns and set a signal of distress, to inform two ships then in sight to windward, of our situation. Not however with hopes of receiving help from them, for they could render none. About nine o'clock it commenced breezing on and swell fast increasing; at eleven ship struck very heavily, tried the pumps and found her making water fast, in twenty minutes lower hold nearly full, abandoned pumps and clear-away boats, as the ship was fast heeling over and endangering them. At half past eleven the water was over the lower deck; put two sick men and seven others in waist boat in charge of second mate, and veered her out clear of the ship. The mate and nine men in larboard boat, which being the best boat took also log-book, and my trunk containing ship's papers &c. At midnight the wind had increased to a gale, the sea making a breach over the ship fore and aft, hauled the starboard boat alongside and with much difficulty succeeded in getting the remainder of the crew on board with the third mate and myself. The lee davit heads then about three feet from the water, veered out line enough to clear the boats from the masts should the ship fall upon her beam ends, and lay there about four hours, when the sea had become so exceedingly rough that we could keep our boats free no longer, as the current sweeping round the ship caused a much rougher sea there than in deeper water, and the danger of being stove by pieces of the wreck was momentarily increasing as the ship was breaking up fast. We then took our oars, cut the lines, and pulled out astern of the ship. When about one hundred fathoms distant the ship fell on her beam ends, mast head in the water. Pulled to windward until daylight, (about an hour and a half) when I could see neither boats nor ship, but knew by the pieces of the wreck that we had fallen to leeward notwithstanding our exertions to keep to windward. I then set my boat sail, reefed, with the sprit dropped, thinking that the other boats would see it and do the same, but seeing nothing of them, I then steered for the west side of the bay, about fifteen miles distant. On arriving within about a mile of the land, found heavy breakers on a bank which ran parallel with the coast. On attempting to pass through, a tremendous breaker caught the boat, dashed her off to leeward, where she broached too and filled half full; by almost a miracle we succeeded in bailing her out before another caught us, and keeping away to leward for a ship which we supposed to be at an anchor. But on nearing her, it proved to be the Chilian bark "Revello," on a bank, and abandoned. Seeing that it would be impossible to board her without staving our boat, kept away to leeward, and effected a landing on the west side of the Saghalien, after being in the boats fifteen hours, hauled our boat up, made a fire to dry our clothes and passed the night in the bushes. The next morning, walking along the beach, met the second mate and boat's crew, who reported that after we cut our lines, he pulled until daylight, when saw my sail to the windward of him, but could make no signal that I could see his sail having been left on board the ship. He then kept away for the "Revello" and on finding her abandoned, steered for the land, and after several narrow escapes from swamping, had landed about a mile to windward of my boat, opposite a native hut where

they had passed the night. We returned with him to the place where he had landed, the gale still continuing, attended with rain.—About five o'clock P. M., we were surprised by the appearance of one of the mate's boat's crew, drenched with water, and so chilled as to be scarcely able to stand. He reported as follows, that in the morning after leaving the wreck, his boat was to windward and saw my sail, also saw the ship, her stern gone and casks drifting out through the cabin. They followed after my boat with their oars, to the west shore, passed to leeward of the bank that had so nearly swamped my boat, and reached the smoother water in shore where they anchored. They then saw the "Revello" to leeward, took their anchor and steered for her. In attempting to board her their boat was dashed in pieces, and everything in her lost, the crew saving their lives by clinging to the side of the bark. Remained on board through the night, and in the morning, fearing the bark would go to pieces cut away her fore and main masts, made a raft of some of the spars, upon which they lashed themselves with the hope of reaching the land, then about eight miles distant, but before they reached it, the mate and six others perished. Three only, remaining alive, and two of them unable to stand.

We immediately went to the raft, found the two men crawling up the beach, and took them to the native hut. Up to this time the natives had seemed to dislike our company, and had stolen nearly all of the little that had been saved by my crew, and when we brought the men from the raft they came out in their true colors, driving every one from their hut, and expressing a particular dislike to shelter the almost dying men. The rain at the time pouring down in torrents. Fortunately some of my crew had saved three blankets, with which we made a rude tent and with a fire succeeded in saving their lives, although two of them were wholly unconscious until the next morning, when we were driven away from that place by the natives.

The gale had by this time abated. We launched our waist boat and took her to the place where I had landed, where we made a fire and cooked some fish which some of the crew had bought with what little clothing remained. The Tartars again appeared and demanded our coats, which of course we refused them. They then threatened to call others to their assistance, and take them by force, but before they could effect their object, we had embarked and were about one hundred yards from the beach, when they appeared, armed with bows, arrows and spears. We then pulled for the Russian village of Petrowsky, about thirty-five miles distant. Landed on the Siberian side at ten o'clock at night, about ten miles from the village made a fire and passed the night. In the morning embarked again and landed at Petrowsky about ten o'clock, Sept. 10th.

We were received by the Russians with every mark of kindness, my men supplied with food, shelter and clothing; my officers and myself taken into their families, where we received every attention in their power to bestow, for which they would make us believe we were under no obligations to them whatever, as on their part it was only an act of Christian duty.

We remained at Petrowsky until the first of Oct., when we embarked on board the Russian American Co's Brig "Ochotsk," bound to Than to pass the winter. On board of her we narrowly escaped shipwreck a second time, having to slip our cable, and work off a lee shore in a gale; at one time wearing ship when fairly in the breakers. The gale abated, and we returned to Petrowsky on the third for passengers who had been left behind. There we found the ship "Syren Queen," of Fairhaven, Capt. J. Lakey, who had heard a rumor of the loss of our ship and came in search of us, and I would here make public acknowledgement of the debt of gratitude due him, from my officers, crew, and myself, for the kind and gentlemanly treatment, while on board that noble specimen of naval architecture, the "Syren Queen;" also for his kind sympathy for our misfortune, and the feelings of gratification which he felt at being the means of saving us from passing a winter in Siberia, dependant upon the bounty of strangers for a subsistence.

I would also tender my thanks to Captain Watson of the bark "Sheperdess," and Captain Smith of the ship "Splendid," for their kindness in taking a part of my crew on board their ships. If you will please correct the above account of the loss of the "City," and give it a place in the "Friend," you will oblige your ob't serv't,

S. HENRY GIFFORD.
late Master of ship City.

To Rev. S. C. Damon.

NAMES OF CREW SAVED.

Cyrus E. Clark, 2d mate, Henry Stuart, 3d mate; Wm. H. Murphy, cooper; Morton Lover, boatsteerer; Wm. Watson, steward; Charles Henry, Cook; Jas. H. Hathaway, Henry Saywood, Ephraim Baily, Oliver Randall, Edward Gifford, Peter Keheo, John Franklin, Manuel Fritas, Antoine, Frank, Joe, George, Enrique, seamen.

NAMES OF CREW LOST.

George N. Lewis, mate; John Lagrange, boatsteerer; Hugh McElleny, Carpenter; Wm. H. Clark, Ambrose Sayer, Harry, Dan, seamen. S. HENRY GIFFORD.

Royal Mistake.—Mr. William Chambers in his entertaining sketches of Things in America says:—"It has sometimes been remarked of George III, that instead of fighting American subjects, he would have shown somewhat more prudence by removing, family, court and all, to the States, and so leaving Great Britian as the lesser country, to shift for itself, as a colony."

Men, by associating in large masses, as in camps, and in cities, improve their talents, but impair their virtues, and strengthen their minds, but weaken their morals; thus a retrocession in the one, is too often the price they pay for a refinement in the other.—[Colton.

The point of aim for our vigilance to hold in view, is to dwell upon the brightest parts in every prospect, to call off the thoughts when running upon disagreeable objects, and strive to be pleased with the present circumstances surrounding us.—[Tucker.

One may live, as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man.—[Webster.

Deference is the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compli-ments.—[Shenstone.

Influence of Women.

Senator Houston was once asked, at a large party given by Mr. Speaker Winthrop, why he did not attend the usual places of public amusement as he had been accustomed to do. His reply was this—let it be read and remembered by the mothers and daughters of America:

"I make it a point," said the honorable senator, "never to visit a place were my lady, if she were with me, would be unwilling to go. I know it would give her pain, as a christian, to attend such places, and I will not go myself where I could not take my wife."

A member of Congress present alluded to his own wife, and added that there was a mutual understanding between him and her, that they should follow the bent of their own inclination in such matters.

"That may do for you," responded Mr. Houston, "but with me it is different from what it is with many men. My wife has been the making of me. She took me when I was a victim of slavish appetites; she has redeemed and regenerated me, and I will not do that in her absence which I know would give her pain if she were present."

Mrs. Houston is a member of a Baptist church, and is a native of Alabama.—[Western Christian Journal.]

☞ No one of our readers will, of course, feel hit by the above remarks, unless he has already felt conscience-smitten.

A Silent Sea Captain.—Capt. Stone of the Steamer Canada, now in this port, is probably the most silent man afloat. Sailors who have been with him many months, say they never heard him speak. He writes his orders to his officers, and if they fail in carrying them out, he repremands them in writing. Yet he has the reputation of of being one of the most skillful and prudent Captains of the Cunard line, and remarkable for his powers of personal endurance. When at sea he rarely leaves the deck, night or day, more than an hour at a time, and nothing appears to escape his notice. Still he does not speak either to his officers or passengers. On a recent passage two wags, who were passengers in his ship, noticed this peculiarity, and at dinner one day were quite eloquent upon the blessing of speech, and then by way of contrast, expressed their deepest commiseration for dumbies. One of the wags was so overcome by his feelings that he deliberately took an onion from his pocket and applied it to his right eye, while he gazed at Capt. Stone with the left. "Poor dear gentleman," he sobbed, as the tears followed the onion, "I wonder if he is deaf as well as dumb." This was too much for the passengers, who burst into a roar of laughter, in which Capt. Stone joined heartily as the rest. When order was restored he said, "Gentlemen and Ladies, or Ladies and Gentlemen, I acknowledge that I appear to a disadvantage by not speaking more than I do; but what would you have me say? It is my constant care to see that you are properly attended to in every particular. What more can you desire?" After this effort he resumed silence, and has not been known to speak since.—[*Boston Atlas.*

DIED

On board "Hobomok" 23d May, Robert Wilson aged 29 years, of N. Y. City. He came out in the vessel.

At Raiatea, Society Islands, Oct. 1nth, 1854, Mrs. Platt, wife of the Rev. George Platt, an English Missionary.

In Honolulu, 27th Oct. Harriet, aged 6 months infant daughter of Robert Davis, Esq.

On 5th may, Japan Sea, on board "Active," Ezekiel Trask. He came out in the vessel, and belonged to Keen N. H.. Last voyage he was with Capt. Henry, Mary of N. Bedford.

On board "Zenas Coffin," Capt. Rose, in Sept. Israel Fallen, a native of Orange Co. N. Y.

In July, on board "Washington," George a native of Madagascar.

On board "Alexander BarcIay," during her last cruise, Henry Dickman.

On board "Geo. Howland," in the Yellow Sea, Mr. Joseph Haller of Dartmouth, Mass. aged 28 years; William, a native of Honolulu, May 2d; Joseph Manuel Silva, Sept. 6th, a native of St. Marys, Western Islands.

Lost overboard and drowned, off Cape Horn, July 14, from ship "Mer imac," Mr. JOSEPH LATHAM, of New London. He was first officer of the ship. At the time he fell, it was blowing a gale of wind. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

From the same vessel, PETER a Spaniard, was lost overboard and drowned, about Sept. 1th

Drowned, June 10th. by the capsizing of a boat, belonging to the Cowper, Mr. NATHANIEL E COLE, boat-steerer aged 24 years, of Fall River Massachusetts, EDWARD LEFLER. of Canada, and a Sandwich Island Native

Drowned, Sept. 23d, by boat being stove, belonging to Benj. Tucker, JOHN WEATHERBY, Vermont; BENEDICT MUNSON, Norwegian, and HARRY MANGIAIN.—[Vermont papers please copy.

On the 9th November, 1854, MARIA LOUISA DE FROUVILLE, aged 8 months, infant daughter of Dr. de Frouville, of this city.

At Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. I, 1854, WILLIAM JOHN HILDYARD, of Beverly, Yorkshire, England, aged 36. During the past season the deceased had been attacked, as surgeon and physician to the whale ship John Coggshall, Capt. Norton, of New Bedford. His death was the result of an injury received while riding on horseback, and terminating fatally after four days and a half of agonizing suffering. His funeral was numerously attended by masters, officers and seamen, and by the foreign residents of Hilo.

On board ship J. Peavy, May 4th, a native of the King Mills' Group, aged 18 years. Sickness unknown.

Also, HENRY RUEKER, aged 37 years, belonging to Ulster County, N. Y., U. S. A.

At Lahainaluna, 11th Nov., Mr. JAMES KENDALL, of consumption, aged 36 years. Mr. K. had come to the Islands from California some 8 months ago, for the benefit of his health, but disease was too deeply seated to be arrested by the climate or medical skill He leaves a wife here —whose devotion to him during his sickness endeared her to all her acquaintances,— and a daughter of 8 years, in California, to mourn his loss. Mr. K. was a native of Windham, N H. His life was one of unusual integrity, and his death that of the true Christian.— His memory is precious.—*Communicated.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

October 28,—Am bark Heroine, Hempstead, 8m, 650 wh, 12000 lbs bone, this season.
" ship Abigail, Drew. 27m, 1900w, 18,000 lbs bone.
" bark St Peters, Young, 22m, 150sp, 400 wh, 500 lbs bone.
" ship Alice Mandell, Wing 37 1-2m, 90sp, 550 wh; 6000 bone.
28,—ship Minerva 2d, Reynolds, 40m. 1100w, 1200 bone.
" Bremen ship Hansa, Husing, 46m. 600sp, 7 0b.
" ship Geo Howland, Wight, 23m, 1200w, 1000b.
" Thos Dickason, Taber, 28m, 80sp, 800w, 13000b.
" N P Palmadge, Edwards, 35m, 800w. 9000b.
30,—ship Golconda, Doherty, 39m, 800w, 9.00b.
" Callao, Baker, 27m, 160 w, 2000b
" Navy, Norton, 37m, 1300 w, 6500b.
" bark George, Stevens, 37m, 1200w, 16000b.
" Alice Frazier, Taber, 25m, 100sp, 19 0w, 15,000b.
" Haw brig Wilhelmina, Babcock, 6m, catchings on board ship S America.
31,—Fr ship Winslow, Gelee, 24m, 1600w, 800 b.
November 3, —Am. ship Philip Delanoye, Pierce, 26 mos. 200 s. 14 0 w. 12000 bone.
Nov. 4—Am Sh. Bengal, Rogers, 10m 900w 14000b.
Benj. Morgan, Chapel, 37m 1650w 12000b.
Bk. Active, Morrison, 29m 60 s 900w 10000b.
Sh. South America, Walker. 35m 2600w 45 00b.
6—Bk. Rajah Fisher, 38m 22w 800b.
Canton Packet, Borden, 12m 500w.
Sh. Neptune, Green, 9m 600w 6 00b.
Mary Merchant, 26m 95 w 11000b.
Tamaroo, Neil, 29m 50s 1100w 800b.
India, Stanbury, 37m 140 w 1 0000b.
Washington, Brown, 14m 140w. 5000b.
Bk Barmaby, Brownson, 7m 1300w 20000b.
Sh. Zenas Coffin, Rose, 12m 275w 3800b.
Edgar, Pierson, 23 m 1150w 18000b.
Bk. Lark, Kibbling, 13m 2200w 22000b.
Sh. Alexander, Ryan. 4 m 2300w 15000b.
Frances Henrietta, Swain, 40m 500w 2000b.
Fr. Sh. Nil, Lebaste, 14m 1000w 15000b.
" Sh. Georges, Luhrs, 30m 900w 10000b.
" Sh. Espadon, Homond, 32m 1000w 12000b.
" Sh. Pie IX, Lecrosnier, 35m 200 w 9000b.
Am. Sh. Mary Gardner, Lowen, 24m 800w 12000b.
7—Sh. Rodman, Allyn 36m 100s 1100w 10000b.
Bk. Columbia, Hallock, 38m 1500w 16000b.
Sh. Northern Light, Norton, 36m 2100w 40000b
Bk. Chili, Anderson, 28m 900w 10000b.
Sh. Meteor, Dexter, 11m 1700w 18 00b.
Brem. Sh Alex. Barclay, Hine, 25m 3600w 2500b.
Am. Bk. Delta, Weeks, 28m 60 w 9000b.
Sh North Star, Hempstead, 8m 70 w 10000b.
Cicero, Manchester, 16m 2 s 60 w 9000b.
Bk. N. America, Bartlett, 11m 60s 900w 15000b.
Sh. Adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy, 13m 700w 15000b.
Java, Lawrence, 25m 14 0w 16000b.
8—Bk. Virginia, Seabury, 34m 625w 9500b.
Sh Zone, Marston, 4m 90s 1030w 1400 b.
George and Mary, Walker, 4m 550w 300 b.
9—Sarah, Swift, 39m 35s 1150w 1200 b.
10—Bk. Favorite, Spooner, 12m 800w 1 000.
Nov. 4—Br. Schr. Sea Witch, Doveton, 60d fr. Sydney and S. I.
6—Am. Schr. Lady Jane, Penhallow, 17d fr. San Fran.
Am. Bk. Merrimac, Destin, 178d fr. N. London.
8—Am. Schr. Caroline E. Foote, Worth, 16d fr. Tahiti.
Am. Sh. Chasca, Merrill, fr. Boston, via Lahaina.
10—Am. Schr. T. H. Allen, ———, 15d fr. San Francisco.
Nov. 10—Am. Bk. Favorite, Spooner, 12 mos out, 800 wh, 10,000 bone.
Sh China, Howes, 32 m, 25 sp, 2050 w, 17,000 b
Bk Sarah Sheafe, Wall, 35 m, 800 w. 5000 b.
Sh Carolina, Gifford, 27 m, 900 w, 10,000 b.
11—Bk Isabella, Smally, 30 m, 160 sp 1650 w, 7000 b.
" Washington, Edwards, 36 m, 550 w, 10,000 b.
Bremen sh Republick, Austin, 34 m, 3000 w, 10. 0 b.
Am Bk Shepherdess, Watrous, 15 m, 20 sp, 750 w 10,000 b.
Sh Clonie, Sherman, 26 m, 50 sp, 20 0 w, 30.000 b.
Sh John & Elizabeth, Long, 11 m, 800 w, 1 ,000 b.
Bre Sh A Heineken, Geerken, 40 m, 40 sp, 3700 w, 20,000 b.
Sh Governor, Fisher, 38 m. 32oo w, 16,000 b.
Bk Gentleman, Cartwright, 24 m, 450 w, 6000 b.
14—Br Sh Jos Hayden, Goodmann, 28 m, 600 w, 4000 b.
Am Sh Benj Rush, Hotchkiss, 15 m, 1000 w, 15,000 b.
14—Am Sh Ianthe, Dubbs, 19 ds from San Francisco.
Brig Noble, Robertson, 22 ds fm Petropoleski.
15—" Splendid, Smith, 12 m, 1600 w, 25 000 b.
" Jas Murry, Whelden, 36 m, 1200 w, 10,000 b.
" Bk Black Warrior, Lyons, 10 m, 700 w, 10,000 b.
Fr Sh Ville de Rennes, Bellot, 25 m, 450 w, 6000 b,
17—Sh Mt Vernon, Nye, 27 m, 1500 w, 30,000 b.

Cleared.

Oct. 28—Princess Royal, Wishart, Fort Victoria.
" Restless, Paty, San Francisco.
30 Living Age, Holmes, Shanghae.
" Flying Dart, Freeman, Waimea.
" Herald, Slocum, New Bedford.
31 Emerald, Jagger, Sag Harbor.
" Levant, Cooper, Hongkong.
Nov. 1—Mechanic, Corey, Newport.
" Vesper, Loper, New London.
Nov. 3—Brig Zoe, Rogers, N. London.
Br Schr Alice, Fullerton, Sydney.
6—Chilian Sh Mercedes, Loff, Hongkong.
7—Am. Bk. Bayard, Graham, cruise.
Ship Nile, Conklin, Greenport.
8—Ship Nile, Rose Puget's Sound.
9—Ship Lewis, Bonny cruise.
Fr. Sh. Tour du Pin. Revello, cruise.
Nov. 11—Good Return, Wing, N Bedford.
Alice Mandell, Wing, N Bedford.
Geo. Howland. Wight, cruise
Mary & Martha, Slocum, N Bedford.
13—Minerva, 2d, Reynolds, N Bedford.
Canton Packet, Borden, cruise.
14—Sch Lady Jane, Penhallow, S Francisco.
16—Rambler, Porter, cruise on Japan.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrivals.

October 27,—Bark Prudent, Nash, Stonington, 47m, 1050w.
28,—ship Jas Loper, Whippey, Nant. 37m, 1000w.
" " J E Donnell, Charv, NB, 14m, 400w.
" " Brunswick, Butler, Dartmouth, 15m, 1000 whale.
" ship Mount Vernon, Nye, NB, 27m, 1600w.
" " Mary, Sayer Nant. 26m, 500w.
" " Benj Tucker, Sands, 36m, 530w
31 " Congress 2d, Hathaway, 2 m, 1600w.
" " Florida, Little, 12 m, 300w.
November 1,— " Hobomok, Childs, Fal. 19 mos. 350 wh.
Nov. 3—Sh. S. H. Waterman, Hull, Ston. 37m. 18 0w. 20000b.
Bk. Belle, Borden, Warren, 26m 500w. 8000b.
Sh. Petrel, Tucker, NB 13m 1000w. 15000b.
Sh. Sea, Soule, Warren, 35m. 1300w.
4—Sh. Junior, Andrews, NB. 14m clean; last from Hilo.
Sh. Gov. Troup. Milton. 15m. 1300w. 15000b.
Sh. Oregon, Eldridge, FH 13m. 22 w.
Sh. John Coggeshall, Norton, FH. 24m. 1200w. 2000b.
Sh. E. F. Mason, Jernigan, NB. 11m. clean.
Sh. Ohio, Barrett, NB. 12m. 600w. 8000b.
Sh. Montpelier, Macomber, NB. 14m. clean.
Sh. Pacific, Allen, 24m. NB. 1700w. 26000 b.
Sh. Saml. Robertson, Washman, FH. 26m. 1400w. 30s. 20000b.
Nov 6 Sh. Marengo, Devoll, N. B., 35 m. 1,4 0 wh.
Isaac Hicks, Skinner, N. L., 38 m. 1200 wh.
Vineyard, Fisher, Edg'n, 15 m, 400 wh.
Milo, Soule, N. B., 36 m, 1600 wh.
Cleone, Sherman, N. B., 26 m., 800 wh.
Speedwell Gibbs, F. H., 11 m., 600 wh.
Bk. Covington, Newman, Warren, 26 m., 950 wh.
Cossack, Tripp N. B. 16 m., 500 wh.
Sh. Gen Pike, Tew, N. B., 11 m., 575 wh.
Rhode ix, Pendleton, N. L., 13 m, 800 wh.
Metacom, Woodbridge, N. B., 14 m, 750 wh.
Chas. Phelps, Layton, Stong'n, 16 m, 750 wh.
Minerva, Pease, N. B., 13 m, 100 wh.
Northern Light, Norton, F. H., 36 m, 2200 wh.
Bk. Newburyport, Crandell, Stong'n, 13 m, 1150 wh., 100 spm.
Sh. Ocean, Norton, Warren, 13 m, 50 wh, 200 sp.
St. George, Dias, N. B., 14 m, 540 wh.
Walter Scott, Collins, Edgart'n, 34 m, 200 wh.
Brutus, Swift, Warren, 11 m, 1900 wh.
Champion, Pease, Edgart'n 14 m, 600 wh.
American, Jernigan, Edgart'n, 13 m. 500 wh.
Bk. Hoogly, Cole, Warren, 12 m. 300 wh.
Sh. Lexington, Brock, Nant. 15 m 900 wh.
7—Bk. Cavalier, Freeman, 38 m, 1150 wh.
Sh. Wm. Wirt, Ashley. N. B., 3 m, 1400 wh.
Bk. Shepherdess, Watrous, N. B., 15 m, 850 wh.
Sh. Cincinnati, Williams, Stong'n, 27 m, 600 wh.
8—Hero McCleave, Nant. 36 m, 650 wh.
Mary Scott, Eldridge, N. B., 230 wh.
Eugene, Pendleton, Stong'n, 13 m, 600 wh.
Rambler, Willet, N. B., 25 m. 1000 wh.
Omega, Hawes, Nant 11 m, 325 wh.
9—Bk. Isabella, Smalley. N. B., 3 m, 450 wh. 50 sp
Washington, Edwards. S. H., 36 m, 500 wh.
Sh. Antelope, Potter, Newport, 36 m, 400 wh.
13—Splendid, Smith, Cold Spring, 12 m, 1700 w.
Naiches, Hall, N B, 37 m 1600 w.
Rouna, Cumskey, N B, 35 m. 700 w.
Geo. Washington, Edwards, N B, 36 m, 2000 w.
14—Tybee, Barbee, Stong'n, 36 m, 7 0 w 45 sp.
Newark Dickens, Stong'n, 36 m, 900 w.

Ship Washington was not reported as yet, by mistake. She arrived on 3d inst., Holly, master, NB, 14 m, 1100 w.

Cleared.

October 27,—Indian Chief, Fish, home.
28,—Erie, Jernigan, cruise.
30,—Niger, Jernigan, do.
31,—Nauticon, Luce, do.
November 1,—Marcia Wing, do.
2,—Falmouth Childs, Honolulu and cruise.
Nov. 1—Sc. Marcia, Wing, NB Honolulu.
2—Sh. Hobomok, Childs, Honolulu and cruise.
3—Sh. Jefferson, Hunting, cruise.
4—Sh. Oregon, Eldridge. Honolulu and cruise.
Bk. Superior, Norton, cruise.
Sh. Junior, Andrews, Honolulu and cruise.
Nov. 4—Junior, Andrews, N. B., cruise.
Oregon, Eldridge, Honolulu.
6—Merchant, Chasca, Merrill, do.
Gid. Howland, Bryant, do.
Gen. Scott, Fisher, do.
Brunswick, Butler, Talcahuano.
Norther Light, Norton, Honolulu.
7—Olympia, Russell, home.
Amazon, Barber, Honolulu and cruise.
Cortes, Stetson, cruise.
Bk. Vigilant Debloir, Honolulu and cruise.
8—J. E. Donnell, Charry, cruise.
9—Hope, Coffin, New Zealand.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Oct. 25—Sh. Caroline, Gifford, NB. 27m. 900w. 10000b.
Sh. Benj. Morgan, Chapel, NL. 38m. 1600w. 12000b.
Sh. Katuseff, Peirce, NB. 34m. 14000w.
Sh. Montpelier, Macomber, NB. 14m. clean.
Sh. Pacific, Allen, NB. 24m. 1700w. 26000b.
26—Bk Harvest, Spencer. Nothing reported.
Sh. John Coggeshall, Norton, Fairhaven, 2550w. 1200 this season. 45000b.
Nov. 1—Sh Massachusetts, McKerson, Nantucket, 14 mos out 50 sp, 700 w, 11,000 b.
2—Rambler, Willis, N B, 25 m, 2300, 14,000 b.
3—Rainbow, Plasket, N B, 24 m, 1300 w, 18,000 b.
5—Syren Queen, Lakey, N B, 22 m, 1050 w, 18,000 b.
Arnold, Eliw Harding, N B, 22 1-2 m, 450 sp, 1750 w, 10,000 b.
Hibernia, Jeffreys, N B, 36 m, 1200 w, 20,000 b.
Montreal, Gray, N B, 15 m, 100 sp, 1100 w, 12,000 b.
6—Seine, Landre, N B, 14 m, 250 w, 3000 b.
7—Splendid, Smith, Cold Spring, 12 m, 700 w, 25 000 b.
Jefferson, Williams, N London, 14 m, 900 w, 15,000 b.

FREE WILL OFFERINGS,

For the Seaman's Chapel (seats free,) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean :—

NAMES.	FOR CHAPEL.	FRIEND.
Unknown donor, - - - - -	$10 00	$10.00
Mr. Gibson, "Zoe," - - - - -	3.00	
Captain, Officers and Crew U. S. S. Mississippi, - - - - -	52.50	51.25
Captain Soule, - - - - - -		5.00
Captain Fisher, "Vineyard," -		3.00
Captain Wing, "A. Mandell," -		5.00
Captain Porter, "Rambler," -		5.00
Captain Sands, - - - - - -		10.00
D. P. Sherman, - - - - -		3.00

☞ This "No." of The Friend will be sent on board every ship in the harbor, "*fore* and aft."

☞ We have only space to report, that the subscription towards the sum of $6,000 for securing the land, already amounts to $1,800! Now is the time to patronise a most worthy project.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. III, No. 12. HONOLULU, DECEMBER 8, 1854. Old Series VOL. XI.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, DEC. 8th, 1854.

	PAGE.
End of Volume XI,	89
Editorials,	89
Arctic Whaling,	90
Sailor and Sailor's Home,	91
A Donation not always valued by its amount,	92
Honolulu Sailor's Home,	92
Fall of Sevastopol,	93
Loss of Steamship Arctic,	93
Loss of Silas Richards,	93
Hawaiian Thanksgiving,	94–95
Ship News, &c.,	96

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DEC. 8.

END OF VOLUME XI.

With this "No.," concludes the XIth volume of the Friend. Whenever we close our editorial labors for the year, we feel somewhat like the mariner who has sailed round the world, or the whaleman, who has made a cruise to the Arctic. Editorial life has its dangers and perils, its calms and storms, its smooth seas and rugged sailing, its fair breezes and fierce gales, as well as life upon the Ocean wave. Sometimes a subscriber will blow our sails "sky high," because the carrier has omitted to drop the paper at his door; sometimes a contributor will frown most hideously, because his prose or poetry are not in type; sometimes a reader will come down upon an Editor like a white squall, and right glad will he be to escape under bare poles; sometimes we have felt when encountering some of our readers, like those poor innocent bow-heads, when they saw the harpoon or lance brandished by the whaleman's brawny arm; sometimes a skipper will give us a blast because he finds something in our columns that favors the inmates of the forecastle, and then again we would get a fierce counter-blast from Jack because we did not more boldly advocate Sailors' rights; but we have not always to buffet a Northeaster, dread a Typhoon, or keep a sharp lookout for an iceberg or a reef.

Editorial life at the Sandwich Islands has many pleasant scenes, and much fine weather. It is our delight to advocate good principles and good undertakings. If men will be so foolish and reckless as to push their way down towards the grave of the drunkard we esteem it a privilege to point them to a better pathway, and happier end. As multitudes of our readers have their home upon the deep, and are cut off for the most part of the year, from the busy world, it is an employment, by no means unpleasant, to fit out a monthly visitor, who finds his way on board almost every vessel navigating the Pacific, and who is most cordially welcomed, both 'fore and aft,' thus seeming to keep seamen slightly, at least, informed respecting the great world. We are not insensible to those expressions of approbation, which are not unfrequently conveyed to us by letter and otherwise, that our humble efforts in the Editorial line are appreciated by landsmen and seamen. Such intimations and notices are the pleasant gales and prosperous breezes, wafting our craft safely along the voyage of life. Truly, we esteem it a delightful privilege to instruct, inform, or direct any of our fellow voyagers on the sea of life. All we ask of them is merely, that they will furnish us with the means to keep our vessel in good sailing condition. If we could close our accounts, for the year, and find a balance of a thousand in our favor, it would of course, be highly gratifying, but such a result we neither expect or labor for; and even if it should ever be realized, we do not believe our feelings would be more cheered and refreshed than they were while reading the following paragraph, from a letter penned by a Sailor,—a man-of-war's man, who visited Honolulu a few months since, but who wrote from the interior of New York State: "Your paper exerts a great influence among sailors. You presented me with a bound volume. I wish you would send me another. Reading it induced me to knock off swearing, drinking, and many other vices, and I have, I hope recently been converted to God. The want of missionaries for the heathen, does not speak very well for Christian people, so I thought I should like to become one. I am now trying to prepare myself for that work."

Hoping that our efforts will be appreciated by other seamen, we shall endeavor for the twelfth volume of the Friend to keep on the even tenor of our ways, making if possible a straighter wake, than during the period of the eleven volumes already published.

☞ Readers perusing a portion of the Thanksgiving Sermon published in other columns, will find an efficient police, and City Government officers, enumerated among the blessings for which we should be thankful.—We are of the same opinion. Good laws and good officers are blessings. There are unmistakable indications, however, that it requires unceasing vigilance to maintain the peace and order of the city. The grog selling is doing all that it can to create drunkenness and disorder; still there is a wholesome public sentiment demanding order and quiet. When order is disturbed it must be restored. The riotous and bloody scenes occurring last Saturday night, are to be traced directly to a certain grog shop. Rum was the cause of the trouble. We asked a sailor what occasioned the trouble, and he replied "liquor." The man belonged to the "Chasca," and knew all about the disgraceful affair. The master of the "Chasca," said the same. The unfortunate man most deeply implicated, is naturally a quiet and orderly sailor. He was so, on Saturday night, until drugged with poison at ———.

It is a hard thing to regulate rum selling. It is a business opposed to peace and law, social happiness and public virtue. Rum tramples upon all laws, human and divine, hence the only safe method is to enforce the Maine Law. If LIQUOR does the mischief, then destroy the LIQUOR! Make the rum seller responsible for the deeds of his drunken victims.

☞ We are happy to welcome amongst us the Rev. A. Williams, and family. Since 1849, he has been Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church in San Francico. We met him in that city at that time, when the rush from all parts of the world thither, had just commenced. He commenced preaching in a small Court House. His people erected a fine church, which was burned in the great fire of May 1851, but another church edifice was soon erected. He visits the islands for his health.

☞ Honolulu subscribers will please pay their subscriptions for the year to the carrier. He will furnish bills receipted.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ARCTIC WHALING.

New Whaling Ground—Whale Ships round Pt. Barrow for the first time—Whales seen—Reports of H. B. M.'s Ship "Enterprise." Future Prospects.

The following communication was placed in our hands, by Capt. Lakey, of the "Syren Queen." We solicited it for publication in our columns, from the writer, Capt. Pierce, of the "Kutusoff." The interesting and important information, which it contains respecting Arctic whaling, we are confident will be read with much interest by those engaged in the whale fishery, either as owners, or whalemen:

Mr. Editor:—I notice that you are well posted up in regard to the seasons of '51 and '52, by that valuable series of letters republished in the Friend from the New Bedford Shipping List, written, as I believe, by Capt. Tobey, of the "Lagoda," at least that is my impression, from the date of sailing and other internal evidence afforded by those interesting letters. The season of '53 was considered as a failure, inasmuch as the average *catch* was less than half that of the preceding season. There were about 160 ships in the Arctic in '53—the amount of oil taken about 90,000 barrels, or about 560 barrels to each ship. To furnish this amount of oil, probably full 900 bowheads were taken and cut in, or killed and lost in the ice. The first whales were taken near Cape Olutovsky during the latter part of May. The ice began to give way about Cape Navarin early in June, and a few whales were taken in that vicinity on the 10th; we had worked up within four or five miles of the Cape close to the ice.—There were then 55 sail in sight, and but three boiling. The ice remained along the western shore of the Anadir Sea until the latter part of July, and quite a number of whales were taken nearly abreast of the river of Anadir while the ice remained. There was also a small show of whales about thirty miles farther east, clear of the ice from the 10th to the 20th of July. They were next seen on the west shore of the straits early in August, where a few were taken. Again the latter part of August, they were quite plenty in the Arctic for a few days, in that locality known among Arctic whalemen as "on the Compass," but the great number of ships soon destroyed or drove them off into some retreat inaccessible to their deadly and determined pursuers, and I believe very few were seen after the end of August. On the 29th of August I counted 88 sails from the mast-head, about 35 of which were boiling. I suppose that nearly all the fleet were assembled within a square of 60 or 80 miles. At that time a whale bound north through such an array of ships and boats, if he escaped with life, would be apt to get up a sufficient head of steam to take himself far into the ice-fields of the north, or east around Point Barrow as far as open water might extend.

During the present, or rather the past season of '54, there were but 45 ships in this direction, some of which left the ground early to try for right whales at the south. The result has been a decided failure, more so than in '51, and I think, in some measure, from the same cause of which more hereafter. This season I fell in with the ice near Cape Olutovsky, on the 20th of May, in lat. 60° North, spoke several ships, none of which reported whales to the south, or westward. The ice gave way but slowly, as we had no southers until late in the season. On the 8th of June I had worked up as far as Cape Navarin, having passed through considerable broken ice, but neither saw nor heard of any bowheads in that vicinity until the 24th, when they made their appearance in rather limited numbers among the ice, which still remained near the land. A few remained hereabout for several days, and some five or six were taken. I think the greater part moved north almost immediately after the southern ice broke up. I was told by the Captain of a French ship, that he saw full 200 bowheads in one day going quick to the north-east.

The ice continued in the west part of the Anadir Sea much the same as last year, and many an anxious eye watched for its disruption, hoping it would leave the bowheads supposed to be so snugly ensconsed therein, without a shelter; but when it did break up, it was found that but few had taken refuge there. In the Straits and Arctic there were but a few scattering whales seen, and moving quick, so fast indeed, that most of them would be seen but one or two risings. I heard of but five or six being taken in the Straits and equally few in the Arctic. The question arises, what became of the whales seen early moving to the north-east? From information derived from H. B. M.'s ship "Enterprise," spoken on her passage down to Fort Clarence, it was found that the ice to the eastward of Point Barrow broke up earlier and more extensively than usual, and that great numbers of Polar whales were seen along the coast to the eastward of that point. The same was remarked in '51, in which year the "Enterprise" passed to the eastward of Point Barrow on the 25th of July.

The ice master of the "Enterprise" had been mate of a Greenland whaler, and was therefore a competent judge of the species of whales seen. Acting upon this information, obtained about the 12th of August, five ships started for Point Barrow, viz: the "Wm. Thompson," "G. Howland," "Rosseau," "Franklin" and "Hobomok." They succeeded in rounding the point about the 22d or 23d of August, and passed it again on their return on the first of September. They found whales as represented, but of a small size. I believe they saw those of a larger kind, on their way out. The 'W. Thompson' took seven, the "G. Howland" three, the "Franklin three, the "Rosseau" two, and the "Hobomok" two. Owing to the lateness of the season, they did not think it prudent to venture far east or stay later, lest the ice should close them in. The "Kutusoff" and "James Andrews" also started for the same place on the 17th of August, beating up against a head wind for six days, when they bore up for the south, the wind remaining steadily ahead, and mostly foggy weather. I mention this to show the clear state of the sea as they made one board off into lat. 71° 40', long. 161° 30' before reaching ice, and that in a loose state, as far as could be seen from the mast-head with a glass. On another board they stood into the same lat., long. 162° 30' without seeing a particle of ice.

The "Kutusoff" came near being lost on the Northern Sea Horse Island. Ships passing up or down should give it a good berth in foggy weather. Thus it appears, that in open seasons bowheads pass to the eastward of Point Barrow, and find good feeding grounds for a long extent of coast.

In Sir G. Richardson's Arctic Expedition down the Makenzie River, and eastward along the coast of the Arctic Sea, page 162-4, I find mention of many black whales, seen as far east as Cape Bathurst, long. 128° west, which is nearly 30° east of Point Barrow. The question is, whether it will answer for ships as ordinarily equipped, to venture far to the east, and risk passing an Arctic winter of ten months in that frigid climate This season the sea has been uncommonly clear to the north and east. The same was remarked in '51. Should next season prove the reverse of this in regard to ice in that disection, probably there would be good whaling at the south for a small number of ships. I would also mention that I was told by Capt. Hunting, of the "Jefferson," that about the 15th of August, that he, in company with another ship, in lat. 69° to 70° saw quite a large body of bowheads moving quick to W. S. W. He followed them in that direction until he reached the ice, which made farther east, in the western part of the sea, than in either of the two preceding seasons. From their disappearing in that direction, I should judge there was a clear space still farther west, particularly in the neighborhood of the first of those large rivers of Siberia which empty into the Arctic Sea. During the melting of the snow, the great body of fresh water running into the sea must necessarily tend to break up the ice, along the coast in their immediate vicinity.—

On a chart of the North Polar Sea, printed by order of the English House of Commons, in 1848, I find Cape Chalagskoy the farthest land to the north, for twenty degrees west of Cape North. Cape Chalagskoy is in 70° 12' north, about 15 miles farther south than Point Barrow, on the opposite coast. Capes North on the west and Lisburne on the east are in about the same latitude, 69° 00'. The distance from Cape North to Chalagskoy is less than from Cape Lisburne to Point Barrow, and I see no good reason why a ship may not in favorable seasons, in regard to the ice, pass Cape Chalagskoy as easily as Point Barrow. Immediately west of this Cape is a deep bay making to the south as far as lat. 68° 40', or the same in which good whaling has been found in the Arctic. To the N. W. of this bay is an island, the north part of which is in near 70° N. The coast from this island stretches nearly west, in from 69° 30' to 35' N. to the first of the great Siberian rivers, the mouth of which is thickly studded with islands, where it empties into the sea, in 69° 12 lat., long. 161:00 east.

Doubtless along this coast, that is from 160 to 70 or farther east, was open water the past season, and there, in my opinion, the whales seen going west would have been found, could a ship have penetrated the icy barrier, with the same facility as a bowhead would make the passage. The more than usual accumulation of ice in the west, with the unusually open state of the sea to the east, leads me to believe the ice must have been driven in that direction by easterly gales

early in the season. Land is known to exist to the N. N. W. of Cape North, mountains having been seen from the main land, leaving a passage to the west of probably not more than sixty miles. If this passage was blocked up with ice, the drift ice from the eastward would naturally accumulate to the north and south of Cape North, as was the case the present season. Should ships go to the north with the intention of whaling to the eastward of Point Barrow, and risk the chances of an Arctic winter in that region, (as I think they will,) and find the ice too heavy to round the point, I think they might well try the western side with an equally good prospect of finding whales, should the ice permit their passing Cape Chalagskoy.

To conclude my sketch of the Arctic season of '54, I would mention, that on my passage down in Septemper, I saw fifteen or twenty right whales near St. Matthew's Island, mostly cows and large calves, and four or five were taken in that vicinity. On the whole, the season has been a complete failure, many ships have left without taking a whale.

New Whaling Ground.—The Lady Franklin, Capt. Penny, one of the ships engaged in the Arctic whale fishery, has just returned to Scotland, after a perilous voyage to the Polar Seas for commercial purposes. Captain Penny it will be remembered, commanded one of the vessels sent out by the British government in search of Sir John Franklin, and having been previously engaged in the whale fishery, availed himself of the opportunity presented while connected with the searching expedition, to find new seas in extreme Polar regions, to which the fisheries might be extended. From what has transpired since the return of Capt. Penny, notwithstanding the efforts of the company, in whose employ he was. to prevent the disclosure of facts which might injure their speculation, it appears that the voyage has been a most successful one, a new field having been discovered, abounding in whales.

From the brief statement we have seen in the English papers, we cannot identify the locality of the place referred to, the geographical names being new, but it appears that within a few weeks twelve whales were killed when winter set in. They remained enclosed in the ice for nine months, when on its breaking up they set to work with equal success taking sixteen whales. They appear to have been absent little more than a year, and yet were on the fishing ground during two of the brief Arctic summers of six weeks each.

"The total quantity of oil (which is boiled) brought home, will be about 190 tons, with 15 tons of bone. The bone will fetch £350 a ton, and the oil, it is expected, will realize over £40 a ton."

But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this voyage is, that in the newly discovered ground Captain Penny found *two American vessels there before him, engaged in the same fishery* Thus we see that commerce where there is a prospect of gain, may accomplish what governments cannot; and we should not be surprised to hear that some of our whalemen, in probing the intricate recesses of the Polar regions, may yet find traces of the missing expedition of Sir John Franklin, and perhaps stumble upon the bold mariner himself.

The account we have seen, and from which we gathered the above facts, farther states that the health of the men had been good, and that the most friendly intercourse with the Esquimaux was established.—[Am. Paper.

THE SAILOR, AND SAILOR'S HOME

We would fain make a few remarks upon the efforts now making to establish a "*Sailor's Home*" at Honolulu. We have followed the sea for our living for over 16 years; we have served in every capacity on board ship; we have obeyed and we have commanded, and we can speak knowingly and feelingly on the subject.

We have noticed the erection of "Sailors' Homes" in many parts of the world, and we never knew one that did not, while properly conducted, have a lasting and beneficial influence upon those who resorted thither. And we are sangnine and confident that the erection of one in Honolulu will be blessed with the same results. The sailor is not that heedless, thoughtless nondescript which history and romance have been pleased to paint him. Under a rugged, thoughtless, oftentimes eccentric exterior, there is a well of kindness, a fund of reflection, and a sensitiveness of benefits received that would shame to the dust many a proud heart that is loath to acknowledge that he is "a man and a brother." And with such feelings as the characteristics of—not the exceptions but—the rule, there is no doubt in our mind that the seaman who frequents Honolulu can and will appreciate the labors of those who are endeavoring to provide a "*Home* for this "Ocean Child." wherever he goes.

In connexion with this subject, we have perceived with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, the promptitude with which the Hawaiian Government responded to the call made upon them for a donation of land for a site of the new Institution, and thus assisted in raising up a home "for the stranger within its gates." We do not so much look at the value of the gift, though the lot is one of the most valuable in town, as the prompt, frank and cordial spirit in which it was given. We wish the enterprise a hearty God speed, and do not believe that there is a genuine tar in port that would begrudge a penny for its advancement.—[New Era and Argus.

The New Whale Fishery.—The last European advices brought a more detailed account of the resident whale fishery which was established in 1853 by Capt. Penny, an officer who has distinguished himself among the searchers for Sir John Franklin—upon the shore of Baffin's Bay. The following brief summary of the history of the expedition is copied from the Providence Journal:

"Two ships, well equipped, and manned with thirty-three men, and three boys, sailed from Aberdeen on the 13th of August, 1853, and reached the fishing ground in Baffin's Bay, on the 17th of September, where they found an abundance of whales, ten of which they killed and secured before the 1st of November. They then went into winter quarters in Hogarth's Sound erected their boiling house, and set to work to boil their oil. In this work they were assisted by fifty Esquimaux engaged for the purpose.

Their efforts were entirely successful, notwithstanding the cold was 40 degrees below zero. The active duties of the men tended to preserve their health, and none felt time to hang heavily. But, singular as it may seem, that dreadful scourge, the cholera, broke out among the Esquimaux, and swept off many, while the crew escaped with slight premonitory symptoms.

Early in the following spring (the present year,) the fishing was resumed with great success, although the edge of the ice was twenty miles from the ships, seventeen more whales were killed, and after being cut up were transported by the Esquimaux, on sledges drawn by dogs over the ice, to the ships, where the oil was boiled as before.—One ship was soon filled with boiled oil and whalebone, when Captain Penny sailed for Aberdeen, leaving the other ship to continue the fishing and boiling."—[Vineyard Gaz.

THE LADIES FAIR

On Thursday evening last, was conducted with a spirit, zest, and good will that reflects the highest credit on the noble minded conductresses, and is a lasting memorial of the munificence and generosity of the ladies and gentlemen who attended the Fair. We understand that the net income of the concern amounted to about $1200 dollars. The room was neatly and tastily ornamented, and among the decorations we noticed a coat of arms of the I. O. of O. F., painted by Mr. S. M. Bingham, which as a piece of workmanship, attracted much attention for its felicitous and superior style of execution. Of all the little things of comfort, luxury and *vertu*, that were offered for sale, it is impossible to speak;—they were as manifold and charming as the graces of their fair manufacturers. The refreshment table was another, not the least attraction of the evening; the ices, cakes, fruits and other good things which only a tropical climate can produce, or Honolulu ingenuity compound, must have convinced the most fastidious cœlebs that housewifery is not at a discount here. Of the gentlemen present we have but little to say; they were polite and attentive as ever. But of the ladies, ah!—

"Cease my heart so fondly beating."

We remember "once upon a time" when the sight of a *Lady* in Honolulu was "good for sore eyes." But that was a long time ago, before gentlemen thought of taking their better halves with them, and while the present generation of Hebes and Houris still wore pinafores. That is past, however, and now we do not believe that there is a community of our size that can vie with us, whether in church or ball room, in the number, attractiveness and lady-like manners of its fair sex. So God bless them! for their brightest jewel is their *Chartly!*—[New Era and Argus.

☞ Just at the present time, when seamen and their friends are agitating the subject of establishing a "Sailor's Home" in Honolulu, it is interesting to observe what is doing upon this subject elsewhere:—

Care for the Sailor.—The Duke of Northumberland has given land worth £1,000 at North Shields, and is about to erect and present to the Port a handsome Sailor's Home, which will cost £4,000, and will have accommodations for above 100 seamen, with a library, savings bank, &c. The ship-owners will raise £2,000 more for its endowment. So God, in His providence, takes care for the sailor.

A Donation not always valued by its Amount.

Some people have a way of making presents, and contributing donations, which renders them of little value. They give grudgingly. They give of necessity. They are not cheerful givers. The poor man who receives their charity is made to feel uneasy. His feelings are wounded. The public agent collecting funds for some charitable institution, is oftentimes severely tried. Not unfrequently he would rather contribute from his own pocket, more, twice told, than he receives from a growling and patronizing donor.

But there is a way of giving, that makes a gift doubly precious, and enhances its value a thousand fold. So too, there is a way of declining to give, which is not altogether unpleasant. Perhaps a man is unable to give, and calls have been frequent, and he does not think it best, very well. We commenced our remarks, not for the sake of complaining of those who give niggardly, and grudg ingly, but to illustrate the principle that, "a donation is not always valued by its amount." A poor widow once "threw in two mites which made a farthing," so modestly, and cheerfully did she perform the deed, that our Saviour remarked, "this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury. For all they, did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living."

It has recently fallen to our lot, to receive certain donations for charitable purposes, the value of which is much increased by the way in which they were given.

The master of a whale ship called upon us recently. His vessel was lying off and on. He had heard of the effort to erect a Sailor's Home in Honolulu, and without waiting to be called upon, by a "floating committee," or any one else, he says: "I have been three seasons to the Arctic—and made a losing voyage, but I'll give $20 00 to the Sailor's Home, *I'll make so much sure.*" Such a donation, under the circumstances, we regard as a noble gift. It was most honorable to the man. We know not the widow's name who gave the "two mites," neither will our readers learn from us the name of the Skipper, who gave $20 00.

Take another example, some days since when visiting the Hospital, we passed by the bed of a man who seemed to be a great sufferer. He could hardly speak, but after fumbling under his blanket, he drew out a $2 50 gold-piece, shining as bright as when it dropped from the mint in Philadelphia, "there," says he "take that for your Home. *The Sailor's Home is a great thing.* I'll give some more by and by." This too, was a well-done deed. No matter for the name of the donor; but try reader, and do the like, as modestly and cheerfully.

Take another example, Jack is a queer fellow. He does things sometimes which will make a misanthrope laugh, and Sir Humphrey Melancholy smile. A certain sailor called at our sanctum a few days since. He had a "sheet in the wind!" He was none of your ignorant fellows. His language was well chosen. There was no mistake, he had the elements of a noble character. There was the scholarly air in his demeanor. He was just such a son as a fond doting mother would love; and the more he grieved her, the more would she love him. He said he had broke his mother's heart; we believed it! He raised the veil of the past enough to show a sad looking picture. His mother once wore the Quaker garb, and New York "Friends" knew her well, but now she doubtless wears robes purer than those that once adorned her person here on earth. Our conversation with the young man chanced to turn upon the "Sailor's Home." He spoke of its importance, and especially of fitting up a good reading room for sailors. "*Do for mercy's sake*" he says "*build a Sailor's Home in Honolulu*, and here is my donation." He then gave us half a dollar. It was, let it be remembered, the first donation paid us for the Honolulu Sailor's Home. May this donation prompt a multitude of others to aid forward the enterprise.

Take another example, and it occurred, reader, not five minutes ago. While sitting at our desk scribbling these lines, we received a visit from the wife of a shipmaster. "There," says she, "is my donation for the Friend. My husband may do what he has a mind to do, but this ($5 00) is for me and *my son*; you gave him a volume some time ago. You will not mention my name." We did not promise that we would not record the deed!

Take one example more and we are done. Last week, Consul General Miller forwarded us the following note with its accompaniment:—

"The enclosed ten dollars is a subscription from Captain Collinson to the seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu—5 dollars being for the Chaplain's fund, and 5 dollars for the Friend, will you be kind enough to execute this commission for him."—Signed, "R. M." The donation came through Capt. McGuire of the "Plover." We do value and appreciate the donation. That Capt. Collinson, of the "Enterprise," during his long cruise, of three years in the Arctic, should have remembered us and the Friend, is both surprising and gratifying. If the abovementioned examples are not sufficient to illustrate the heading of these paragraphs, viz: "A donation not always valued by its amount," then, at some future time we may pile up a few more.

Honolulu Sailor's Home.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Sailor's Home Society, held at the Bethel vestry, Friday evening, December 1, business of importance was transacted.

First. It was resolved that the sum of $15,000 will be required to erect a suitable building or buildings for a Sailor's Home upon the lot given by the Hawaiian Government for that purpose.

Second. Contributors towards the funds of the Society, residing in Honolulu, will not be called upon for their subscriptions until May 1, 1855.

Third. When the sum of $5,000 is raised, the work will be commenced. It is necessary to raise that amount within one year from the time the grant was made, in order to secure a title to the land.

Fourth. "Sailor's Fair."—It was resolved to hold a *fair* for the benefit of the Sailor's Home, in the month of November, 1855

The ladies of Honolulu are most cordially invited to cooperate in promoting the enterprise.

☞ It is expected seamen will forward specimens of their handicraft, such as whalebone canes, &c.; also curiosities from the various islands of Polynesia, and other foreign shores.

☞ Strangers and foreign visitors are also invited to cooperate in this scheme for collecting funds to build the "Home."

☞ It is intended that this fair shall be of a miscellaneous character, hence any person residing on the Islnds, or living in other countries, landsmen or seamen, are invited to forward their contributions to the *fair.*—*Articles curious and ornamental, useful and fanciful, works of art and of nature, literary and mechanical*, are respectfully solicited.

☞ As nearly one year will elapse before the Fair will be held, it is to be hoped that many contributions will be forwarded from various ports in the Pacific, San Francisco, Valparaiso, Tahiti, and China.

☞ The object of the Fair being so intimately connected with the comfort and welfare of seamen, it is confidently hoped that all ship-masters, officers and sailors, on board merchant ships, whaleships, and vessels of war, will interest themselves in collecting and forwarding contributions.

THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL.

Ten Ships of the line sunk;—Twenty-two thousand Russians taken Prisoners;—Eighteen thousand Russians killed and wounded;—Many thousand of the Allied army killed and wounded;—English and French Flags wave over Sevastopol.

The Official Reports of the great victory, achieved by the allied army over the Russians, have not been received, but the newspaper reports are abundant, so that no reasonable doubt can exist. Three battles were fought and the fortifications of Sevastopol were finally taken by storm, and at the point of the bayonet. The contest was most sanguinary. The final surrender of the Russians took place on the 25th of September. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is frightful, but that of the Russians much the greatest.

The expedition fitted out by the English and French, for the capture of this stronghold of the Russians on the Black Sea, is the largest, in numerical force, of any since the invention of powder. The following paragraphs from the N. Y. "Courier and Enquirer," will present a striking picture of the expedition, in an historical point of view:—

Comparison is often the most striking mode of conveying an impression; and it is interesting to examine how the present expedition to Sevastopol compares with other great enterprises of the kind which have figured in history. Its superior magnitude to them all, will thus be made most palpable.

The expedition to Sevastopol, according to the last accounts, numbers six hundred vessels, and ninety thousand men. The "invincible Armada," despatched under Philip II., of Spain, for the conquest of England, and so famous in warlike annals, numbered only one hundred and thirty-seven ships of war, twenty thousand soldiers and eleven thousand sailors. The expedition of Charles V. to Tunis consisted of five hundred Genoese and Spanish vessels and thirty thousand men; that of Gustavus Adolphus to Germany of only fifteen or eighteen thousand; that of Jussuf against Candia thirty thousand men; that of Kionperti against the same stronghold fifty thousand; that of Charles XII. upon Denmark twenty thousand; that of Peter the Great upon the Caspian Sea twenty thousand men with two hundred and seventy ships; the attempted descent of Hoche against Ireland, twenty-five thousand men; that of Bonaparte upon Egypt, twenty-three thousand men, with thirteen ships, seventeen frigates, and four hundred transports; the Anglo Russian expedition against Holland, forty thousand men: that of Abercrombie upon Egypt twenty thousand men; that of Lord Cathcart upon Copenhagen twenty-five thousand men; that of Wellington upon Portugal fifteen thousand, and upon Spain thirty thousand; that of the English upon Antwerp seventy thousand men, forty thousand of which were land troops, and thirty thousand sailors; that of the English upon Washington about eight thousand, and upon New Orleans fifteen thousand; that of the French upon Algiers, thirty thousand.

Loss of the Steamship "Arctic."

This vessel belonging to the Collins' Line of Ocean Steamers, left Liverpool Sept. 20th, with 226 passengers and 175 belonging to the vessel. On the 27th, at 12 M., while running at 13 knots, she came in contact with a French steamer, or a bark-rigged iron propeller. The fearful results of the collision are most heart-rending. Out of over 400 souls on board, only about 32 are known to have been saved. Among the lost, were the wife and two children, a son and daughter, of Mr. Collins. All the American papers abound with detailed accounts of the most frightful catastrophe. At the time of the collision the weather was densely foggy, and no blame whatever is attached to the commander of either vessel. The sad intelligence seemed to spread a gloom over the whole community.

Loss of the "Silas Richards."

The following particulars respecting the loss of this ship were communicated to us by John McLeod, one of the crew:

On the 12th of July the vessel was cruising near the Shantar Islands, five boats off whaling, the weather foggy and the wind blowing fresh. At 2 P. M. the ice came down very rapid, and it was expected that the ship's bows would be stove. All hands were called, the cable was slipped, with a buoy and 30 fathoms of chain, then made sail, but could not make any head way. About 5 o'clock came into 6 fathoms of water, and let go our best anchor. The wind calmed down considerable, and the fog clearing up could see that we were in a bay, where lay the "John Coggershall" and "Lark." At 6 A. M. cable parted near the hawser-hole;—sail was made, but it was of no avail; the bark "Silas Richards" went ashore. The masters of the two others came to render assistance. When the tide ebbed the vessel parted midships, and when the tide rose a fruitless attempt was made to pump ship.—Capt. Wilcox then called "all hands" and asked if any one thought the ship could be saved? The reply was "No." Orders were given to cut away the masts, and the vessel fell over upon the starboard side. The ship's company fitted up some huts on shore, and landed provisions. Subsequently landed all the oil—about 900 barrels of oil. The "Hibernia," Jeffrey, took the oil and the men left in different ships.

The ladies of the Strangers' Friend Society are happy to acknowledge the following donations:

Capt. Bailey,	$5,00
Lieut. Maury,	5,00
Capt. Husing,	6,00

Information Wanted,

Respecting Lyman Bradley, belonging to Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y. He is supposed to be on board some whaleship in the Pacific. Information will relieve an anxious mother's mind, if forwarded to the Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu, or to James Dougherty, Chappell's Block, Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y.

☞It is a matter of heartfelt rejoicing to the inter-island travelling community that the Hawaiian S. N. Company have placed upon the routes, Steamers so well adapted to the trade and travel. Those who have experienced the trials of Schooner voyaging and have now made trips upon the "Kamehameha," (formerly Sea-Bird,) and the "Kalama" (West Point,) speak in rapturous terms of the change. We are glad to learn that the company is encouraged by their increasing freights and other sources of income. May their most sanguine wishes be realized.

☞If any apology is necessary for our not visiting all the vessels which have arrived in port, during the past month, we would simply remark, that we have been unable to do so and meet the numerous and unavoidable engagements on shore. Seamen and others are frequently calling at the Chaplain's study, funerals must be attended, &c.

Erratum.—Page 86 of Nov. 22, for 'south of Goboratch,' read 'north of Cape Gobovatch.'

The Great Polar Ocean.

At a late meeting of the London Geographical Society, Lieut. Osborne, a member of one of the British Arctic Expeditions, argued at some length in favor of the great Polar Ocean. He said that in Wellington Channel he had observed immense numbers of whales running out from under the ice—a proof that they had been to water and come to water, for every one knew that they must have room to blow. He further said that there were almost constant flights of ducks and geese from the northward, another proof of open water in that direction, since these birds found their food only in such water.—He added that it was his deliberate opinion, from observations made on the spot, that whales passed up Wellington Channel into a northern sea. In reference to the abundance of animal life, in the latitude of this supposed Polar sea, he remarked, that while on the southern side of Lancaster Sound, he never saw enough game to keep his dog; yet Melville Island, 150 miles to the northward, abounded in deer and musk oxen. It was clear, he continued, that animal life did not depend on latitude, but increased, if anything, after passing the 70th degree. Moreover, while in Baffin's Bay the tide made for the southward; coming from the Atlantic in Barrow's Straits, it made for the northward, which could only be explained on the hypothesis of a sea in that direction. All this seems to us proof on proof of a great Polar ocean.—[U. S. Mag.

Recent Massacre near Fort Laramie.—The War Department have received official information from the commander at Fort Laramie, of the death of Brevet Second Lieutenant Grattan, of the sixth infantry, and 20 of the men of that post who went out to Sioux under his command.—This unfortunate affair occurred on the 18th ultimo.

Hawaiian Thanksgiving.

In compliance with the following proclamation of His Majesty, Kamehameha III, the 30th of Nov. was observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving.

WE, KAMEHAMEHA, King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby issue our Proclamation, agreeably to former custom, that

Whereas, Numerous and great blessings have been continually bestowed upon us as a people, by a kind Providence, during past years; a good measure of success has attended every department of our government since its formal organization; our people have passed from the condition of serfs to that of freemen, enjoying the right of trial by jury, and of representation in our Legislative Council, while a large portion of them have become owners of the soil; our revenue has increased more than six hundred per cent. within ten years; and commerce and agriculture have steadily advanced; order, system and efficiency have been introduced into our Judiciary, especially in its higher branches; our foreign relations, although in past times seriously disturbed, have become settled, regular and peaceful; our public schools embrace over 13,000 children, while a larger proportion of the people can read and write their own language than is found in many much older States, though one and another fearful pestilence has swept over our Islands, carrying to the grave multitudes of our beloved subjects, yet, through the blessing of an ever merciful God on the means used, the plague has been stayed, and our borders are free from the destroyer.

During the present year, moreover, while dangers have threatened us both from within and from without, we are to the present hour permitted to dwell in peace, while other nations, some of the greatest and most powerful of the earth, are involved in war: God has not failed to raise up for us friends for our protection in the hour of need; our people have been blessed with health in a remarkable degree; crops have been good; commerce has prospered; education and religion have every where been free and have shed their benign influence on the public mind. All these, and the numberless other blessings we have received, in the present and in past years, demand from us as a people, a formal, general, and heartfelt tribute of thanksgiving to Him from whom all blessings flow.

Therefore, we do, with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of State, appoint Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving to God throughout our Islands, and we earnestly invite all our people to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

Done and passed in Privy Council, this 15th day of Oct., 1854.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Religious services were held at the Court House, and the Bethel congregation united with the congregation of the 2d Foreign Church of Honolulu. The Rev. Lorin Andrews conducted the exercises. He selected for his text the highly appropriate passage: Psalms. 92, 1, "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O, most High."

For want of room we are unable to publish the sermon entire, although all who listened to it would doubtless rejoice to see it in print. After the introduction, the Reverend speaker proceeded to remark —

"Let us then, brethren, turn our attention to the obligations we owe to God,
As individuals,
As a church and congregation,
As a community, and
As a nation."

Omitting, necessarily, his remarks upon the 1st and 2d heads, we copy those under the 3d and 4th, believing that our readers will be interested in their perusal :—

"Let us render thanksgiving to God for our blessings as a community. By community I mean the city of Honolulu and vicinity. These blessings, the past year, have been many and great. Our minds will at once refer to our general state of health as one blessing. The small pox, which for many months of the past year existed as the scourge of God, left us about a year ago, and since then we have been blessed with general health. The pestilence has not walked in darkness among us, nor destruction wasted at noonday. The mortality has not been greater than would ordinarily be expected in a community like this.

Next to health, we may mention peace among neighbors. We may mention this as a mark of God's favor, because the history of Honolulu will show that it has not always been thus. The most of us can remember that in years past there were contentions, disagreements and hostile feelings between families. Perhaps it was not wonderful that it was so when we consider the heterogeneous state of the foreign population. But for some cause, God has lately hushed to silence the angry and selfish passions of men, and peace and quietness seem to prevail in the community. We ought to thank God for such a state of things, because, as the author of peace, we owe it to him. He can calm the angry passions of men as well as the raging of the sea, and when he does it he is entitled to our gratitude.

We should, moreover, be thankful for a vigilant and energetic police. Honolulu suffered somewhat in former years for want of this. When the watchful guards have by night patrolled our streets, God has kept incendiaries and pickpockets and other disturbers in a great measure quiet, so that no great annoyance has lately arisen from that quarter. The local regulations of the community are generally obeyed, and we lie down at night and sleep quietly, because God blesses these institutions for the good of the citizens

Next to these, we may mention the religious and literary institutions of Honolulu.—Some men consider churches as nests of hypocrisy. But God says his people are the salt of the earth and the light of the world. Let God be true and every man a liar.—Therefore we believe that in the planting of churches in this community, and their accompanying institutions, we ought to be grateful to God, not only that they have been planted, but that they have been nursed by pastors and blessed of God himself. I have already spoken separately of the second church, but besides that, the doors of several sanctuaries are thrown open every sabbath and sinners from the sea and the land are invited to enter and listen to the voice of mercy and salvation. The colporteur is among us visiting houses and ships and individuals, offering the bible and the tract and exhorting to repentance of sin and faith in Christ.

As for schools in Honolulu I hardly need speak. No children need grow up in ignorance, for schools abound among us, and soon, if true to ourselves, we may become a literary as well as a religious and civilized people. The college at Punahou is in active operation, but needs to be endowed and enlarged in order to secure the hopes we have of its future efficiency. To God first, then to the efforts of men are we indebted for all these blessings.

In Honolulu too, the christian has a sabbath. Men may recognize the great historic fact from the creation down, that God rested on the seventh day and hallowed it, and afterwards made it a law, which law has never been abrogated. Some trample upon it, but there are those who keep it and love its rest and its worship as a foretaste of heaven and of an eternal home.

The community of Honolulu ought to be thankful that seamen are cared for. Undoubtedly much of the quietness of the place is owing to this. Let us be grateful for what God has done in this respect, and especially that his finger points so directly to further and more full efforts in their behalf.

I might speak of the sabbath schools—of the public library—of the fire companies—of the several charitable societies—the hospital—the newspapers—the musical and other social societies that exist amongst us, but time flies. The truth is, we have more blessings of this kind than we ordinarily think of, and for them all we are called upon this day to thank God. The most of these blessings, if not all, have been secured by long persevereing labor and at much expense.

It is true we have many institutions of another class, for some of which, as a community, we ought to be ashamed. We have shops for the manufacture of drunkards and of the drunkards' drink—we have houses of licentionsness—we have saloons and dens for gambling—we have a great nightly school for immorality full of pupils and amateurs—we have bacchanalian revels vile enough to make midnight blush and hell ashamed—we have habitual violators of the sabbath, and blasphemers of the God of the sabbath. For these we need not be thankful. God requires it not at our hands. They are not the gift of his Providence, though some of them are according to law. But we should sigh and mourn over their existence, not only because they are a present source of annoyance to the virtuous portion of the community, but chiefly because their abetters are preparing themselves and our fellow men for an awful eternity. Still, then, we should thank God for what *He* does and helps his people do for the cammunity, though there be powerful and active opposition to it.

IV. We ought to be thankful to day for what God has done for us as a nation. Since the subjugation of the Islands by Kamehameha, and especially since permission was given to the pioneers of the gospel to dwell on these shores, with slight exceptions, the government has been sustained; changes have been wrought mostly for good. Since that time other nations far wiser and far more powerful have been overthrown. When the great chieftian was no more, when a contest had in a measure been settled respecting the tabu and the gods —when the ancient religion was overthrown—when, from the character of the elder son of Kamehameha, disturbances and anarchy might have heen expected, the gospel offering a new religion arrived. Its claims of course were not immediately understood, but God inclined the hearts of the king and council to consent to the publishing of the gospel. Peace followed in the councils of the nation. For though naturally warlike and bloodthirsty, yet through the influence of the gospel of peace and its concomitants, intelligence and order, the nation has stood to this day. The Hawaiian is a small nation compared with most of the nations of the earth, but God has preserved it in all its vicissitudes, sometimes against the threats of armed foes, and sometimes against internal disaffection, and disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who would long ago have overthrown her supremacy. She stands now, not in her own physical strength, but in her moral integrity, and by the pleasure and protection of the God of nations. As a people, we have treaties of amity, friendship and commerce with several of the most powerful and intelligent nations of the earth, who acknowledge our independence and the king's sovereignty.

Again, christian institutions also, not perfect, indeed, but efficient, exist in all parts of the kingdom. The gospel has been so preached that all the people have heard its invitations. A good number of churches support their own pastors; the nation supports not only the common schools, but several of higher order, and the churches are supporting a mission to another and destitute people. The christian sabbath is generally observed by the Hawaiians, and is the only national tabu day. The people read the bible and sing the praises of God in the language in which they were born, and worship in temples built by their own hands and dedicated to Jehovah.

While there are wars and rumors of wars among other nations of the earth, the Hawaiian nation has peace and tranquility at home and peace with nations abroad. Tho' there is room for great improvement, yet the nation as a mass are improving in industrious habits, in general intelligence and civilized manners. There is an increase of the commercial spirit among Hawaiians. The nation is free from debt.

With the bible, God has blessed the people with liberty of conscience. Natives and foreigners may each and all worship God in any form they choose, and believe any creed they prefer, so they do not violate the laws of the land. Foreigners of any nation may dwell here and follow their own occupations, not incompatible with the good of society. These blessings, moreover, are secured by a written constitution, which constitution is protected by a legislature, a part of which is chosen by the people themselves, so that the oppression of chiefs, as in ancient times, can never return. The taxes are light compared with those of other monarchies, and though the annual revenue be small, it has sufficed hitherto for the expenses of government.—The nation has also said by its legislature, that every man who wished for a homestead for his own use and the maintenance of his family, should have one at a nominal value, thus carrying out in reality the theory some half century ago published in France, and to some extent acted upon in the United States. Thus the poor are cared for not by poor laws, but by giving them the means of subsistence and encouraging industry.

It is true the nation suffers from intemperance, licentiousness and indolence, but, as before, we are not required to thank God for these. He abominates them himself. It belongs to us as good subjects to abate such nuisances as are in the way of our national prosperity. And He is ready to bless us when we are ready to have them removed.

If such be the present condition of the nation, have we not abundant reason for thanksgiving to God? For no arm but his could have delivered us when men rose up against us, and no wisdom but his could have guided us in our perplexities, and no power but his could have changed a nation from darkness and degradation to comparative light and liberty, and that too without blood or strife, or convulsion. And He is still the God of this nation. In the early days of our present sovereign, the kingdom was formally and publicly, and repeatedly devoted to Jehovah. He has taken care of it to the present day. We have no evidence that he has forsaken the nation.

It is true again, in physical force the nation is weak. But has it not been strong in moral power when it trusted in God?—Strengthened by the God of nations, has it not in years past prevailed over difficulties and braved appalling dangers? When the nation as one man has bowed down before Jehovah in supplication, has he ever refused to hear? If He has, why does the nation exist now? Certainly the disposition to overthrow us has not been wanting, and the power to do it has existed all around us, and yet the nation stands. What more do we need either as natives or foreigners to make us a happy nation, for "happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

There is a political question I might introduce here which relates to the future, but I waive the discussion of it as I have been speaking of the past. We may resolve the case of the nation, as the apostle does that of the christian, "If God be for us, who can be against us." We find reason, then, to thank and praise God to-day for his blessings to us as individuals, as a church, as a community, and as a nation. And now let us all remember that to Him and to Him alone, we are indebted for all these blessings. Truly we can say with the Psalmist, "God has not dealt so with any nation." And if the fore-mentioned blessings are not enough, He stands ready to give us more, on our giving our hearts more fully to Him.

I close with two or three remarks.

1. Where God has done so much he has a right to expect gratitude in return. It is a principle of the New Testament, "Where much has been given much will be required." As God has freely given, thanksgiving should spontaneously and freely flow from our hearts and appear in our conduct. And in no way can we show our gratitude better than in yielding a full and implicit confidence in his protection and obedience to his commands. That God has a right to expect some kind of thanks for our many blessings as individuals, as a church, as a community, and as a nation, we may reason, not only from our own feelings in cases somewhat analagous, but the whole tenor of scripture demands it.

2. To withhold gratitude on such an occasion as this, and on the reception of so many blessings, is to dry up the fountain whence they flow. It is true God "sends rain upon the just and upon the unjust," but it is spoken in reference to the heathen who know him not. When his people acknowledge him not, he reproves them and sends blasting and mildew upon their gains.

3. Let not our thanksgiving be a mere form, but let it come up from the deep recesses of the heart. In vain our assembly to day, in vain our formal prayers, in vain is thanksgiving on our lips when our hearts remain unaffected, our love cold, our feelings indifferent. God requires the affections of his people. We shall all need his kindness still. We shall need his sympathy, his care and his blessing in our future lives. Let us, then, show ourselves deeply grateful for past blessings.

"FASHIONABLE LIFE IN CALIFORNIA."—The vilest men that the Creator allows to live among us, are those who break up families. No punishment allowed by our laws is severe enough for them. How shocking to reflect that such fiends in human shape are in every part of the State.—No wonder men tremble to bring their families to this land.—[C. C. Advocate.

☞ A sailor on the New Bedford whaleship Logan, lost a sheath knife overboard on the morning of the 23d of August, and on the afternoon of the same day two dolphins were caught from the ship, and upon opening one of them, the same knife, known by the name upon it, was taken out.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

BANK OF
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO.,
BANKERS, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,
BANKERS, St. Louis. 23-tf

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale ships and others supplied on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice

WANTED.—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.—Langherne, Druggist, wharf street, next door above Spencer's Store.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

JAS. W. SMITH,
Physician and Surgeon,
Koloa, Kauai, S. I.

N. B. Medicine Chests replenished on reasonable terms.-2ftf

List of Subscriptions for the "Home."

Nov. 20.,	A Sailor,	50
"	Capt. Walker, officers and crew of ship 'South America,'	180 00
"	Capt. Babcock, 'Williamine,'	50 00
"	Capt. Bennett, officers and crew of ship 'Massachusetts,'	110 00
"	Capt. Morrison, officers and crew of bark 'Active,'	36,50
"	Wm. W. Armstrong,	1 00
"	E. Sandey,	1 00
"	Rev. E. W. Clark,	10 00
"	Capt. Alex. Whelden, 'James Maury,'	20 00
"	Capt. Wanton H. Sherman, 'Cleone'	20 00
"	C. Alfred Castle,	10 00
"	W. G. Davis,	25 00
"	John H. Mirison,	2 00
"	John Baker,	8 00
"	Luther Corwith,	5 00
"	Josiah Fuller,	5 00
"	James Pronger.	5 00
"	F. H. McKeever,	10 00
"	Thomas Thrum,	20 00
"	G. B. C. Ingraham,	25 00
"	Capt. Samuel Elliott,	10 00
"	Wm. H. Johnson,	50 00
"	Frederick Cook, 'Polar Star.'	1 00
"	J. T. Waterhouse,	10 00
23	Henry Knowles, 'Neptune,'	2 00
"	Three men of ship 'Washington,'	4 50
"	Wm. Penny, ship 'Mary,'	2 50
"	Four friends, bark 'Columbia,'	7 00
"	A friend, 'N P. Talmage,'	2 00
"	Aaron Dean, 'Cowper,'	5 00
"	W. P. Wetmore, 'Cowper,'	2 00
"	Wm. Stiles, 'Philip del Noy,'	5 00
"	A friend. "	2 50
"	Wm. Walker,	10 00
"	Wm. Drew,	5 00
"	C. Alfred Castle, 2d donation,	2 00
25	Capt. Morrison, bark 'Active,' 2d donation,	10 00
28	E. K. Thompson,	2 50
"	Albert B. Hall,	5 00
"	Wm. H Chappell,	1 00
"	A sailor,	60
"	Edwin Ellis,	5 00
"	Francis J. Field,	2 00
"	Capt. B. F. Riddell, officers and crew of bark 'Harvest.'	20 00
"	Capt Babcock, officers and crew of ship 'Dover,'	17 50
"	Capt. Smally and crew of the bark 'Isabella,'	50 75
"	Mr. Gorham,	2 50
30	Capt. Pierce, 'Kutusoff,'	20 00
"	Two friends, 'James Murry,'	4 00
"	A friend,	5 00
		$805 35

G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer H. S. H. S.

☞ Total amount of subscriptions, over $2,500.

FREE WILL OFFERINGS

For the SEAMAN'S CHAPEL (seats free,) supported by gratuitous contributions; and THE FRIEND, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific ocean:

NAMES.	FOR CHAPEL.	FRIEND.
Ship "Edgar,"		5 00
Bark "Washington,"		5 00
Capt. Tripp, "Cossack,"		6 00
Capt. Morrison,		5 00
Ship "Dover,"		5 00
Crew U. S. S. Southampton,		29 00
Capt. Smalley,		5 00
Capt. Brownson,	10 00	5 00
A Shipmaster,		1 00
A Lady,		5 00
First officer of ———		10 00
Mr. Simmons,	7 00	
A Friend,	4 00	

THE SEAMEN'S HOME AT NEW ORLEANS BURNT.—The extensive building known as the Seamen's Home situated on Suzette street between Tchoupitoulas and Levee, took fire about 2½ o'clock on the 17th instant, and was completely destroyed. The fire originated in a two-story frame tenement adjoining the Home, which was occupied by some eight or nine families, and communicating to the Home by way of the third story windows, despite the efforts of the fire brigade to stop the further progress of the devouring flames, the splendid edifice in less than half an hour was in ruins. The loss is estimated at about $40,000, and we understand is fully covered by insurance. Jack is houseless now in the wide world, but of course his house will be speedily rebuilt; in the meantime the enterprising and kind hearted gentlemen who have hitherto taken so deep an interest in his fortunes while ashore, will doubtless provide for him a temporary shelter.—[N. O. Crescent.

MARRIED

Dec. 1, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr APONIJAH PARSONS and Miss MARY ANN BEAHEN, of San Francisco.

Married in Honolulu, Dec. 1, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. J. M. WEST, to KAMOUOHU.

DIED

On Tuesday last, Dec. 5, at 12, noon, precisely, Capt. SYLVESTER BROWN, of ship "Washington," of Sag Harbor, a resident of Bridge Hampton, Long Island, New York State.

Died, middle of August, 1854, on barque Washington of Sag Harbor, GEORGE JOSE, a Batavian, and buried on Great Shantar Island.

On board bark Antelope, Oct. 28th, PELEG NOUNEE, a native of Hawaii, after a long and lingering illness, during which he received care and attention from two other Hawaiians on board.

Dec. 1, MICHAEL R., infant son of M. R. Harvey, of this city, aged 20 months.

On the 24th Nov., in Manoa Valley, GEO. AUGUSTUS, the Barber, aged about 40 years. He was born on the Island of St. Thomas, but was a naturalized Hawaiian. He was a member of 2d Foreign Church.

Passengers

By Sch. VAQUERO, from S. F.—CABIN.—Rev. Albert Williams, lady and three children, Dr. Chas. F. Guillou, Wm. Baker, Jr., Capt John Sharkey and lady, Mrs. Reed and two children, Mrs. Ball and daughter, Miss Behan, A. G. Jones, J. Tuttle Smith, Capt. Jacob Taber, H. Y. Darwell, Wm. A Grove, L. McCully, John R. Gallagher, Walter Abbot, J. H. Van Valkenburgh, Wm. Duffin, A. S. Marvin, E. A. Edgerton, H. M. Copeland, Victor Prevost, L. B. Patchin, S. L. Winsor, Ah Kong, Ah Cut, N. W. Lincoln, Wm. Dougherty.

STEERAGE.—John Hoffman, R. S. Holstein, James Maguire, John Keating, Wm. Kimball—35 Cabin and 5 Steerage.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 17—Bk. Candace, Star, 15 m, 600 w, 10,000 b.
Sh Newark, Dickens, 36 m, 1200 w, 14,000 b.
20—Bk. Antelope, Potter, 36 m. 400 w, 6000 b.
Sh. Citizen, Bailey, 37 m. 250 w, 4000 b.
Rainbow, Plaskett, 24 m, 100 s, 1400 w, 15,000 b.
Hope, Gifford, 36 m, clean, (dis. at Lahaina.)
21—Coriolanus, Gevin, 13 m, 20 s. 40 w, 1000 b.
21—Sh. Golden West, Curwen, 21 ds. fr. S. F.
John Coggeshall. Norton, 24 m, 2500 w, 18,000 b.
22—Tiger, Lax, 17 m, 80 s, 105 w, 14,000 b.
23—Fr. Frigate Alceste, from Callao
Nov. 25—Sh. Jireh Perry, Lawrence, 29 m., 1200 sp.
Nov. 27—Schr. E. L. Frost, Pierson, 27 ds. from S. F.
27—Geo. Washington. Edwards, 36 m, 2500 w, 20,000 b.
Parachute, Bason, 37 m, 50 s, 1600 w, 8000 b.
Syren Queen, Lakey, 13 m, 1050 w, 1800 b.
28—Hibernia, Bunnewell, 18 m, 45 w, 4000 b.
29—Chariot, Brown, 10 m, 350 w, 4000 b.
29— " Maria, Riddell, 15 ds. from Maria Island.
" Frolic, Godbee, 15 ds. " " "
Dec. 1— " Vaquero, Newell, 20 ds. from S. F.

Clearcd.

Nov. 17—Sch. C. E. Foote, Worth, S. F.
Bk. Luika, Wilfong, Puget's Sound.
18—Ianthe, Dubbs, Hongkong.
Morea, Manchester, cruise.
George, Stevens, Stonington.
20—Bk. Mallory, Elliott, S. F.
Rebeka Simms, Gavitt, cruise.
Caroline, Gifford, cruise.
21—Active, Morrison, King's Mill group.
Navy, Merchant, cruise.
Columbia, Hallock, Sag Harbor.
Hope, Gifford, cruise.
Zenas Coffin, Rose, cruise.
Golconda, Dougherty, N. B.
Golden West, Curwin, Manilla.
22—John Coggeshall, Norton, N. B.
Polar Star. Bailey, cruise.
23—St. Peters, Young, cruise.
Callao, Baker, N. B.
24—Brem. Sh. Hansa, Rusing, Bremen.
Sh Harvest, Riddell, Marquesas.
N. P. Talmadge, Edwards, home.
Isabella, Smalley, cruise.
Nov. 24—Dover, Babcock, New London.
Madonna, Russel, S. F.
25—Republic, Austin, Bremen.
Alice Frazier, Taber, New Bedford.
India, Stanbury, " "
27—Alexander, Ryan, cruise
Canada, Ward, N Bedford.
Northern Light, Norton, Fairhaven.
Navy, Norton, N. Bedford.
Winslow, Gelee, cruise.
Chili, Anderson, "
Coriolanus, Gwinn, "
Nov. 29—Av. Henniken, Geerken, Bremen
Sch. Maria, Riddell, Koloa.
Washington, Edwards, cruise.
Philip Delanoye, Pierce, "
Java, Lawrence, "
Dec. 1—Cicero, Manchester, "

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 15—Sh. Jireh Perry, Lawrence, NB., 28½ m, 1200 s, Japan
Bowditch, Waldron, Warren. 26 m, 1100 w.
20—Montreal, Grey, N. B., 14 m, 1100 w.
21—Junior, Rogers, Sag Harbor, 17 m, 700 w.
Bk Roscoe, Gifford. N. B., 12 m, 900 w, 40 s
Arnolda, Harding, N. B., 28 m, 750 w.
Edwards, Smith, N. B., 18 m, 900 w.
22—Sh. Lagoda, Lamphier, N. B., 12 m, 750 w, 150 s.
Fr. Sh. Elizabeth, Morreli, Havre, 15 m, 400 w.

Cleared.

Nov. 15—Martha, Meader, cruise.
16—Jirah Swift, Earl, New Zealand.
May, Sayer, cruise.
Vineyard. Fisher, cruise.
Ocean, Norton, cruise.
17—E. F. Mason, Jernigan, cruise.
Hero, McLean, Talcahuano.
18—Omega, House, Honolulu.
Lexington. Brock, cruise.
Minerva, Pease, cruise.
Cossack, Tripp, do.
Bk. Prudent, Nash, Honolulu and Otahite.
Bell, Borden, cruise.
20—Sh. Ohio, Parrett, Honolulu and cruise.
Marengo, Devol, do. do.
Isaac Hicks, Skinner, New London.
Bk. Newburyport, Crandell, Otahite.
21—Sh. Warren, Smith, Tisbury.
Bk. Eugene, Pendleton, Otahite.
Cherokee, Smith, New Bedford.
Sh. Cavalier, Freeman. Otahite.
S. H Waterman, Rail, Stonington.
Bk. Eugene, Pendleton, Otahite.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Nov. 9—Bk. Fanny, Nye. N. B., 2,250 wh, 20 sp, 37,000 b.
10—Sh. Champion, Waterman, N. B., 1,900 wh, 460 sp., 30,000 b.
Bk. Louisa, Greene, N. B., 800 wh, 11,000 b.
Sh. Daniel Wood, N. B., Tallman, 1100 wh, 18,500 b.
15—Copia, Newell, N. B., 1000 wh, 10,000 b.
Hibernia. Jeffrey, N. B., 1400 wh, 28 000 b.
17—Phœnix, Morey, Nantucket, 1100 wh, 18,000 b.
21—Schr. Kaluna, Puget Sound, 150,000 feet Lumber on board.

Memoranda.

American Clipper Schooner "Vaquero," F. A. Newell, master, sailed from San Francisco Friday, Nov. 10, 1854. Discharged Pilot at 5 P. M, and commenced the voyage with light airs from Westward. For fifteen days experienced a succession of light winds, calms, head winds, with heavy head seas from S. S. E. to S. W., un il we struck the trades in Lat. 26° 09' N., Long. 241° 33' West, which continued very light from E. S. E. for the remainder of the passage.

Schooner Frolic, from St. Bartholomew's Bay, left ba k Magdalene. Chester, to load Guano. Ceres Island, bearing N. E., spoke sloop Flying Cloud, Tifts, on a cruise, 5 seal skins.

[Received from Captain Maguire by General Miller, Dec. 1.]

On the 28th of August, and again on the 31st, four whale ships were seen from H. B. M's Discovery Ship, Plover, to the eastward of Point Barrow, at 71° 21' North, and Long. 156° West. One of them was boarded and proved to be the Franklin, Capt. Richmond, who said these ships had been induced to venture so far by the accounts of numerous whales seen in that part of the Artic Sea and farther east by Capt. Collinson, of the British Discovery Ship Enterprise. They had some success, but the whales were small. Capt. Richmond said a whale ship named the Monongahela was supposed to have been lost last season on the Fox Islands near the 172 passage, (Long. 172 W.,) some casks having been picked up this year near those Islands and believed to have belonged to that ship. The whole crew are supposed to have perished. The sea north of the American Continent was more open this year than it was ever known to be before.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies "	3,00
Five copies "	5,00

THE FRIEND.

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON,

SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

VOL. XII.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.:
POLYNESIAN PRESS,
1855.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME XII.

TEMPERANCE.

Marine Law in Connecticut, - 19
Culture of the Vine, - - - - 26
New Public House Act, Scotland, - 28
Beer Shops, - - - - - - 28
Marine Law, - - - - - - 29
Too Bad, - - - - - - - 29
American Wine and Wine Bottle, - 34
The Nazarite's Vow, - - - - 54
Just as we expected, - - - - 59

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The War, - - - - - - - 17
Sebastopol, - - - - - - 18
Ireland, - - - - - - - 27
Attack on Petropaulovski, - - 30, 53
Late News, - - - - - 36, 52
The Camel Americanized, - - 53
Arctic Search Expedition, - - - 59
Earthquake at Broosa, - - - 63
War News, - - - - - - 68

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Appointments, - - - - 10
Hawaiian Tract Society, - - - 20
Custom House Statistics, - - 22, 23
Hawaiian Aniversaries, - - - - 44
Fourth of July in Honolulu, - - 49
Sabbath School Picnic, - - - 52
Theatre Burnt, - - - - - - 52
New Feature of Civilization, - - 60
Annexation. - - - - - - 60
Obituary of Rev. H. R. Hitchcock, - 67
Statement of Facts, - - - - - 68
Quick Trip to Kilauea, - - - 70
The New Treaty, - - - - - 76
New Crater, - - - - - - 76
The Trial of A. G. Francis, - - 77
Dedication of M. E. Church, - - 81
New Church in Hawaii, - - - 82

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Kamehameha 1st, - - - - 4, 5
" " 2d, - - - - - 5
" " 3d, - - - - 4, 6, 15
" " 4th, - - - - 6, 10
Kaahumanu 1st, - - - - - 13
" " 2d, - - - - - 13
Kekauluohi, - - - - - - 13
Keoni Ana, - - - - - - 14
Victoria Kamamalu, - - - - 14
Biography of Sir John Franklin, - 12
John Adams, - - - - - - 20
Rev. G. H. Nobbs, - - - - 35
Mrs. A. S. Conde, - - - - 37

SAILORS' HOMES.

Engraving of N Y. Sailors' Home, - 1
Hospitals and Homes, - - - 17
Honolulu Sailors' Home, - - 25, 38
Corner Stone Celebration, - - 57
An Appeal, - - - - - - 68
The Fair, - - - - - - 73, 87
The Home, - - - - - - 81
Anniversary of H. S. H. S., - 89
Treasurer's Report, - - - - 91
The Folio, - - - - - 93-4-5-6

POLYNESIA.

Horne Island, - - - - - 11
Fatuhiva, - - - - - 20, 27, 74
Rarotonga, - - - - - - 39
Pitcairn's Island, - - - - 38
Strong's Island, - - - - - 47
Marquesas, - - - - - 55, 75, 87
Society Islands, - - - - 74, 82
Guam, - - - - - - - - 83
Ascension, - - - - - - - 84
Japan, - - - - - - - 86

SEAMEN'S FRIEND.

Naval, - - - - - - - 3
Sabbath Desecration, - - - 9
The Praying Sailor Boy, - - - 11
Sailor's Bible, - - - - - - 23
Lecture by late Admiral Parry, - - 42
Tribute to C. Winters, - - - 66, 67
A Good Subscriber, - - - - 73
Sailor's Snug Harbor, - - - 85
Dialogue between Two Sailors, - - 86

WRECKS AND MARINE NEWS.

Losses in Black Sea, - - - - 19
Wreck of Canton, - - - - - 22
French Whaler Wrecked, - - - 33
Wreck of Jefferson, - - - - 68
Bark Gratitude, - - - - - 76
News from the Whaling Fleet, - 86
Loss of the King Fisher and Enterprize, 90

POETRY.

Words of Wisdom, from Chinese, - 24
Jack Caught Napping, - - - 33
The Dying Youth, - - - - 41
Yankee Doodle, - - - - - 54
Sailor's Mother, - - - - - - 57

MISCELLANY.

Lay Sermon, - - - - - - 3
London Times, - - - - - 29
Retributive Justice, - - - - 36
John Newton's Table Talk, - - 61
New Book of Travels, - - - 61
Telegraph to Europe, - - - 63
Look and Live, - - - - - - 77
New Book, - - - - - - 76

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 1. HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, JAN. 1st, 1855.

Sailors' Home,	1
New Publication,	2
Gratifying Spectacle,	2
The Rains,	2
Almanac, 1855,	3
Lay Sermon,	3
Naval,	3
Death of Kamehameha III,	4
Proclamation of new King,	4
Funeral order of Procession,	4
Kamehameha Dynasty,	4,5,6,7
Advertisements,	7
Marriages, Deaths, &c.,	8

The Friend.

HONOLULU, JAN. 1.

NEW YEAR AND NEW VOLUME.

With the new year we commence Volume XII, of the Friend. As during past years it will be our endeavor to furnish an entertaining, instructive and useful monthly sheet, for our readers, upon the land and sea. Not only do we wish our readears a *happy New Year*, but our best endeavors will be put forth to make our readers happy, both here and hereafter. Would you be truly happy, take the Bible for your guide, obey its commandments, and follow its precepts. Keep constantly before your minds, that your abode on earth is short, that the voyage of life will soon end, and that happiness everlasting is found in Heaven. With the new year abandon bad habits and vicious practices, make good resolutions for the future, relying upon Divine aid to enable you to carry them into execution. Not only make yourself happy, but others also; remember the poor, assist the unfortunate, "weep with those who weep," as well as "rejoice with those who rejoice," live temperately, walk humbly, and you will not fail to be happy. Methinks we hear you reply, "to preach is easy, to practice difficult;" granted, we are aware that rowing with the current is a very differient matter from rowing against it, still, he who would win the prize must run the race, he who would enjoy the victory must fight the battle, and he who would wear the crown must bear the cross. Remember the saying of William Penn, "no cross, no crown."



Sailors' Homes.

The above engraving presents a view of the Sailor's Home in New York, under the direction and patronage of the American Seamen's Friend Society. This institution has been in successful operation since 1842, or during a period of twelve years. During this period, it has afforded accommodation to more than *forty thousand* boarders, or to from three to four thousand annually. The results have been such as to encourage the friends of seamen, in sustaining the institution, although it has been far from a self-supporting concern. It has afforded board *gratis*, to many shipwrecked and distressed seamen.—Many have been the difficulties it has had to contend with, but still the general influence has been most excellent. It has elevated the character of Sailor-boarding houses in other parts of the city. It has afforded good lodging and board to multitudes of seamen desirous of enjoying a quiet and respectable home, while they were on shore. Many intemperate seamen have there become reformed and steady men, while others it is to be hoped, have become savingly benefitted, and will forever rejoice that they were brought under the social, moral and religious influences of the establishment.

It is well known that similar institutions have been established in nearly every seaport of the United States and Great Britain. At first these houses were mere experiments; but they have now been thoroughly and successfully tried. In London and Liverpool, they are exceedingly popular among seamen.

Those in Boston have succeeded admirably. So far are they from diminishing in number, that they are upon the increase, becoming more conveniently fitted up, and being more generally patronized by seamen. One of the most happy effects, is to elevate the character of other sailor-boarding houses; because if they had been what they should be, "Homes," would never have been needed or established.

As our readers are fully aware, the experiment of a Sailor's Home is about to be tried in Honolulu. We are not aware, as the like, has ever been fairly undertaken, before, in any part of the Pacific Ocean. Contributions for this object, at these Islands, have never before been solicited. The friends of the cause, in Honolulu, and among seamen, resorting hither, have become pledged to one another and the public that they will now put forth one honest and persevering effort to erect a Sailor's Home, in the heart of this city. This enterprize has not been blindly undertaken. The many difficulties in the way of its successful accomplishment, have not been overlooked. There are obstacles to be encountered, here, which the friends of such enterprises in England and the United States know nothing about; but we have our encouragements, which are by no means to be lost sight of. The young men in Honolulu who have put their hands to this business, are a sure pledge that it will not be abandoned until dire necessity utter her decree. Some have said, "you'll never succeed," others predicted that if the building was erected sailors would not patronize it, while many have turned away from the enterprize with cold indifference. Such things were to be expected, but on the other hand, words of encouragement and generous contributions have been called forth from most unexpected quarters. The project does meet with favor. The appeal which has been sent forth, has touched the chord of benevolent feeling in many hearts. It is our confident belief that no benevolent enterprize has, upon the whole, ever met with more general favor among landsmen and seamen. Now there is a common centre around which their sympathies may gather. The Home, when established, will open a spacious assembly room, where the sailor and landsman may meet, exchange their kindly greetings and become better acquainted with each other. The Home will serve as a monument to perpetuate, to future generations of sailors, the substantial sympathy, which is now felt in behalf of the "sons of the ocean." Who does not desire to aid in erecting this monument? Who can afford to forego the opportunity of doing something to advance this enterprize? Now is the time that a person may drive "a nail in a sure place," upon which will hang a hope for good to those who come after us. Ah, we hear a cold selfishness, or niggard covetousness whisper, "Can't afford it," "I give now more than I can afford," "Sailors have got a good home on ship board," "There is no use doing any thing for sailors, they are so ungrateful," "It is more than I can do to take care of myself and make myself a home." Very well, it is not our purpose to stop and argue down such old and stale excuses for inaction—a more, much more delightful prospect opens before the friends of the enterprize, which is to go directly forward, raise funds, hire the mechanics, buy the lumber, and put up the building. Even now, methinks, from its beautiful cupalo, or projecting balcony, we can discern, "Honolulu Sailor's Home" inscribed upon the ample folds of its waving flag. Let the enterprize be now pressed forward; let the year 1855 not close, ere the work is well nigh accomplished;—let the future historian of the Sandwich Islands record the fact, that the Sailor's Home was undertaken near the close of the last year of the reign of Kamehameha III, and completed in the first year of the reign of Kamehameha IV.

NEW PUBLICATION.

English and Hawaiian Words and Phrases, for the use of learners in both languages. By A. Bishop. Published by Henry M. Whitney, Honolulu, 1854.

"Better late than never," is the old saying. The truth is, such a publication should have been put forth twenty years ago. Had it been done, it would have saved much useless scolding, and fretting, by both foreigners and natives. O how much "*murdering of the King's Hawaiian*" there has been among foreigners, because they had no colloquial phrase book of the native language. This publication must prove of immense benefit to the natives as well as foreigners. The Rev. Mr. Bishop appears to have executed the work in a most satisfactory manner. He has the thanks of all, who desire to learn either language, upon the islands. Another book is now needed more than ever, and we hope it will soon make its appearance from the press. We refer to a Dictionary of the Hawaiian language, with English definitions.—The demand is urgent, and should be supplied. We hope Judge Andrews will find time to prepare his work for the press. May great things be undertaken and accomplished during the year of the reign of Kamehameha IVth.

A Gratifying Spectacle.—On Monday afternoon, December 25th, the Steamer "Kalama" starting for Kauai, took a whale ship in tow when leaving the harbor; while the Steamer "Kamehameha," starting for Maui, took the "Restless" out, bound on her trip to San Francisco. This is a new order of things for the Sandwich Islands. It is highly gratifying that the H. S. N. Company find sufficient encouragement to run their Steamers. Even to those who do not sail in them, it is a blessing to have these vessels running among the islands. We are not anxious to see business men, clippers and steamers, go-ahead to their destruction, as they do elsewhere, but, really, a little more life and energy imparted to business and people at the Sandwich Islands, will not produce any alarming effects. Our two Steamers are doing something really beneficial in this line, and we hope they will infuse a little more "steam" into the people.

The Rains.—Usually our fall rains commence in November, but this year they have kept off until nearly New Year's. It has afforded a remarkably fine season for whale ships to do their work, dry their bone, cooper their oil, and tranship their cargoes. Every thing has moved on like clock work, without the least interruption. The rains have commenced; for a few nights the showers have come so plentifully and refreshingly, that, even old Somnus could not sleep. The trees are all washed, the dust is laid, nature has put on robes so fresh and green, gay and lively, that we pity the poor growler who does enjoy life at the Sandwich Islands. With our doors and windows open, and surrounded by an atmosphere, so balmy and mild, that it seems tempered for an invalid's lungs, we cannot refrain from expressing a sigh over our fellow men, who suffer from Arctic cold, or are scorched by tropic sun; really, what a delightful spot is the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding strangers suffer from 'the fever,' and some of the other ills of life which afflict the inhabitants.

Whaling off Maui.

A Lahaina correspondent writes as follows:

"Two men, mates of whaleships, have bought boats and whaling tackle, and are going to engage in humpback whaling at Kalepolapo Bay. I have often seen humpbacks in the channels around us, and am sure they would have many chances for a fish. I am glad to see any new business undertaken." S. E. B.

Naval Glory.—The officers of the United States Navy do better when left to themselves, than when told to obey instructions. The captain that follows his own inspirations becomes a world-renowned Ingraham; the captain that follows the orders of his superior becomes an inglorious and unfortunate Hollins.

COUNTING-HOUSE 1855. ALMANAC. 1855.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	32	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

[For the Friend.]

LAY SERMON.

"The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and the stranger intermeddleth not with its joy."

There is rarely a heart which, when vexed with private grief, does not long and yearn for some kindred soul to which it may pour out its woe—does not feel after some one in whom a similar experience has induced a similar feeling;—and when the attempt to find such fails, and the heart recoils upon itself, the bitterest of the grief finds utterance in the bitter resolve—"I will devour my grief *alone*."

So too, in our hours of hope and happiness, it is with the readiness of instinct that we seek in those we love for a kindred hope and a kindred joy;—and here, too, the feeling that they can but imperfectly share with us the brimming cup, is ever the fennel leaf—the bitter drop—that, as we quaff embitters all.

It would seem to be by an impulse of nature that heart seems to commune with heart alike in its joy and its sorrow—while yet the limitations, imposed by the same nature, render such communion impossible.

In this very isolation of consciousness, which all men are compelled to feel, and which by most, especially by those of large hearts and expansive sympathies —by the loving souls—is felt to be one of the most painful restraints imposed upon us by our nature as finite beings—is there not yet, an impressive instance of the preventive goodness of God, and a forcible argument of the probationary character of our present estate?

It is in our highest moods—when feeling most flows deep, and pure, and tranquil; and, under its vitalizing influence, thoughts grand and holy, joyous and beautiful, spring forth without number—even as stately trees and delicate flowers along the banks of the deep-flowing river—it is in such states that free communion with other souls is ever most demanded as a necessity of our nature, and that the impossibility of attaining it is felt most keenly as a cramping and crushing of our best energies.

This want, then, making itself felt in our highest and holiest, our most rational moods, must be a rational one; and, like all other rational wants of our nature, must have had, in the Providence of God, provision made for its final satisfaction.

Yet who of us is not, at times, made to feel it to be a mercy and a blessing that the time of such mutual consciousness has not yet arrived;—that to his fellow men, even to those loved ones with whom he most craves communion, the recesses of his heart are still impenetrable? What earthly love, what human kindness of construction—could withstand the full revelation—the "darkness made visible"—of what we often are within?

Is it not matter for heart-felt thanksgiving that none can read the record on our hearts —that none can behold the foul brood of sinful desires and evil thoughts with which we struggle, and from which we groan to be delivered,—save He who alone can aid us in that struggle, and so purify us by his love that we shall be able to bear the light of a common consciousness, and be thoroughly known by those we love, without being overwhelmed with shame and confusion of face?

Thanks, O Father! that Thou alone art the Searcher of Hearts,—that Thou, who alone canst love the vile, alone art conscious of all our vileness. Thanks! that Thou strivest to teach us to seek in Thee for rest and healing in our hours of pain, and grief and guilt, by compelling us in our hours of highest joy and gladness, to find in Thee alone One with whom we can fully commune in Spirit and in Truth.

NAVAL.

After the official inspection of the U. S. ships Saratoga and Cyane, on Monday, the latter was put out of commission, in consequence of requiring extensive repairs. The Saratoga will also be repaired to considerable extent. Shortly after the inspection by Commodore Gregory, the crews of both vessels received their discharge; and as a large number of "land sharks" were hovering around the vessels, with a view of securing the sailor's hard earnings, Rev. Phineas Stowe, accompanied by Mr. Morrill of Amesbury, and other benevolent gentlemen, engaged the National Brass Band, and proceeded to the Navy Yard for the purpose of inducing the sailors to take up quarters at temperance boarding houses. They were well received on board ship by all classes. A flag and various Japanese curiosities were presented to Mr. Stowe, and nearly 150 out of 200 on board the Saratoga, accompanied the apostle of temperance and humanity, the band leading the way. The procession marched through some of the principal streets of this city, to the Bethel on the corner of Lewis and Commercial streets, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. After listening to addresses and music they were almost all safely housed in temperance quarters. Later in the evening, a temperance meeting was held in the Bethel, where addresses were made by the Mayor, Mr. Williams of New York, Messrs. Norrill and Stowe, and one of the crew of the Saratoga. Many took the pledge, and the occasion was a deeply interesting one. To-morrow there is to be a picnic at Framingham, the company marching from the Bethel. Seldom has any benevolent enterprise been crowned with greater success than has thus far attended this.—Boston Atlas, Sept. 6.

☞ In a recent trial before the U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, Judge Kane said: "Rum has sunk more seamen than all the tempests that blew."

KAMEHAMEHA III IS DEAD!

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we announce the death of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. He expired at his palace in Honolulu, December 15th, at fifteen minutes before 12 M. The melancholy event was immediately made known to the public, by the royal and national standards being lowered to half-mast, and firing of minute guns, corresponding to his age.

The most respectful allusions to the event, were made in the several Churches of Honolulu on the following Sabbath. Great preparations are making for the most imposing celebration of the funeral obsequies. The remains of His Majesty are now lying in state at the Palace.

Proclamation of Kamehameha IV.

At half-past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, escorted by a company of Guards, caused the official Proclamation given below to be read, in Hawaiian and English, at the corners of the principal streets of Honolulu. The Proclamation of His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA IV, was received with shouts from the people and evident satisfaction, wherever it was made known.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world our beloved Sovereign, His late Majesty, Kamehameha III; and whereas, by the Will of His late Majesty, and by the appointment and Proclamation of His Majesty and of the House of Nobles, His Royal Highness, Prince LIHOLIHO, was declared to be His Majesty's Successor. Therefore, Public Proclamation is hereby made, that Prince Alexander Liholiho is KING of the Hawaiian Islands, under the style of KAMEHAMEHA IV. God preserve the king.

KEONI ANA,
KUHINA NUI.

The Court has gone into mourning for three months, for the death of His late Majesty, King Kamehameha III.

The funeral of His late Majesty will take place on Saturday, the 6th of January.

At the Privy Council of the 16th ult. the Ministers of the late King offered their condolence, and placed their respective *Port-folios* at the disposal of His present Majesty, King Kamehameha IV. The members of His Privy Council followed this example. All assured His Majesty of their loyal attachment and faithful allegiance. It pleased the King to address His Council in the following words:—

"Chiefs—I have become by the Will of God, your Father, as I have been your child. You must help me, for I stand in need of help.

"To you Ministers, and other high officers of State of Our late King, I return my sincere thanks for the expressions of condolence with which you have this morning comforted me. I request of you to continue your labors, in the several positions you have hitherto held, until when my grief shall have allowed, me time for reflection, I make such new arrangements as shall seem proper.

"I thank the Members of this Council, in general for their condolence, who will, also, I hope, assist me with their advice, as though they had been appointed by myself."

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FOR THE

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, KAMEHAMEHA III.

GRAND MARSHAL.

MARSHAL.

HAWAIIAN CAVALRY.

PHYSICIANS.

CLERGYMEN OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

FREE MASONS.

Odd Fellows.

ROYAL SCHOOL.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF OAHU COLLEGE.

Other Schools and their Masters, 6 deep.

ARTILLERY.

THE KING'S BAND.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.

THE KING'S PURVEYOR AND SERVANTS.

THE PHYSICIAN AND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN OF THE LATE KING.

TWO KAHILIS.

THE LATE KING'S STANDARD.

Soldiers. HIGH CHIEFS. SMALL KAHILIS.

HEARSE.

Soldiers. HIGH CHIEFS. SMALL KAHILIS.

TWO KAHILIS.

Her Majesty, the Queen.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS VICTORIA; HIS MAJESTY, THE KING; HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE KAMEHAMEHA.

The King's Chancellor, the Chamberlain, the Kuhina Nui.

THE MINISTERS.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

THE GOVERNORS OF ISLANDS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND LADIES OF THE COURT.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS, AND THE POST CAPTAINS, COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF SHIPS OF WAR.

The Judges, Officers of Customs and other Government Officers,—four deep.

DRUMMERS.

HAWAIIAN INFANTRY.

First Hawaiian Guard.

FOREIGN MARINES, TAKING PLACE ACCORDING TO THE RANK AND SENIORITY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMANDERS.

FIRE COMPANIES—Four deep.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY—Four deep.

THE KING'S YEOMANRY.

The Foreign Residents and Foreigners belonging to foreign merchant vessels.

The Native Population generally.

☞ Those who attend the Funeral, to assemble at the Palace at 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 6th January, and the Procession to start at 11.

The Line of Procession will be formed on north side of King street, fronting the Palace, the right resting on Richards st. Those who proceed with the remains of his late Majesty, will take their position North of the Palace, towards Richards street. The public generally are invited to attend.

M. KEKUANAOA, Grand Marshal.

PALACE, December 20, 1854.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

THE KAMEHAMEHA DYNASTY.

The idea has arisen in the mind of the editor, that, at the present time, when a new king is ascending the Hawaiian Throne, a few brief shetches of former kings would be read with much interest. We mentioned the idea to a "new resident," and he most heartily approved of the plan. "Old residents" may know all about the former age, but those persons recently taking up their abode upon our shores, are not possessed of this knowledge. They are desirous however of acquiring information, and are continually making enquiries respecting events and personages of a by-gone period. These sketches must be exceedingly brief, as our limits are narrow. There is much difficulty, however, in following the rule of brevity, inasmuch as the mass of materials is so abundant from whence our information is drawn.

It requires much self-denial to be brief upon this subject with Hawaiian histories before us by Jarves, Bingham, and Dibble, together with a score of other historical works upon Hawaiian Annals. It would be far easier to compile a volume of Royal Biography, than condense a brief sketch.

KAMEHAMEHA I.

This distinguished personage in Hawaiian history, and founder of the Hawaiian Kingdom, was born in the year 1753, or twenty-five years before the islands were discovered by Capt. Cook, (1778.) At this period these islands were subdivided into several petty kingdoms. The best authorities assert that Kamehameha descended from the line of the Kings of Maui, although he was the *reputed* son of Keoua, a half brother of Kalaniopuu, king of Hawaii. This king died at Kau, Hawaii, in April, 1782, after a reign of thirty years, and left his kingdom jointly to a son Kiwaloa, and his *reputed* nephew, Kamehameha. The portion of the island which fell to Kamehameha's lot, embraced the districts of Kona, Kohala, and Hamakua. Then commenced the reign or the dynasty of the Kamehamehas, dating back a period of seventy-two years. During the subsequent twenty or twenty-five years, Kamehameha I was engaged in wars, which finally resulted in the subjugation of the entire archipelago under his sway. Many of these wars were conducted with admirable skill and military prowess. To a certain extent fire-arms were brought into use, and some foreigners contributed their more extended knowledge to aid forward the conquest. Subsequent to the general conquest, he resided at different times on Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. Dibble remarks re-

specting him, that he "possessed not only great powers of body, but also a strong and well-balanced mind, and a disposition naturally mild and generous. And it was soon seen, at the commencement of his reign, that he was much more disposed than former chiefs, to consult the welfare of his people. He showed to foreigners great kindness and respect, and opened the way to a safe and increasing intercourse with the American and European nations."

"Kamehameha had his chosen counsellors and wise men, with whom he habitually conferred on matters touching the prosperity of his realm. He enacted laws prohibiting murder, theft, extortion, confiscation and robbery, which operated to promote peace and quietness to such a degree that, in the expressive language of the islanders "old men and women were safe when lying asleep in the path." It is said that Kamehameha gave force to his laws by uniformly observing them himself."

Kamehameha 1st had several wives, but Kahumanu and Keopuolani were regarded as special favorites. Jarves remarks that "Kamehameha consorted with Kaahumanu from affection, and with Keopuolani from policy." According to the policy of the times, the children of the latter, however, and not of the former, became heirs to the throne. The name of Keopuolani is especially worthy of mention, as she was the mother of Kamehameha II and III. She was the mother of eleven children, but only three grew up to mature years, viz, the two mentioned above and a sister, Nahienaena.

Much might be written regarding the internal and foreign policy of the kingdom, as managed by Kamehameha I. Both written documents and oral tradition represent him as a most remarkable man, eminently gifted by nature.—He has been styled the "Napoleon of the Pacific." It most certainly indicated powers of a high order that he should succeed in both conquering the islands, and ruling them happily for near twenty years after they were conquered. He must have been a great general and good ruler. In a modified sense, he doubtless merits the appellation sometimes given, "the good" Kamehameha. He died on the 8th of May, 1819, at Kailua, Hawaii, and was succeeded by his son Liholiho, under the title of

KAMEHAMEHA II.

This royal personage was born on the island of Hawaii, in the year 1797. At the age of twelve years he was invested with royal honors by his illustrious father, for the purpose of securing the succession, and rendering the Kamehameha dynasty established, although the reigning king very prudently continued to manage the affairs of the kingdom

The crowning of the young prince was a wise stroke of policy on the father's part, for although he was king, and a conqueror, still there were aspirants for the crown in some of the conquered families. Hawaiians were not altogether unsusceptible to feelings of rivalry, ambition, and jealousy; neither have these feelings as yet disappeared among the old chief-families of this kingdom.

Liholiho ascended the throne of his father at a most critical period. Through a peculiar combination of circumstances, very soon after his reign commenced, the old idolatrous system of the islanders was abolished, but not however without war and bloodshed. The reform party, with the young king at its head, was triumphant. While these stiring scenes were transpiring on Hawaiian shores, events of immense moment were taking place in America, but having direct reference to the Hawaiian people. On the 23d of October, 1819, the brig "Thaddeus" sailed from Boston with the first band of missionaries for these islands. After a safe passage, they arrived within sight of the snow-capped summits of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, on the 30th of the following March. On arriving off Kawaihae, they sent on shore making enquiry, "What is the state of the islands." The answer is, *"Liholiho is king—the islands are at peace—the tabu system is no more—the gods are destroyed, and the temples are demolished."*

A new era is indeed dawning upon Hawaiian shores. No wonder a report of such thrilling intelligence awoke an interest in the churches of America, which has not yet died away. The report of the safe arrival of the missionaries and the state of the islands, called forth the following beautiful lines from an American poet, which were sung originally at the embarkation of the second company of missionaries at New Haven, in 1822:—

Hail! Isles of the South! your redemption proclaim;
No more you repose in the borders of gloom;
The "Ancient of Days" has announc'd his glad name.
And glory has dawned on the verge of the tomb.

The billows that girt ye, the wild waves that roar,
The zephyrs that play where the ocean-storms cease,
Have borne the rich freight to your desolate shore,
Convey'd the glad tidings of pardon and peace.

On the islands that sat in the regions of night,
The lands of despair, to oblivion a prey,
The morning has open'd with healing and light,
The young Star of Bethlehem has brought in the day.

As might have been expected, the new king found elements not easy of control within his own dominions, after his father's death, but now a new element was introduced.

It should perhaps have been previously stated that, prior to the death of Kamehameha I, he established a most striking and peculiar feature in his kingdom. Liholiho was, to be sure, king, and yet he was not "exactly king" without Kaahumanu's consent, or rather she sat upon the throne beside him.—There was something very peculiar in this arrangement, and what few but Hawaiians have fully understood. Jarves remarks, in regard to this novel mode of government, "this singular feature of a double executive has been retained, though modified, to this day, and the powers and limitations of both defined by law. Neither could act officially without the other; each in turn being a check or support, as the policy of the government required, and no act was valid without the sanction of both. This is is an anomaly in government, but the principle is so well understood and recognized by Hawaiians, that the harmony of the kingdom has never been endangered."

It will readily be seen that the new king inherited a kingdom requiring that he should hold the helm of state with a steady hand, or he would surely be involved in difficulties. It is unquestionably true that the christian element very soon began to exert a conservative influence, and give stability to the throne, upon which there sat a king by no means possessing the judgment, decision and sagacity of his illustrious father. He very soon squandered the revenues which his father had accumulated, and involved the kingdom in debt, which it required many long years to pay off. When once remonstrated with by a missionary for pursuing so reckless and disreputable a course, he replied, "Five years more, and then I will become a good man." He was naturally daring and indifferent to consequences. He once embarked at Honolulu for Kauai in an open boat. His boatmen were terrified and bewildered, for they knew not where to steer, but he, spreading out his hand in the form of a compass, pointed to his second finger, said "Here is your point of compass, steer by this." The men remonstrated, but it was of no avail, for Kauai the king was bound, and strange as it may seem, reached it in safety! To some extent he listened to missionary instruction, so that he could read and write imperfectly.

Ere long, he imbibed the strange freak of visiting England, but why or wherefore, no particular reason could be assigned, except that he desired to see foreign lands, and sailor-like roam abroad.—[See P. S.

"In October, a council was held at Lahaina, in which, after a full discussion, it was decided that he should embark in the English ship, L'Aigle, Capt. Starbuck.—Kamamalu, his favorite wife, Boki and Liliha, Kapihe and Kekuanaoa, with a steward and a few male servants, were to accompany him. It was the wish of the king and the chiefs, that Mr. Ellis should go with him to act as interpreter and counsellor. A large sum was offered for his passage. Captain Starbuck alledging his inabil-

ity to provide accommodations for his family, he was compelled to remain. Kauikeouli was appointed successor to the throne in case the king never returned, and was also made heir to his private lands. The government was to be administered by the chiefs in council, the regency being invested in Kaahumanu, with Kalaimoku as prime minister. November 18th, the royal train went on board the L'Aigle, and under a salute from all the shipping and the batteries, sailed in company with ten other vessels for Oahu. On the 27th, the L'Aigle left Honolulu, amid the sad forebodings of the people. Kamamalu remained on shore to the last, mingling her tears with those of her attendants, to whom her amiability and attention to domestic concerns had greatly endeared her. Before stepping into the boat, after the manner of her forefathers, she thus chanted her farewell:—O! heaven; O! earth; O! mountains; O! sea; O! my counselors and my subjects, farewell. O! thou land for which my father suffered, the object of toil which my father sought. We now leave thy soil; I follow thy command; I will never disregard thy voice; I will walk by the command which thou hast given me." Salutes were fired, and the ship soon disappeared before a favorable breeze."—[Jarves.

In the following May they reached England, where they were kindly welcomed by George IV. During a period of two months Liholiho and suite were the guests of the British government. They were flattered and feasted; but the change of scenes and excitement were too great, for being attacked with the measles, both the king and queen died. The king died on the 14th of July, and the queen six days previously. The British government then made the necessary preparations for conveying back to Hawaiian shores the remains of the deceased king and queen. This office was assigned to Lord Byron, cousin of the poet, commanding H. B. M. frigate "Blonde." On the 6th of May, 1825, this vessel arrived at Honolulu. In a few days after her arrival, funeral obsequies were celebrated in a manner characteristic of a semi-barbarous people, just beginning to imbibe the opinions and views of civilized and christian nations. If our readers would become acquainted with the details of those ceremonies, we would refer them to the standard histories of the islands, or to "old residents."

The visit of the "Blonde" is an important event in Hawaiian annals. It reflects the highest honor upon the British government, that it should have paid such distinguished honors and profound respect to the remains of Hawaii's king and queen. The selection of a nobleman of Lord Byron's standing, to discharge this delicate office, reflects additional honor upon all parties concerned. The kind, considerate, and courteous manner in which his lordship discharged the duty entrusted to him, entitles his name to a lasting record in Hawaiian annals. The honorable dignified and high-minded course pursued by his lordship, while his vessel remained at the islands, entitles his name to be cherished in grateful remembrance by the friends of missions and humanity.

In concluding our remarks upon the reign and character of Kamehameha II, we would merely add, the mortal remains of both king and queen are still preserved in the Royal Tomb, at Palace Yard, in Honolulu.

KAMEHAMEHA III.

The distinguished and royal personage for whom, at the present time, our city is decked with badges of mourning, was the brother to Liholiho, Kamehameha II. He was born March 17th, 1814, and, of course, died at the age of 42 years. His name was Kauikeaouli, signifying, "hanging in the blue sky."

We consider it a somewhat remarkable circumstance in the childhood of Kauikeaouli that he should have been among the very first to have "broken tabu," by eating with his mother, Keopuolani. She died on the 17th of September, 1823, but in belief of the christian religion. Her dying charge to the king, is worthy of one who had been much longer under christian influences. She exhorted him to follow missionary instructions, walk the straight path, observe the Sabbath, and should the people go astray, not to follow their example.

During the childhood and minority of the Kauikeaouli, he was instructed by the missionaries in the elementary branches of an education, being taught to read and write.—After his brother's death, and before he became of age, the kingdom was governed by a regency. He was, however, duly recognized as king in the early part of 1833, (Kinau holding the same relation to him that Kaahumanu had done to his brother Liholiho,) hence, at the time of his death, he had reigned during a period of twenty-one years.

It is not our design to enter upon a sketch, ever so brief, of the character and reign of his late majesty.

We shall merely copy the following extract from a sermon preached by the Seamen's Chaplain, at the Bethel, on Sabbath morning following the king's death. The text is recorded in 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, IV Chap., and 18th verse:—"*For the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.*"

"How striking and impressive an illustration of this sentiment has recently transpired in yonder palace. While engaged in preparing this discourse, and while seated at my desk writing these very paragraphs, the booming minute guns, the wail of the people, and the flags at half-mast, announce that *the king is dead*, and that the sovereign of this nation has bid adieu to the fleeting and transitory scenes of this world, for the untried scenes of the eternal world. When I selected my subject and commenced writing, I had not the most distant thought that the chief magistrate of the kingdom, was about to resign his honors and station, at the approach of death. A mightier than any earthly potentate has exercised his sovereign pleasure in removing the hereditary ruler of the Hawaiian people. His death, more than would that of any one of his subjects, presents a striking illustration of the sentiment, *things seen are temporal.*—Kings must acknowledge its truth. They as well as their subjects must pass away. Their heads must bow when the king of terrors wields his sceptre. Their reign is transitory; their thrones are unstable; their robes must be put off; their insignia of office dispensed with; their palaces vacated, and their kingdoms pass into other hands, when the king of kings enforces obedience to that old statute, published near six thousand years ago, (but not repealed,) "for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Death is "a king against whom there is no rising up." His decrees are summary and final.

"Were this the place and the occasion, I might indulge in remarks relating to the life and character of the distinguished dead. He was born in a dark and idolatrous period, and inherited the throne under peculiar circumstances. In his youth he witnessed his people receiving a new and the christian religion.—During his reign, the nation over which he has ruled, has come to be recognized as a christian and independent nation. Much of the good which has been accomplished, much of the evil which has been prevented, and many of the happy changes which have taken place, were doubtless brought about through the soundness of his judgment and the mildness of his character.

The late sovereign of the Hawaiian people, was gifted by the God of nature with many of those traits which qualify a person to be a good ruler, in trying scenes and peaceful times. He enjoyed the love of his people, and the respect of foreigners. *He came into power when his people were serfs, and he left them freeholders.* But I must not dwell upon this theme."

KAMEHAMEHA IV.

The new king of the Hawaiian kingdom, was born February 9th, 1834. He is the son of his Excellency, Kekuanaoa, the present governor of Oahu, and Kinau, whose official title was Kaahumanu II. His majesty was adopted when a child by the late king, and this act of adoption was subsequently confirmed by the Hawaiian Legislature. He obtains his rank as a High Chief, from his mother, Kinau, who was related in the most intimate manner to the Kamehameha dynasty. She was the daughter of Kamehameha I, by Kalakua, who is better known as Hoapiliwahina, late governess of Maui.—Kinau being the daughter of Kamehameha I, made her the half sister of both Kamehameha II and III. She was also one of the wives of Kamehameha II, but after his death in England, she married Governor Kekuanaoa. As will appear, in a few days he will be twenty-one years of age. He was educated at the Royal School, when under the charge of Mr. A. S. Cooke. As a scholar he exhibited many good qualities. At the examinations of that school, he always appeared

well versed in the ordinary branches of a good English education. In book-keeping, surveying and arithmetic, he exhibited a more than ordinary acquaintance, as we are able to testify from our personal recollection. On the 11th of September, 1819, in company with his brother, Lot Kamehameha, and Mr. Judd, Special Commissioner, &c., &c., he embarked for the U. S., England and France. After visiting those countries, he returned to the islands September 9th, 1850, having been absent twelve months. During the last three or four years, he has been, more or less, actively engaged in the affairs of the government. He has been at the head of the military department of the kingdom, and an active member of the House of Nobles. As a member of that body, he has often exhibited an ability, as a parliamentary debater, which would have done credit to a person of more years and greater experience. He speaks the English language with ease and fluency, and writes it in a manner equally creditable. Messages and documents which have already issued from His Majesty, bespeak a mind by no means unimpressed with the weighty and responsible duties which he is called to discharge in the providence of God. (We would refer our readers to the Polynisian of 23d of December.) It remains to appear what will be the policy of the kingdom under the new king. We confidently believe that the affairs of the government will be administered in a manner becoming an enlightened ruler, and an enlightened age. A higher than human power shapes the destiny of nations, no less than individuals. "By me, kings reign, and princes decree justice. By me, princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." Proverbs, VIII, 15 16.

P. S. The remarks respecting the visit of Liholiho to England, are founded upon the view of the subject as presented by Jarves and Bingham. Since writing the above paragpaph we chanced to meet Governor Kekuanaoa, and as he was one of the party, we asked him why the king visited England. His reply was, that Liholiho was desirous of having an interview with his *brother king, George IV*, and of conversing with him respecting the grant, which his father, Kamehameha I, had made of his kingdom to George III, at the time of Vancouver's visit. (See Jarves' History, page 89, Sand. I.. edition.) The death of Liholiho, said the Governor, occurred before he could have an interview with His Majesty George IV, but subsequently an audience was granted to the survivors of the royal party, when the object of the King Liholiho's visit was fully stated. George IV declined assuming the protectorate of the islands, but remarked to the party, you go back, make Liholiho's brother king, regulate the internal affairs of the kingdom, and I will take care outside. There was no written document to this effect. Mr. James Young, late Governor of Maui, acted as interpreter on the occasion. There may have been many other motives prompting Liholiho's visit to England, for Bingham remarks, "the hearts of kings are deep!"

HONOLULU FREE SCHOOL.

It is gratifying to know, as the tax gatherer is making his visits to collect the school tax among foreign residents in Honolulu, that the school was never in a more prosperous condition. The examination took place last week, when about fifty-five pupils were present, and exhibited a good degree of proficiency in their various studies. The next term commences to-morrow, Tuesday, January 2d, under the instruction of the same teacher, Mr. Ingraham.

☞ Our acknowledgments are especially due to Mr. Sullivan, newspaper agent in San Francisco, for repeated favors.

☞ "Captain, what's the fare to St. Louis?"

"What part of the boat do you wish to go cabin or deck?"

"Hang your cabin," said the gentleman from Indiana, "Ilive in a cabin at home; give me the best yo've got."

To the Ladies of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Trustees of the Honolulu Sailors' Home Society, have decided to have a Fair in this city next November, for the benefit of the "Home," and they have instructed me to appeal to you for your generous aid and cooperation. Similar establishments in the United States and Europe bear practical proof of their very great advantage to the sailor, and of their influence in promoting good order in the community.

Your most worthy efforts in the cause of humanity and benevolence have hitherto been successful, and the Trusteos feel assured that the "Sailors' Home" will commend itself to you as also worthy of your aid. They would present this object to the societies of ladies which may now be organized for benevolent purposes, and through them make a general appeal.

George M. Robertson, Esq., is the Treasurer, and communications on the subject of the Fair may be made to him. ELISHA H. ALLEN,

President of the Sailors' Home Society.

Honolulu, Dec. 25, 1854.

Information Wanted.

San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1854.

Rev. Mr. Damon—Sir: Having been informed that you very kindly take an interest in the welfare of sailors, whalemen, &c., I have taken the liberty to write you, to see if you could give me any information in regard to who two men were, whose skeletons were found (by Capt. ———, I think, of ship Townsand, which was burnt at sea some time the last summer,) on the Island of Massafuero, together with a whale boat. The two men are supposed by him to have starved and died. My object in writing this is to find the whereabouts of a young man, in whom I am much interested, who has been absent from his family nearly two years, and is supposed by sisters at New York, that he went on board the whale ship King Fisher, Capt. Palmer, of New Bedford. Please write me if you have ever heard of a boat leaving her, or any other ship, with two persons, or any other information you may be so kind as to give, and you will very much oblige me.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN COOK,

61 Jackson Street.

NOTICE.—The Honolulu Temperance Society will hold a meeting at the Bethel Vestry Room, Thursday evening, January 4th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

☞ As business of importance will be transacted, a full attendanoe of members is requested.

☞ Persons not members are also requested to attend.

☞ Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO,,

Bankers, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,

Bankers, St. Louis. 23-tf

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII,

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale ships and others supplied on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice

Wanted.—Exchange on the U. Statesand Europe.

Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

HENRY SEA,

Auctioneer,

Over the Store of R. Condy & Co. 25-tf.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money.-33-tf

Remarkable Events.

JANUARY.

1. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.
4. Battle of Princeton, 1777.
7. Jupiter's moons discovered, 1610.
8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815 ; Whitney died, 1825.
11. President Dwight died, 1817.
18. G. Fox died, 1691.
14. Peace with Great Britain, 1784.
15. Queen Elizabeth crowned.
17. Franklin born, 1706.
19. Copernicus born, 1473.
20. Independence of the United States acknowledged, 1783 ; Howard died, 1790.
21. Louis XIV. beheaded, 1793.
22. Byron born, 1788.
25. Burns born, 1759.
26. Robert Boyle born, 1626.
28. Telegraph in practice in England, 1796.
31. Ben Johnson born, 1574.

LIST (No. 2.) OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HONOLULU SAILORS' HOME.

1854.

Dec. 1.	George Williams,	$2 00	
	Donations received through W. G. Davis, names of donors not received,	20 00	
6.	Capt. Smith, officers and crew, Ship "Splendid,"	42 75	
	Oliver Potter, "Antelope."	4 00	
	Joe Popoko,	1 00	
7.	Hon. L. Andrews, to constitute Wm. A. and himself life members,	100 00	
8.	John Bauce,	5 00	
	Capt. Brownson 'Hibernia,'	10 00	
	Capt. Fisher "Cowper,"	10 00	
16.	Rev. T. E. Taylor,	1 00	
	Rev. S. E. Bishop,	10 00	
	Capt. Bailey, officers and crew, U. S. S. St. Marys,	32 50	
22.	Capt. O. Potter, 'Antelope,'	50 00	
25.	Dr. Wetmore of Hilo,	50 00	
			$338 25

G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

P. S. Totat amount of subscriptions or pledges, estimated $3,000.

FREE WILL OFFERINGS.

For the Seaman's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	Chapel.	Friend.	
Capt. Swift, "Brutus,"		5 00	
" Fisher, "Cowper,"		5 00	
German Shipmaster,		5 00	
Capt. Drew, "Abigail,"	5 00	5 00	
" Walker, "South America,"	5 00	5 00	
" Williams,		5 00	
" Lamphier,	5 00	5 00	
Master of "Parachute,"		5 00	
Ship "Syren Queen,"		5 00	

☞The Chaplain would report the current expenses of the Bethel for the year 1854, as follows:

Debt Jan. 1, 1854,	4 98		
Sexton's services,	120 00		
Carpeting, Painting &c. in July,	192 77		
Fencing on New Street,	71 00		
Incidental expenses,	98 95	487 70	
Donations, receipts &c.,		355 25	
Debt Jan. 1, 1855,		$132 45	
☞Cost of the Friend, for 1854 Vol. XI.		954 60	
Donations and subscriptions,		[illegible]19 60	
Debt,		$35 00	

P. S. When a few delinquent subscribers have paid, this debt will be cancelled.

☞ The Friend will be sent as usual to old subscribers unless ordered otherwise.

☞Foreign subscribers must pay in advance; others not presented with their bills until the close of the year.

☞Bound volumes constantly on hand at Chaplain's Study.

☞Single copies in wrappers, for the mail, to be obtained at "Polynesian" office, and Mr. Whitney's Book Store.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu; Dec. 7th, by Rev S. C. Damon, JOHN F. COLBURN, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH MAUGHAN.

At Washington Place, Honolulu, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. S. C. Damon, WM. A. ALDRICH, Esq., and Miss ELIZABETH M. HOLT, all of this city.

Dec. 8th at the residence of Mr. Fairbanks, in Nuuanu Valley, Mr. William A Rowan, to Miss Louisa Grace Richards, by Rev. S. C. Damon.

In Honolulu, Dec. 12, by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. DANIEL HANLEY to Miss KEKIPI, (Native.)

In Honolulu, Dec. 3th, by Rev. S. C. Damon Mr. Abishai T. Reynolds, to Jane, a native of Pleasant Island.

DIED.

On the 12th of December, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. JANE, wife of Israel Kashow, in the 23d year of her age. She leaves a husband and two small children to mourn her untimely end. She was a native of North Wales, England. but a late resident of San Francisco, Cal. [San Francisco papers please copy

Died, of consumption, on Friday, Oct. 20, at the residence of H. N. Greenwell, Esq., at Kona, Hawaii, Mr. JOHN MARDON, a native of Exeter, England, and lately from Oregon.

At U. S. Hospital in Honolulu, Oct. 9th, Barnard Kuffell, belonging to "Living Age;" Nov. 14 Jack Kanaka, "Bengal;" Nov. 28, W. Green, "Newark," a native of Stonington Ct.; Dec. 9th, James Williams, "George and Mary;" Dec. 28, Henry Barker, "Adeline Gibbs."

Passengers

By the Antelope, for Newport.—James P. Chamberlain, H. Dexter, Helen Torbert.

By the Astoria, from San Francisco, Capt. Israel Sweet.

By the Gazelle, from San Francisco, Prof. A. L. de Sequeira, J. M. Burchard, M. Weaver, G. Shelton, F L. R. Bennet, R. Cumaford.

By the Golden Gate, from San Francisco, W. Sharkey, J Josephs, J. Clark, R. Richmond, D. Cisco, C. Thornton, wife and child ; L. Wasson, Ashbey.

By the Sea Witch, for Sydney, J. Nickolson, J. Chapman, C. Stewart, J. Eisham, D. Donald, and five Tahitians.

By the South America, for N. Bedford.—Capt. J. Holly and wife, Mrs. Hussey, H. Dimond, J. E. Bennett and 2 children.

By the E. L. Frost, for San Francisco.—Akong, R. Cummerford, D. Rice, D. Hempstead, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Edmonds, J. Booth.

By the Golden Gate.—O. G. Clifford.

By the Restless, from S. Francisco —Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah and child, J. Quin, J. P. Hughs, W. Newcomb, Col. Doane, L. Pason, C. S. Eddy, C. Maynard, H Wilson, Mr. Riley, J. Kipp, T. More, S. Curtis, Capt. Hughes, R. Green, M. B Hughes, H. M. Copeland.

By the India, from N. London.—Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. I. Allen, W. Fox.

By the Vaquero, for S. Francisco.—E. Hopkins, W. Packard. Geo. Allen, N. W. Lincoln, M. Beauvier, Mr. Smith, Miss Smith, Wm. E. Bolton, A. Wiborg, B. F. Moulton, Mrs. H. C. Moulton, Capt. J. P. Rice, Capt. Chas. Jeffrey, Mrs. Sharkey, Master Sharkey, B. F. Moulton's friend, Mr. Ritchie.

By Lady Jane, from San Francisco, Mrs. Penhallow and son, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Post, Miss P. Baker, Miss H. Baker, Miss A Baker, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Davis, Mr. Hale, Mr. St. Dennis. Mr. Barney, Mr. Allen, two engineers.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 1.—Sh. Seine, Landre, 13 m, 250 w, 3000 bone.
2—Phoenix, Morey, 16 m, 1100 w, 18000 bone.
Jefferson, Williams, 16 m, clean, oil shipped.
Bk George, Stevens, from sea, leaking.
Dec. 5.—Schr. Golden Gate, Schander, 16 days fr. S. F.
Sh. Nor' Wester, Eldridge, 20 d from San Francisco.
7—Am bk. Hermione, Howard; 43 days fr. Valparaiso.
7—Sh. Timoor, Rogers, 17 m, 1050 w, bone shipped.
Fr. sh. Elizabeth, Morel, 15 m, 18 sp., 400 w, 5000 b
8—Schr. Astoria, Willoughby, 27 days fr. Monterey via. Lahaina.
Schr. Gazelle, Hunt, 30 days fr. San Francisco.
Am. 3 masted schr. Carbine, fr. Oregon, with lumber.
Dec. 11—Am. Sh. Pantheon, Hazard, 13 m, 50 sp., 800 wh., 11,000 bone.
Mary Frazier, Hazard, 13 m, 1200 wh, 20,000 b.
11—Montreal, Grey, 14 m, 1100 wh, 100 sp, 18,000 b.
Dec. 11—Am. Sch. Favorite, Wheelwright, 25 ds. fm. Monterey.
Restless, Lawton, 17 ds. fm. S. Francisco.
13—India, Allen, 5 m, N. London, clean.
14—Gen. Pierce, Coffin, 42 ds. fm. Cocos Island.
15—Fr. sh. Gen. Teste, Rossiter, 25 m. 1600 wh.
Dec. 18—Am. wh. sh. Copia, Newell, 26 m, 1000 w, 10,000 b.
" Sh. Ch. Carroll, Chester, N. London, 170 ds.
Dec. 23—Daniel Wood, Dallman, 24 m, 24 sp, 1900 w, 26,000 b.
Dec. 23—Ham. brig Johannes Hansing, Boysen, 178 ds fr Hamburg via Montevideo.
25—Am. brig Susan Abigail, Corno, 21 ds fr S. Francisco.
" Schr. Mary Reed, Holmes, 21 ds fr S. Francisco.
30—Lady Jane, 14 ds fr San Francisco.

Cleared.

Dec. 1.—Fr. sh. Georges, Lewers, cruise.
Am. sh. Rambler, Willis, cruise.
2—Br. schr. Sea Witch, Doveton, Sydney.
Sh. Sarah, Swift, New Bedford.
Fr. sh. Nil, Lebaste, cruise
Zone, Marston, New Bedford.
Schr. T. H. Allen, Waith, San Francisco.
Sh. North America, Bartlet, New London.
Rajah, Fisher, New Bedford.
Cleone, Sherman, cruise and home.
4—Sh. Thomas Dickerson, Taber, cruise.
5—Am. sh. Chasca, Merrill, Hong Kong.
Seine, Landre, cruise.
Newark, Dickens, Stonington.
Iris, Harris, cruise.
7—Delaware. Herman, cruise.
Dec. 9—Hibernia, Honeywell, cruise.
Cowper, Fisher, cruise and home.
Tamaroo, Neil, cruise.
South America, Walker, N. Bedford.
11—North Star, Drew, N. London.
Merrimac, Destin, N. London.
George & Mary, Walker, cruise.
Sch. Golden Gate, Schandler, S. F.
" E. L. Frost, Hempstead, S. F.
Sarah Sheaf, Gifford, N. Bedford.
12—James Murry, Whelden, cruise and home.
Francis Henrietta, Swain, N. Bedford
Virginia, Seabury, N Bedford.
13—Vaquero, Newell, S. F.
Mary Gardner, Leven, cruise.
14—Splendid, Smith, Japan Sea.
Dec. 16—Favorite, Spooner, cruise.
Lark, Kibbling, cruise.
18—Edgar, Pierson, cruise.
Brig Noble, Robertson, N. London.
Rainbow, Plasbett, cruise.
Washington, Hallock, cruise.
20—Timor, Rogers, cruise.
China, Howes, cruise.
Mechanic's Own, Macomber, N. B.
Adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy, cruise.
Antelope, Potter, Newport.
Dec. 23—Daniel Wood, Dallman, cruise.
Massachusetts, Thompson, cruise.
Syren Queen, Lokey, cruise.
John & Elizabeth, Lyons, New London.
Schr. Gen. Pierce, Coffin, San Francisco.
" Gazelle, Hunt, San Francisco.
Shepherdess, Watrous, cruise.
Parachute, Baston, cruise.
Phœnix, Morey, cruise.
25—Harmony, Allen, cruise.
Schr. Restless, Brown, San Francisco.
26—George Washington, Edwards, N. Bedford.
27—Copia, Newell, N. Bedford.
28—Bengal, Rogers, cruise.
Brooklyn, Sinton, cruise.
Wm. T. Wheaton, Comstock, cruise.
29—N. S. Perkins, Allyn, cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 22—Bk. Fanny, Nye, New Bedford, 25 m, 600 w, 7000 w b.
23—Sh. Massachusetts, Nickerson, Nantucket, 16 m. 200w
Champion, Waterman, N. Bedford, 14m, 1900w.
24—Fr. sh. Gen. Teste, Rossiter, Havre, 25 m, 600 w.
27—Sh. Pantheon, Hazard, N. Bedford, 12 m, 800 w.
Sh. Mary Frazier, Hazard, N. Bedford, 12 m, 1200 w.
Phœnix, Morey, Nantucket, 16 m, 1200 w.
29—Bk. Louisa, Green, N. Bedford, 16 m, 800 w.
Dec. 1—Sh. Hibernia, Jeffrey, 36 m, 1500 wh.
4—Am. sch. Astoria, Willoughby, 24 days fm. Monterey.

Cleared.

Nov. 23.—Massachusetts, Nickerson, Honolulu.
Geo. Washington, Edwards, Honolulu.
Chas. Phelps, Layton, Otahite.
Jirreh Perry, Lawrence, Honolulu.
24—Milo, Soule, New Bedford.
25—Metacom, Woodbridge, cruise.
Arnolda, Harding, cruise.
St. George, Dias, cruise.
Champion, Warterman, New Bedford.
Sam. Robinson, Washman, Honolulu.
Champion, Edgartown, cruise.
Bk. Covington, Newman, Tulcahuano.
Sh. Wm. Wirt, Ashley, cruise.
26—Phœnix, Pendleton, cruise.
29—Bk. Hoogley, Cole, cruise and home.
Sh Tybee, Barber, cruise and home.
Sea, cruise and home.
Dec. 1—Sh. Timor, Rogers. cruise.
2—Brutus, Swift, do.
Hibernia, Jeffrey, Honolulu and home.
Phœnix, Pendleton, cruise.
Elizabeth, Morrell, do.
Margaret Scott, Eldridge, New Bedford.
4—Roman, Cumiskey, do.
Nassau,
6—Montreal, Grey, cruise.
Lagoda, Lamphier, cruise.
Natches, Hall, New Bedford.
Bk. Edwards, Smith, cruise.
Louisa, Green, Marquesas.
7—Funny, Nye, Honolulu.
Sh. Bowditch, Waldron, Hongkong.
8—Mary Frazier, Hazard, Honolulu.
Dec. 11—Fr. Sh. Gen. Teste, Honolulu.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

TERMS.

One copy per annum - - - - - - -	$2,00
Two copies " - - - - - - -	3.00
Five copies " - - - - - - -	5,00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 2. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, FEB. 1, 1855.

Inauguration, Kamehameha IV, - - - - - 10
Royal Appointments, - - - - - - - - 10
Poor Woman's Gratitude, - - - - - - - - 11
Horne Island, - - - - - - - - - - 11
The Praying Sailor Boy, - - - - - - - 11
Biography of Sir John Franklin, - - - - - 12
Relics of Sir John Franklin, - - - - - - 12
American Sailors, - - - - - - - - - 12
Historical Sketches, - - - - - - - - 13
Funeral of Kamehameha III, - - - - - - 15
Will of Kamehameha III, - - - - - - - 15
Remarkable Events, - - - - - - - - 16
Subscriptions and offerings, - - - - - - - 16
Marine Journal, &c., - - - - - - - - 16

The Friend.

HONOLULU, FEB. 1.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

From the Chinese.

TRANSLATED BY DR. BOWRING.

Give me riches! I'll command
Every spirit in the land—
But the meanest beggar's door
Will be shut against the poor!

Spite of all you say or do,
What is false cannot be true!
For, when all is said and done,
Truth and Falsehood are not one!

The highest art of knowledge is
To give to man the highest bliss;
And highest bliss the man attains
Who o'er himself serenely reigns;
And to his neighbor freely deals
The love which for himself he feels.

Time is precious beyond price!
Present—like an arrow flies;
Past—forgotten, fades and dies;
Future—all in darkness lies;
Time is precious beyond price!

When the waters are serene,
All is most distinctly seen;
But when violently shaken,
All is broken and mistaken.
When the heart is free from care,
All is like the chrystal clear;
But, midst wailings, woes, and wranglings,
All is darkness and entanglings.

When the wine hath reached our heart,
All the hidden secrets start.

He who with himself contends,
Struggles for the noblest ends;
Passion's promptings thus subduing,
Peace, and truth, and right pursuing;
But when with another, strife
Plants with thorns the path of life,
Misery in the conflict lurks—
Evil thoughts, and words and works!

☞ We are gratified to notice the removal of U. S. Hospital from the centre of Honolulu, to a far more suitable and airy position, near the Mission-part of the town. The building now occupied is convenient and every way adapted for the purpose. Dr. Lathrop deserves much praise for the neat and cheerful aspect which he has given to the establishment, by furnishing new beds and bedding, and new furniture throughout. It always affords us pleasure to see Jack in any way made more comfortable.

☞ After many days of constant rains, Sabbath morning, January 28th, dawned most charmingly. The wind came around and from the North, blew most refreshingly. It was a most lovely morning. The mountains were clothed in robes of unwonted freshness; the air seemed so pure and balmy, that it was invigorating to inhale it. Our town was quiet and orderly, as our Sabbaths ordinarily are, in Honolulu. Groups of well dressed Hawaiians thronged the streets, on their way to and from their respective churches. The foreign community, too, was well represented, in the house of God. There was to be witnessed, however, one scene, that marred the Sabbath's holy rest, and peaceful quiet; it was a scene to which it pains us to allude and which we would gladly refrain from describing. The incident, to which we refer, was the sailing of three vessels of war out of our port on the Sabbath. These three represented respectively, England, France, and the United States. Here were three national vessels, representing, one the leading Protestant, and another the leading Catholic nation of Europe, and the remaining one, the Great North American Republic, boasting of its pre-eminence as a christian nation. These vessels formed a "combined fleet," holding a positive command of the Decalogue in defiance. As their canvas was loosened to the breeze, it seemed a virtual declaration to the inhabitants of these islands, "the Christian Sabbath is a day we do not respect." Those vessels had all pledged the Hawaiian Government that they would defend it against bands of lawless fillibusters, who might come hither to set the laws of this Kingdom at defiance; still, in defiance of a law older than that of any kingdom on earth, they left our port! It is a circumstance which it is difficult to account for, that these vessels should have formed this seeming combination to violate the Sabbath. Long as we have resided on these islands, a period of more than twelve years, we cannot recall a single instance that a vessel sailing under the Hawaiian flag, left port on the Sabbath. How humiliating to witness the representatives of old and established Christian nations, thus openly violate the Sabbath, in the eyes of this nation which, less than a half century ago, was sunk in idolatry and superstition. It is our firm belief that the Christian element is more influential among the Hawaiian people, than any other people on earth; most certainly the christian element is clearly apparent in the history of this nation during the last twenty-five years.

The views which we have here expressed are not entertained by us alone. Scores of people in Honolulu fully sympathize with us, in view of the scene to which we have alluded. Whatever may be the custom or practice in other ports, it is not the custom at Honolulu, for vessels to sail upon the Sabbath. Those vessels which do sail, on that day, form the exception. Long may be the period, before we shall be compelled from our sense of duty, as the conductor of a public journal, devoted to the advocacy of Christian principles, to allude to similar events.

How much happier individuals, families, vessels, nations and the world would be, were they universally to render obedience to the command; "Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy."

A SENSIBLE REPLY.—Some years ago, say, about November, 1843, the U. S. Frigate, "United States!" arrived Sabbath morning off the port of Honolulu, and came to anchor. An officer was immediately sent on shore to make arrangements for exchanging the customary salutes. At the moment the messenger arrived, the Governor was at church, and a messenger was sent to notify him, that every thing was ready for banging away "21 guns;" but the old Governor replied, "Apopo;" "To-morrow, I'll attend to it." So far was this reply from giving offence to Capt. Armstrong, it was well received and appreciated.

☞ In the short address of His Majesty, on the day of his inauguration, as he stood upon the steps of the Church, there was a reference of this nature, that the Lord's people were his people! This idea was very gratifying to the religious portion of the native population. In referring to the subject, an old pious Hawaiian remarked, "this looks as if Kamehameha IVth would *annex* his *little* kingdom to the Lord's *Great* Kingdom."

Inauguration of Kamehameha IV.

On the day following the funeral of the late king, his successor was duly inaugurated.—The ceremony of the inauguration took place at the King's Chapel, at 12 o'clock, January 16th. The large church was crowded to its utmost capacity, while thousands were assembled around the building. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Clark; the will of His late Majesty was read in both Hawaiian and English. After which the oath of office was duly administered to the king by Chief Justice Lee. Then followed the delivery, by His Majesty, of the following addresses, to his native subjects and to foreigners. After leaving the church, and while standing upon the steps in front, the King also addressed the assembled multitude. Truly it may be said that dignity, propriety and decorum, characterized all the performances.

Give ear Hawaii o Keawe! Maui o Kama! Oahu o Kuihewa! Kauai o Mano!

In the providence of God, and by the will of his late Majesty Kamehameha III, this day read in your hearing, I have been called to the high and responsible position of the Chief Ruler of this nation. I am deeply sensible of the importance and sacredness of the great trust committed to my hands, and in the discharge of this trust, I shall abide by the Constitution and laws which I have just sworn to maintain and support. It is not my wish to entertain you on the present occasion with pleasant promises for the future; but I trust that the close of my career will show that I have not been raised to the head of this nation to oppress and curse it, but on the contrary to cheer and bless it, and that when I come to my end, I may, like the beloved Chief whose funeral we yesterday celebrated, pass from earth amid the bitter lamentation of my people.

The good, the generous, the kind hearted Kamehameha is now no more. Our great Chief has fallen! But though dead he still lives. He lives in the hearts of his people! He lives in the liberal, the just, and the beneficent measures which it was always his pleasure to adopt. His monuments rise to greet us on every side. They may be seen in the church, the school house and the hall of Justice; in the security of our persons and property; in the peace, the law, the order and general prosperity that prevail throughout the islands. He was the friend of the Makaainana, the father of his people, and so long as a Hawaiian lives his memory will be cherished!

By the death of Kamehameha III, the chain that carried us back to the ancient days of Kamehameha I has been broken. He was the last child of that great Chieftain, but how unlike the father from whom he sprung. Kamehameha I was born for the age in which he lived, the age of war and of conquest. Nobly did he fulfil the destiny for which he was created, that of reducing the islands from a state of anarchy and constant warfare to one of peace and unity under the rule of one King. With the accession of Kamehameha II to the throne the tabus were broken, the wild orgies of heathenism abolished, the idols thrown down, and in their place was set up the worship of the one only living and true God. His was the era of the introduction of Christianity and all its peaceful influences. He was born to commence the great moral revolution which began with his reign, and he performed his cycle. The age of Kamehameha III was that of progress and of liberty—of schools and of civilization. He gave us a Constitution and fixed laws; he secured the people in the title to their lands, and removed the last chain of oppression. He gave them a voice in his councils and in the making of the laws by which they are governed. He was a great national benefactor, and has left the impress of his mild and amiable disposition on the age for which he was born.

To-day we begin a new era. Let it be one of increased civilization—one of decided progress, industry, temperance, morality and all those virtues which mark a nation's advance. This is beyond doubt a critical period in the history of our country, but I see no reason to despair. We have seen the tomb close over our Sovereign, bnt it does not bury our hopes. If we are united as *one individual* in seeking the peace, the prosperity and independence of our country, we shall not be overthrown. The importance of this unity is what I most wish to impress upon your minds. Let us be one and we shall not fall!

On *my* part I shall endeavor to give you a mild, and liberal government, but at the same time one sufficiently vigorous to maintain the laws, secure you in all your rights of persons and property, and not too feeble to withstand the assaults of faction. On *your* part I shall expect you to contribute your best endeavors to aid me in maintaining the Constitution, supporting the laws, and upholding our Independence.

"A few remarks addressed on this occasion to you, the foreign portion of the assembly present, may not be inappropriate.

"You have all been witnesses this day to the solemn oath I have taken in the presence of Almighty God and this assembly, to preserve inviolate the Constitution. This is no idle ceremony. The Constitution which I have sworn to maintain has its foundation laid in the deep and immutable principles of Liberty, Justice and Equality, and by these, and none other, I hope to be guided in the administration of my Government. As the ruler of this people, I shall endeavor, with the blessing of God, to seek the welfare of my subjects, and at the same time to consult their wishes. In these endeavors I shall expect the hearty co-operation of all classes—foreigners as well as natives.

His Majesty Kamehameha III, now no more, was pre-eminently the friend of the foreigner; and I am happy in knowing he enjoyed your confidence and affection. He opened his heart and hand with a royal liberality, and gave till he had little to bestow and you but little to ask. In this respect I cannot hope to equal him, but though I may fall far behind I shall follow in his footsteps.

"To be kind and generous to the foreigner, to trust and confide in him, is no new thing in the history of our race. It is an inheritance transmitted to us from our forefathers. The Founder of our dynasty was ever glad to receive assistance and advice from foreigners. His Successor not deviating from the policy of his father, listened not only to the voice of a missionary, and turned with his people to the light of Christianity, but against the wishes of the nation left his native land to seek for advice and permanent protection at a foreign Court. Although he never returned alive, his visit shows plainly what were his feelings towards the people of foreign countries. I cannot fail to heed the example of my ancestors. I therefore say to the foreigner that he is welcome. He is welcome to our shores—welcome so long as he comes with the laudable motive of promoting his own interests and at the same time respecting those of his neighbor. But if he comes here with no more exalted motive than that of building up his own interests, at the expense of the native—to seek our confidence only to betray it—with no higher ambition than that of overthrowing our Government, and introducing anarchy, confusion and bloodshed—then is he most unwelcome!

"The duties we owe to each other are reciprocal. For my part I shall use my best endeavors, in humble reliance on the Great Ruler of all, to give you a just, liberal and satisfactory government. At the same time I shall expect you in return to assist me in sustaining the Peace, the Law, the Order and the Independence of my Kingdom."

ROYAL APPOINTMENTS.

At a special Privy Council, held by the King, on Tuesday the 16th instant, it pleased His Majesty to make the following appointments, viz:

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kamamalu, to be *Kuhina Nui*.

William L. Lee, to be *Chancellor* of the Kingdom.

Keoni Ana, (John Young,) *Minister of the Interior*.

Robert Crichton Wyllie, *Minister of Foreign Relations*.

Elisha H. Allen, *Minister of Finance*.

Richard Armstrong, *Minister of Public Instruction*.

The *Kuhina Nui* took the oath required by the Constitution, which was administered to Her Royal Highness, by the Chancellor of the Kingdom, the Honorable William L. Lee.

His Majesty then addressed His newly appointed Ministers in the following terms:

Gentlemen:—On calling you to the high posts you respectively fill, I propose to make a few remarks, with the request that you will bear them constantly in mind. First, let me impress upon you the importance of unity of purpose and action, for I consider it impossible for the business of government to be effectively carried out, unless there exist a great unanimity of feeling among its officers. I have chosen you, because, I thought that being actuated by one common policy, your deliberations would be free from suspicious reserve, and your actions all tend to one end. In a Cabinet divided into factions, differing on fundamental points of policy, I could place no confidence; and should I find mine thus divided, I should feel it my duty to reorganize it. I am determined that my government, if any power vested in me can attain that object, shall be respected for its honesty and efficiency. Unsupported by these two pillars, no kingdom is safe. I desire every part of the machinery of government to move in unison; to subserve the great purposes for which it was intended; and to be conducted with the strictest economy. Though young, with the help of God, I shall endeavor to be firm and faithful in the execution of the high trust devolved upon me, and never let my feelings, as a man, overcome my duties as a King. From all my counsellors I desire frank and faithful advice, and those who advise me honestly, have nothing to fear; while those who may abuse my confidence and advise me more from personal interests than regard for the public good, have nothing to hope.

One word in regard to the nominations for office which according to law it becomes your duty to make, and I have done. Let your subordinates be recommended by at least these qualifications—honesty, temperance, industry and adaptation to the places they are to fill; and let them be men in whom you see good grounds for placing confidence.

May success crown your efforts and after years approve my judgment in calling you to office.

At the same Privy Council, it pleased His Majesty to make the following appointments:

M. Kekuanaoa, *Governor of Oahu*.

P. Nahaolelua, *Governor of Maui*.

P. Kanoa, *Governor of Kauai*.

His Majesty further appointed W. C. Parke to be *Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands*.

The King also announced to the Council, that those who were to form *His Privy Council of State*, would receive special Commissions so soon as they could be prepared by the *Kuhina Nui*.

At a special Privy Council ordered by the King on the 18th, it pleased His Majesty to make the following further appointment, viz:

His Royal Highness General Prince Kamehameha to be *Chamberlain*, in lieu of A. Paki, resigned.

Luka Kielikalani, *Governess of Hawaii*.

He issued Royal Commissions to those who are to form His Privy Council of State.

At the special Privy Council of the 17th, it pleased His Majesty to make the following military appointments, viz:

His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha to be *General* Commanding-in-Chief.

Robert Crichton Wyllie to be *Secretary at War*.

[Polynesian,

A Poor Woman's Gratitude.—Mr. Gough, in one of his orations before a British audience, related the following incident. We doubt whether from any one of the beautiful and costly gifts, of which Mr. Gough has been made the recipient, from admirers of his genius and philanthropy, any one has more deeply touched his heart than this testimonial of the poor Edinburgh woman. Said he :—"While in Edinburgh, lately, a woman with two children called upon me, and though very poor, insisted that I should accept a present of a white handkerchief, saying :—'While you wipe the sweat from your brow, when you are speaking in this cause, let it remind you that you have dried the tears of my house.'"

☞ We clip the above tribute to Mr. Gough from a late paper, and would express the wish, that he might go on drying up the tears of 50,000 more in Great Britain, 50,000 more in the United States, and wherever else a poor woman is to be found with a drunken husband. We sometimes hear it said, by shutting up rum shops and refusing to license groggeries, men are thereby deprived of the means of supporting their families ; but is it not a harder case to allow a traffic which fills the world with drunken husbands, and makes their wives suffer more than tongue can tell or pen describe. There is one thing which was never yet fully described, that is, the heart of a high-spirited, pure-minded, and noble-hearted woman, who was cursed with a drnnken husband! Angels, it is said, rejoice over the repentance of one sinner—so will the wives of an 100,000 drunkards rejoice, when the "Maine Law" becomes the law of England and America.—Let that law be enacted and enforced, and it will dry up an ocean of tears, and hush a million of sighs.

P. S. Just as we finished writing the above paragraphs, there came to our sanctum a mechanic, who said he gets $24 a week for his work, but spends nearly all of it for rum !—He frankly acknowledged his degradation and misery, but added, "how can I help it ?"—At the time of his visit he was intoxicated, but yet he uttered bitter words of self-reproach, and cutting words of sarcasm upon those who received his hard earnings for rum. He took from his pocket a $2 50 piece, the last of his money, saying that too must go for rum, and then he would reform ! Our words of kind remonstrance were in vain, and he left, muttering, as the inebriate is wont to do. We pity the man, and we pity his family.—What a blessing the "Maine Law" would be to the inhabitants of Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands. What misery, wretchedness and remorse it would prevent ? We hope to see the day when this law, or some other, will prevent the drunkenness of the city. While we mourn that so many ruin themselves, body and soul, by intemperance, it is a source of unfeigned rejoicing that there are some, at least, who are firm and decided never more to "touch, taste, or handle" the vile poison.

Horne Island.

Among the myriad islands which dot the surface of the South Pacific ocean, is a little island about ten miles in diameter, lying near the Fegee group, called Horne Island. Its climate and productions are nearly similar to those of the Sandwich Islands. Its inhabitants are dark complexioned, and are said to be the most ferocious and savage of any in Polynesia. Until very lately they were cannibals. A correspondent of the *Pictou Chronical*, writing from a whale ship in the tropics, gives the following description of a visit to these *interesting* people for the purpose of procuring wood, water, yams, &c.:—

"On our approach, we were immediately surrounded by twenty or thirty canoes, filled with the most hideous looking wretches I ever beheld. Their hair, which is long and very coarse, stands erect, giving them a most ferocious appearance; and they kept up such an unearthly yelling, being overjoyed to see us, that we finally came to the conclusion that we might possibly by mistake have discovered a small corner of the infernal regions. After satisfying their curiosity and ascertaining our wants, they immediately returned to the shore to satisfy them, and in a short time several canoes came alongside filled with the choicest productions of the island, consisting of hogs, fowls, yams, cocoanuts, and fruits of all kinds. Then commenced a trade unsurpassed by any rag fair in Europe; but we were not a little surprised to find that our money was of no value to them and they refused to take it, therefore a regular barter commenced. Old shirts, handkerchiefs, pipes, tobacco, and fancy trinkets, took well with them. Our captain being an old Cape Cod Yankee, who had been seafaring for forty years, understood well what was required for traffic with the natives, and having, of course, come prepared for the occasion, laid in 40 hogs, 200 fowls, a large supply of yams, coacoanuts, &c., in exchange for what cost him not over $15, in the shape of red flannel, knives, hatchets and beads. It was quite amusing to see him bargain for his supplies, especially the yams, which grow here to a size weighing 15 to 20 lbs. One percussiou cap was to be given for one yam, but the old sea cock not being satisfied by taking small and great as they came, would repeatedly impress upon the natives the necessity of bringing large yams, by saying, "one cap, one yam, big ya-n," at the same time stretching his eyes and extending his hands to describe the size. I must say, although he treated us very well during the passage, if he ever had any conscience, it had little to do in trade with the natives of Horne Island."

Owing to the difficulty of procuring water the vessel was detained at the islands eight days, during which our hero paid frequent visits to the shore and became quite intimate with the King and all the nobility. The king was a black, rough looking fellow, six feet six inches in height. His entire wardrobe consisted of an old flannel shirt and a Panama hat. The costume of the other members of his family was even more limited. The mode of cooking food among these people is similar to that of the Sandwich Islanders, and is thus described:

"They bake their food in an oven or shallow hole dug in the ground, in the bottom of which a flat stone is laid, embedded in mud, and when it is sufficiently heated, the coals are taken out and several layers of leaves spread on the stones, after which the yams, plaintain, banana, &c., are carefully laid in, and a layer of leaves laid over the whole, which is quickly covered with earth. By this means the steam is confined and vegetables cook in a very short time. When taken out of the fiery bed smoking, and eaten with milk of the young cocoanut, they cannot be pronounced a bad dish.

THE PRAYING SAILOR BOY.

The Cornelio was a good ship (said one of the West Indi chaplains of the Seamen's Friend Society,) but nt one time we feored that she was on her last voyage. We were but a few days out of the harbor, when a severe storm of five days' continuance overtook us.

I must tell you of a feat performed by a sailor-boy in the height of the storm. The ship was rolling fearfully. Some of the riggidg got foul at the moinmast head, and it was necessary that soms one should go up and rectify it. It was a perilous job. I was standing uear the mate, and heard him order that boy to do it. He lifted his cap, and glanced at the swinging mast, the boiling, wrathful sea, end at the steady, determined countenance of the mate. He hesitated in silence a moment; then rushing across the deck he pitched down into the forecastle. Perhaps he was gone two minutes, when he returned, laid his hand on the ratliues and went up with a will. My eyse followed him till my head was dizzy, when I turnec and remonstrated with the mate for sending the boy aloft.

"He cannot come down alive. Why did you send him up?"

"I did it replied the mate, "tosav e life. We've sometimes lost men overboard, but never a boy. See how he holds like a squirrel. He is more careful. He'll come down safe, I hope."

Again I looked, till tears dimmen my eyes, and I was compelled to turn away, expecting every moment to catch a glimps of his last fall.

In about fifteen or twenty minutes he came down, and straightening himself up with the conscieus pride of havtng performed a manly act, he walked aft with a smile on his countenance.

In the course of the day I took occasion to speak to him, and asked him why he hesitated when ordered aloft.

"I went, sir," said the hoy, "to pray."

"Do you pray?"

"Yes sir; I thought that I might not come down alive; and I went to commit my soul to God."

"Where did you learn to pray?"

"At home; my mother wanted me to go to the Sundy School, and my teacher urged me to pray to God to keep me; and I do."

"What was that you had in your jacket?"

"My Testament, which my teacher gave me. I theught if I did perish, I would have the Word of God close to my heart."

Biography of Sir John Franklin.

Sir John Franklin was born in 1786, and would accordingly have been 68 years of age, had he survived to the present time. His native place was Spilsby, a small town in Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of the North Sea. From his earliest years, he betrayed a certain boldness of disposition and love of adventure. His father endeavored to cure him of his seafaring propensities, by permitting him to try the experiment of a voyage to Lisbon in a trading vessel. But this only produced the opposite effect. He was confirmed in his taste for the ocean, and would not be satisfied until he had procured the consent of his father to his entering the navy.

He obtained a midshipman's warrant in his 14th year. His first service was in the frigate Polypheme, where he was distinguished for his youthful courage and energy. He was in the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and two years after accompanied his relative, Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, during which he was shipwrecked on the Coast of New Holland. At a subsequent period, he was in the Bellerophon at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1814 he was a Lieutenant in the Bedford, which brought the allied monarchs to England. He was concerned in the attack on New Orleans, where he gained great credit by his bravery and skill. In 1818, he commanded the brig Trent, in the Polar Expedition under Captain Buchan. After the failure of the search for the Northwest passage by Captain Ross, he received the commission in 1819, to undertake an expedition, by land, from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Copper Mine River, in conjunction with Richardson and Back, to co-operate with Capt. Parry, who was to visit the region by water.

On this expedition, he followed the coast as far as Cape Tournagain, 68 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and after incredible hardships, having been once rescued from death by the Indians, he returned to England in 1822.—He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and three years after undertook a second expedition to the Polar Sea, visiting the coast between Mackenzie River and the Copper Mine River. By the middle of August, 1827, he had reached the seventieth degree of latitude, and the one hundred and fiftieth degree of longitude, but was compelled to return by the early setting in of extreme cold weather. In recognition of his merits on this expedition, he received the order of knighthood from George the Fourth. In 1830 he commanded a ship of the line in the Mediterranean, and afterward was appointed Governor of Van Dieman's Land, from which post he was recalled, in March, 1843.

Returning to England, in the spring of 1845, he was entrusted with the command of the fatal expedition in which his life has fallen a sacrifice. The two vessels, Erebus and Terror, in which the younger Ross had accomplished his expedition to the South Pole, were selected for the voyage, and two distinguished officers, Captain Crozier and Fitz James, were appointed as his companions.—The expedition sailed on the 19th of May, 1845, arrived at the Whale Fish Islands on the 4th of July, and was seen for the last time, in Melville Bay, on the 26th of that month. It was not until the return of Capt. Ross, 1849, who had been in search of the missing navigators, that general anxiety was felt for their safety.

In 1851, an expedition was fitted out by Lady Franklin, and another by the British Government, to seek the lost vessels. About the same time, our townsman, Mr. Henry Grinnell, despatched the two ships Advance and Rescue for the same purpose. The unsuccessful result of these expeditions is well known. During the past year, a large fleet was sent out by the British Government, to make renewed search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Grinnell also despatched the Advance, under the command of Dr. Kane, on a similar errand. But all in vain. Before the announcement of the recent intelligence, no further hope was cherished that the lives of the brave explorers had been preserved.—Their names were some time since stricken from the admiralty list, and orders issued for the recall of the expeditions.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Relics of Sir John Franklin.

Intelligence supposed to be reliable has been received in England, that there have been discovered among the Esquimaux Indians, certain relics belonging to the lost expedition, under Sir John Franklin. This intelligence is communicated by Dr. Rae, in a letter dated York Factory, Aug. 4th, 1854. This factory is situated on the Hudson Bay, N. L. 56°, W. L. 138°. The substance of the report obtained from the Indians is as follows :—

In the spring four winters past, (spring 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux; who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but, by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ship or ships had been crushed by the ice, and that the "whites" were now going where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long days' journey (say thirty-five or forty miles) to the northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux Out-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent, or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot were found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen and ink sketch of the crests and the initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

In addition to these reports, Dr. Rae obtained and forwarded certain articles supposed to have belonged to Franklin's party, silver spoons, forks, and other small articles. These articles were engraved with letters and devices of such a nature as to leave no reasonable doubt respecting their owner ship.

"Such has been the dreadful fate of the fearless discoverer, who was followed in his perilous voyage to the Arctic seas by the united sympathies of Europe and America, and whose safe return would have been hailed with an enthusiasm of rejoicing, almost unbounded.—The bleached and frozen bones of thirty-five of his expedition tell a melancholy tale of the same fate for the remainder. But History has another noble name to rank among its heroes, and will hand down to posterity the annals of the voyages, and the proud yet melancholy fate of the Columbus of the North."—[N. Y. Observer

AMERICAN SAILORS.

We are informed that a great number of young men, nearly all Americans, have been received into the merchant service within a short time, as nearly every ship leaving port takes from four to eight. Poole, Pentz & Goin, shipping notaries, inform us that more have entered the service than ever before; and that merchants are feeling the necessity for having young men in the course of training for positions of command on ship-board,—more especially to provide men suitable for mates &c., who are now procured with so much difficulty. The prospect that some system of apprenticeship may be adopted by the United States Government, is also said to have exerted a wholesome influence. The new turn which matters have taken, is a hopeful circumstance. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Ship Building on the Clyde.—There are established on the banks of the Clyde, at present, not fewer than thirty-two ship builders, who, during the last twelve montho have built or are building no less than 267 vessels, of the aggregate tonage of 167 760, tons, for which engines are being or have been manufactured of 23 835 horse-power. They are not small vessels, for they average 620 tons each. The cost of this prodigious fleet of vessels is estimated at £5,000,000 sterling.—Edinburg Witness.

The First Whalesman.—It may be interesting to our New Bedford and Nantucket friends to learn, as we do from an ancient chronicle before us, that the first person who killed a whale upon this coast was named William Hamilton. He was born in Scotland, and in early life settled upon Cape Cod, (place not stated,) whence he removed to Rhode Island, he being persecuted for killing the whale by the inhabitants of the Cape, as one who dealt with evil spirits. Mr. Hamilton died in Connecticut in 1746, at the advanced age of 103 years. His children died at the following ages: Joseph, 86; David, 79; Benjamin, upwards of 90; Eliza, 93; Thankful, 102; Mary, 52.—[Boston Journal.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

THE KUHINA NUI, OR PREMIERSHIP.

This office has been of great importance in the affairs of this government, ever since the days of Kamehameha I. During the reign of Kamehameha II., and the early part of the reign of Kamehameha III, the Kuhina Nui exercised almost regal power. There was realized an example of the old Roman paradox, *imperium in imperio*—a government within a government. It is an office, to a certain extent, hereditary. According to Hawaiian ideas, it is not an office which could be held by any person not a high chief, and even that chief must belong (if the expression may be allowed) to the Kaahumanu dynasty. The following paragraphs relating to this office, are copied from a volume published in 1842, and entitled "Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands."

"It shall be the duty of the King to appoint some chief of rank and ability, to be his particular minister, whose title shall be *Premier of the Kingdom.* His office and business shall be the same as that of Kaahumanu I, and Kaahumanu II. For even in the time of Kamehameha I. life and death, condemnation and acquittal were in the hands of Kaahumanu. When Kamehameha I, died, his will was, "The Kingdom is Liholiho's and Kaahumanu is his Minister." That important feature of the government, originated by Kamehameha I, shall be perpetuated in these Hawaiian Islands, but shall always be in subserviency to the law.

The following are the duties of the Premier. All business connected with the special interests of the kingdom, which the King wishes to transact, shall be done by the Premier under the authority of the king. All documents and business of the kingdom executed by the Premier, shall be considered as executed by the King's authority. All government property shall be reported to him (or her) and he (or she) shall make it over to the King,

The Premier shall be the King's special counsellor in the great business of the Kingdom.

The king shall not act without the knowledge of the Premier, nor shall the Premier act without the knowledge of the king, and the veto of the King on the acts of the Premier shall arrest the business. All important business of the Kingdom which the King chooses to transact in person, he may do it but not without the approbation of the Premier.

Our object will now be to furnish a brief biographical shetch of each illustrious personage, who has successively discharged the office of the Kuhina Nui, commencing with

KAAHUMANU I.
1819—1832.

She was a wife of Kamehameha 1, and a daughter of Keaumoku, one of the famous chiefs and warriors who assisted Kamehameha Ist in the conquest of the islands. Her descent may be traced to the kings of Maui, and she was born at Kawaipapa, in Hana, on East Maui. Her naturally haughty and imperious character, gave her great influence, even before the death of her husband; but after his death, during the reign of Liholiho, her power naturally became much increased, for it was for the purpose of giving stability to the authority of Liholiho, that she was invested with almost unlimited powers by Kamehameha I.

On the 9th October, 1821, she was married to Kaumûalii, the king of Kauai, who took up his residence upon the island of Oahu, and acknowledged the island of Kauai as a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom. She manifested at first a haughty reserve toward the missionaries, but subsequently learned to read and write. As the progress of learning and religion became more extended, she finally threw her whole influence on the side of the missionaries, and the spread of christianity among the Hawaiian people.

On the departure of Liholiho, in 1823, for England, he left the supreme affairs of the government in the hands of Kaahumanu and Kalanimoku. The heir apparent being only eight years of age, the regency of the government devolved upon Kaahumanu, but she received important aid from Kalanimoku. He was probably the most influential man in the kingdom, although inferior in rank to Kaahumanu. By foreigners he was significantly styled "Billy Pitt," and his influence during a portion of the reign of Kamehameha III, was as important to the well-being of this kingdom as was that of his illustrious namesake to the government of George III. He was the active agent in administering the affairs of the kingdom, and when the rebellion (1824) was quieted on the island of Kauai, he was at the head of the government or victorious army.

During the minority of Kamehameha III, Kaahumanu's influence continued to be very great. Her zeal was very great towards the establishment of the christian religion.—Whenever she made tours of the islands, it was her practice to afford the people unmistakeable proofs that she was decidedly in favor of the missionaries. This circumstance rendered her an object of both hatred and dread, by those of that age who were unfavorable to the triumph o christianity. On the arrival of a company of missionaries in 1831, she addressed a letter to an officer of the American Board of Missions in Boston, from which the following is an extract :—

OAHU, Sept. 11, 1831.

"I, and he whom I have brought up, (the young king) have indeed carried the word of our Lord through from Hawaii to Kauai; with the love of the heart towards God was our journeying, to proclaim to the people His love, and His law, and to tell the people to observe them."

Her death occurred on the 5th of June, 1832, iu the Valley of Manoa, on the island of Oahu, and her remains were deposited in the Royal Tomb in Honolulu. During her last sickness, she continued to express her firm attachment to the religion of Christ.—Those who were present have recorded many touching incidents, showing that although born in heathenism, and living for half a century under the degrading influence of idolatry and superstition, she did finally renounce all her corrupt associations, and embrace the gospel of Christ. She was succeeded by Kinau under the title of

KAAHUMANU II.
1832—1839.

Kinau, the illustrious personage concerning whom we now write, was decended from the royal line of the ancient kings of Maui. She was the niece of Kaahumanu I, and daughter of Kamehameha I and Kalakua, better known as Hoapiliwahine, the governess of Maui during 1841-2. She was a sister of Kamamalu, the Queen, who died in England, and also one of the wives of Liholiho. After his death she married the present governor of Oahu, and was the mother of His Majesty, Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV, of Lot Kamehameha, and of Her Royal Highness, the present Kuhina Nui.

The character of Kinau was less stern and imperious than that of her predecessor Kaahumanu, but not less decided in favor of public morals and the welfare of the kingdom.—She is spoken of by those acquainted with her, as peculiarly amiable, mild, and dignified; sustaining her office with singular and becoming propriety. Her influence was felt in carrying out measures of reform which had been commenced. After her death the American missionaries bore the following testimony respecting her character :—

"She sustained the highest rank in the nation except the king. For stability of character she has left no equal. She was ever awake to the interests of the nation, and showed no ordinary skill in managing its concerns, even in the most troublous times. She set her face against the prevailing immoralities, and gave satisfactory evidence of a readiness to make any personal sacrifice for the purpose of promoting christian morals, and the best interests of the nation."

Her much lamented death occurred on the 4th of April, 1839; but her funeral was deferred until the 7th of June. Her remains were deposited in the royal tomb, in Honolulu, beside those of others of the illustrious dead of her nation. On the day following her funeral, her half sister, Kekauluohi, was proclaimed her successor in office, but with a full recognition of the fact tkat Kinau's infant daughter Victoria, was her superior in rank.

KEKAULUOHI.
1839—1845.

Her official title was the same as that by which she had been previously known.

The following official document, issued by the King, on the day of her inauguration, shows how punctilious the chiefs were to give every chief his or her proper rank :

"HONOLULU, June 8th, 1839.

"The exp[illegible]nation c Kamehameha III re-

specting the descent of the authority of Kaahumanu II to her heir and successor, Victoria Kamamalu II, in whose place, however, Miriam Kekauluohi is to act for the present. This is his proclamation :

"Hear, ye chiefs, patricians, plebeians, and people from other lands, for I make this explanation that you may understand.

"The authority hitherto possessed by my mother Kaahumanu II until her decease, is now transferred to my other mother (Miriam Kekauluohi) though Victoria Kamamalu II is her superior, but still under my direction.

"Furthermore : no documents nor notes, referable to government, after this date, which have not my own signature, and also that of Miriam Kehauluohi, at the bottom of said writing, will be acknowledged as government papers."

The following sketch of her life we copy from the Polynesian of June 21st, 1845 :

"She was the last adult member of that distinguished family which for the past 60 years, has, as it were, shared the Hawaiian throne with the kings themselves. Her grandfather, Keeaumoku, was the most noted of all the warriors of the time of Kamehameha I, and by his personal prowess placed that eminent man on the throne of Hawaii ; first by slaying with his own hand, his great antagonist Kiwalao, and subsequently, Keoua, the only remaining enemy on that Island. Being much older than Kamehameha, and a chief of such eminence, that wise king made him his principal counsellor, and relied on him as his chief executive agent in conducting the affairs of the kingdom.

In early life she was betrothed to Pomare, the former king of Tahiti, and had his life been prolonged, it is quite probable she would have been sent to him. She became, however, a wife of Kamehameha I. Upon his death, his son and successor, Liholiho, made her one of his queens. These facts serve to show from what a system of incestuous barbarism, missionary influence has redeemed the land. For, being a daughter of a queen of Kamehameha, she married either her own father or father-in-law, and afterwards became wife to either her own brother or son-in-law. Hence must have arisen a confusion of relationship that the utmost skill of even herself, as royal genealogist, could not have solved. She subsequently married Kanaina, by whom she had two children, the younger of whom, William Charles Lunalilo, survives.

Kekauluohi was in her childhood considered by Kamehameha 1st to have a good mind, and especially a retentive memory. She was therefore selected by him as a repository for the ancient lore of the country, which was of course stored only in the minds of the people, and consisted of the genealogies of the chiefs, proverbs or wise sayings of former kings, together with historical legends, elegies and songs. Genealogy was more particularly her department, though perhaps no one is now living who stands so high as she did even in the other departments.

The system by which she was taught was exceedingly rigorous. Persons were employed by the direction of the king, who acted as teachers, and she was confined with them in the closest manner for many hours in the day, with little interruption, for several years.

She early gave attention to religious instruction, and made a public profession of her faith in Christ in the year 1828. For a number of years she was an ornament to her profession, and her beneficial influence on others even of the highest class, was extensively felt. A similar spirit revived during the last few weeks of her life. Having received a large bequest from her uncle, the late Governor of Hawaii, she consecrated one tenth of it to religious purposes.

She had a large amount of property in her hands, the most of which she held as guardian for her neice, Victoria Kamamalu. Her own estate however was considerable, the whole of which she bequeathed to her son."

In the 4th volume of the U. S. Ex. Ex. will be found a well executed steel engraving of Kekauluohi, or as she was commonly known among foreigners, Auhea. She continued to discharge the duties of the Kuhina Nui until her death, which occurred on the 7th of June, 1845, for we find her name attached to a royal proclamation appointing a public fast, and the said proclamation is dated only five days before her death. She was succeeded by Keoni Ana, or as commonly known among foreigners, John Young.

KEONI ANA.
1845—1855.

The premiership now passed into the hands of a chief, although hitherto females had always discharged the functions of this office. The following proclamation will indicate the person and rank of the distinguished person who succeeded to Kekauluohi :—

At the Palace, on the 10th inst., His Majesty, the King, was graciously pleased to appoint His Excellency KEONI ANA (Governor John Young) to the exalted rank of KUHINA NUI (Premier) of the kingdom, in the room of the late lamented Premier, Her Royal Highness KEKAULUOHI.

It is His Majesty's pleasure that the Premier be distinguised by the style of HIS HIGHNESS.

GOD PRESERVE THE KING.

Governor Young is the son of the celebrated John Young, the English Sailor, whose name is so intimately associated with that of Kamehameha I. He was the King's companion in war, and most influential counsellor in peace.

At the time of Mr. Young's appointmeut, he was the Governor of Maui. He now became more intimately associated with Kamehameha III in governing the kingdom. The connection must have been peculiarly gratifying to His Majesty, for Mr. Young had been his most intimate companion from the earliest period of life. Wherever the king resided, Mr. Young was found with him. Their intimacy continued through life. They were nearly of the same age, and were similar in their tastes and feelings. Since the death of the late king, we have heard the remark made by an officer of government and an old resident, that, "the king and John Young were never a week apart all their lives."—This may be a strong expression, but it indicates the strong attachment existing between them. Mr. Young survives the late king, but he is a sincere mourner for His Majesty.

During the period that Mr. Young held the office of Premier, its limitations and powers have become more distinctly defined and accurately fixed, as will be seen by reading the following section, copied from the New Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, adopted in 1852 :—

SECTION II; OF THE KUHINA NUI.

Art. 43. The King appoints some chief of rank and ability to be his Kuhina Nui, who shall be styled the Kuhina Nui of the Hawaiian Islands, and whose title shall be Highness.

Art. 44. The Kuhina Nui shall be the King's special Counsellor in the great affairs of the Kingdom. All business connected with the special interests of the Kingdom, which the King wishes to transact, shall be done by the Kuhina Nui under the authority of the King. All Acts, Royal Patents, Commissions, and other official documents, duly executed by the Kuhina Nui in the name and by the consent of the King, agreeably with article 35, unless specially excepted by the law, shall be equally binding as if executed by the King himself.

Art. 45. All important business of the Kingdom which the King chooses to transact in person, he may do, but not without the approbation of the Kuhina Nui. The King and Kuhina Nui shall have a negative on each other's public acts.

Art. 46. The Kuhina Nui shall have charge of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, of the Royal Standard, and of the National Flag; and in the absence of the King, he shall preside over the deliberations of the Privy Council.

Art. 47. Whenever the throne shall become vacant by reason of the King's death, or otherwise, and during the minority of any heir to the throne the Kuhina Nui, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy or minority, perform all the duties incumbent on the King, and shall have and exercise all the powers, which by this Constitution are vested in the King.

Art. 48. Whenever during the vacancy of the throne, or the minority of any heir to it, the office of Kuhina Nui shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, then the Privy Council, or the major part of them, shall during such vacancy have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the King or Kuhina Nui might or could, by virtue of this Constitution, do or execute. And in such case the Privy Council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, who shall elect by joint ballot a person to fill the office of Kuhina Nui.

During the last few years Mr. Young has discharged the duties of both the office of Kuhina Nui and Minister of the Interior.—Since the death of His late Majesty he has resigned the former, but still discharges the latter. He has been succeeded by

VICTORIA KAMAMALU,
1855.

Who is now Kuhina Nui, under the title of Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kamamalu. She is the sister of the king, being the daughter of Governor Kekuanaoa

and Kinau. She was born Nov. 1, 1838, and is now sixteen years of age. Our readers will observe her induction into office in another column of our paper. According to the ideas of Hawaiian chiefs, she is entitled to hold this office by hereditary right. Since the death of her mother, she has always been under the special guardianship and care of the Honorable John Ii, than whom a more suitable person could not have been found in the kingdom. Her education has been carefully attended to by the teachers of the Royal School; and for several years she resided in the family of Mr. Cooke, who was Principal of the school. Among her own people she has always been looked up to as a worthy representative of her illustrious mother, and the rightful heiress of the honors and dignities of the office of Kuhina Nui.

Funeral of Kamehameha III.

Agreeable to the Programme published in our last number, the funeral of His late Majesty was duly solemnized, on the 15th of January. The day finally chosen for the ceremonial exercises, proved exceedingly fine. At an early hour the troops were gathered, and the whole city assumed the attitude becoming the day. All places of pleasure and business were closed. The whole community, both native and foreign, devoted the day to the sole business of showing every becoming tribute of respect to the late King. The procession formed at the Palace gate, extended more than half a mile down King-street. All the streets through which the procession passed were carpeted with grass brought from the mountains. Groups of the people were gathered along the sides of the streets, and upon all the balconies and verandahs. It was highly gratifying to witness the order and propriety that pervaded the whole affair.—Great praise is due the marshals and all concerned, who were engaged in the preparations and in conducting the performances.

After the procession had passed through the principal streets of the city, it was conducted to the Royal Tomb, where the coffin was carefully taken from the "Car" upon which it had been drawn, and deposited beside those of the illustrious dead of the Hawaiian nation. There repose the remains of Kamehameha II and His Queen, who died in England; Kaahumanu, Kinau, Haalilio, and several other chiefs.

Appropriate military honors were exhibited at the Tomb, and salutes were fired by the Hawaiian military companies, as well as by the several companies of marines from the English, American and French vessels of war.

Religious services were performed at the Palace, before the procession started, and also at the Tomb.

The following is a copy of the will of His late Majesty, which was read on the day following his funeral, at the inauguration of his successor:—

WILL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

In the Name of God, Amen:—

I, KAMEHAMEHA III., by the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, being of sound mind, and desirous, while God blesses me with a clear understanding, to appoint and proclaim my successor to the Hawaiian Crown, agreeably with the 25th Article of the Constitution; and also to direct how my estate shall be disposed of after my death, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament.

First. I hereby appoint and proclaim my adopted son Alexander Liholiho, to be the heir and successor to my crown; provided he shall not be disqualified to sit upon the throne, under the provisions of the 26th Article of the Constitution. And I request that the House of Nobles will join with me in appointing and proclaiming him as my heir.

Second. It is my will and command that, in case my adopted son Alexander Liholiho shall not survive me, or, surviving me, shall not be qualified to sit upon the throne, that his brother, Lot Kamehameha, shall be the heir to my crown; provided he is not disqualified by the Constitution: and in case he shall not come to the throne, then his sister, Victoria Kamamalu, shall be my successor, provided she shall be qualified by the Constitution. Beyond this, I have no wish respecting my successor to the throne.

Third. It is my command that all my just debts shall be paid by my executors, hereinafter named, out of my estate, as soon after my decease as shall by them be found convenient.

Fourth. I give, devise and bequeath unto my Queen, Hakaleleponi Kapakuhaili, in lieu of dower, provided she assent thereto, the following lands, to be held by her in fee simple, viz:

Hula,	Ahupuaa,	Puna,	Hawaii,
Kapalaalaea,	"	Kona,	"
Kalahuipuaa,	Ili no	Waimea, Kohala,	"
Anaehoomalu,	"	" "	"
Waipio,	Ahupuaa,	Hamakua,	"
Kaohe,	Ili no	Wailuku,	Maui.
Puhiawawa,	"	"	"
Lemukee,	"	"	"
Puuohala,	Ili no	Wailuku,	Maui.
Manienie,	"	"	"
Waikahalulu,	"	Honolulu,	Oahu.
Kailua,	Ahupuaa,	Koolaupoko,	"
Kaneohe,	"	"	"
Hakipuu,	"	"	"

Fifth. I hereby give, devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, of whatsoever kind and nature, to my adopted son, Alexander Liholiho.

Lastly. I hereby appoint Keoni Ana, William L. Lee, Ioane Ii and Mataio Kekuanaoa, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, to act jointly in giving it full effect, and with power to fill any vacancy that may occur by the death, resignation or refusal to act of either of said executors. For their trouble it shall be proper for them to divide among themselves, equally, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be realized from my estate, before the rest and residue thereof is made over to my adpoted child, under the fifth section of this will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunt oset my hand and seal this second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, at my Palace in Honolulu. This will is made and signed in triplicate.

(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed, and declared by His Majesty Kamehameha III., as His Last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who, in His presence, and in the presence of each other, and at His request, have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

(Signed,) A. PAKI,
B. NAMAKEHA.

Palace, Honolulu, Dec. 16, 1854.

We, the undersigned, members of His Majesty's Privy Council, having this day seen and heard the Last Will and Testament of His late Majesty Kamehameha 3d, hereby make known that we believe the same to be the true and genuine Last Will of His late Majesty.

(Signed,)

KEONI ANA,	A. PAKI,
B. NAMAKEHA,	R. C. WYLLIE,
M. KEKUANAOA,	IOANE II,
E. H. ALLEN,	I. KAEO,
CHAS. G. HOPKINS,	I. PIIKOI,
R. ARMSTRONG,	W. L. LEE.

K. KAPAAKEA.

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO,
Bankers, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,
Bankers, St. Louis. 23-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.
Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

HENRY SEA,

Auctioneer,

Over the Store of R. Coady & Co. 25-tf

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents.

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage, and Money. 35-tf

Remarkable Events.

FEBRUARY.

1. First Presidential election in United States, 1789.
2. Lorenzo Dow died, 1834.
3. Slavery abolished in French Colonies, 1794.
4. John Rogers burnt, 1555.
6. Earthquake in New England, 1736.
8. Mary Queen of Scots died, 1587.
9. Harrison born, 1773.
11. De Witt Clinton died, 1828.
12. Peace with Great Britain, 1815.
13. Monasteries suppressed in France, 1790.
14. Valentine's day.
15. Galileo born, 1564.
16. Melancthon born, 1497.
17. Michael Angelo died, 1563.
18. Vermont admitted to the Union, 1791; Luther died, 1546.
19. Florida ceded to the United States, 1821.
20. Voltaire born, 1694; Bellamy born, 1719.
21. Robert Hall died, 1831.
22. Washington born, 1732.
23. Florida ceded to the United States, 1819; J. Q. Adams died, 1848.
24. Fulton died, 1815.
26. Napoleon leaves Elba, 1815.

List No. 3 of Subscriptions to the Honolulu Sailors' Home.

1855.

Jan. 4,	Capt. Lawrence, "Jireh Perry,	$25 00
"	A. M. Brown, (Colporteur,)	20 00
"	Mrs. L. Johnson, of Kauai,	5 00
"	A sailor,	50
Jan. 9,	Four officers of H. B. M.'s S. "Trincomalee,"	22 50
"	Thirty-two of the crew of "Trincomalee,"	20 88
Jan. 13,	Rev. E. Johnson, of Kauai,	5 00
" 16,	Rev. J. F. Pogue, Lahainaluna.	50 00
" 19,	Stephen B. Perry,	3 00
" 22,	His Ex'cy., John Young,	100 00
" 24,	G. P. Judd, M. D.,	50 00
" "	C. White,	5 00
" "	Proceeds of Theatrical Exhibition by Amateurs of "Trincomalee,"	115 50
" 25,	Rev. E. Bond, Kohala,	50 00
" "	Native Church, Kohala,	25 00
" "	Rev. S. C. Damon,	100 00
" "	Mr. Geo. Cooke, 'Trincomalee,'	5 00
" "	Mrs. Persis Taylor,	10 00
		$612 38.

G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

☞ The amount actually paid towards the "Home," is $1755 90.

☞ We have not the means for ascertaining the exact amount pledged, and which will be paid on or before May 1, but know, for certainty, that it exceeds $1,500. Total, at least $3,255,90.

Free-will Offerings

For the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and the Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen on the Pacific Ocean.

NAMES.	FOR CHAPEL.	FOR FRIEND.
Capt. Lawrence, "J. Perry,"	$25 00	
Mr. G. Cooke, "Trincomalee,"	1 00	
Wm. Baker, Esq.,	10 00	10 00
Mr. A. S. Cooke,		10 00
Rev. T. Coan,		5 00
Ships "Merrimac," "Neptune," "N. America," "John & Elizabeth," "Black Warrior," "George & Mary," "Candace" and "India," each $5.00,		40 00
Mr. Williams,		5 00
Mr. Mitchell,		5 00

Donations.

The Ladies of the S. F. S. are happy to acknowledge the following donations:

A Lady,	$12 00
A Friend,	10 00
Mr. A. S. Cooke,	10 00

A. P. HILLEBRAND, Treasurer.

☞ The Honorable Mr. Gardner, recently elected governor of old Massachusetts, by the "Know Nothings," was a sailor on board a whale ship a few years since. His electors may be "Know Nothings," but we guess he knows something. Sailors generally not only know how to sail *with* the wind, but *against* it, which is more than most men can boast

MARRIED.

At Watervleit, N. Y., on the 27th September, CHARLES E. HITCHCOCK and ELIZA P. HAMILTON. Mr. H. was formerly a resident of Honolulu, and editor of the Polynesian; but more recently of San Francisco, of the firm of Goodwin & Co.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31st, CHARLES A. POOR, Esq., of Honolulu, and Miss FRANCES A. BADGER, of San Francisco.

In Honolulu, by Rev. S. C. Damon, January 6th, Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD, to Mrs. MARGARET ROGERS; January 13, Mr. CARL G. SCHORE, to MAKEANU; and January 23, Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON, to HA KELE.

In Honolulu Harbor, January 27th, on board Am ship "Vancouver, by Rev. L. Andrews, ICHABOD BARTLETT, Esq., of Honolulu, to Miss CAROLINE F. GOULD.

January 29, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Dr. G. A. STURGES, of New York, to Miss ANNIE WHITECHURCH, of London.

DIED.

In Honolulu, January 21, at the City Hospital, Mr. GEORGE IRELAND, belonging to Monterey, Cal. He came passenger on board the "Pontiac," and died two weeks after his arrival.

Passengers.

By the Johanne Hansing, from Hamburg.—C. Buhle, F. Kruger.

By the Gazelle, for San Francisco.—Messrs. Signer, J. Leak, P. D. Hughs, R. Birnie, J. Kating, J. Sharkey.

By the Susan Abigail, from S. F.—S. D. Bahen, J. T. Paine, E. Partridge, S. Johnson, W. H. Conant, E. W. Churchill, E Gibson, A. Plume, A. Ailes, M. Charles, C. W. Huff, D. Charles and lady, C. Charles, L. Miller and wife, J. B. Gillis, Agee, A. Grinbaum, G. Miller.

By the brig Astoria, from Oregon.—H. C. Leonard, A. Brownson, Mr. Swasey.

By the Restless, for S. F.—Mr. Hart, Korn, Hart, E. Pillet, Capt. Allen, Mrs. Allen, senior, Mrs. Allen, junior, W. H Wilder, C. Derby, Dr. De Frouville, lady and child, Fox, Paul, Hart, Jordan, Barnard, Brown, Frazer, Tripp, Hundrer, Fryer.

By Lady Jane, from San Francisco, Mrs. Penhallow and son Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Post, Miss P. Baker, Miss H. Baker' Miss A Baker, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Davis, Mr. Hale, Mr. St. Dennis. Mr. Barney, Mr. Allen, two engineers.

By the schr. Frolic, for Melbourne.—J Twifler, Mr. Gibson.

By the Rialto, from San Francisco.—J. C Oook, J. Shaus, 2 chinamen.

By the schr. C. E. Foote, from San Francisco.—P. Cahet, J. P. Shields, A. Doench, L. L. Ridder, G. Peterson, W. Long, J. Artiste, Mrs. Duras, S. E. Howard, W. A Alden, S. Lee, J. P. Lierxie, P. Schioner, C. Hardwick, V. P Griswold, J. Jordan, N. Brown, C. Babbitt.

By the Frances Helen, from San Francisco.—W. M. Fuller, W. H. Hargraves, G. O. Osborn and lady, J. Ranch, E. Wright, L. L. Booth, Mrs. J. B. Leeds.

By the Fanny Major, from Melbourne.—Messrs. Lockwood, Hood, Heyer, Brewer, Rassbrail, Rowe and lady, Mr Harvey, Capt Christy lady and 3 children, T. Mossman and daughter, Miss Irwin, Cooper, Quimby, Kairus, Fourrier and wife, Mc Culloch, Bell,—8 in the steerage.

By the Susan Abigail, for S. F.—R. A. Lockwood, C. Tuellner, W. Lynch, R. Hudson, M. Norris, C. Bredinburg, J. M. Burchard, P. R. Bennett, M. V. B. Griswold, T. Karren, B. F. Johnson, J. Neff, L. Friedel.

By the Fanny Major, for S. F.—Mr. O'Sullivan, Mooney, A. Murry, Merrill, Wolfe, Robinson.

By the Nor'Wester, for Boston.—Capt. E. Chapel, lady and child, Mrs. T. Spencer, child and servant, G. T. Franklin, Baker, Dr. Clark, Rev. E. Johnson, J. T. Stevens.

By the bark Hermione, for S. F.—Mrs. Kimball, Mr. Ryckman, senior, Ryckman, junior, Wright, Robinson.

By bark Auckland, from S. F.—Dr. Franklin, W. W. Hatch, Dr. Knox.

By the Frances Palmer, from San Francisco.—Doct. B. F. Hardy and lady, Mr. E. McDonald and lady, C. A. Poor and lady, Mrs. M. Kinny and two children, Mrs. Darnell and two children, Mrs. Jacobs, James Thorp, J. R. Bradley, Mr. E Hopkins, W. P. Avis, O. G. Clifford, Sam'l Feldheim, H. C. Shaw, N. T. Bennet, Afong, W. M. Rice, J. A. Osborn, Baxter Downs, Wm. McCourt, E. Marble. L. Segar, Tuligas Barnarrt, Wm. Biddleman, Robt. Bragg, W. Comstock. Wyman Osborn, F. G. Livingston, J. Pascal, G. G. Adlington, Jno. H. Lord, Jno. H. Paty.

In the Ocean Pearl, for Valparaiso and Sandwich Islands.—Geo. F. Tufts and Alfred Tufts, of Charlestown, Charles H. Lunt, of West Roxbury, Edw. M. Brewer, Jamaica Plains, Edw. Everett, Wrentham, Mass, Miss Celia P. Wright, Northampton, Mrs. H. M. Whitney and two children, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, wife and two sons, Mr. Baldwin and wife, and Mr. Pierson and wife, of Honolulu.

Per "M. A. Jones".—R. Taylor, Mrs. Montague.

Per "Vancouver."—Miss C. F. Gould, Mrs. J. A. Law, and two children.

Per "E. L. Frost."—E. Eastwood, S. B. Peterson, and Mr. Jenny.

Per "T. H. Allen."—D. F. Farrall, P. H. Doren, C. Coleman, E Sandheimer, Julien Morren, E. Campbell, Anton Lrobch, Mr. Edwards, James Jackson, Nickolas Brown, B. Gunn, Adam Frederick.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 30—Am. schr. Lady Jane Penhallow, 15 ds. from S. F.
Dec. 30—Am. schr. Astoria, Willoughby, Waimea.
" Wh. ship Rodman, Allen, N. Bedford.
Jan. 4—Heroine, Tuttle, cruise.
Jefferson, Williams, cruise.
Jireh Perry, Lawrence, Ascension and cruise.
Schr. Frolic, Lawton, Melbourne.
Jan 8—Haw. sch. Rialto, King 16 ds fm. S. F.
Am. " Astoria, Willoughby, fm. Kauai.
" " C E. Foote, Worth, 19 ds fm. S. F.
9— " " Pontiac, Lemman, 21 ds. fm. Monterey.
11— " Bk. Fanny Major, Wilbur, 62 ds. from Melbourne, via. Tahiti, 27 ds.
Sch. Frances Helen, Leeds, 25 ds. fm. S. F.
Jan. 20—Am. bark Frances Palmer, Paty, 14 days from San Francisco.
Am. wh. ship Coriolanus, Guinn.
24—Am. ship Gid. Howland, Bryant, 18 mos. from Marquesas, 200 bbls. wh. oil.
Jan. 27—T. H. Allen, Waitt, 21 days from San Francisco.
29—Vancouver, Jenkins, 134 days from Boston.
Mary Ann Jones, Barnes, 77 days from Sydney, vias Tahiti.
E. L. Frost, Hempstead, 22 days from S. Francisco.

Cleared.

Jan. 11—Ship Lagoda, Lamphere, cruise.
Sch. Astoria, Willoughby, Kauai.
Jan. 15—Benj. Morgan, Parsons, cruise.
Montreal, Grey, cruise.
16—Brig Susan Abigail, Corno, S. F.
Ship Abigail, Taber, cruise.
Fr. sh. Espadon, Hounond, cruise.
Haw. sh. Joseph Hayden, Goosman, cruise.
17—Am. bark Fanny Major, Wilbur, S. F.
" Sh. Mary Frazier, Hazard, cruise.
18— " Sh Nor'Wester, Eldridge, Boston.
Br. bark Hermione, Howard, S. F.
Jan. 19—Am. brig Metropolis, Swinson, for Astoria
" Wh. ship Chas. Carroll, Tuttle, cruise,
20—Fr. wh. ship Gen. Teste, Rossiter, cruise.
Am. bark Gentlemen, Cartwright, cruise.
24— " Wh. ship Gid. Howland, Bryant, cruise.
26— " " " Meteor, Dexter, cruise.

MEMORANDA.

The following report is given by Capt. Bryant, of the whale ship George Howland, recently arrived from the Marquesas:—

"The whale-ship D. M. Hall, of Fall River, Capt. Pratt, fell in with the ship John Land, Capt. Percival, in lat. 4 N., long. 102 W., with a signal of distress at her fore-topsail-yard-arm. Capt. Pratt went on board and found her leaking 7,000 or 8,000 strokes an hour. Capt. Percival asked for assistance, and offered $5,000 if the bark would lie by him 24 hours, which Capt. Pratt refused. Capt. Percival said money was hardly a consideration if Pratt would assist him in getting into port. Capt. Pratt refused to do any thing for the assistance of the John Land, unless she was abandoned to him. After some time taken to consider this proposition, it was acceded to by Capt. Percival. The crews were transferred,—Capt. Percival, officers and crew, going on board the bark. The bark's crew, after 48 hours trial, found they could not keep her free alone, when Capt. Pratt made a new contract with Capt. Percival, to the effect that if he would give him a cargo for his bark, he would re-deliver up the ship, and the two crews would join in working her into port; on which they took out cargo to the amount, in their judgment, of $50,000. The weather coming on bad, they stopped. After this the crews mutinied, and those on the ship hailed the bark, and demanded her to heave-to, which was done. They came on board and demanded the papers which conveyed the ship back to Percival, and obtained them. This put the whole control again in the hands of Pratt, who proceeded, against the wishes of Percival, to Nukuhiwa, one of the Marquesas Islands, where no authorities existed to take cognizance of the matter.

On arrival, Capt. Percival asked assistance from the French, to take charge of his men, who were in a state of mutiny.—Some were put in irons and taken on shore before the governor, but were finally released by his order, (who had a consultation with Capt. Pratt,) for which he probably received a gratification.

The foregoing is the report received from both parties by Capt. Bryant. Capt. Percival applied to Capt. Bryant for assistance, which was offered to the extent of his power, by discharging his ship and lighting the John Land, for the purpose of finding the leak, which a diver reported as under her fore-foot. Capt. Pratt threw impediments in the way, but would consent to it on condition that the crew agreed. They probably were tampered with, as they would allow it to be done.

Up to this time Capt. Percival and officers were on the bark, but it became Capt. Pratt's policy for Capt. Percival to command, (nominally,) his ship to Tahiti, and he went on board without his officers or passengers, or any one who could sympathise or advise with him,—constrained to do so, as Pratt said, by the crew. The bark and the ship sailed for Tahiti previous to Capt. Bryant's leaving. Capt. Percival had been so harrassed and troubled by the conduct of the crews, in destroying cargo, damaging cabin, and other mischievous acts, that at the time his mind was almost gone."

The above is the report of Capt. Bryant; and we give it in his own language, without pretending to be cognizant of the facts of the case, of our own knowledge. If, however, the facts are as stated, it seems to be a case of refusal to afford aid in circumstances of great peril, which we can hardly believe any captain and crew, of ordinary humanity, could have been guilty of. But if the story proves to be true, we have not the slightest doubt that the indignation of the world would be most justly exhibited towards the captain and crew of the bark, in such a manner as to drive them in disgrace from the profession. As the vessels had sailed for Tahiti, we shall probably hear more of this matter, and shall hold our columns open for Capt Pratt to explain his conduct if he sees fit to do so.

The John Land was bound from Boston to San Francisco, with a full cargo of merchandise.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 3. HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND FOR MARCH.

Hospitals and Sailor's Home, - - - - - 17
The War, - - - - - - - - - - - 17
Wrecks in the Black Sea, - - - - - - 19
Marine Law in Connecticut, - - - - - - 19
Hawaiian Tract Society, - - - - - - - 20
Fatuhiva, - - - - - - - - - - 20
Historical Sketches, Gov. Adams, - - - - 21
Wreck of Whale ship Canton, - - - - - 22
Custom House Statistics for 1854, - - - - 22
Poetry—Words of Wisdom from the Chinese, - - 24
Shipping Intelligence, &c., &c., - - - - - 24

The Friend.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1.

Hospitals and Sailor's Home.

It is highly gratifying, as we are frequently called to visit the Hospitals in Honolulu, to witness the efforts which are made by their respective proprietors, to make the inmates comfortable and happy. To render medical treatment successful, it is necessary to provide for the patient otherwise. Both the "City" and "U. S." Hospitals are creditable establishments. While so much has been done by private enterprise to provide for the sick sailor, and while the Stranger's Friend Society provides for the sick stranger, we hope the effort to erect a Sailor's Home will prove equally successful. Seamen, *in health*, should be carefully provided for. The "Home enterprise is most intimately connected with the credit and honor of the Honolulu public. Every foreign resident, and especially every merchant, should feel a deep interest in the success of the undertaking.—We are confident that a portion of the seamen discharged here, will avail themselves of the "Home," and the more seamen of all classes can be induced to resort thither, while in port, the more will they patronize the clothing and retail stores, not spending their wages for that which will ruin both body and soul. This is an enterprise which makes its appeal to all persons friendly to the moral and religious improvement of seamen. In the list of contributors for the "Home," it is gratifying to observe donations from Missionaries living at remote parts of the islands.—It is no less surprising than gratifying, that Hawaiians should contribute to build the Home. So far as we are able to form an opinion upon the subject, no enterprise, having for its object the benefit of seamen, has ever met with more general satisfaction among all classes of the community. Its importance is acknowledged, and its prospective usefulness most flattering. The missionary writing from Waimea, Hawaii, employs this language: "You have a noble enterprise on foot, the establishment of a Sailor's Home. The Lord crown it with success. We should like a little kuleana in this philanthropic institution." Our island readers will understand the allusion. May it not be hoped that more will desire a *kuleana* in the Sailor's Home? The time is drawing near, when the Trustees desire to secure a deed for the "lot," and also obtain a Charter, as a regularly incorporated institution, from the Hawaiian Legislature. If possible, it is highly important that these objects be secured as early as the 11th of May. Every thing, however, depends upon the raising of the sum of $5,000. It will be recollected that the Hawaiian Government requires this amount to be raised, within one year from the date of the grant of the "lot," as a pledge that the enterprise would be pushed forward. Although the year will not expire before next November, still it seems highly important that this sum should be raised as early as May. Should this be accomplished, the Trustees will feel authorized to commence operations, and erect buildings, suitable for the accommodation of seamen, who may visit Honolulu, during the next shipping season. The Trustees might put up a section of the building, leaving the remainder to be finished when additional funds should be raised. So far as we are able to estimate the amount paid over, and pledged, to be paid before the first of May, the total is not far from $3,500, leaving a balance of $1,500 to be raised in two months. Persons residing upon the islands, who have not subscribed and design to do so, will essentially promote the undertaking, by coming immediately forward and letting it be known what they are ready to do. Who that resides upon the islands, does not want a *kuleana* in the Sailor's Home?

THE WAR.

The Battle of Inkermann—Effects of the War upon England—Journal of Events at Sebastopol, from Nov. 23d to Dec. 13th—The future prospects, &c., &c.

Some of our readers may complain, that we have not kept them duly informed of the progress of the war now raging between Russia and the Allied Powers of the west of Europe. Since our December No. we have not published a word upon the subject. Having been hoaxed with the false report of the fall of Sebastopol, we concluded not to publish additional reports, until there was a tolerable certainty of their accuracy. From the various newspaper and official reports, we gather, that for hard fighting, the scenes of the Crimea will fully equal any battles of modern times. The three battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, have won for the Allied troops imperishable glory for bravery and heroism. The battle of Inkermann was exceedingly bloody and destructive to both the English and the Russians. A London correspondent of the *N. Y. Independent* writes as follows:

"The battle of the 5th is described as the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It was fierce beyond example, and the descriptions are too painful for perusal. Eight thousand British troops bore and repulsed four distinct charges by masses of half-intoxicated and maddened Russians, whose numbers were as seven to one; the fact that the killed and wounded amount to a third part of the British engaged, attest the fury of the conflict. The correspondent of the *Times*, who was on the field, remarks, that 'it has been doubted by military historians, if any enemy have ever stood a charge with the bayonet, but that here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favorite weapon, and that at Maida alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkermann, not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist, bayonet to bayonet, the Russian infantry, again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination. The battle of Inkermann admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing

rallies, of desperate assaults in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battallions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage, and the chivalry of France. * * Our Generals could not see where to go. They could not tell where the enemy were—from what side they were coming, and where going to. In darkness, gloom and rain, they had to lead our lines through thick, scrubby brushes and thorny brakes, which broke our ranks and irritated the men, while every pace was marked by a corpse or man wounded from an enemy, whose position was only indicated by the rattle of musketry and the rush of ball and shell.'"

The following statistics will fully confirm the truth of the foregoing paragraph:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, published in the London papers, says that the Russian Invalide announces officially the Russian loss on the 5th of November, to be 42 officers and 2,969 men killed, and 206 officers and 5,791 men wounded, giving the total of 9,008 killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the Allies is not given.

"The following is the official report of the total casualties in the British army on the 5th: 43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file killed; 102 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,691 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing. Total, 43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,710 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing.

Killed,	462
Wounded,	1,952
Missing,	191
Total,	2,605

"The loss of the French in killed and wounded, was 1,736. Total loss of the Allies, 4,341.

"It appears that the Russian force engaged in the battle was 60,000 or 70,000, who were opposed for three hours by a little over 8,000 English. The latter, however, were subsequently joined by 6,000 French, and thus saved the Allies from a defeat. The battle lasted from between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, until between 3 and 4 in the afternoon."

While these frightful and bloody scenes have been transpiring, they have told upon the public sentiment in England and France. The following remarks, from the correspondent referred to above, present a picture of the state of things in England:

"England, Nov. 28, 1854.

"If the British Government had rushed into a war to gratify the passions of a court, the lust of power, or the greed of conquest or of commerce, then would this be a time for bitter reproach and remorse; for the land mourneth and days of sorrow are come. Victories equal to or beyond any that heroic valor has ever won, have been gained; but there is little exultation. The attitude of the nation is one of great and anxious expectation, with a large mixture of torturing anxiety and sorrow. Terrible is the suspense between the brief telegraphic dispatch telling of a battle with so many thousands killed and wounded, and the arrival of the fatal list of names. The shouts of victory fall dull enough upon thousands of ears which are strained to catch intelligence of beloved ones in the host. The English army is largely recruited from the class of agricultural laborers; and there is scarcely a village in the land which had not a living representative in the army. The officers are almost exclusively drawn from the highest class, and there is not perhaps a patrician family in the land that is not immediately, or by near consanguinities and alliances, affected by the fearful list of killed and wounded. The Viceroy of Ireland mourns a son killed. The Earl of Clare loses his only son. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland mourn the death of their second son, Lord Frederic Leveson Gower; and so one might go on through the peerage."

The following journal of events we copy from the *N. Y. Tribune* of Jan. 5th, 1855, bringing the news down to the very latest dates:

SEBASTOPOL.

Nov. 23.—The war correspondent of *The London Times* says:

"Although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people. They must know, sooner or later, that the siege has been for many days practically suspended, that our batteries are used up and silent, and that our army is exhausted by the effect of the excessive labor and watching to which it has been so incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self-evident; but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to holding its position, and to inflict chastisement on assailants who may venture to attack. Nothing would so animate our men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of undaunted spirits, as the prospect of meeting the Russians outside their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign by the point of the bayonet.

"On last night there was a brisk affair between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Russian Riflemen, in front of the Flagstaff Battery earth-work, and the Russians dispelled all absurd myths about their being in want of powder and ball, by a most tremendous cannonade. Assaults and counter assaults continued amid a furious fire, which lighted up the skies with sheets of flame from nine o'clock at night until four o'clock in the morning. The French actually penetrated behind the outer entrenchments, and established themselves, for a time, within the 'luciente,' but as there was no preparations for a general assault, they withdrew. Vollies of musketry and salvos of cannon roared through the camp during the whole night, but few lost their rest in consequence, for these affairs are now a nightly occurrence."

Nov. 26.—The fight between the French and Russian Riflemen, aided by artillery, was, as usual, renewed last night. The object of contention is a mud fort near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless. Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment are being proceeded with from day to day; the great obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

Nov. 27.—Nothing occurred.

Nov. 28.—During the day the Russians fire on the British about one gun every five minutes; the English look-out man cries "Tower," Redan or Garden Battery, and the shot is returned; but the fire on the French is much more lively, and is kept up with some effect on their earthworks and parallels.

Every night about nine o'clock, the Flag Staff, Quarantine and Wall Batteries open a furious cannonade, which lasts from twenty to forty-five minutes, as hard as the men can load, right into the French lines, and then follows, instantly, a sally, the result of which is invariably the same. The Russians push a strong column out of the place, rush toward the first line, drive in the pickets and riflemen, get up to the first parallel, sometimes into it, occasionally beyond it and close to the second parallel, when they are received as they advance, by the French covering parties, with a deadly fire; they halt and fire in return, are charged by the French, who route and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose forty or fifty men, but the loss of the Russians in these alerts must be considerable. Frequently, about daybreak, the Russians repeat the performance.

Nov. 29—Storm, wind and rain. The Russians have much strengthened their defenses. They have scarped the ground in front of all their batteries, have constructed strong abatis in front of the lines, thrown up numerous earthworks, and made sunken batteries before all their redoubts, and a long scarp of slopes. During the night, a particularly strong sortie was made on the French. Hearing a noise, a French rifleman crept forward and saw a column of Russians, 2,000 strong, forming in the rear of the battery. The French, therefore, 700 strong, silently mounted the parapet of their own battery, and received the Russians with a deadly volley, then leaping down, attacked them with the bayonet, and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30—A heavy fire on the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a reconnoisance at a distance of 1,000 yards. Flags of truce were exchanged respecting money for the prisoners.

Dec. 1.—More rain. The state of the roads prevented the arrival of supplies, and part of the British forces put temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from fever and cholera reach 60 daily.

Dec 2.—Continued rain. The besiegers began to erect huts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the Allies. Much bell-ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night, supposed caused by the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5.—The Russians made a sortie upon the French lines, when eight divisions of French under Gen. Forri, repulsed them with much loss.

Dec. 7.—The Paris Moniteur says, the be-

siegers' batteries were re-established, and before three days, firing would be resumed. The Allies are sufficiently intrenched and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

Dec. 13.—A Russian dispatch states that up to this date nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Some small sorties had been successful; in one of them the Russians captured some small mortars and spiked others of a large size. The fire of the Allies continued feeble.

In regard to the future, all seems to be uncertain. The following paragraphs from the London Times, would indicate that the Allied Army is not looking for a speedy termination of the war in the Crimea, or for the fall of Sebastopol :—

"There does not appear, so far as we can see, any hope of bringing the struggle in the Crimea to an immediate termination. Before our army can be sufficiently reinforced to attempt any thing effective in the field, the season will have arrived when the rage of man must be suspended in deference to the severity of the elements, and the business of mutual destruction must wait for its recommencement for the first opening of Spring. Our main care must be now to preserve our army in health and spirits till the opening of another campaign, when the victory will be to those who have best availed themselves of the Winter for the purposes of reinforcement. We believe that if it shall turn out, as we apprehend it will, that *we are compelled to desist from the active operations of the siege*, we shall at any rate be able to renew the campaign next year with a decided superiority of force, which will allow us thoroughly to invest the place, and to push on the siege with a certainty of success."

The Allies will Retain the Crimea.—It is further stated by the Frankfort *Post Zeitung*, that the Earl of Westmoreland and Baron de Bourqueney, in the name of England and France, have informed the Austrian Government that whatever negotiations may be proceeded with, the operations against Sebastopol will not be suspended. Further, that the Allies have resolved permanently to occupy the Crimea. From that peninsula their forces would operate against Georgia, while the Turks, supported by the Allied ships, would attack Anapa, and carry on the war elsewhere in Asia.

The Losses by the Storm in the Black Sea.

The London Times says:—The total loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 13th, cannot be less than a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The loss of vessels was thirty British and French wrecked, and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men-of-war—thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have come off with no further damage than the loss of guns, or masts, or rigging, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing some leaks. The French have lost the Henri IV., a noble three decker, and a favorite war steamer. Thus far we have sustained no loss beyond the ordinary drain of war; but the greatest calamity is that of which we scarcely now know the full. The Prince, a magnificent new screw steamer of 1,700 tons, carried out the other day to Balaklava the 46th Regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great coats, flannel suits, under-shirts, socks and gloves; beef, pork and other provisions; hospital stores for Scutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the seige. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Resolute, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop; and, even if we think to content ourselves with merely maintaining our position on the heights before Sebastopol, it is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe the coming winter.

The Prince cut away her masts, and put on her steam, but the wreck of the mizenmast fouled the screw, and the noble vessel becoming helpless, immediately drifted against the rocks. Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince, as she floated, is put at £150,000, and her cargo at half a million. The 30 transports, utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at £15,000 each. So here, at once, a million of money went to the bottom, in a form of which money conveys but a faint idea. The other losses enumerated above, the French ship-of-the-line and war-steamer, the transports lost on the western coast, the many vessels of all kinds disabled, make up another million to be added to the naked pecuniary estimate of the loss. But the true way of stating it is, that the army is utterly disabled for the present, and left to no other protection than Heaven and that valor which the British soldier is ever sure to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direst privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of our race put to so tremendous a trial. The tempest which is said to have been the most terrible ever known in that part of the world, and which overthrew three of the minarets of Sultan Achmet's Mosque at Constantinople, besides driving large vessels from their moorings before that city, did not spare the allies even on land. It blew down and greatly injured their tents, feeble protection as they are against the cold Crimean winter at the height of seven hundred feet above the neighboring surge. Such is the situation in which the army finds itself suddenly deprived of the much wanted supply of clothing sent out for the winter, and the equally needful ammunition for the siege.

Power of Kind Words.—Some little readers may ask, What are we to do when our companions provoke or injure us? Let me tell you about an old colored woman, who was walking along the streets of New York on an errand, with her tobacco pipe in her mouth, quietly smoking. A jovial sailor came along, and when opposite good old Phillis, he crowded her off the pavement, and with his hand knocked her pipe out of her mouth. He then stopped to hear her fret and complain at his trick. But what was his astonishment when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, and giving him a look of mingled sorrow, kindness, and pity, said, "God forgive you, my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the sailor's heart and brought tears to his eyes, and giving her a handful of money, he exclaimed; "God bless you, kind mother; I'll never do it again."[Child's paper.

Foreign Commerce and Revenue.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States makes the following statement :—

"The imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over $300,000,000. The exports of domestic produce were between $250,000,000 and $260,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up on California gold, stocks, and mercantile obligations. The revenue from customs was about $65,000,000, and from all other sources $8,000,000."

Maine Law Triumphant in Connecticut.

THE TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR DUTTON.

New Haven, Oct. 30, 1854.

E. C. Delavan, Esq. :

Dear Sir—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your inquiries regarding the practical operation of the *Prohibitory Liquor Law* of Connecticut. I hazard nothing by asserting that no candid enemy of the Law will deny that it was proved more efficient than its sanguine friends anticipated. It has completely swept the pernicious traffic, as a business, from the State. An open groggery cannot be found; I have not seen a person here in a state of intoxication since the first of August. In our cities and manufacturing villages, streets that were formerly constantly disturbed by drunken brawls, are now as quiet as any other. The change is so palpable, that many who have been strongly opposed to such a law have been forced to acknowledge the efficiency of this. At the late State Agricultural Fair it was estimated, on one day from 20, to 30,000 persons of every description in life were assembled and not a solitary drunkard was seen, and not the slightest disturbance was made. The effect was so manifest that the law has been regarded with more favor since than it was before.

The statistics of our courts and prisoners, prove that criminal prosecutions are rapidly diminishing in number; *some jails are almost tenantless.*

The law has been thoroughly executed with much less difficulty and opposition than was anticipated. In no instance has a seizure produced any general excitement. Resistance to the law would be unpopular, and it it has been found in vain to attempt to set it at defiance. The longer the beneficial results of the law are seen and felt the more firmly it becomes established.

The ridiculous idea so industriously circulated, that the sanctity of domestic life would be invaded, has been shown to be a mere bugbear. *The home of the peaceful citizen was never before so secure.* The officers of the law have no occasion to break into his house, and he is now free from the lawless victims of intemperance.

Connecticut, by her own law, and by the laws of the adjoining States of Massachusett, and Rhode Island, is now effectually guarded against the invasion of one of the worst enemies of the human race on all sides, except the west. The principal obstacle in the way of complete success, consits in the importation of liquor from the city of New York, into this state in casks and demijohns, professedly for private use. May we not indulge the hope that this evil will soon be repudiated. The Empire State is the first in population, wealth, and influence she will stand foremost in the great effort to suppress immorality and crime, and to promote the happiness of the human race? Certain I am that if her citizens try the experiment of a STRINGENT PROHIBITORY LAW, *All the gold in California could not tempt her to abandon it.*

With the highest respect,

Your ob't serv't

HENRY DUTTON.

☞ The first piece of artillery was invented by a German, soon after the invention of gunpowder, and artillery was first used by the Moors at Algesiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1341.

HAWAIIAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This Society held a public meeting at the Bethel, Tuesday evening, February the 20th. The special object of the meeting was to hear the reading of the report of the Colporteur, Mr. A. M. Brown, who has been laboring in Honolulu during the last four months. In the absence of both the President and Vice President, Mr. Castle was called to the Chair. The Report was read by Mr. Robertson, the Secretary, and furnished a brief and most satisfactory statement of Mr. Brown's efforts to do good, especially among seamen.

The following extract from the Report will show that he has not been idle, in the way of distributing tracts, books and useful reading matter:

"I will now state, as near as I can, the amount of reading matter I have distributed:

Tracts, - -	120,000	pages.
Books from Tract Society,	150	volumes.
English Bibles, - -	25	
" Testaments, - -	25	
German Bibles, - -	25	
Spanish " - - -	15	
Portuguese " - -	24	
" Testaments, -	18	
" Small volumes,	150	
" Tracts, -	5,000	pages.
French " - -	3,000	"
" Bibles, - -	9	
Sailors' Magazines, -	40	numbers.
Youths' Dayspring, - -	200	"
Child's Paper, - -	150	"
Youth's Temp. Advocate,	100	"
Am. Messenger, - -	800	"
Youth's Circulating Library,	300	volumes.
Friend, about - -	1,000	numbers.

Besides other second hand books and papers.

"Here is a mighty army of silent preachers. Let us not forget to pray God to give them success in winning souls from the power of Satan unto God.

"I could have distributed profitably, three or four times the number of the Tract Society's small volumes. Every sailor should have at least one good book. That would make quite a little library on board each ship."

The following paragraphs will indicate the manner in which the Colporteur has employed his time :—

"I arrived at this port on the 14th October, 1854, and have spent four months as Colporteur. As the fleet were already gathering into port, my first business was to visit each ship, and converse personally with each man, as far as possible, and leave with them some tracts, and invite them to meeting. Almost without an exception, I was received kindly, and more than that, *all* seemed to appreciate the kindness of the stranger who felt interested for their souls, and numbers expressed vividly, and with tears, their gratitude, very many of whom were children of pious parents, and numbers that had enjoyed religion. In fact, I have been surprised to find a class of men so rough, and yet so accessible.—They seemed willing and desirous of being conversed with personally and faithfully.—The exceptions to this rule are scarcely worth mentioning—for even those, who at first were rough and repulsive, were unwilling to be left alone, and had, if any thing, deeper feelings than many others.

"I have visited most of the ships a number of times, especially just as they were going out of port, in order to converse with the men for the last time, and to furnish them with such reading matter as we had, to peruse at sea. I have furnished both ends of the ship, and often when taking the parting hand, many have said, *pray for me*, while the unbidden tear has started, and emotion has seemed to forbid utterance.

"My time has been spent in visiting the shipping, and conversing with this class of men wherever I found them—perhaps to the most profit, in the Hospitals and Fort. I have visited Mechanics' shops, Boarding Houses, and Rum holes.

"On the 22nd October, I preached my first discourse on the wharf, and continued to preach every Sabbath at half-past 9 o'clock, until sickness, bad weather, and the absence of the fleet, seemed to justify its discontinuance. Nine Sabbaths I preached on the wharf, two or three times at the fort, and for the last nine Sabbaths, I have preached in the U. S. Hospital, at quarter past 2 P. M. I have generally attended the regular meetings of the church, and after the first week, held extra meetings for prayer in the vestry room, until the fleet mostly left, and since that time we have held them in the Hospital, and in private houses, nearly every night in the week.

"And now, if it be asked, what good has been accomplished by all this, I answer—The "Allwise" only knows, and Eternity will show."

After the reading of the Report, a vote was passed by the Society, expressing its approval of Mr. Brown's labors, and the acceptance of the Report.

The Treasurer, Mr. Gulick, reported that only *four dollars* was wanting to make up the sum of $600,—being the amount pledged to Mr. Brown, for his services. To meet this and other expenses, a collection of $106 was taken up, and our only regret was, that so few were present to listen to the report and contribute their proportion, to sustain the operations of a Society so eminently useful.

After the business of the Society was disposed of, two strangers were introduced, who addressed the audience in a most becoming and appropriate manner.

The first speaker was the Rev. Mr. Cridge, a Clergyman of the Church of England, who recently arrived from England, via Cape Horn, and is bound to Vancouver's Island. He expressed the unexpected and unfeigned pleasure which he felt in meeting with the friends of the Tract cause in Honolulu; and stated that he was intimately acquainted with the operations of similar associations, in England. He spoke of the Religious Tract Society of London, an institution which may be said to be the parent of all other similar associations. In referring to some instances, wherein he had witnessed the usefulness of Tracts, as they had come under his personal observation, he remarked that the enemies of Evangelical truth, were also busy in circulating their tract publications, so powerful an instrument was the tract-enterprise for doing evil as well as good.

The other stranger who spoke, was Frederick Hennell, Esq., late United States Consular Agent at Melbourne, Victoria. This gentlemen reached the islands, via Cape of Good Hope, and has already sailed for San Francisco, on board the "City of Norfolk." His remarks were exceedingly timely, apt and instructive. They referred principally to seamen. Surely this gentleman, if any one, could speak appropriately upon this subject, for he was for many years connected with the Sailor's Home, in New York City, and other Sailor-boarding houses, conducted upon Temperance principles.

We doubt not that all who visited the Bethel that evening, left encouraged to go forward and labor more faithfully, and more confidently believing, that it was not a fruitless undertaking to endeavor to do good, in the way of tract distribution.

Fatuhiva.

Interesting and encouraging intelligence has been received from our missionaries at Fatuhiva, Marquesas Islands. Late news was brought by Capt. Hunting, of the whale ship "Jefferson." His vessel remained there several days, and he furnished the mission with supplies. While the "Jefferson" was lying there, the "Harvest" arrived, which took letters and packages for the missionaries. Referring to the supplies for whale ships, Mr. Bicknell writes thus, under date of January 2d: "They have not been able to obtain supplies, as the natives produce nothing. Wood and water are the only things which can be got here at present. Last June the natives put a tabu upon pigs and upon a large portion of their cocoanuts. When the breadfruit season comes in, feasts and dances are to commence, and then there will be a great slaughter among the hogs, and a sad waste of pork."

Respecting the prospects of the mission, Mr. Bicknell writes thus briefly:—"There is nothing discouraging in our prospects here. The work will be slow, but it will be ultimately successful. The poet says:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

I think the flood-tide of Marquesas history has been seized. A few years, I hope, will turn out a brighter prospect."

"A few weeks ago another Priest arrived amongst us. I believe he comes straight

from the nursery. I have had but one opportunity of speaking to him. Being a new hand in the field, I suppose he thinks it best to keep shy of heretics. The former one and myself are intimate. There is a contest between us. He is trying to influence me, and I am trying to influence him."

So it seems the great battle commenced by Luther in the 16th century, is still being waged on the remote island of Fatuhiva.

Respectiog the labors of the Hawaiian missionaries, we are gratified to learn that they have succeeded in mastering the language, and have prepared a Spelling Book, which they have forwarded to be printed at the Mission Press in Honolulu. When printed, it will contain about twenty pages. In addition to the elements of the Fatuhivan dialect, it contains the Ten Commandments, a short Catechism, some hymns, and other moral and religious truth, forming a book corresponding to the old "New England Primer." It is a pity the work could not oontain some of the N. E. Primer engravings, such as the *burning of John Rogers*, attended by his family!

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

GOVERNOR ADAMS.

[BY. J. J. JARVES.]

Although his life was not one of stirring incident, yet there are some points in it worthy of note. He was the sole survivor of the iron-hearted chiefs that constitutud the household of Kamehameha I. The last branch has now dropped from the decayed trunk.—The stern old chieftain has been gathered to his fathers. His generation have passed away, and in these islands, we shall never again behold their prototype. Yet in their day, they were of essential service to their nation, and to form a correct estimate of them, they must be thrown back to the times in which they bore so conspicuous a part, and to the then character of the people over which they were called to rule. The present age is one step beyond them, but they prepared the way. They united isolated, hostile tribes, breathing mutual hostility, living upon rapine and war, into one peaceful, consolidated kingdom. Under their auspices good order, protection, justice, commerce and religion grew out of the chaos of heathen passions. They prepared the structure in rough for the finishing chisel of successors more enlightened, because possessing greater advantages of knowledge and experience with the Christian world.

Although the general caste of character of the old chiefs received a common impression from the state of former times, there were traits in each which were more particularly their own. Before commenting upon those of Kuakini, we shall first give an outline of his political career. When quite a youth, in compliment to the President of the United States, the cognomen of John Adams was bestowed upon him, and by that name he is most generally known. Adam's family, descended from the royal house of Maui, was one of the most distinguished and powerful of the reign of Kamehameha, and still retains its preeminence. Keeaumoku, his father, was a tried friend of that monarch, and one of the principal promoters of his fortunes. Being of prodigious personal strength, his valor powerfully assisted Kamehameha in securing the entire dominion of the group. In battle he slew with his own hand the legitimate king of Hawaii, Kiwaloa. He was no less distinguished in the cabinet, and Kamehameha promoted him to the rank of chief counsellor. His eldest son and heir was of the same name, but better known as Gov. Cox. Kaahumanu, the first Premier, Kalakua (Hoapile wahine) and Namahama, all three of whom were wives of Kamehameha, were his daughters. And at the present time in default of any heirs beyond the present king in the direct line from Kamehameha I, the heir presumptive to the crown is his great grandson. So that the Adams family, in whatever light it is considered, is of importance, second only to royalty itself, and still has left a numerous collateral branch, in the children of Kinau and the present premier, nephews and neice of Kuakina.

Adam's first office of importance under Kamehameha I, was that of captain of the ordnance at Oahu. Upon the King's last return to Hawaii in 1813, he was raised to the rank of counsellor. Immediately after the death of the King, Kaahumanu made him Governor of Hawaii; his original charge was limited to the district of Kona. In 1830 she further appointed him to the governorship of Oahu, which office he retained until December, 1831, when he returned to Hawaii.—Adam's administrations were vigorous and effective. Energetic in action, but reserved in manners, he assumed to himself much responsibility. It was difficult to secure his confidence in matters of council, as he relied much upon his own judgment. Even those who lived near him many years were never able to form that intimate acquaintance with him, his views and plans of operation that most missionaries enjoyed who resided in the vicinity of their respective ruling chiefs.—His character was eminently that of reserve in making known his policy. While in Hawaii, being remote from the seat of government and the influence of other chiefs mostly assembled around the King, he acted in a great measure independently of them, and sometimes contrary to their opinions. He may be considered in the light of a conservative of the old school, much attached to the ancient system of government, and only yielding to the new order of things, when the force of public sentiment and the authority of his superiors forced upon him a partial compliance. His acquaintance with the English language, and his thirst for knowledge, gave him a superiority in general intelligence, over most of the chiefs of his rank and afforded him a better insight into the nature of things than others attained. This superiority it would seem ought to have ranked him among the first to embrace the reformed system of government; but in his view, it foreboded the future subversion of what he much prized, arbitrary authority, and consequently the diminution of those facilities for aggrandisement, which had all along been the great ambition of his life. He was more enterprising indeed than other native rulers, and many of the objects which claimed his attention,—such for instance as the building of churches and the making of roads, were intended for the public benefit; yet in most of his enterprises, his aim was to accumulate property. But he was correct in his business transactions and a man of his word. As early as 1823, he lived at Kailua, in a good style for that period, in a small wooden two story house, the first erected on the Island. His habits of living then were a mixture of civilization and barbarism. He usually, though not always went clad with garments, kept a regular establishment of servants and soldiers, ate at a table and slept on a bed when at home. When entertaining foreigners, his meals were served after the civilized fashion, though very much in the manner it is done on board a ship. He was from the first a regular patron of schools, sending out scholars as teachers upon his numerous lands, as fast as the missionaries would teach them to read, and directing his head-men to furnish them food and kapas at the expense of the land. He was also a regular attendant at church on the Sabbath, and though he remained several years an unbeliever and was fond occasionally of caviling at the truth of the scriptures, yet he was never an open opposer, and set his people a good example in encouraging them to attend likewise upon preaching. He has been the great patron in the erection of almost all the permanent church buildings on the Island, and of some of them, he was at the sole expense of their completion, over and above what could be done by native labor This may more particularly be remarked concerning the stone chapel at Kailua, and for its expensive finish, as well as its many glaring defects, he bore the sole responsibility, without consulting the taste of his pastor.

It was about the year 1828, that he became a member of the church. Although he continued a member till the day of his death, yet he did not shine as a Christian to the degree of some of his contemporaries, who have passed away before him. His pastor considered that he was swayed by too many worldly influences, to always maintain a satisfactory Christian walk, and his love of gain often led him into dubious acts, from which his Christian friends would have dissuaded him, had he consulted them in time. But his taciturn policy, and his confidence in his own judgment, seldom led him to advise with his religious teachers, and naturally created a reserve on their part respecting offering that as gratuitous which might be disregarded.—With this exception, his private morals were regular; he was free from the many low vices which too often taint the savage character, and was on the whole a faithful magistrate.

Gov. Adams was the first man of his nation who ever learned to read. Long before an alphabet of his native language was formed, he had obtained sufficient knowledge of the English language to speak and read it with tolerable facility, although he never attained to the more difficult parts of the language, so as to understand the most finished works in English literature. The Bible was the book he understood best. He was fond of reading newspapers, but said he could not comprehend the meaning of many words, but a story simply written was well understood by him.—[Polynesian, 1845.

Wreck of a Whale-Ship--Perilous Adventures of the Crew.

Mr. Meek who arrived here in the "Equator" from Manila, furnishes us with the following account of the wreck of the whaleship Canton, 1st of New Bedford, A. J. Wing, master. The ship sailed from Tahiti for the Marian and Sandwich Islands. On the night of March 5th, at 12 45 A. M., she struck on a sand bank in latitude 2° 48' South, longitude 173° 38' West. The sea was very high at the time, and every wave made a clean breach over her. No land was visible. The crew managed to cling to the wreck during the gloomy hours of night, and at daylight contrived by the aid of one of the boats and a line carried to the desert sand island on which they struck, to reach the shore in safety, but almost worn out by their sufferings. There was no water or vegetation on the island, and starvation stared them in the face. On the 6th the stern of the ship was broken off by the sea, and fortunately nineteen casks of water floated ashore, and were secured. The same day the crew succeeded in saving three more in the boats, and by the assistance of an expert Kanaka swimmer were enabled to communicate through the rough sea with the wreck, from which they saved a quantity of bread and other provisions. Shortly after the ship went to pieces, and her cargo of twelve hundred barrels of oil was lost. The officers and crew, consisting of twenty-eight persons, remained upon the island until the 31st of March, when finding their supplies getting short and no prospect of relief, with a lingering and horrible death awaiting them if they remained where they were any longer, they put to sea in their open boats; and after forty-nine days of extreme hardship and destitution, being reduced to half a biscuit a day to each man, they arrived safely at Guam, one of the Marian Islands, belonging to Spain, where every kindness was extended to them by the Governor. Here they remained for some time, until the arrival of a whaler, when the second and third mates and four of the crew shipped on board her. Capt. Wing and the first officer took passage on a Swedish brig for Hongkong. Mr. Meek and four others went in a Spanish vessel to Manila, and fifteen of the crew still remained at Guam.—[S. F. Herald.

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The following is an estimate of the jewels in this magnificent diadem :—Twenty diamonds, round the circle, £1,500 each, £30,000; two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each, £4,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at the angle of the former, £100; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, £12,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, £4,000; twelve diamonds contained in fleurs-de-lis, £10,000; eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same, £2,000; pearls, diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses, £10,000; also 1,411 small diamonds, £5,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, £3,000; two circles of pearls, about the rim, £500. Cost of the stones in the crown, exclusive of the metal, £111,900.—*English Paper.*

A SAILOR'S IDEA OF A KING.—The following laughable anecdote shows Jack right out: As George III, (when he was Prince of Wales) was walking the quarter deck of one of his men-of-war, with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate,

"Who is that fellow, who does not douse his peak to the Admiral?"

"Why, he is the king," was the reply.

"Well, king or no king," retorted the first, "he's an unmannerly dog."

"Lord, where should he learn manners," replied Jack, "he was never out of sight of land in his life."

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS FOR 1854.

PREPARED BY W. GOODALE, COLLECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FROM

The United States—Atlantic side,		$503,506 39
" " Pacific "		348,915 57
Germany,		198 488 57
Great Britain,		68,578 73
Australia,		56,635 19
China,		53,412 11
Sea,		22,659 07
Vancouver's Island,		8,167 50
Tahiti,		4.467 60
Callao,		192 00
		$1,265,022 71
In addition to the above, imported free of duty by Missions,	$22,759 14	
" " Whalers,	16,690 92	
" " Agriculturists,	4,066 13	
" " H. S. Nav Co.,	3,066 09	
" " U. S. Naval Agt.,	2,566 80	
" " Returned Cargoes,	2,348 04	
" " Diplomatic,	1,656 44	
" " Charitable & Relig.,	1,966 73	
" " Fire Dep't	450 00	
" " Foreign office,	118 60	
" " Ves'ls in distress,	74 80	
" " Remit'd by Com. of Customs,	175 00	
		55,938 69
Value of goods entered in Bond from The United States,	$171,429 86	
Sea,	30,492 21	
Australia,	12,125 98	
China,	5,617 11	
Germany,	74 87	
	$219,740 03	
Withdrawn from Bond for consumption,		25,688 56

	Free.	Dutiable.	
Imports at Lahaina,	12,703 13	29,571 66	
" Hilo,	4,027 91	2,230 58	
" Kawaihae,	895 21	16 95	
" Kealakeakua,	687 84		
	$18,314 09	$31,822 19	50,136 28
Total value of Imports, - - -			$1,396,786 24

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

	Honolulu.	Lahaina.
Import Duties, Goods,	$60,822 70	$1,119 55
" " Spirits,	62,739 25	3,226 62
" " Bonded Goods,	1,491 75	
Transit Duties,	788 77	72 10
" " Bonded Goods,	1,307 38	17 14
" " " Spirits,	340 10	1 98
Samples,	33 00	
Harbor Dues,	2,851 55	40 50
Buoys,	308 00	
Shipping Natives,	1,084 50	613 50
Natives Seamen's Taxes,	1,650 00	902 00
Storage,	2,884 14	
Interest,	1,232 74	
Lights,		233 00
Passports,	94 00	
Fines and Forfeitures,	227 50	
Registry,	1,056 35	
Coasting Licenses,	934 50	
	$143,743 13	$7,973 59

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Honolulu,	$143.743 13	
Lahaina,	7,973 59	
Hilo,	430 43	
Kealakeakua,	45 9	
Kawaihae,	82 34	
Waimea,	21 00	
		152,125 58

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Value of Foreign Goods exported,		311,092 97
Value Domestic Products exported,	$121 054 70	
Furnished as Supplies,	152 975 00	
		274.029 70
Total Value of Exports,		$585,122 67

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

	Honolulu.	Other Ports		Honolulu.	Other Ports
Sugar,	575 777 lbs.	6,000 lbs.	Hogs,	125	606
Syrup,	28 513 galls.		Fungus,	10,261 lbs.	
Molasses,	9 879 "	2,000 galls.	Shark Fins,	200 "	
Irish Potatoes,	216 bbls.	7,369 bbls.	Pulu Mattresses,	22	
Sweet "	847 "	2,956 "	Suet,	21,495 lbs.	
Beef,	313 "		Pumpkins,	800	2,650
Pulu,	33.731 lbs.	300 "	Corn Meal,	15 bags.	
Wool	12,845 "		Limes,	32 000	4,500
Arrowroot,	5,166 "	1,600 "	Bananas,	254 bunches,	305 bunches.
Salt,	5,041 bbls.		Fire Wood,		65 cords.
Coffee,	87,704 lbs.	3,386 lbs,	Koa Lumber,		569 feet.
Hides,	3,006		Fowls,		2, 85
Goat Skins,	16,980		Onions,		41 bbls.
Tallow,	5 405 lbs.		Chickens,	260	
Turkeys,	946	795	Oranges,	4,200	9,000
Ducks,	405		Cocoa Nuts,		700

Value of Domestic Exports, Honolulu,	$101,054 70
" " " all other ports,	20,000 00
Furnished as supplies, at Honolulu, to 189 Whalers, at an average of $275 pr. vessel,	51,975 00
" to 125 Merchantmen, at $200 per vessel	25, 00 00
" to 25 National Vessels, at $2,000 per vessel,	5 ,000 00
All other ports—all vessels,	26.0 0 00
Total value exports and supplies	$271,029 70

OIL AND BONE TRANSHIPPED DURING THE YEAR 1854.

SPRING SEASON—HONOLULU.

Bound to the United States:

Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Bone.
49,361 galls.	257,380 galls.	28,765 lbs.

FALL SEASON.—HONOLULU.

Bound to the United States:

Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Bone.
60,449 galls.	1,208,365 galls.	732,339 lbs.

Bound to Bremen: 10,244 " 26,288 "

" " Havre: 25,172 " 46,810 "

LAHAINA.

Bound to the United States:

Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Bone.
46,674 galls.	104,760 galls.	654,241 lbs.

Total,	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Bone.
	156,484 galls.	1,683 922 galls.	1,479,078 lbs.

NATIONAL VESSELS AT HONOLULU DURING 1854.

Arrived.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Commanders.	Guns	From.	Sailed.	For.
May 1	American	Sloop-of-War	Saratoga	Walker	22	Japan	May 18, 1854.	Tahiti.
" 13	Russian	Frigate	Diana	Lessofsky	50	Valparaiso	" 28 "	Cruise.
" 19	British	Sloop-of-War	Trincomalee	Houston	28	Callao	" 29 "	Port Clarence.
June 10	Russian	Frigate	Diana	Les-ofsky	50	Cruise	June 10 "	Cruise.
July 17	British	"	President	Rear Ad. Price	51	Callao	July 25 "	"
"	"	"	Amphitrite	Frederic	24	"	" " "	"
"	"	Steamer	Virago	Marshall	6	"	" " "	"
"	French.	Frigate	La Forte	De Miniac	60	"	" " "	"
"	"	"	L'Eurydice	La Grandiere	32	"	" " "	"
"	"	Brig	L'Obligado	De Rosenval	16	"	" " "	"
"	"	Corvette	L'Artimise	L'Eveque	30	"	" " "	"
22	British	Frigate	Pique	Nicolson	40	"	" " "	"
August 28	American	Sloop-of-War	St. Marys	Bailey		"		In port Jan. 1.
September 12	"	"	Portsmouth	Dornin	22	"	Dec. 4 "	Cruise.
" 23	Holland	Frigate	Prince Frederic	Houckgeest	34	"	Oct. 6 "	Batavia.
October 9	British	Sloop-of-War	Trincomalee	Houston	28	S. Francisco		In port Jan. 1
" 12	"	Frigate	Amphitrite	Conolly, Act'g.	24	"	" 20 "	" "
" "	French	Corvette	Artimese	L'Eveque	30	"	Dec.	" "
" 18	American	Steam Frig.	Susquehanna	Buchannan		Japan	Oct. 30 "	San Francisco
" 21	"	"	Mississippi	Lee		"	Nov. 8 "	" "
November 6	"	Storeship	Southampton			"	" 23 "	Home.
" 23	French	Frigate	Alceste		30	Callao	Dec. 12 "	Cruise.
December 8	"	Corvette	L Eurydice	La Grandiere	32	S. Francisco		In port Jan. 1.
" 9	British	Frigate	Pique	Nicolson	40	"	" 20 "	San Francisco.
" 11	"	"	Amphitrite	Connolly	24	Cruise	" 18 "	Cruise.

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS—(Continued.)

MERCHANT VESSELS AT THE PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR 1854.

	Honolulu.		Lahaina.		Hilo.		Kawaihae		aimea.		
	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
American,	80	28,807	8	3,999	3	350	2	304	9	——	Total, 33,442 tons.
Hawaiian,	9	2,077	1	270							" 2 347 "
British,	17	4,788									" 4,788 "
Lubec,	1	200									" 200 "
Russian,	2	950									" 950 "
Bremen,	1	259									" 259 "
Danish,	3	539									" 539 "
Chilean,	5	2,188									" 2,188 "
Holland,	1	831									" 831 "
Peruvian,	3	1,475									" 1,475 "
Hamburg,	2	374									" 374 "
Oldenbourg,	1	147									" 147 "
Total	12	42,635	9	4,269	3	350	2	304	9	——	47,288 tons.

WHALING VESSELS AT THE PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR 1854.

	Honolulu.	Lahaina.	Hilo.	Kawaihae.	Kealakeakua.	Waimea.	
American,	166	220	36	55	6	7	490
Hawaiian,	2						2
Bremen,	7				1		8
Chilean,	1				1		2
French,	12	4	4		2		22
Russian,	1						1
Totals,	189	224	40	55	10	7	525

SPIRITS TAKEN OUT OF BOND FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR 1854.

	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Brandy.	Whiskey.	Port.	Sherry.	Madeira.	Cordials, &c.	Sundries.
Honolulu.	Galls.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.
First Quarter,	30		198	2132	35	394	368	78	115	94
Second "	25	12	173	1295	91	312	278	177	149	59
Third "	176	11	572	2077	110	245	246	141	235	188
Fourth "		44	689	3115	399	809	949	263	399	191
	231	67	1632	8619	635	1760	1841	658	898	532
Lahaina.										
First Quarter,				94						
Second "				98						
Third "			13	30						
Fourth "			44	385						
Totals,	231	67	1689	9226	635	1760	1841	658	898	532

THE SAILOR'S BIBLE.

The following transcript from the fly-leaf of a brave officer's Bible tells a simple tale of the dangers of a seamen's life, and the source of his confidence in the hour of his greatest trial, whether battling with the elements or his country's foe. It is as follows: "This Bible was presented to me by Mr. Raikes at the town of Hertford, January 1781, as a reward for my punctual attendance at the Sunday school, and good behaviour when there. And after being my companion fifty-three years,—forty-one of which I spent in the sea service, during which time I was in forty-five engagements, received thirteen wounds, was three times ship-wrecked, once burnt out, twice capsized in a boat, and had levers of different sorts fifteen times,—this Bible was my consolation, and was newly bound for me by James Bishop of Edinburgh, on the 26th of October 1834, the day I completed the sixtieth year of my age; as witness my hand."—Deeds of Naval Daring

Law of the Ocean.—Judge Sprague, in a late case in Boston, was clearly of opinion that the established usage and the weight of judicial authority in America, as well as the better rule of policy, were in favor of one simple rule for all cases of steamers meeting sail vessels, namely, that the steamer should always avoid the sail vessel, having her choice which side she shall go, and that the sail vessel should always keep on her course, whether she be going free or close hauled. In this decision a sailing vessel was mulcted in damages for having altered her course to avoid collision with a steamer, and the steamer having altered her course at the same moment, the collision was caused by the efforts which were made on both sides to prevent it.

HINT TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS.

About some three years ago (writes the *Carmarthen Journal*) a laboring man in this town was consuming two half ounce of tobacco daily, and sometimes more, paying 1 1-2d for the half ounce. On going into the shop of Mr. T P., draper and grocer, as was his usual practice, and learning that the price of tobacco had been raised to 2d the half-ounce, he laid down his pipe and tobacco-box on the counter, requesting that Mr. P. would take charge of them until he called for them.—From that day forward he deposited a fourpenny-piece (being the sum that it usually cost him for tobacco) daily in a box, and, on opening it last Saturday, he had the gratification of beholding upwards of £20 accumulated in fourpenny pieces. He then very judiciously counted out £20 worth and placed them in the savings' bank, leaving the remainder as nest eggs to invite further deposits.

Independence.—To be truly and really independent, is to support ourselves by our own exertions.—*Porter.*

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz., a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this, what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. Rooke, Hardy, Newcomb and Guillou.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

42-tf GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO,
Bankers, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,
Bankers, St. Louis. 23-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

At the Office formerly occupied by Dr. Ford, in Kaahumanu street. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I. 41-tf

HENRY SEA,
Auctioneer,
Over the Store of R. Coady & Co. 25-tf.

Poetry.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Translated from the Chinese.

[BY DR. BOWRING.]

'Tis ever man's unhappy star
Life's opportunities to miss:
It is the time—he's wandering far!
'Tis not the time,—and there he is!

When the monk and the nun are near for wooing
With nothing to do, they are always doing.

There's medicine for the body's smart;
None, for the ailings of the heart!

For loss of health there is salvation;
But none for loss of reputation!

Affairs are in a pretty state,
When 'tis the thief who keeps the gate.

Before you blame another's sin,
Just, for a moment, look within!

A single footstep, if astray,
May lead a thousand miles away.

Would you read time's future mysteries?
Study first, time's ancient histories!

When your wisdom can empty the sea with a can,
It may learn all his thoughts from the looks of a man.

'Tis the lapidary's frictions,
Which gives brightness to the gem;
'Tis man's trials and afflictions
Which bring virtue out of them.

Let not household frailties roam;
Keep domestic faults at home!

The sharpest sword that e'er was bent
Could never wound the innocent!

Wealth to the worthy and the wise
Is both a privilege and a prize!
But to the foolish and the bad
'Tis the worst curse they ever had!

The mouth but gives a dying breath,
The living pen defieth death!

To-day's gay flowers of joy—to-morrow
Will bring the bitterest fruits of sorrow!

Just as the helmsman guides the bark
Thro' stormy seas and dangerous shoals;
The hand of Heaven,—when all is dark—
Our path directs—our course controls.

When man is uttering, "So and so!"
Heaven thunders an emphatic "No!"

Spend not your wisdom on a fool—
The stupid wastes his time at school.

The slightest touch impels the noblest steeds—
And half a word is all a wise man needs!

If even when seeing, I must doubt—
How would you have me believe without?

☞ We have received a communication from one of the missionaries on Hawaii complaining that due notice was not given respecting the sailing of vessels taking supplies to Micronesia and Fatuhiva. The fact is, that it has been, in most instances, impossible to issue such notices, because the vessels left suddenly. At present there is no prospect of communicating with Fatuhiva for several months. On the arrival of the missionary on board the "Ocean Pearl," bound to Micronesia, it is expected there will be provided some means for carrying him thither, say about next June. Persons on the remote parts of the Islands, wishing to write to either station, had better forward their letters and parcels to Honolulu, to await the first opportunity.

Remarkable Events.

MARCH.

2. Wesley died, 1791.
4. First Congress, 1789.
5. Madison born, 1757.
6. Bellamy died, 1790.
7. Bible Society first commenced, 1804.
10. Benjamin West died, 1820.
15. Jackson born, 1767.
16. Bowditch died, 1838.
17. St. Patrick's day.
18. Stamp Act repealed, 1766.
20. Newton died, 1727; Cranmer burnt, 1556.
22. President Edwards died, 1758.
24. Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.
25. The Hudson river discovered, 1690.
26. Beethoven died, 1827.
29. Charles Wesley died, 1788.
30. Peace of Utrecht, 1713.
31. Calhoun died, 1850.

☞ Capt. Wing (late commander of the whale ship "Equator," the account of the wreck of which will be found in another column,) arrived at Honolulu a few days since, passenger on board the "What Cheer," from China, and has already sailed for the United States.

☞ We are again indebted to Sullivan's Newspaper Office, of San Francisco, for files of late papers.

LIST (NO. 4) OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HONOLULU SAILOR'S HOME.

Feb. 6—Rev. W. P. Alexander, Lahainaluna,	$20 00
" 6—His Excel'y, the Governor of Maui,	20 00
" 6—Jas. W. Austin, Esq., Lahaina,	20 00
" 20—S. L. Austin, Esq., Hilo,	10 00
" 26—Capt. H. J. H. Holdsworth,	50 00
" 27—Master of brig "Johanne Hansing,"	5 00
" 27—Rev. L. Lyons, Waimea, Hawaii,	10 00
" 27—Ho Cheong (Chinese)	20 00
" 27—Baxter Downs,	1 00
	$156 00

G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

DONATIONS.

	FOR CHAPEL.	FRIEND.
Capt. Gifford, "Caroline,"	$5 00	$5 50
Mr. Bicknell, Fatuhiva,		10 00

Information Wanted,

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct. 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf.

☞ **NOTICE.**—The Trustees of the Honolulu Sailor's Home Society will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening, March 6th, at 7 o'clock, at the Bethel Vestry. A punctual attendance is requested, per order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, February 6, Mr. JOHN THOMAS GRAHAM to NIAU; and Feb. 27th, ALEXANDER KELLY to KAMAKA.

DIED.

In Milford, N. H., December 11, 1854, Dr. ROBERT FULLER, aged 93 years. He wes the father of J. Fuller, Esq., of Honolulu. He was one of the few who lived to tell the present generation of events in America which occurred before the Revolutionary War. We saw him in '51, a hale old gentleman of 90 years.

In Honolulu, January 21, at the City Hospital, Mr. GEORGE IRELAND, belonging to Monterey, Cal. He came passenger on board the "Pontiac," and died two weeks after his arrival.

Passengers.

Sch. T. H. Allen, from San Francisco.—D. F. Farrall, P. H. Dorn, C. Coleman, E. Sundherman, J. Morren, A. Campbell, A. Trobch, Mr. Edwards, J. Jackson, N. Brown, B. Gan, A. Frederick.

Ship Vancouver, from Boston.—Miss C. F. Gould, Mrs. J. A. Law, and two children.

Brig M. A. Jones, from Sydney.—R. Taylor, Mrs. Montague, J. A. Vance, G. A. Sturges, Capt. Yates, lady and child, Mrs. Barnes, Miss George, Wyman, Allen, T. C. Porter, J. Thomassait.

Sch. E. L. Frost, from San Francisco.—E. Eastwood, S. B. Peterson, Mr. Jenney.

Sch. Vaquero, from San Francisco.—T. Ober, R. R. Kinney, Aikin, Aki, J. Kelley, Atoo, A. Richt, C. Wing, F. Tinker, J. G. Lowe, J. B. Peachy.

Bark Frances Palmer, for San Francisco.—Mr. Baker, Marvin, Quimby, Groves, Hammond, Grey, Lewers, Chester, Moore, Williams and family, (15 persons) Moore, Wright, Dewey, Osborne, Spear, Lawson.

Sch. Frances Helen, for San Francisco.—W. O. Allen, H. B. White, W. M. Price, E. Hitchins, N. Davis.

Ham. brig Johanne Hansing, for Callao.—C. G. St. Clair, lady and child, A. T. Hoyt, Hoyt, Mitchell, Chase, C. H. Gyncke, H. Smith, Murrey, C. Beck, A. Emes, D. Neil.

U. S. Ship St. Mary's, for San Francisco.—Barnum W. Field.

Per bark What Cheer, P. W. Graves, J. H. Wing, A. H. Haight, C. Carrol, 6 steerage and 183 coolies.

By the Vancouver, for Shanghae, B. F. Angel, late U. S. Consul for Honolulu.

By the Vaquero, for San Francisco, Mr and Mrs Baker, Fey, A. J. Wing, A. J. Haight, W. B. Carroll, R. Taylor, Allen, Chase, E. Overbeck, Rommerger, W. Murphy, Stevenson, S. H. Allen, G. Barnett, Stansheman, Coleman, E. Pitch, W. Brown, A. Troubits, J. Morell, D. Weil, Mr. Gardner, G. Gilmore. J. C. Bullions, with lady, child and servant.

By the Auckland, for S. F., Croswell, Mrs. Osborne and child, W. W Hahiber.

By the Pontiac, for Tahiti, W. P. Avis, G. Randon, S. F. Monet, B. Andre.

By the Hero, from Bremen, Mrs. Breckwedde and son.

By the Agate, from Portland, J. Riley, A. B. Wilson, T. Butler, Crandal, Flemming, McConnell, T. Pierce.

By the Restless, from San Francisco.—Mons C. de Varigny, Madame C. de Varigny, Capt. J. Allen, M. E. Mills, Esq., Jeremiah O'Neil, Mons. P. Maes, Chas. McCandler, H. Felkins, M. Enstaven, J. H. Sawyer, H. Peenks, M. Kowille, Wm. Frier.

By the Marquis of Bute, from London.—Miss Miller, Richard Walker, D. Montgomery, Margaret Clampton, eighteen passengers for Vancouver's Island.

By the City of Norfolk, from Melbourne.—Mr. W. H. Hamilton, D. C. Anderson, Edwin Booth, H. McDonald, Richard Blair, Walter Hicks, Edward Bray, Clement White, Mrs. Hamilton.

By the Leveret, from S. F.—L. Depeaux and wife, W. M. Depeaux, Messrs. Root, Birch, Wilson, Goddard, Strick, Hannaw, Cross, Smith, Eldridge, Wilborn, Lewis, Treat, Loose, Halland and Fatter.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 27—Am sch. T. H. Allen, Waitt, 21 days from S. F.
29— " Sh. Vancouver, Jenkins, 134 ds. fm. Boston.
" Brig M. A. Jones, Barnes, 77 ds. fm. Sydney, via. Tahiti.
" Sch. E. L. Frost, Hempstead, 22 ds. fm. S. F.
31— " " Vaquero, Harris, 15 ds. fm. S. F.
Feb. 1— " Bark Auckland, Nelson, fm. Lahaina.
Feb. 5—Am. bark What Cheer, Baker, Hongkong.
7—Br. bk. Conrad, Fox, Liverpool, 8½ mos. via Rio Jan.
5—Am. wh. ship Cincinnati, Williams, Lahaina 1500 wh. 60 sperm.
9—Am. wh. ship Herald, Derrick, San Francisco.
9—Am. wh. ship Jefferson, Hunting, Sag Harbor, 16 mos.
Feb. 14.—Am. bark Lark, Gibbling, from a cruise.
14.—Mexican brig Hero, Weydemann, 134 days fm. Bremen. Merchandise to Melchers & Co.
16—Am. wh. bark Shepherdess, Watrous, Mystic, cruise.
16.— " brig Agate, Collins, 40 ds frm Portland, O. T.
Feb. 17—Am Steamer City of Norfolk, Green, 62 ds fm Georgetown, via Tahiti.
19—Am Schr. Restless, Brown, 23 ds fm San Francisco.
Br Ship Marquis of Bute, Moir, 147 ds fm London.
20—Am Ship Samuel Robertson, Washburn, 26 mos. out.
22—Br. Bk. Leonidas, Morrison, 141 ds fm Liverpool.
Am. Brig Leveret, Warner, 23 ds fm San Francisco.

Cleared.

Jan. 26—Am. ship Pantheon, Hazard, cruise.
29—Frances Palmer, Paty, S. F.
30—Frances Helen, Meads, S. F.
31—Ham. brig Johanne Hansing, Boysen, Callao
Feb. 10.—Ville de Rennes, Bellot, cruise.
12.—Vancouver, Jenkins, Shanghae.
13.—India, Long, cruise.
13.—Vaquero, Harris, San Francisco.
13.—C. E. Foote, Worth, Hakodadi.
14.—Auckland, Nelson, San Francisco.
15.—Schr. Pontiac, Lemman, Tahiti.
Feb. 17—Am. Sch. Mary Read, Cook, Olympia.
20— " Wh. ship Samuel Robertson, Washburn, Kodiac.
" " " Jefferson, Hunting, cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Jan. 19.—Am. wh. ship Gideon Howland, Bryant, N. B., 15 days from Marquesas
Feb. 5—Am. ship Franklin. Richmond, N. B., 17 mos., 100 sp. 300 wh., 43 ds. fm. Mansanilla.
15—Am. ship Rosseau, Pope, 16 mos., 150 sp, 100 wh, 39 days from Tombes.

Cleared.

Jan. 20.—Gideon Howland, Bryant, Honolulu.
20.—Wh. Ship Cincinnati, Williams, Honolulu.
29.—Am. Merchant Bark Auckland, Nelson, Honolulu.

Memoranda.

A letter from Lahaina says, "We have had a gale Jan. 20, from the Southward with rain. The Auckland parted from one of her anchors, and slipped from the other, and stood out to sea, and returned on the 26th.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 4. HONOLULU, APRIL 2, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, APRIL, 1855.

Sailors's Home, - - - - - - - 25
Future Operations of H. Missionary Society, - - 25
Culture of Silk and the Vine. - - - - - 26
Changes in Ireland, - - - - - - 26
Fatuhiva Correspondence, - - - - - - 27
Ireland, - - - - - - - - 27
New Public House Act for Scotland, - - - 28
Beer shops, - - - - - - - - 28
Maine Law, - - - - - - - - 29
London Times, - - - - - - - - 29
Too Bad, - - - - - - - - 29
Attack on Petropaulovski, - - - - - - 30
Advertisements, - - - - - - - 31
Donations, Shipping Intelligence, - - - - 32

The Friend.

HONOLULU, APRIL 2.

☞ Since our last paper was issued, the Trustees of the "Honolulu Sailor's Home" have held several meetings, and made the necessary arrangements for inviting "Builders and Contractors" to forward their proposals for erecting a building about 60 feet on Merchant st., and 44 feet on Bethel street. This building is to be three stories high, with verandahs in front and rear. It is the design of the Trustees that this building shall be ready for occupancy the coming autumn.—The corner room on the second story, (say 37 x 24,) will be reserved for a Reading Room and Museum. It will be one of the most suitable rooms for that purpose which could be selected in the whole building. Unless some unforeseen obstacle hinders the enterprise, this room will be fitted up in a style and manner every way worthy of the establishment.

The time has not yet arrived for the Trustees to enter upon the business of fitting up the establishment, but the prospects, thus far, are quite encouraging. In prosecuting this enterprise, it is no uncommon occurrence, to meet with those who profess to believe in the impracticability of the undertaking, while others content themselves with presenting and dilating upon its difficulties. All we can reply is, such undertakings have succeeded elsewhere, and accomplished much good, and we can see no valid reason, why a fair experiment should not be tried, in Honolulu. As to the need of a Sailor's Home, such as it is now proposed to build, there can be but one opinion, among sensible persons, acquainted with the accommodations, which have been provided for seamen, discharged here. This necessity yearly increases.—More seamen are discharged at Honolulu, than formerly. Ship owners and ship agents, by changing the manner of prosecuting the whaling business, have introduced new customs and practices among seamen. Formerly ships left the whaling ports of the U. S. and discharged no part of their "catchings" until the ship returned home, after a one, two, or three year's voyage, but now ships leave to be absent an indefinite period, sending home their oil after each season's cruise.—This new feature has introduced an almost universal practice of shipping seamen by the "season." To meet the necessity of the case, a good Sailor's Home should be erected in Honolulu. Ship masters, and ship owners too, have been heard to say, "There was no need of a "Home" in Honolulu—it would only induce seamen to leave their ships." To this, there is but one reply,—"Gentlemen, it is your own course of conducting the whaling business, which has led seamen to become 'seasoners." You have created the necessity for the "Home." You have laid the burden upon the benevolent of Honolulu, of providing a good "Home." You are surely called upon by every sentiment of justice, honor and humanity, to second this enterprise, and by your generous contributions, enable the friends of the cause to make one honest and fair experiment. *You* will receive direct pecuniary benefit, for it is to be hoped that hereafter, your ships will be manned by better, more healthy and more temperate men."

Now is the time for donors to forward their subscriptions. By glancing at List "No. 5," it will be seen that the sum of $500 is required to complete the amount required by the Government, before a deed of the land will be granted.

After all, some are ready to say, sailors will not patronise the "Home." Very well, let us build a good, convenient and handsome "Home." Let us fit it up, and render it every way worthy of patronage; then, if Jack will not take up his quarters in it, let the building stand unoccupied until every nail rusts off, every board falls, and every timber decays; it would then prove one of the noblest monuments which was ever built, to commemorate the good wishes and good intentions, of the community towards the "sons of the ocean." Who anticipates such a result? If seamen permit it, they are a very different class of men from what we have found them to be. Jack may be a queer fellow,—an odd specimen of humanity,—but he is no fool!

☞ Our readers will find in our columns, a long letter copied from the "London Illustrated News," giving an account of the attack on Petropaulovski, and written by an English officer, who was present. We have copied the letter, although long, because it appears to be written in a fair, truthful and candid style. The statements correspond, with the verbal accounts of the officers in their visit, at Honolulu, subsequent to the attack. It will be recollected by some of our readers, that, we did not even allude to the affair, when the intelligence first reached the islands, and we refrained for the simple reason, that the accounts published were so conflicting that we did not know what to believe. It was reported that "two Americans" had intentionally guided the landing party, in a wrong direction. That report was subsequently denied, and the assertion made that one of the *Americans* was an *Irishman*, and the other a *German*. We do not pretend to assert what was the exact truth, in the case. All we know however is, both were runaway sailors, from an American whale-ship. The writer of the letter, now published, does not pass any reflection upon the error of the *American guides*, and the inference is, that *Jack*, American, Irish, or German, was guilty if no breach of trust.

Future operations of H. Missionary Society.

We have been requested by the Directors of this Society, to call the attention of Missionaries, at the remote stations, to the importance of reporting the names of such persons among their people as they may deem properly qualified to join the Micronesian Mission. It is confidently expected that measures will be taken to communicate with that Mission, soon after the general meeting in May. A suitable vessel may be bought, or chartered, unless other opportunity offers. It is known that a Missionary of the "Board" is now in Honolulu, destined for that Mission; and another Missionary is on board the "Ocean Pearl," expected here in a few weeks. It seems altogether desirable to extend the operations of that Mission now, if ever—hence the importance of sending out more Hawaiian Missionaries, if suitable persons can be found who are ready to go.

There is another point to which we would call the attention of the Missionaries at the remote stations. It will be recollected that the Directors of the Society were authorized, at the last annual meeting, to employ one-fourth part of the funds of the Society for domestic purposes, to aid indigent churches, &c. A portion of that appropriation still remains in the Treasurer's hands. It is known that there are portions of the islands where the people are poor and need help. Whenever their cases are properly represented, appropriations will be made.

The Culture of Silk and the Vine.

The culture of silk has been tried at the Sandwich Islands, and found to be impracticable. Some fifteen years ago high hopes were entertained that this would become a silk producing country, but long since those hopes have been abandoned, and they probably will not be revived until an exceedingly dense population occupies the Hawaiian Islands.

The culture of the vine, we imagine, would be doomed to the same fate, should it be undertaken, as a mere matter of pecuniary speculation. At present the cultivation of the vine, for the purpose of producing wine, is forbidden by the laws of the Kingdom.—Should that tabu be entirely removed, we do not imagine that it would lead to any extensive cultivation of vineyards for the purpose of wine manufacture. It was made tabu for consistency's sake, we suppose, more than for any other purpose. Inasmuch as the Government, for good and satisfactory reasons, made tabu, the manufacture of such vile drinks as awa, the product of the ti-root, sweet potatoes, molasses, &c., &c., we suppose it included the cultivation of the vine for wine manufacture. This, however, does not include the cultivation of the vine for eating purposes. Never yet has the vine been cultivated to sufficient extent to supply the market with grapes, one of the most delicious, nutritious and harmless fruits. Hitherto grapes have sold at prices ten fold, yes, a hundred fold higher than they would have paid to have been manufactured into wine. If the removingof the tabu upon the manufacture of wine *would* increase the cultivation to an extent sufficient to supply our markets with a choice variety of grapes, and at a reasonable price, we should be glad to see it done. We say this not because we desire to see wine manufactured here, and we have no expectation that it would, even if the Government should offer *a bounty*. Let not the tabu, however, be removed, if the hydra-headed monster, Alcohol, shall be allowed to raise erect, his awa-head, ti-root-head, rum-head, or any other of his heads.

The following remarks upon the culture of the vine and silk, we copy from the first volume of Bancroft's History of the United States. The historian was led into this train of remark, in noticing the action of the Virginia Assembly, when it first began to legislate, under a written Constitution, in 1621:

"The business which occupied the first session under the written constitution, related chiefly to the encouragement of domestic industry; and the culture of silk particularly engaged the attention of the assembly. *But legislation, though it can favor industry, cannot create it.* When soil, men, and circumstances, combine to render a manufacture desirable, legislation can protect the infancy of enterprise against the unequal competition with established skill. The culture of silk, long, earnestly, and frequently recommended to the attention of Virginia, is successfully pursued, only when a superfluity of labor exists in a redundant population. In America, the first wants of life left no labor without a demand; silk-worms could not be cared for where every comfort of household existence required to be created. Still less was the successful culture of the vine possible. The company had repeatedly sent vine-dressers, who had been set to work under the terrors of martial law, and whose efforts were continued after the establishment of regular government. *But the toil was in vain. The extensive culture of the vine, unless singularly favored by climate, succeeds only in a dense population; for a small vineyard requires the labor of many hands.* It is a law of nature, that, in a new country under the temperate zone, corn and cattle will be raised, rather than silk or wine."

Those lines of the foregoing paragraphs which are italicised, were so printed at our suggestion. The truth is, this paragraph contains valuable hints, for legislators in this or any other land. So much must not be expected of any government. Governments may not be able to make the people industrious, but they can hinder industry. In years past, the Sandwich Island government has stood out resolutely against the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, and we hope it will continue the same policy, so long as the flag of the Kamehamchas shall wave. This is one of its glories.

"And that ye study to be quiet."

Orderly, peaceful; living in the practice of the calm virtues of life. The duty to whieh he would exhort them was that of being subordinate to the laws; of avoiding all tumult and disorder; of calmly pursuing their regular avocations, and of keeping themslves from all the assemblages of the idle, the restless, and the dissatisfied.

"And to do your own business."

The injunction here is one of the beautiful precepts of Christianity so well adapted to promote the good order and the happiness of society. It would prevent the impertinent and unauthorized prying into the affairs of others, to which many are so prone, and produce that careful attention to what properly belongs to our calling in life, which leads to thrift, order, and competence. Religion teaches no man to neglect his business. It requires no one to give up an honest calling and to be idle. It asks no one to forsake a useful occupation, unless he can exchange it for one more useful. It demands, indeed, that we shall be willing so far to suspend our ordinary labors as to observe the Sabbath; to maintain habifs of devotion; to improve our minds and hearts by the study of truth; to cultivate the social affections, and to do good to others as we have an opportunity; but it makes no one idle, and it countenances idleness in no one. A man who is habitually idle can have very slender pretensions to piety. There is enough in this world for every one to do, and the Saviour set such an example of untiring *industry* in *his* vocation as to give each one occasion to doubt whether he is his true follower if he is not disposed to be employed.

"And to work with your own hands, as we commanded you."

This command is not referred to in the history (Acts xvii.,) but it is probable that the apostle saw that many of those residing in Thessalonica, were disposed to spend their time in indolence, and hence insisted strongly on the necessity of being engaged in some useful occupation. Comp. Acts xvii. 21. Idleness is one of the great evils of the heathen world in almost every country, and the parent of no small part of their vices. The effect of religion everywhere is to make men industrious; and every man, who is able, should feel himself under sacred obligation to be employed. God made man to work (comp. Gen. li 15; iii. 19,) and there is no more benevolent arrangement of his government than this. No one who has already enough for himself and family, but who can make money to do good to others, has a right to retire from business and to live in idleness (comp. Acts xx. 34r Eph. iv. 27;) no one has a right to live in such a relation as to be wholly dependent on others, if he can support himself; and no one has a right to compel others to labour for him, and to exact their unrequited toil, in order that he may be snpported in indolence and ease. The application of this rule to all mankind would speedily put an end to slavery, and would convert multitudes, even in the church from useless to useful men. If a man has no necessity to labour for himself and family he should regard it as an inestimable privilege to be permitted to aid those who cannot work—the sick, the aged, the infirm. If a men has no need to add to what he has for his own temporal comfort, what a privilege it is for him to toil in promoting public improvements; in founding colleges, libraries, hospitals, and asylnms; and in sending the gospel to those who are sunk in wretehedness and want! No man understands fully the blessings which God has bestowed on him, if he has hands to work and will not work.—[*Barne's Notes on* 1 *Thessalonians*, 4: 11.

Religious Changes in Ireland.—In a recent number of "*The Dublin Nation*," appeared a long article on this topic, in which the editor says:

"The Irish nation is fast dissolving, as the Jewish nation dissolved before the curse of God—as the Carthaginians dissolved before the sword of Rome—as the Red Indian race silently dissolves before the face of the white man. *Ireland is ceasing to be a Roman Catholic nation.* Priest Fitzgerald, in a recent speech, admits, 'Our nation 'and our church are perishing.' An organ of Romanism says, 'Shall the soupers and tract distributors accomplish 'the work which all the force of England for three hundred years has been unable to effect?' "

Again:

"We are afraid that neither the priesthood nor people of this country have any idea of the system of proselytism carried on under their eyes. Its agents and its emissaries—from the wealthy fanatics of Exter Hall down to the meanest Bible reader in Connaught—are continually at work, and God only knows the evil they have wrought. It is time, and God knows, full cause, to preach a crusade against it. It has had incalculable success."

Fatuhiva Correspondence.

Superstitions, Idolatry, Tabus, &c., &c.

Mr. Damon:

Dear Sir:—An opportunity presents itself of redeeming the promise I made in my last, of giving you an account of the superstitions of these people. Were I within speaking distance, I should be inclined to ask permission to retract it, for I find that the subject of Marquesan superstitions has been discussed before. What I may have to say may, perhaps, prove tedious instead of interesting.

Human nature is here seen without disguise. The truth is conspicuous, that "men love darkness rather than light." Marquesans have a tact for believing almost any thing but the truth. It is hard to find out what they really do believe—each family appears to have a set of notions of its own.—However, they all believe that there is a soul. The souls of the dead are what they worship as gods. Some think that after death the soul goes to a place situated below the earth, called "Havaii pe;" others think it "goes up into the skies;" but the greater number believe that it lives in the burying-grounds. From the fact of the offerings to the gods being always taken to the burying-grounds, I conclude that the last is the prevailing opinion among all the different tribes.

I had an opportunity, a few months ago, of witnessing the manner in which these natives deify the souls of the dead. The ceremony consisted of singing and clapping of the hands, accompanied by the music of the drum and the conch-shell. The chorus to the chants was, "Thou art a god, thou art a god." The ceremony was kept up two nights, commencing at sunset and closing at sunrise. Pauses in the singing and music were filled up by the cries of the women.

The gods are of different ranks; some are feared by their relatives only, others by the whole tribe; and one called "Tuopana" is an object of dread to the whole island. He is styled the "guardian of the country," and appears to have risen to importance through being the father of many children. Marquesans think that he who has the most children has the greatest claim to veneration. The dances for which the natives are now preparing, are in honor of the father of this god.—They say, that if they "honor the father, the son is likely to be propitious, and so send them plenty of breadfruit and keep away diseases from them." But I am inclined to think that the debauch which is to accompany the dances, will be more likely to produce the evils that are so much dreaded, than to avert them.

The chirping of the cricket is supposed to be a sound made by the gods. The natives very often address questions to this noise. If it continues to sound after the inquiry is made, an affirmative answer is given; but if it ceases, the answer is negative. By a sort of ventriloquism, the priests, in their nightly mummeries, throw the voice upon the roofs of their houses, in imitation of the sound.—The imitation is not altogether perfect, but the natives are credulous enough to believe it so. The priests gain great applause by this art; they make the natives believe that they have power to call the gods, and to drive them away again at pleasure. Marquesan credulity disposes them to believe almost any thing their priests tell them. A short time ago a native, living a few paces from me, ate a piece of a tabued hog, and took sick shortly afterwards. A priestess from a neighboring bay undertook to cure him. She told him, in the first place, that he had offended the gods by eating one of the tabued pigs. One of his legs being much swelled, she said it was the pig—the gods had put it into his leg—and in order to cure him, she must extract it! She commenced the work of extraction by drawing forth the bristles of the hog; afterwards, she successively drew forth the firewood, stones, and the leaves used in roasting it—but its body she was unable to find. I did not witness these wonders, but the natives asserted positively, that she performed them all; and moreover, that the roof of the house was covered with gods, and she had hard matter to keep them off while she was engaged in the work of extraction.

Previous to this, another priestess took out cocoanut leaves, sticks, stones, and several baskets of dirt, from a woman's eye. The natives tell this for a fact. I only received a silly grin, when I asked if a person's eye would not be a convenient place to have a tarrow-patch.

I have attempted to show up these follies, but I feel persuaded now that the natives cleave to them, not so much because they believe them, as because they are agreeable to the depraved heart. They will ever form a part of the Marquesan's character, as long as his heart remains unchanged.

Dreams are one of the greatest taxes on property. If a Marquesan dreams about a pig, or a bunch of bananas, or breadfruit, it is a tribute to the gods, and must be offered. The bananas and breadfruit are carried to the burying-grounds, and generally falls a prey to the priests. The pig is permitted to roam at large, with an insurance against a sanguinary death.

Some have admitted that dreams are caused by indulging in late suppers. The cause, they say, is nothing—the fact is the thing—dreams are dreams, by what manner soever they may be caused. The soul is supposed to leave the body, and to travel to the regions of the dead, to hold converse with the gods. This notion keeps alive the dread of the gods; it seems, in fact, to be the main support of the Marquesan's religious belief. Tell him that his gods are the creatures of his imagination, he replies, "they are realities, for I have seen them in the hour of sleep."

The notion exists, also, that Marquesans cannot have the same god as the foreigner. This, I suppose, is the belief in all heathen countries. Here, however, the natives lay particular stress upon it, and say that they will not give it up, until the missionaries, by some sign or miracle, show them the truth.

The tabus draw their firmest support from their connection with religious belief. The gods are supposed to punish every violation of them. This is a complicated system; it affects every movement in society. Selfishness and the desire to degrade the women appear to be the basis of it.

Yours truly, J. BICKNELL.

P. S. We are about the same as when I last wrote. All well, excepting the wife of one of the teachers. My hopes are brightening every day, or perhaps I should say, my heart is getting stronger every day. The natives still keep aloof from us, and tell us oftentimes, that they do not want to serve our God. This, however, does not discourage us much, because God has said that the hearts of men are in His hands, and He can turn them whithersoever He willeth. This assurance gives us strength; it bids us draw encouragement—not from prospects, but from the promise of His assistance.

The ship Clematis, Capt. Benjamin, is at anchor in the bay. She has just taken in a supply of water. Captain B. has been put to some trouble, in consequence of his men being supplied with liquor by the white men here.

The Nautical, Capt. Luce, was off the bay yesterday. She reports that two of her men were killed on Tahuata.

The chief Panau, of Resolution Bay, was worsted in an engagement with another chief, and obliged to remove his quarters to Hivaoa.

J. BICKNELL.

Ireland.

Ireland is one of the most beautiful islands on the globe; and one of the most fertile and productive. Whilst destitute of the grandeur of Switzerland, and of the warm, sunny skies of France and Italy, there it lies anchored on the western extremity of Europe, in varied scenery, in quiet beauty, in exhaustless fertility, the very gem of the sea. It is not of volcanic origin,—nor, like some of the Islands of the Pacific, is it the work of marine insects—it is obviously a direct creation of God; and, no doubt, lay under his eye, and was an object of his special regard, when he "saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good." There it lies on the western borders of Europe the last land on which the moistened eye of the emigrant lingers, who is seeking a home in the New World; and the first to gladden the eye of tourist, when he goes forth from our land to seek instruction and recreation amid the classic or historic scenes of the Old. The very first sight of the bold headlands, or of its beautiful fields, almost perpetually verdant, sloping to the ocean, bearing a fruitful harvest down to high water mark,—tell the whole story. None seeing it will afterwards wonder at the love of the Irishman for his home.

In his mind and heart it is associated with all that is beautiful in nature, mild climate, genial in soil, and sweet in home! Nor will any wonder, that some speculators have been disposed to refer to Ireland, not only the legend of the famous island of Atlantis, mentioned by Plato and other writers, but also the still earlier fables of the Isle of Calypso, and the Hesperides, and the Fortunate Islands, and the Elysian Fields of Homer and other ancient poets. Ireland had its civilization before England and from its schools learing went over Europe, whilst England was yet in darkness. Ireland's history has yet to be truly written. Thus far, it has fallen into partizan hands, like the life of Napoleon by Scott, or that of Cromwell by Hume, and the Cavaliers. Ireland has a history; may it have a historian worthy of it! The man who will do for Ireland what Carlisle has done for Cromwell, will write his nome upon the rock forever. Nor do we despair of this. The Muse of history has commenced revealing the secrets of past ages, and although "like the fabled sybil, she only reveals, leaf by leaf," our faith is strong that she will make revelations sufficient to enable some of Ireland's many gifted sons to do her full historical justice. [N. Y. Observer.

New Public House Act for Scotland.

In the "Bristol Temperance Herald" for August, '54, there is a long article showing the beneficial effects of a "new Act," regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Scotland. The principal features of the law are the following:

1. Beer and spirit dealers shall not sell or give intoxicating liquors, to be drunk on the premises.

2. Another clause prohibits the *licensing of any toll-house, unless it be six miles from any other licensed house in the same county.* This is a decided boon, more especially to farm servants, in taking agricultural produce to market; but in general also to all who have occasion to travel on public highways. These licensed toll-houses proved so many snares and traps, and were productive of immense mischief.

3. The act further prohibits a blacksmith keeping a public house, or selling intoxicating drink in the vicinity of his smithy.

4. One provision, in its bearing upon the rising generation, merits attention: it prohibits the keepers of places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, *allowing boys or girls to assemble therein,* or supplying liquor to boys and girls apparently under fourteen years of age. This at once, of course, renders illegal those drinking saloons which have proved so detrimental to the youth of our country. The act also prohibits the sale of drink *to persons in a state of intoxication.*

5. It prohibits the opening of places for the sale of intoxicating liquor before eight o'clock in the morning, or keeping them open after ten at night.

6. It prohibits the traffic during the whole of the Sabbath. *'Capital!'*

7. The act provides that *any policeman or constable may at any time enter all places for the sale of intoxicating drink.* This, though brought forward by some as a hardship to those in the traffic, peculiar to this act, was in existence before. In addition, it extends this provision to all places of public refreshment, whether licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors or not—an extension of the provision, necessary to admit of putting down illicit traffic. Such is a summary of the act: of course it has its penalties, which need not be mentioned, farther than to state that, besides pecuniary fines, or imprisonment for non-payment, three convictions of contravention of the act incapacitates the person from ever holding a license again.

In glancing over the principal features of this law, we are almost led to the conclusion that *somebody* must have furnished the lawmakers for Scotland with a copy of the Hawaiian license laws. Between the two "Acts" there is certainly a striking resemblance. It certainly should be highly encouraging to Hawaiian legislatures, that older countries are following in the wake of this young kingdom! Surely, the present is no time to take *any steps backward,* but rather to follow up former "Acts" of legislation by more stringent measures.

The new Act went into operation, in Scotland, in the month of May, '54. The good effects began to appear very soon. A gentleman writing from Edinburgh under date of June 12th, employs the following language:

"I yesterday (Sabbath) walked over the chief streets, and through the famous old haunts of drunkenness, and had I not seen the marvellous moral change with my own eyes, I could scarcely have credited it. I formerly took the statistics of one wicked, *wicked,* square, and went through it again and again last year, both by night and by day, and it was then a very pandemonium. The most indecent things were openly done, the most blasphemous things loudly spoken, at that time. The act has hushed and cleansed the whole place. Yesterday it seemed pervaded by the calm and purity of a real Sabbath– a Sabbath in earnest. The police are doing their duty. I have had conversation with several, and there is a sympathetic spirit in all of them, as far as I can judge, with the new law. All of them confess that it is working well—that the decrease of trouble and committals is beyond all question."

Now, let it be remembered that this is the same city in which there were counted, on one Sabbath afternoon and evening, upwards of forty thousand visits to the public houses and dram-shops. In reference to the same city, but bringing out a different feature in the effects of the act, arising in part from the suppression of the Sabbath traffic, we find the following in an editorial article of the *Edinburgh News* of 1st July:

"Thursday last was devoted to the examination of this matter among the largest workshops and other kinds of works in Edinburgh; and the universal testimony of employers is, that the change for the better, since the introduction of the new law, is quite decided and unmistakeable; and this, two ways: first, because their men—we of course speak generally—all come now on Monday mornings, which many of them nearly never did before; and this, not only because no Sunday debauch has quickened their "drouth," but because nothing can be got to quench it until so close upon breakfast time, as to make the drink not worth the havtng to anv, except the more depraved among the workmen. Morning drinking was really that which cost the most of the men their day or days of drinking, and all employers whom we saw, placed this amongst the prominent advantages of the new bill, both to the men and to the public. Nor is this advantage confined to Edinburgh."

We could quote other extracts showing the beneficial effects of the "new Act" in Glasgow, Dundee, and other towns of Scotland. How hopeful and how encouraging! Three cheers for Scotland!

☞ It was announced in our January No. that some enterprising men had established a whaling post at Kalepolepo, in Maui. We are happy to learn that they have succeeded in capturing three humpbacks. Well done, boys. This is making a better season of it than most of the ships!

The Beer Shops.

There is no one subject which is now so much a source of general complaint, and so detrimental to public morals, as the beer shops of Honolulu, and report says that Lahaina and Hilo are no better off. They have been licensed by the government, but they subject the government to endless vexation. The police courts and police officers furnish abundant evidence upon this subject. The question arises, what shall be done? We answer, apply the "Maine Law," sweep them off, shut them up, or get rid of them at any rate. If merely *small beer* was disposed of at them, they would not, perhaps, be so vexatious, but the truth is, they are a fruitful source of drunkenness to His Majesty's native subjects, and their baneful influence is upon the increase. If it should be that any of the Representatives of the Lower House should be found pleading for their continued existence, and should successfully argue his cause, then we hope the Legislature will pass an act authorizing that no license shall be granted except to those persons who live next door to the dwellings of such Representatives. The injured public may rest assured, that if those men are elected next year, they will go for abolishing these corrupting and festering nuisances. We were recently informed that the liquor sold under the name of beer, contained, in some instances, a very strong *decoction of tobacco.* Persons under its influence exhibit more the symptoms of madness than they do of drunkenness.

Since writing the above remarks, the following extracts from a late English paper have attracted our notice:

For several weeks in succession a warm controversy has been going forward in the columns of the *Bristol Mercury,* between Mr. Wadge, a Bristol publican, and Mr. Thornton Herapath, an eminent chemist of this city. The latter gentleman in a lecture recently delivered, stated that beer and other malt liquors were extensively adulterated with the extract of the berries of Cocculus Indicus, which allegation the landlord of the *Globe,* on behalf of his fraternity, strenuously denied. In last month's *Chemist* there is a communication from Mr. Herapath, proving from chemical analysis and extracts from the works of some of our most celebrated chemists, that his charges can be fully substantiated. We have only space to subjoin an extract from Mr. Accum, who has written much on the adulteration of Food.

"Every person is aware that to increase the intoxicating quality of beer, the deleterious substance called cocculus indicus, and the extract of this poisonous berry, technically called "black extract," or by some, 'hard multum' are employed. The latter is ostensibly destined for the use of tanners and dyers. The quantities of cocculus indicus berries as well as of black extract brought

into this country, for adulterating malt liquors, are enormous. There are particular chemists [druggists] who make it a regular trade to supply drugs and nefarious preparations to the unprincipled brewers of porter and ale. Most of the articles are transmitted to the consumer in the disguised state or in such a form that their real nature cannot possibly be detected by the unwary. An extract, said to be innocent, sold in casks containing from half a cwt. to five cwt. by the brewers' druggists, under the name of 'bittern' is composed of calcined sulphate of iron (copperas) extract of cocculus indicus berries, extract of quassia and spanish liquorice. This fraud constitutes by far the most censurable offence committed by unprincipled brewers; and it is a lamentable reflection to behold so great a number of brewers prosecuted and convicted of this crime. From these statements and the seizures that have been made of illegal ingredients at various breweries, it is obvious that the adulterations of beer are not imaginary."

These statements, from so eminent an authority as Mr. Accum, with others that have been brought forward in the present controversy, will, we expect, prevent the publicans, or their friends, from continuing a contest that puts them in a worse position every step they take. So notorious is the practice alluded to by Mr. Herapath, that we wonder prudential considerations did not at the outset induce them to follow the example of an old sailor,—who, when convicted of an act of outrageous conduct, observed, "It's a shocking bad piece of business, and the less said about it the better."

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

The Maine Law.

The rise and progress of laws in various States, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, is briefly exhibited by the following abstract:

1851—Passed by Legislature of Maine.
1852— " " Minnesota.
" — " " R. Island.
" — " " Mass.
" —Ratified by the people of Minnesota.
" —Passed by Legislature of Vermont.
1853— " " Michigan.
" —Ratified by the people of Vermont.
" — " " Michigan.
" —Its submission to the people pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Minnesota.
" —Pronounced unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court in Rhode Island.
" —State Supreme Court equally divided in Michigan.
1851—Pronounced unconstitutional in Massachusetts.
" —Passed by Legislature of New York.
" —Vetoed by Governor.
" —Passed by one branch of Legislature of New Hampshire.
" —Passed by Legislature, but two branches fail to agree in Penn.
" —Passed by Legislature of Ohio.
" —Voted for by people of Wisconsin.
" —Pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio.
" —Passed in modified form by Legislature of Rhode Island.
" —Passed by the Legislature of Connecticut.

It will be observed that it has passed the Legislatures of seven States and a Territory. It has fallen, through legislative disagreement, in four. It has been submitted to the people, and ratified by them, in four. It has nowhere been repealed by the Legislature, though it has been four times set aside by the Judiciary, and in one, re-enacted in a modified form.

It will probably be the subject of discussion in the Legislatures of all the Northern States, this winter, and in those of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

The London Times.

A correspoudent of the Providence Journal thus narrates a visit to the office of the great English paper:

"Among many other famous places in London, I have visited the office of the London Times. To view the establishment, application must be made by letter to the manager. This dispatched, a reply was promptly received by post, and on the card was named the hour when the presses could be seen in motion. Mr. Applegarth, a brother of the inventor of the press there used, and for many years a superintendent of the machinery, a very amiable gentleman, conducted me through the various departments, freely answering inquiries, and explaining everything as he went along. Some idea of the resources and extent of the Times office may be had from the single fact that upwards of $300,000 are paid annually for stamps, a penny, or two cents, being paid on each number of the paper issued. The daily circulation is 52,000 copies, each number, including the supplement, containing sixteen pages. Two hundred reams of paper are used every day, each weighing from 86 to 88 pounds, making in all from eight to nine tons. The quality of the paper every one knows who has read the Times. Each sheet costs the publisher a penny and a half, or three cents, before it is printed. One of these presses were put in motion at one o'clock P. M. to print an edition to be sent off by the mail an hour later. Twenty men were employed on the press, part of them above in a gallery to supply paper, and a part below to receive the printed sheets as they came out. The noise of the machinery was so great that it was difficult in conversation to be heard. The number an hour is 12,000.

By holding a watch and counting, I discovered that each man received from twenty-two to twenty-four a minute. Now and then a sheet with an imperfect impression would be hastily thrown out by one of the sharp-eyed men below, and once or twice, at the stroke of a bell, all the weels stopped, and the great machine rested for a moment, then, at another signal, commenced the stunning clatter again. I was shown the vaults were the large stock of paper is kept. So much is now used that the supply is sometimes short of the demand, and the price is much advanced. For some time an advertisement has been standing in the colums of the Times, offering a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of a substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper. This is made by the proprietor of the Times. I believe the man has never been met who has seen the editor of the Times, but I am convinced there is such a personage, for I have heard his name pronounced, and been shown his room and chair. The editing of the paper is carried on within the publication building to a greater extent than has been stated.—There are convenient rooms fitted up for the purpose, and also for the use of reporters.—During the sessions of Parliament a large number of skillful reporters are employed.—These are relieved every half hour, and are conveyed to and from the legislative place in cabs, no one remaining on duty longer than the prescribed time. In viewing an establishment like that of the Times, and reflecting upon the vast influence, it exerts, one cannot but be filled with wonder and awe."

Too Bad.

Good brandy, is in our estimation a bad drink, but bad brandy is intolerable. Only think of the abominable mischief which must result to brandy drinkers throughout the world, by the fact, that *whiskey* and *rum* are in process of being manufactured into brandy!

The following paragraph from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, shows the manner in which the deficiency of the vintage is made up:

PURE BRANDY.—Since the French government have forbidden the distillation of cereals, a very active export demand has sprung up here for *raw whiskey* and *common rum*, and prices have materially advanced, with large freight engagements for France. When it comes back it will not be recognized, either by the smell, taste, or price.

Is not this too bad? Shams of all kinds we abominate, but the idea of brandy drinkers being so horribly imposed upon, is altogether monstrous! Surely, ye Hawaiian Legislators, you will not think of removing the high duty on French Brandy, for the year to come! Only imagine, the *vile compound* that must now be palmed off, under the name of French Brandy. No wonder it turns the ruddy cheek of health, to the color of the peach-blossom; no wonder it maddens the brain; no wonder it disorganizes the vital functions; no wonder it produces delirium tremens! If it be indeed a fact, (and who will doubt it?) that French brandy is manufactured out of New York whiskey and New England rum, surely we have a new argument for total abstinence. We should imagine, brandy drinkers at the Sandwich Islands would turn tee-totallers, to escape being *humbugged*, and paying seven or eight dollars a gallon for rye whiskey and N. E. rum!

☞ The whaleship "Lark" took a humpback whale off Kawaihae, Hawaii, about two weeks ago, which yielded 45 barrels, and sold for about $1,400 in the Honolulu market. The vessel was lying at anchor at the time. More whales were seen, but the rugged weather prevented their capture.

The Attack on Petropaulovski.

[Extract from a letter received from an Officer of one of Her Majesty's ships engaged in the late attack on the Russian Settlement of Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka.]

September 9th, 1854.

We arrived off Petropaulovski, Kamschatka, on the 28th August, after a very tedious passage from Honolulu. We were becalmed very frequently, and the rain poured down without ceasing for eight or ten days. Our squadron comprised Her Majesty's ships *President*, *Pique* and *Virago*, the French flag ship *La Forte*, *l'Eurydice* and *Obligado*—the whole forming a very imposing force. All the ships were painted entirely black, to render their strength more doubtful to the Russians.

On making the high land of Kamscatka, our excitement was very great, having little or no idea of the position and strength of the batteries we were about to attack. About 2 P. M. on the 28th, Admiral Price and the Secretary went on board the *Virago*, and proceeded to Awatska Bay to reconnoiter. We were kept in suspense till about midnight, when the Admiral returned; and we then got but a faint notion of the strength of our enemy. On the following morning all the squadron made their way to Awatsky Bay, the approach to which is very grand—high mountains (volcanoes) appearing on either side, covered with snow, and looking magnificent among the clouds. On one side of the bay, on a hill about 700 or 800 feet high, we perceived a lighthouse, in front of which and commanding the entrance, is a large gun, which, as we neared the land, was fired, to give the alarm to the batteries and town, situated out of sight of the entrance and about eight miles up the bay. We passed this point in great style, the *President* (with the Admiral's flag flying) leading the way. We anchored out of gun-shot of the batteries, which were all manned and ready to receive us.

The Admiral then ordered the *Virago* to proceed towards a battery of five guns, and have some long-range fire (about 2000 yards) at it. The battery opened fire at once, and I think the *Virago's* guns did not do much execution on this day. After opening the ball she took up her position amongst the squadron. I am afraid I can convey but a very vague idea of the strength and admirable position of Petropaulovski. The Russians have certainly done their best to render it impregnable, and they have, in our operations against them, proved good soldiers and brave men. Awatska Bay, in which this hornet's nest is situated, is of great magnitude. large enough to enable fifty sail to manœuvre in it with ease and safety. The place is situated at the base of a mountain, about 12,000 or 14,000 feet high—a volcano covered entirely with snow: we had the pleasure of witnessing it in action, which was worth seeing. The town lies in a hollow, and another huge mountain is behind it. The shape of the harbor is something like a horse-shoe, and at the entrance to the port, on one side, is a battery of three heavy guns; and a little further in, towards the town, is another long battery of eleven guns, well built, with embrasures, and from its peculiar position on a spit of land, running nearly across the harbor, rendered it very formidable, as behind it lay the Russian frigate *Aurora* and corvette *Dwina*, with their broadsides facing the entrance to the harbor. We called this lot "The Snake in the Grass."

There appeared to be at anchor when we arrived, in addition to the two ships above named, two merchant vessels—one bearing the Hamburg and the other American colors. Opposite these two batteries, and on the other side, is a circular battery of five guns (heavy ones too) which commands the entrance entirely. Around the hill on which this battery is placed, and in a hollow, is a battery of seven guns, commanding the bay, and a little further in, on the same side of the hill, is a low battery of five brass guns, which also commands the bay. In addition to these there are three other batteries in and about the town, making a total of eight batteries and the citadel—the whole mounting probably fifty guns. On the 29th, the day after our arrival, an unfortunate and awful calamity occurred, which for a time stupified every one in the squadron: our beloved old Admiral Price fell mortally wounded, sad to relate, from a pistol bullet fired by his own hand. As early as six A. M., he was on deck, and even ascended the rigging of the *President* as high as the main-top, to obtain a better view of the enemy's position—during the forenoon he visited the French Admiral and returned to his own ship quite cheerful. We were all getting under way to commence operations, when the Admiral went below and passed in to the quarter gallery. At that minute the report of a pistol was heard by all on board the *President*, and it was soon known that the poor old Admiral had shot himself. This was about half past 10 A. M. The medical officers were immediately with him, and as soon as the poor old gentleman recovered from the shock of his wound, he became quite calm and composed, much more so than all who were with him.—He appeared to know all who approached him, and spoke in the most kindly terms of his officers and men. The *Pique* was moving in to open fire when this distressing event took place; she was signalled to anchor, and her captain (Sir F. Nicholson) went on board the *President*. Soon afterwards, the French Admiral (who is a very aged and infirm officer) arrived with his surgeon; he was greatly overcome, and I am told was so agitated as to be obliged to leave the cabin to compose himself. Admiral Price desired Sir F. Nicholson to take charge of Her Majesty's ships, and to follow out the previously arranged measures for taking the place, expressing himself confident of our success. The chaplain of the *President* was with the Admiral in his last moments. On this sad day of course nothing was done; but on the next, operations were commenced in real earnest; the battery called "The Snake in the Grass" fell to all of us, as also the Little Battery and the Circular one—all of these facing the harbor. The ships engaged on this day were, *President*, *La Forte*, *Pique* and *Virago*. The Little Battery was soon silenced, and a party of our marines and seamen landed and spiked the guns. The ships' guns effectually silenced those of the Circular Battery for that day, and we all turned our attention to the "Snake," which proved a very troublesome and ugly customer; a rapid shower of shell and shot soon cleared it and we then piped to dinner. After dinner we had another go at our friend, who opened fire on *La Forte* with great precision, and several shot-holes in her hull attest the accuracy of their aim. *La Forte* had one man killed this day. *President* soon came within range, and between her and *La Forte*, the battery was soon completely done up. To show the perseverance of the Russians, there was a sentinel whom all our shots could not drive away; he appeared to walk his post quite unconcerned, and there he stuck throughout; luckily for him, I believe, he received no injury. The *Virago*, on steaming out, received a shot in her 'counter,' which damaged the ship but wounded no one. We all hauled out of range towards evening, satisfied with our first attempt.

On the 2nd September the body of our lamented Admiral (Price) was put on board the *Virago* and conveyed to an unfrequented part of the bay, and there consigned to the earth. The place of burial is marked at present with the letters D. P., cut on a tree by the Admiral's servant.

After some debate between Sir F. Nicholson and the French Admiral, it was resolved to attempt the place again on the 4th September, by landing a party of seamen and marines from the French and English ships. They were to be guided by two Americans, acquainted with the place, who had been fallen in with by the party who went to bury the Admiral, and brought on board the *President* to afford information about the place. On Sunday, 3d September, all arrangements were made for the landing; the men all properly equipped and instructed as to what was before them the next day. All were confident of the success of their hazardous expedition. At half-past one on Monday morning the hands were called—the intention being to make the attack at daybreak. After a breakfast, preparations were made to go on board the *Virago*. The landing-party sent to her, amounted nearly to 700, of whom half were French. They were all well armed and ready for anything. A vast number of officers accompanied the party. By six o'clock all were on board the *Virago*. Taking in tow *La Forte* and the *President*, she steamed in towards the batteries. The plan of attack was, that the *President* should engage a battery of seven guns, called the "Saddle Battery;" and *La Forte* to do the same with a battery of five guns, called the "Gorge," the *Virago* to effect the debarkation of the landing party. The *President* was first dropped by the steamer, about 600 yards from the Saddle Battery. At first her firing was not very good, but after a little practice she got the correct range, and her guns soon cleared the battery, doing great injury to the guns therein. Again one Russian alone stuck by the battery, and he kept us on the alert, as we thought he might point one of the guns and fire when opportunity offered. It was amusing to see him dodge behind the earthworks when a gun was fired, and then stand up and observe our movements with a telescope. In the early part of this engagement, serious damage was done to the *President;* a shot entering a port on the main deck, killed two of the gun's crew and wounded all the rest. The ship was in close quarters with the battery, and had a benefit; several shots entered her side on the lower deck, and one passed through a chest belonging to a junior officer of the ship, leaving, strange to say, his clothes uninjured, which remains in the same state, and affords a source of amusement to him and his messmates. *La Forte* silenced her battery

without sustaining any loss of life; and as soon as this was done, the landing party was disembarked.

Sad to relate, their subsequent proceedings led to the most fatal consequences. It had been arranged that the party was to form in military array, on the beach, before proceeding into the bush. Instead of this, immediately on landing, each division took their own course, and instead of entering the town together by a road, found themselves ascending a hill at the back of the town, amongst angled and thick brushwood, in which it was impossible to distinguish an enemy from a friend. In the severe and random firing which was kept up, there is little doubt but that many French and English met their deaths without Russian interference. Our loss was most serious, and I believe the French lost quite as many men as we did, and more officers. Captain Parker, of the Marines, under whose management the party landed, but whose arrangements were not attended to, was shot dead soon after landing. Two Lieutenants of the *President* received severe wounds. After an ineffectual struggle against their unseen enemy, a retreat was sounded. All the party had to descend a high hill. From the ships, our men seemed to be falling down the sides of the hill as if shot—some headlong, some rolling, and all in the greatest confusion. When the landing party returned on board, which they did by 10.45 A. M., the ships hauled out of the range of the batteries to attend to the wounded and repair damages. The melancholy result of this attempt is as follows, as regards the English ships:

H. M. S. *Pique:* Lieut. A. Bland, Mate G. Robinson, Midshipman L. Chichester, Lieutenant McCullum, R. M., slightly wounded; Lieutenant Clements, R. M., severely wounded. Eight seamen and 4 marines killed; 5 seamen and 2 marines dangerously wounded; 5 seamen and 5 marines severely wounded; 4 seamen and 1 marine slightly wounded. Total killed and wounded, 39.

H. M. S. *President:* Captain Parker, R. M., killed; Lieutenants Howard and G. Palmer, R. N., severely wounded; Lieutenant W. G. Morgan, slightly wounded. Five seamen and 5 marines killed; 2 seamen dangerously wounded; 15 seamen and 11 marines severely wounded, 4 seamen and 4 marines slightly wounded. Total killed and wounded, 50.

H. M. S. *Virago:* Mr. Whitelock's boats, 1 seaman, 2 marines, killed; 3 marines dangerously wounded: 1 seaman and 3 marines severely wounded; 7 seamen and 1 marine slightly wounded. Total killed and wounded, 18. Total English killed and wounded. 107.

Since this day we have made no further attempt on the town. It is doubtless a very strong place, and will at any time afford hot work for our ships. Our disappointment has been great, as we have come upwards of 7000 miles from Valparaiso to obtain what may almost be termed a repulse. We left Petropaulovski on the morning of the 6th, and about two hours after getting outside, had the good fortune to discover two strange sail in sight—one a schooner and the other a large ship; the last we took for the *Pallas* or *Diana* Russian frigates. The *Virago* was dispatched after the smaller craft. She turned out to be a Russian merchant-vessel bound to Petropaulovski with provisions, &c. The *President*, being the fastest sailer of the squadron, went in chase of the larger vessel. The weather was thick, and the Russian tried to escape; but after a few hours, and owing to the skillful manœuvring of Captain Burridge, the *President* was close alongside. The stranger proved to be the *Sitka*, of 700 tons, carrying ten guns, one of the ships of the Russian American Company, last from a place called Agan, in the sea Ochotsk, bound to Petropaulovski, with the winter store of provisions, ammunitions, &c., for the garrison. She had on board a Colonel and other Russian officers, with twenty-three Russians, passengers to Petropaulovski; also her crew, twenty-eight in number, who are with us now. They appear good-tempered fellows; their mates are very intelligent men. None of the crew are Russians, but Germans, Swedes and Dutch. We have also a little fellow of fourteen, a midshipman, as prisoner. They are all well treated, and allowed to do just as they please. We are now going ten knots in a gale of wind, with the *Virago* in tow.—A prize crew is on board the *Sitka*. I fear the prize money will be but small; we junior officers might get about 30s. each.

Until another Admiral's flag is hoisted on the station, we shall be under the orders of Captain Frederick, of the *Amphitrite*, who becomes a Commodore of the first class *pro tem.* We find it hard times in the messing line—nothing to drink and less to eat—no fresh meat since the middle of July. The French squadron are going to San Francisco, while our ships go to Vancouver's Island to complete our water, which is running so short that six pints have to suffice each of us for breakfast, dinner, tea and washing.—[*London Illustrated News, Dec.* 16, 1854.

CITY HOSPITAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having leased the "Gravier Property," on King street, have thoroughly refitted the building, and are now prepared to receive Patients, for Medical or Surgical treatment.

Strangers visiting the Islands for the benefit of their health, and Residents, will be received into the Hospital, and provided (if desired) with Private Rooms, at a moderate expense.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

Seamen will be received into the Hospital upon the most favorable terms; and in the event of the Master being required to discharge a Seaman in consequence of illness, the *three month's extra* wages required by the U. S. Government, will be received in full of any claims upon the Ship or Master for his support or treatment. The undersigned are prepared to give Bonds to the U. S. Consul, to indemnify him against a Seaman received into the City Hospital becoming a charge upon the U. S. Government.

S. P. FORD, M. D.,
H. L. BULLIONS, M. D.

*** Office of City Hospital in Makee's Brick Building, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Honolulu. 41-tf

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz., a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this, what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. ROOKE, HARDY, NEWCOMB and GUILLOU.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

42-tf GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

BANK OF
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO,
BANKERS, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,
BANKERS, St. Louis. 23-tf

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.
Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

HENRY SEA,
Auctioneer,
Over the Store of R. Coady & Co. 25-tf

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I., 41-tf

REMARKABLE EVENTS.—APRIL.

April 1: The Allies enter Paris, 1814.
2. Jefferson born, 1743.
3. Bonaparte dethroned, 1814.
4. Harrison died, 1841; Goldsmith died, 1774.
5. Plato died, 347, B. C.
6. Alexander the Great died, 323, B. C.
7. Ohio settled, 1788.
9. Bacon died, 1626.
10. United States Bank incorporated, 1816.
11. Henry Clay born, 1776.
12. Seneca died, 65; Summerfield born, 1770.
14. Handel died, 1759.
15. American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb opened, 1817.
16. Shakspeare born, 1564.
17. Franklin died, 1790.
19. Battle of Lexington, 1775.
21. Nettleton born, 1783.
23. Shakspeare died, 1616.
24. First paper printed in Massachusetts, 1704.
25. Cromwell born, 1599.
26. Hume born, 1711.
29. Louisiana ceded to the United States, 1803.
30. Washington inaugurated, 1789.

LIST (NO. 5) OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HONOLULU SAILOR'S HOME.

March 1	S. L. Austin, Esq., Hilo, 2nd don.,	$15 00
" 7	Rev. D. Baldwin, Lahaina,	10 00
" 7	Mrs. C. F. Baldwin, "	5 00
" 15	Mr. C. P. Ward,	100 00
" 15	Hon. John Ii,	50 00
" 15	Several Natives,	5 87
" 19	Capt. Wiggin, "Ocean Bird,"	5 00
" 19	Mr. Wiggin, do.	1 00
" 21	Capt. Morrison, and crew of Br. bark "Leonidas,"	7 00
" 21	Mr. Charles Winters,	10 00
" 21	Wesley Newcomb, M. D.,	10 00
		$218 87

The whole amount of cash paid in up to this date, is $2,132 10, which added to the amount pledged, payable in cash, materials for building, &c., say $2,370, makes a total of $4,502 10, subscribed towards the "Home" up to date. G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.
March 22, 1855.

Donations.

	FOR CHAPPEL.	FOR FRIEND.
Capt. Avery,	$10 00	
Ships "Shepherdess" and "Meteor,"		10 00
Captain ——,	6 00	2 00
Mr. Mitchell, "Recovery,"		2 00

Information Wanted,

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct. 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, March 15th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. MARTIN SEGER, to JANE LOREAU.

DIED,

At Marine Hospital, Honolulu, March 15, ALEXANDER BAXTER, a seaman, aged 19 years, a native of Peterhead, Scotland, and belonging to the British ship "Leonidas." This young man, unfortunately, the day before his death, fell down the hatchway of the ship, and received a fatal injury He was much esteemed by his ship-mates, and mourned by the master. Capt. Morrison made arrangements for erecting a marble tombstone to the young sailor's memory, in the Seamen's Lot, of N. V. Cemetery.

RICHARD DOLBIN, of New York City, boat steerer on the whale ship James Andrews, of New Bedford, at sea, on the 2d day of March, 1855, of consumption, the ship being at the time near the Sandwich Islands, but was unable to reach them before his burial, owing to weather.—[*Communicated.*

On board the ship Liverpool, THOMAS POLLAN, Native of Hull, England; disease of the heart.

In this city, on Friday, 2d inst., ADA, infant daughter of Chas. A. Taner, Esq.

In Honolulu, at Mr. Lamb's Boarding House, February — Mr. GEORGE G. OSBORNE, belonging to San Jose, California.

In Honolulu, March 12, Dr. PAGE, late from California, but originally from Boston.

In this city, of Consumption, on the 8th inst, Mr. JOHN GULICK, who arrived the same day from San Francisco, on board the Francis Palmer. Mr. G. was from Benicia, California, and had been sick for about 8 months previous to his death.

In Honolulu, at Merchant's Exchange Hotel, March 11, Mr. CHAS. S. EDDY, late from Marysville, California.

In Honolulu, Feb., at City Hospital, Mr. ADOLPHUS DORCH, native of Germany.

In U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, March 6, Mr. CAHER, late from California, but originally from Ireland.

In Honolulu, on the 21st inst., Mr. Robert Barker, an old resident at the islands, aged about 45 years.

At Lihue, Kauai, on the 9th inst., of consumption, Dr. WYLIE, from California,—formerly from Indiana, where we understand he has a family residing.

Passengers.

By the Ocean Bird, from Oregon—Charles Porter.
By the E. L. Frost, for S. F.—Petty.
By the T H. Allen, for S. F.—Dr. Post, wife and daughters, Mr. Brown, T. Price, M. Barney, Love, J. C. Hillman, E. Janard, Wm. Duffiin, G. Davis, J. Rodrick, Wm. Shoplock, Mr Earlclo.
By the Francis Palmer, from S. F.—Mrs. J. Paty and child, M. B. Beckwith and lady, John Gulick, lady, child and servant; H. A. Spear, Wm. Fell, A. Moses, E. A. Heyden, A. R. Edwards, Lewis Knesel, C. S. Dow, Dr. G. W. Williams, A. G. Coffin, E. Austin, B. F. Chapman, M. Amberg, H. B Saxton, 4 Chinamen, S. B. Mayhew, D. Lake, S. H. Cooper, B. J. Antrim, Dr. F. Page.
Per Restless, for San Francisco—J. Allister, Mrs. Isaacs, P. Livingston, G. A. Sturgess and lady, Sprague, J. B. Gilles, D. C. Waterman, Butts, Mills, Horther, J. A. Avery, Peachy.
By the Agate, for Astoria—A. E. Wilson, G. T. McConnell
By the Frances Palmer, for S. F.—W. L. Lee and lady, Miss Hamlin, Mrs. Gulick, child and servant, Messrs. Feldheim, Simmons, Hale, W. C. Parke, B. Perkins, Robinson, Hokeong, Aon, Miller, Barker, Chas. Dana, Col. Steele, C. S. Dow, Maes, Dr. Newcomb and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Darnell, E. P. Bond and family.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 23—Am. bk. Golden Fleece, Wood, 27 days from S. F.
24—Am. bk. Ocean Bird, Wiggins, 25 days from Astoria.
22—Am. wh. ship Nauticon, Luce, 16 days from Marquesas, 600 bbls. whale oil.
26—Am. schr. L. P. Foster, Wiggins, 35 days from Puget's Sound.
26—Brig S. R. Jackson, Canman, 25 days from Astoria.
26—Whaling Bark Keoka, Howland, 15 mos., 150 sp., 15 whale.
Mar. 8—Schr. Maria, Godbee, 24 days from Maria Island.
8—Bark Francis Palmer, Paty, 18 days from S. Francisco.
8—Am. wh. ship James Andrews, Kelly, 15 days from Marquesas.
8—U. S. S. Decatur, Sterett, 41 days from Valparaiso.
9—H. B. M.'s Ship Dido, 18 gnns, Capt. Moorshed, 42 ds from Valparaiso.
13—Am. wh. bk. Lark, Kibbling, from sea; 45 bbls. wh
15—Am. bk. Julia Ann, Pond, 55 days from Newcastle, N. S. W.
19—Bark Columbia, Hunter, Humbolt bay, via Hilo, leaky.
Am. wh. sh. Janus, Winslow, 7 mos., 25 bls. sp.
Fr. wh. sh. Elizabeth, Morel, 18 m, 80 sp, 400 w.
20—Am. wh. sh. Alfred Tyler, Chadwick, 18 m, 300 w.
21— " " Bk. Harvest, Riddell, 19 m, from cruise.
Fr. sh. Pallas, Couppey, 6 m, clean; last from Kealakekua.
Am. sh. Florida, Williams, 5 m, 90 sp.
22— " " Gen. Pike, Tew, 16 m, 150 wh.

Cleared.

Feb. 22—Wh. sh. Lark, Kibbling, cruise.
24—Schr. E. L. Frost, Hempstead, S. F.
24—Steamer City of Norfolk, Green, S. F.
24—Brig Hero, Wiedeman, S. F.
26—Wh. sh. Cincinnati, Williams, cruise
Mar. 1—Wh. sh. George, Wall, cruise.
1—Am. schr. T. H. Allen, Waitt, S. F.
3—Br. bark Conrad, Fox, Hong Kong.
5—Wh. bark Shepherdess, Watrous, cruise.
5—Schr. Favorite, Tabor, cruise.
5—Wh. ship Black Warrior, Pinkham, cruise.
5—Wh. ship Chariot, Brown, cruise.
5—Schr. Restless, Sawyer, S. Francisco.
6—Br. ship Marquis of Bute, Moir, Vancouver's Island.
7—Am. brig Agate, Collins, Astoria.
7—Am bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Hongkong
9—Brig S. R. Jackson, Carman, Astoria.
Sch. L. P. Foster. Wiggin, Puget's Sound.
10—Br. sch. Recovery, Mitchel, Vancouver's Island.
13—Am. wh. bk. Keoka, Howland, cruise.
" " Sh. Nauticon, Luce, cruise.
15— " Bk. Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Astoria.
17— " Bk. Frances Palmer, Paty, S. F.
20—Janus, Winslow, cruise.
21—Harvest, Riddell, do.
Florida, Williams, do.
22—Gen. Pike, Tew, do.
Lark, Kibbling, do.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 27.—Ship Lagoda, Lamphier, N. Bedford, 15 mos., 150 sp. 800 wh.—No oil this season.
28—Ship Gov. Troup, Milton, New Bedford, 19 mos., 1300 whale—no oil this season.
Mar. 2—Ship Eagle, Canon, New Bedford, 16 mos., 600 whale, no oil since last report.
6—Ship Saratoga, Harding, New Bedford, 27 mos., 2800 whale, 28,000 lbs bone, no oil since last report.
7—Clematis, Benjamin, N. L., 18 mos., 80 sp., 1050 wh., 12,000 lbs bone—No oil this season.
7—Fr. ship La Tour du Pin, Ruallin, Havre, 20 mos., 100 sp., 500 wh., 6,000 lbs bone—25 bbls sperm this season—from Marquesas.
7—Am. bk. Newburyport, Crandall, 17 mos., 100 sp., 1150 wh., 19,000 lbs bone—No oil this season—37 days from Tahiti.
7—Sh. Amazon, Barber, 39 mos., 20 sp., 1300 wh., 20,000 lbs bone—20 sp. this season.
7—Reindeer, Cromwell, 17 mos. 250 sp., 1400 wh., 20,000 lbs bone—80 sperm this season.
7—Nassau, Murdock, 20 mos., 30 sp., 1100 wh., 15,000 lbs bone—No oil this season.
7—2 ships not entered at Custom House, one of them French.
9—Fr. wh. ship Manche, Talane, Havre, 4 mos, clean.
Oregon, Eldridge, F. H., 18 m, 100 sp, 120 wh, 1500 bone, 10 bls. black fish, season.
Erie, Jernigan, F. H., 18 m, 120 sp, 1000 w, 15,000 bone; no oil this season.
Ohio, Barrett, N. B. 16 m, 650 wh, 9000 bone, no oil this season.
Fr. sh. Elizabeth, Moree, Havre, 19 m, 18 sp, 400 wh, 3000 bone. No oil this season; 36 days from Marquesas.
12—Sh. Chas. Phelps, Layton, Stonington, 20 m, 65 sp, 750 wh. 9000 b; 55 bls. sp. this season, 40 days from Tahiti.
Wm. Wirt, Ashley, N. B. 17 m, 80 sp, 1400 wh, 25,800 bone; 40 bls. sp., season, 20 days from Marquesas.
14—Minerva, Pease, N. B., 18 m, 220 sp, 700 w, 10,000 bone, 80 bls. sp, season; 21 ds. fm, Marquesas—passengers—Louis Jesuis, wife and two children.
17—Rebecca Simms, Gavitt, N. B., 15 m, 600 w, 8,500 bone; no oil season.
L. Starbuck, Jernigan, N. B., 17 m, 375 sp, 1100 w, 1300 bone, 200 sp, season.
Washington, Holly, N. B., 18 m, 25 sp, 1100 wh, 13,000 b, no oil, season.
Wm. Thompson, White, N. B., 16 m, 50 sp, 750 w, 12,000 b; no oil, season.
Harvest, Riddell, Nantucket, 19 m, 100 sp, 800 w, 1000 bone; no oil, season.
19—Florida, Williams, Fair Haven, 5 m, 90 sp, 25 days fm. Tahiti.
20—American, Jernigan, Edgartown, 17 m, 640 w, 5000 bone, 25 ds. fm. Tahiti.
21—Christopher Mitchell, Slocum, N. B., 20 m, 100 sp, 1600 w, 15,000 b, 850 w, season.
Young Phoenix, Tobey, 19 m, 200 sp, 700 w, 12,000 b, 40 sp, season.
22—Petrel, Tucker, N. B. 18 m, 150 sp, 1000 w, 16,000 bone, 100 sp, season.

Cleared.

Mar. 2—Rosseau, Pope, cruise.
2—Gov. Troup, Milton, Honolulu.
2—Eagle, Canon, Ochotsk.
7—Franklin, Richmond, cruise.
Lagoda, Lamphier, Honolulu and cruise.
9—Clematis, Benjamin, cruise.
12—Nassau, Murdock, cruise.
Fr. sh. Elizabeth, Moree, Honolulu.
14—Bk. Newburyport, Crandell, Honolulu, and cruise.
Chas. Phelps, Layton, Honolulu and cruise.
19—Ship La Tour du Pin, Ruallan, cruise.
Reindeer, Cromwell, Ochotsk.
Oregon, Eldridge, Honolulu and cruise.
Harvest, Riddell, do. do.
20—Rebecca Sims, do. do.
Florida, Williams, do. do.
21—Saratoga, Harding, do. do.
22—Erie, Jernigan, do. do.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Dec. 22, 1854—Bark Harvest, Spencer, New Bedford, cruise.
Jan. 8, 1855—Bark Philip 1st, Sisson, Greenport, 6 mos, 1 wh.
9—Bark Shepherdess, Waterns, Mystic.
25—Ship Caroline, Gifford, N. Bedford.
29—Ship Rambler Willis, N. Bedford, 1800 bbls wh. oil.
Feb. 12—Sh. Washington, Halleck, Sag Harbor, 17 mos., 210 bbls. whale oil.
14—Ship Eagle, Cannon, N. Bedford, 16 mos. 350 bbls. whale oil.
22—Liverpool, Baker, N. Bedford, 15 mos.
22—Rebecca Sims, Gavet, N. Bedford, 15 mos.
23—Bark Canton Packet, Borden, N Bedford, } No oil this
24—Ship Saratoga, Harding, just entering, } season.

Cleared.

Feb. 22—Liverpool, Barker, N. B., 15 m, clean.
March 7—Chandler Price, Curn, N. B., 6 m, clean.
10—Mary, Merchant, Edgarton, 33 m, 950 w,
Robert Morrison, Pease, N. B., 7 m, 120 sp.
14—Eliza Adams, Hawes, F. H., 4 1-2 m, clean.
19—Java, Wood, F. H., 11 m, 60 sp, 340 w.

PORT OF KEALAKEAKUA.

Arrived.

Feb. 19—Am. wh. sh. Gov. Troup, Milton, from sea, 1300 bbls. whale oil.
19—Clematis, Benjamin, from Marquesas, 1000 bbls. wh. 80 sperm, last season.
March 10—Fr. ship Pallas, Couppey, 6 mos., clean.

Memoranda.

Spoken, February 13th, 1855, lat. 40 deg. 48 min. S., long. 110 deg. 5 min. 48 sec. W., by U S S. Decatur, whaleship Cambria, Capt. Pease, 15 days from Talcahuano, and five mos. from New Bedford, bound to Marquesas, with 30 bbls oil—all well.

The Newburyport reports ship John Land at Tahiti when she left.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies "	3,00
Five copies "	5,00

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 5. HONOLULU, MAY 4, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, MAY, 1855.

Remarkable events, May,	33
Jack caught napping	33
American Wine,	34
Wine Bottle,	34
Retributive Justice,	36
Late News,	36
Appeal to Ship Masters	37
Obituary, (Mrs. Conde.)	37
Examination Oahu College,	37
Pitcairn's Island,	38
Honolulu Sailor's Home,	38
Shipping Intelligence,	40

The Friend.

HONOLULU, MAY 4.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

May 1. Union of England and Scotland, 1707.
3. Florida and Iowa admitted, 1845.
5. Bonaparte died, 1821.
6. Battle of Oswego, 1814.
7. Socrates died, 399, B. C.
10. Ticonaeroga taken, 1775.
11. William Pitt died, 1778.
13. Cuvier died, 1832.
14. Vaccination discovered, 1796.
16. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
17. John Jay died, 1829.
19. Dark day in New England, 1780.
20. Columbus died, 1506; Lafayette died, 1834.
22. First steamship for Liverpool, 1819.
23. Congress met in Philadelphia, 1787; Jamestown settled, 1607.
24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25. Paley died, 1805.
26. Calvin died, 1564.
27. Habeas orpus granted, 1679.
28. William Pitt born, 1759.
29. Wisconsin admitted, 1848.
30. Pope died, 1744; Jean of Arc burnt, 1431.
31. Hayden died, 1809.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND:

SIR—The accompanying piece of composition is from the pen of a foremast hand, and accidentally found its way aft. You have permisssion to give it a place in your paper, if in your judgment it deserves so high an honor. We think there is quite a display of wit—perhaps better judges will discover a poetical genius.

Ship MAGNOLIA, April 5th, 1855.

Jack caught napping.

I sing the deeds of yesternight,
Of what befell a luckless wight,
Who careless was to keep awake,
And rather thought to comfort take.
Whilom had passed the tedious squall
And quite had ceased the rain to fall;
The moon again bestowed her light,
And all bespoke a pleasant night.
The watch had clustered near the hatch
In hopes a cheering nap to catch,
And some there were who were quite oppressed,
And these consigned themselves to rest.
Some were engaged in spinning yarns,
And some looked out for Mr. B****s.
Soon these were mute in strange alarm,
For, see, a tall and spectral form
So softly round the tryworks creeps,
And o'er the windless slyly peeps.
His step so soft you feel no shock,
As vestured in that Gurnsey frock
He stands—and now he seems to trace
The features of each sleeper's face;
Nor fail you, if you look, to spy
The mischief lurking in his eye.
The heedless dreamer fears no ill,
And called by name, he slumbers still.
O Bill! if you but knew the fate
Impending from the second mate,
How quick you'd bounce upon your feet,
And quicker from the deck retreat.
But now sweet dreams are o'er you stealing,
Home born pleasures you are feeling,
Your friends and parents seem to me et
And each in turn your welcome greet'
But see the figure quickly glide
With bucket to the starboard side.
Behold him bending o'er the rail
Just long enough to fill his pail.
Now—see he quickly leaves the waist
And back he comes in greater haste—
Souse comes the water—what a dash!
No force pump gives a harder splash.
The victim's shrieks, appalled with fright,
Disturb the stillness of the night;
His senses are almost ignored,
He thinks he's fallen overboard.
With dripping limbs he's bid to hie
Upon the gallant yard to dry.—
We hope kind master you will deign
To hear your sleepy heads complain.
We own ourselves quite wild and wilful,
And in our duty most unskilful;
Tardy, saucy, lame and lazy,
And in our watches often drowsy;
And that our cheeks can scarcely blush
When so besmeared with tar and slush.
But barring all this sad neglect
Your every order we respect.
True as the needle to the pole
We'll labor for you, heart and soul.
May pity enter in your heart
And all her lenience impart.
The hydrophatic institute
We never held in much repute
And Bill declares he can't endure
The chilling cold water cure.
If tired nature chance to doze,
Oh, please, don't come and wring one's nose;
Or to our nodding give a check
By making us patrol the deck.
With this and that we'll own you then
One of the very best of men.

THE ORIENTAL.—We gladly acknowledge a file of this paper, and shall rejoice to place it upon our list of exchanges.

The Oriental:

OR, TUNG-NGAI SAN-LUK.

Devoted to the dissemination of information relating to Christian Missions and the Eastern Hemisphere, and to the religious and general improvement of the Chinese.

"Behold, these shall come from far; and lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim" [China.]—Isaiah 49: 12.

Rev. WILLIAM SPEER, Editor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

A newspaper of this character, well conducted, cannot fail to do good among both Chinese and Americans. The Chinese abroad need firm and judicious friends. They may have their faults, as a nation, but that affords no ground for unkind treatment in foreign lands. If one half of the reports of their ill-treatment at the Chinca islands are true, and if the sordid views of some Californians are adopted, we dread the final results of cooley labor. It will prove not one shade better than slave labor, in the strictest sense of the term. We trust that those employing coolies in the Sandwich Islands will never afford ground for even the suspicion that the Chinese laborers are to be treated *as slaves*. Better, a thousand times, that they all should be reshipped for the Celestial Empire.

Wreck at Barber's Point.

We regret to record the wreck of a new and beautiful French whaler, at the southwest point of this island, known as Barber's Point. The vessel was the "Marquis de Turenne," just out from Havre, and bound to the fishing ground. The vessel struck in the night, and could not be got off. No lives were lost. The cargo was landed and the vessel dismantled by the crew. The whole has been sold at auction, bringing from $7000 to $8000 for the benefit of the underwriters. The vessel made a remarkably quick passage from France, in less than one hundred days.

☞ The Minister of Finance reports to the House of Representatives, that the dog tax for nine months, ending December 31, 1854, was $3,481 62! Let not our foreign readers imagine that Hawaiians raise dogs for the table, as in days of yore! We are surprised, however, at the tax. What, only 3,481 and sixty-two one-hundreths of a dog, on the Sandwich Islands! We venture the opinion, there are more than that number on Oahu! Perhaps, however, the tax-gatherers are moved with compassion, at the miserable plight of some of the poor creatures, and permit them to pass, untaxed. It appears that the legislators are still discussing the subject of a dog tax. Will they not pass a law, to kill off three-fourths?

☞ Some anonymous friend has sent us two copies of Dr. Winslow's Address upon the subject of education, before the late Educational Convention of California. We are glad to learn that our old fellow-resident on Hawaiian shores, is doing good service in the establishment of the common schools of California. Being a New England man, he comes out with New England ideas, bold, eloquent and practical.

☞ Every vessel brings us files of late papers from Sullivan's Newspaper Depot in San Francisco. Among these favors, we find late American magazines, including Harper's. It appears that Mr. Sullivan is the agent for this periodical on the Pacific coast.

We commend the following paragraphs to the careful perusal of our island readers.—They are copied from a paper, not professedly advocating the cause of temperance. The writer appears to take a plain and common sense view of the subject, such as every patriot and good citizen, would wish to see adopted by the whole community. The authorities cited, are such as bespeak a careful reading. The remarks of Mr. Jarves, the original proprietor and editor of the "Polynesian," are especially deserving of attention. These remarks show conclusively that drunkenness does abound in wine-growing countries, although the contrary, we often hear asserted :—

AMERICAN WINE.

Is it desirable that this country should become a vine-growing country? that wine should be made and used as freely in New England as in France or Germany? Emphatically, we answer *No!* Neither in a politico-economical, or in a moral, nor in a national and patriotic point of view, is it desirable. Throw out of sight the question of practicability—concede that, if we choose, we can raise the best and purest wines, in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the nation—still we maintain it is not desirable, and the day that shall witness such an event will find this people far, very far below their present level. It is a delusion to believe, as many do, that there is far less drunkenness in the wine-growiug countries of Europe than in the United States. We will cite a few authorities. J. Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, being in France, in 1826, says:—

"The necessity of passing the *barriere* two or three times a day has made me acquainted with the great amount of drunkenness that prevails in Paris. There is quite as much low blackguardism and quarreling here, as is to be found in any seaport I know."

It should be remembered that Cooper had been an officer in the U. S. Navy, and knew very well what seaports are. And again, in 1832, Cooper being in Rudesheim, on the Rhine, in the heart of the richest wine region in Europe, says:—

"It is a singular fact that in none but the wine-growing countries are the true uses of the precious gift understood. In them, wine is not a luxury but a necessary; its use is not often abused, and its beneficial effects can scarcely be appreciated without being witnessed. I do not mean that there is no drunkenness in these countries, for there is probably as much of the vice in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, as there is with us; but they who drink hard generally drink some of the vile compounds which exist every where under the names of brandy, *aguar diente*, or something else."

We quote the whole passage, though portions of it seem to point against our position, because we disdain to misrepresent any man's views, and because we wish to show that even in the opinion of a man who himself loved a bottle of good wine, and who in this letter is writing to one whose *habits*, as Cooper himself tells his friend, are such that it is difficult to give him any new ideas in the matter of French and German wines; yet in the deliberate opinion of such a man, the profuse presence of the best wines in the world is no protection against the universal tendency, rooted deep in human nature, to pass from the first stages to the later—to begin with self-command and end with self-abandonment.

In a subsequent letter, Cooper says:—

"Men will seek some stimulus or other, if it be obtainable, place them in what situations you will. My own eyes have shown me how much drunkenness exists in the vine-growing countries of Europe. I came to Europe under the impression that there was more drunkenness among us than in any other country, England perhaps excepted. A residence of six months in Paris changed my views entirely. You will judge of my surprise when first I saw a platoon of the Royal Guard—literally a whole platoon, so far as numbers, and the order of their promenade was concerned—staggering drunk, within plain view of the palace of their master.—From this time I became more observant, and not a day passed that I did not see men and even women in the same situation in the open streets. Usually, when the fact was mentioned to Americans, they expressed surprise, declaring they had never seen such a thing. They were too much amused with other sights to regard this; and then, they had come abroad with different notions, and it is easier to float in the current of popular opinion than to stem it. In two or three instances I have taken the unbelievers with me into the streets, where I have never failed to convince them of their mistake in the course of an hour.—These experiments, too, were usually made in the better quarters of the town."

Now hear what the author of "Parisian sights and French principles," a work published by the Harpers in 1852, has to say upon this subject. It may be premised that, although the name of the author is not printed in the title page, yet every body knows that James Jarves, Esq., of Boston, is the author. He is a man of the world, who has lived in the Sandwich Islands some years—knocked about most parts of the habitable globe, and is no fanatic. On the question of total abstinence, he says:—

"There is an agent far more direct and active in the degradation of the French nation than either taxation or extravagance.—No one who has made a tour of curiosity around the *octroi* wall of Paris can have failed to make the discovery. Here, for at least three days in the week, he will find at least from 20,000 to 30,000 of the most dissolute of both sexes, occupied in drinking and debauchery of the worst kind, in temporary liquor shops. The increase of licensed retailers of wines and spirit throughout France, has been rapid since 1830. Then there existed but 250,000! Now there are upward of 350,000—an increase of 100,000 in twenty years, and of 20,000 during the last three years, under the Republic. This augmentation has been among the lower class of dramshops, of which there has been an increase of 70,000 within nineteen years, paying a license of only six francs each."

He quotes from Villerme to show that at the provincial town of Lille, drunkenness prevails as in Paris. Villerme, describing the grog-shops of that place, thronged by the working men, says: "All drank the detestable corn brandy or beer. I now affirm that I have never seen at once so much pollution, misery and vice."

In Paris it is estimated there are 17,000 habitual drunkards, of the most brutal character. The Mayor of Paimpol, in his official report, says:—

"I affirm that the greater part of the paupers of this town owe their misery to the excess of drinks, particularly brandy; that almost all the disorders and crimes which come before me, have been committed by persons either drunk or given to intoxication."—"Such evidences," says Jarves, "should destroy the common delusion that because light wines are cheap in France, intoxication is rare. Brandies, of the most deleterious nature, are equally cheap and more generally used."

We stop not because we have begun to exhaust the evidence on this point, but because this article is long enough.—[*Hartford Courant.*

The Wine Bottle.

Some unknown correspondent has forwarded the following extracts from an American paper, for publication. We gladly give such a statement of facts an insertion in our columns. We are of course ignorant of the locality where these persons resided, but of the general facts we have no doubt. Such melancholly examples are constantly occurring.

The following story is literally true, with the omission of names for places, and the substitution of others for those of individuals. With a trifling alteration this sketch of biography would be true of multitudes in our land:

GURDON SPRING was the son of a respectable farmer in ——. He was the third of ten sons, all of whom were trained to the strictest economy and industry. The *wine bottle* was never seen in their father's house. At the age of nineteen, Gurdon became the clerk of a neighboring merchant. Many of his early habits fitted him for his new calling. He gained and merited the confidence of his employer, who recommended him to more extensive and lucrative business in ——. After becoming "a thorough merchant," and having established "a good name," which "is better than precious ointment," he commenced business for himself in ——. Success attended his laudable efforts, and every month added to his "trade," and profits. In two years from his settlement in this place, he was the husband of Sarah Gould, a young lady of cultivated mind, polished manners, and hopeful piety.

They commenced housekeeping in a frugal way. The *wine bottle* was kept on the *bureau*, but it was seldom used. Time moved on. Mr. and Mrs. Spring were the happy parents of five sprightly, handsome children. Their wealth grew faster than their family. Relatives and friends made frequent calls and long visits. The *sideboard* was well provided with the choicest wines and cordials. *Parties* became more frequent, as the children advanced to man and womanhood, and extended their acquaintance.

In 182—, the father died honored and respected; leaving an estate of $52,000. John the eldest son, chose the profession of surgery and medicine. Before he obtained his parchment making him M. D., he was often

"the worse for liquor." He has squandered his patrimony, and is now a useless vagabond on the earth. Robert the next son, studied law. Bright were his prospects and high the expectations he raised in the bosom of his relatives and friends. He prided himself on the gentility with which he handed the bottle and glass of wine. He often "played for amusement, but never for any thing more than to make the game interesting. When exhilarated with wine, but far from being drunk, for he had not yet been seen in that situation, some *black-legs*, under the guise of gentlemen, induced him to play. The *wine bottle* was often shoved round; "'Squire Spring's gentility in handing the glass" was frequently noticed, and before the next morning's sun he had lost every dollar, earned and left him by his father. He often played "to win back his former losses," and drank deep to silence an upbraiding conscience. In a fit of *delirium tremens*, he applied the pistol to his ear, and rushed unbidden, and unprepared to the judgment bar.

William, the third son, was "kept in the store." He continued the business after his father's death, and soon married a lovely, intelligent wife. The *wine bottle* was always on the dinner table, and convivial parties, frequent and brilliant. His business was neglected or entrusted to clerks. Wine "mocked" him, and led, not only to the neglect of business, but to bad bargains, bad company and bad habits. He became a bankrupt and a drunkard. His wife died of a broken heart, and William is now often seen standing at the corners of the streets, with a saw and buck on his shoulders, a ragged, bloated, remnant of a man.

Jane married one of her father's clerks. Both of them loved the *wine bottle*. Her patrimony was soon wasted. They have four children. Both of the parents are intemperate, poor, and often quarrelsome.

Sarah the youngest of Mr. Spring's children, came "into company" after the Temperance cause had done much to purify and bless mankind. She saw the desolations produced by the *wine bottle*, on those whom she tenderly loved. She early signed the PLEDGE, though ridiculed by her brothers and sister for so doing. She dismissed three suitors because they would *occasionally* take a glass of wine. She said and practiced, "TOTAL ABSTINENCE OR NO HUSBAND." At the age of twenty-three, she was married to a worthy clergyman, whose talents and influence are felt through a wide circle. She is useful, honored and happy.

Youthful reader! is there any benefit results from drinking wine or other intoxicating liquors? How many estates have you known squandered, reputations lost, hearts broken and lives destroyed, by commencing the *moderate* use of such drinks? What course will you pursue in regard to them?

The Rev. G. H. Nobbs.

[PASTOR OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.]

It will be recollected by some of our readers, that in 1852, this individual left Pitcairn's islands and visited England for the purpose of receiving ordination, as a clergyman of the church of England. Having visited that country, he returned and renewed his useful labors among the inhabitants of the island. The following remarks, respecting his early life, may be interesting. They are copied, from a new work published, in London, by the "Society for promoting christian knowledge:"

The arrival of Mr. George Hunn Nobbs at Pitcairn's Island, in the year 1828, may be considered a providental occurence for the well being of the inhabitants. Admiral Morseby has remarked, that the success of twenty-four years' labor is an abundant proof, that, under the blessing of God, this faithful teacher has educated in the principles of our Church, as one united family, a community, whose simple and virtuous lives are so pre-eminent. A brief notice of his career, and of the circumstances which led him to the spot, cannot fail to be interesting, especially as he has now received the proper sanction and authority to minister as a clergyman of the Church of England.

Mr. Nobbs, who was born in Ireland in 1799, was in his youth a midshipman in the British navy, having first gone to sea when not much more than 11 years of age. He afterwards held a commission in the Chilean service, under Lord Cochrane, now Earl of Dundonald, and became lieutenant in consequence of his services.

Among other important occurences which took place during this period, and in which Mr. Nobbs bore a part, was the courageous enterprise of cutting out the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, of forty guns which was lying in the bay, under the batteries, of Callao, in Peru. The capture was accomplished late at night on the 5th of November, 1820. An address from Lord Cochrane had been delivered to the marines and seamen, which concluded with an injunction, that the Chilenos should act with valour, 'and that the English should do as they had always done, both in their own country, and elsewhere.' An account of this remarkable transaction, the success of which surpassed all that could have been imagined, is met with in Mrs. Graham's (afterwards Lady Callcott's) "Journal of a Residence in Chili in 1822."

Lieutenant Nobbs was also engaged in a severe conflict with a Spanish gun-brig near Arauco, a fortress of Chile; when in command of a gun-boat, after sustaining the loss of forty-eight men killed and wounded, out of a party of sixty-four, he was taken prisoner by the troops of the piratical Spanish general, Benevideis.

The prisoners were all shot, with the exception of Lieutenant Nobbs, and three English seamen. These four, after remaining for three weeks under sentence of death, were, quite unexpectedly, exchanged for four officers attached to Benevedeis' army. Mr. Nobbs had seen his fellow-prisoners, from time to time, led out to be shot, and had heard the reports of the muskets consigning them to a dreadful death.

Lady Calcott states that Benevideis was the son of the inspector of prisons, and had been a foot-soldier of the first army of the Chilenos in the cause of South American independence. From her description of his character and actions, the reader will infer, that Mr. Nobb's rescue from his hands was indeed a providential event.

Having been made prisoner by the royalists, Benevideis entered their army, and, being taken soon after, was sent to be tried as a deserter; but he escaped by setting fire to the hut in which he was confined, and soon distinguished himself among the royalists by his talents and bravery. Again he was taken prisoner, and sentenced to be shot in company with many others. He fell with the rest; but, though thought to have been executed, was not killed; and he afterwards joined the patriots. Being, however, suspected and accused by their general, San Martin, of treachery, he once more turned against them; and hence arose the atrocities with which Benevdieis is charged. He murdered his prisoners in cold blood; and his great delight was to invite the captured officers to an elegant entertainment, and after they had eaten and drank, march them into his court-yard, while he stood at the window to see them shot. Some, to whom he had promised safety, he delivered over to the Indians whose cruel customs with regard to prisoners of war he well knew; and they were cruelly murdered.

His cause having failed, he fitted out a privateer, to provide himself with food and ammunition; and at length, on the 1st of February, 1822, finding he could hold out no longer, he attempted to escape to some of the Spanish ports in a small boat; but he was recognized, seized, and sent to Santiago, where, on the 21st, he was tried, and sentenced to death. On the 23d he was dragged from prison, tied to the tail of a mule, and then hanged in the palace square.

Mr. Nobbs, having quitted the Chilean service, after many hardships and dangers, took passage to England in 1822, in the ship *Elizabeth*, which had shortly before touched at Pitcairns Island. The commander of that ship, in the course of conversation, expatiated so frequently on the happiness of the people of Pitcairn, that Mr. Nobbs seriously intended to go thither, if his life should be spared; and he set out, with this object in view, in the beginning of 1826. His wish was to lead a life of peace and usefulness to his fellow-creatures. He had at that period been four times round the world: and he left England with the full and avowed intention of going to Pitcairn's Island. He was detained for a long time in Calcutta; from whence, after a very narrow escape from shipwreck in the Strait of Sunda, he crossed the Pacific to Valpariso. There, and afterwards at Callao, he suffered a further detention; but ultimately he succeded in leaving Callao in a frail bark of eighteen tons burden, having expended one hundred pounds sterling on the vessel and her outfit. He was accompanied by only one person, an American named Noah Bunker, and arrived at Pitcairn in October 1828. His companion died soon afterwards; and the vessel afforded the materials for a house for Mr. Nobbs. John Adams received him with kindness; and after Adam's death, in March 1829, Mr. Nobbs, who had been engaged in keeping school from the period of his arrival, was appointed the teacher.

When he first entered upon his charge, the number of inhabitants was only sixty-eight. From that time he has been with them, through evil report and good report, as their pastor, surgeon, and schoolmaster, with the exception of a few months, when he was removed from the island, in consequence of the intrusion of Mr. Joshua Hill, who arrived from Otaheite in 1832.

☞ The following remarks upon "Retributive Justice" we copy from the editorial columns of the "Alta California." If these remarks had been met with in a professedly religious newspaper, a volume of sermons, or tract society publication, we should not have transferred them to our columns. Religious writers, and ministers of the gospel, are continually discoursing in this strain of remark. It is not a little surprising, but exceedingly gratifying, to find the "Alta" editor, take up the theme, and thrust home the argument, in the very face of those who are themselves illustrations of the truth of these remarks. We opine, the law of retributive justice may yet make the publishers of the "Alta," regret that they ever issued a "Sunday edition" of their paper. The law of retributive justice is no respecter of person!

We hope our readers will give this article a second reading. The argument and mode of illustration will apply, to the latitude of Honolulu, London, and Paris, as well as to San Francisco. 'Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap,' writes an inspired apostle. Justice has her laws as well as nature. Retributive Justice may be compared to those deep under currents of the ocean. They are not apparent upon the water's surface, but still they are moving forward, with silent but irresistible power. Men in the hurry of life and bustle of society may beunscrpulous in their principles, and set the laws of God at defiance, but ere long they are sure to be arrested. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Retributive Justice.—When Cain found that his offering was not acceptable to the Lord, the tradition has it that he exclaimed, "there is no justice in the earth.,, But Cain was an unsafe guide, and doubtless learned afterward that there was such a thing in the earth as retributive justice.

There have been a great many people in California within the last five years, who have been impressed with the same idea that posessed Cain. They have seen men crowned with prosperity who have followed the most devious practices, and it has seemed that the wicked only could prosper, and that wealth, honor and preferment waited only on the footsteps of swindling, chicanery and fraud.

The men who have made money here so very rapidly, have in many instances done it by means both immoral and dishonest. Gigantic schemes for swindling the public have been carried through with the most brazen effrontery. Water lot bills and Peter Smith sales have made many a man rich, while a seat in the city government has been thought as good as a sure fortune. But there is such a thing as justice in the earth, and each year and almost each day discloses an illustration of the truth of the adage, that "ill-gotten gain shall not prosper."

There is an old saying, that whatever comes over the back of a certain mythical personage, is sure to go under his belly. This is but the natural order of things; we need not explain it as a special Providence, nor attribute it to any supernatural agency. If men engage in illicit practices and are successful, they are emboldened to engage in others more dangerous and more dishonest. So long as they are successful they look not back. They go on from one wild venture to another, governed by no principle of honesty or right, and heedless of consequences so that they put money in their pockets. But the end of such things is ruin and disgrace. When men set aside the principles of honesty, and think by shrewdness and finesse to outwit the evil one, they are sure in the end to over-reach themselves. Those people whose every action is governed by honesty and fair dealing have nothing to conceal, and they have no reason to fear lest an enemy or a shrewder than they shall find out their schemes and ruin their prospects.

It has been a common remark, that in this country the most disreputable business is the most profitable—that gamblers, rum-sellers and intriguing speculators, made money when it was hard for men of superior capacity to make an honest living by any legitimate and creditable business. But a compensation is sure to follow if the people will only have the patience to await for it. It does not follow that the gamblers or the men who make their money by other immoral practices, will necessarily become poor. But they will find in time that their practices have made them proscribed men—that though their money may command admission to all public places of amusement, though they "fare sumptuously every day," yet it will be impossible for them to be respected and admitted into the families and on a social equality with those who have less money made in a more creditable way.

It matters little how much money a man can make by the criminal practice of gambling, he will be always shunned, abhorred, by the very men whose esteem he most courts. He may be well fed and lodged and make more display than his neighbors, but he knows and must know that whoever looks upon his fine house, or his gay equipage, will exclaim—"this is all paid for in blood-money—blood-money taken from the weak and poor, without an equivalent, while the victims have by him been hurried to ruin, beggary and death." They know all this, and they know that no amount of wealth can make it different. They have dipped their hands in crimson, and there is not rain enough in the "sweet heavens" to wash them white again.

There are few men who prosper in their worldly matters by such practices, that do not sooner or later curse the day they ever bowed themselves before the god of money, and received upon their foreheads the brand of society. They learn sooner or later that their wealth is of little avail; that it brings not happiness, and that it can never purchase the good opinion of men.

The inevitable tendency of this law of retribution is such, that all those that have accumulated their wealth by reckless and dishonorable means, will soon be swept away. Their prosperity and greatness will be short-lived, and other and better men, whose money has been accumulated by honest means, will see that there is a law of retribution—that there is such a thing as justice in the earth.

Late News.

All items of foreign news are eclipsed by the astounding and unexpected announcement of the death of the Emperor of Russia. We copy the following paragraphs from the New York Herald of March 20th:

"Nicholas is dead. In an hour, in a minute, the hand of Death has changed the face of European politics.

"Dead, perhaps from apoplexy, possibly by poison. He was ill, it seems; so ill as to give an impetus to the British funds. And may have died in the course of nature, being a man of full and plethoric habit, withal much wearied and harassed by recent events. On the other hand, murder runs in the family. His father was murdered soon after he was born, one of his brothers helping to strike the old man down. His grandfather was barbarously murdered by the orders of his wife, the Empress Catharine, her lover, Orloff, strangling him.

"It is hardly probable that the world will ever know the truth of the matter; in Russia such things are secrets, and curiosity is fatal; but it was a maxim of Ryleief's, that a revolution in Russia, to be worth anything, must cost the Czar his life.

"But whether he died by the hand of man or the hand of God, it matters little. He is dead, and according to Russian precedent, his plans and his policy have died with him. His son, the Cesarovitch Alexander, is known to be a peace man, and the head of the German party. It would be exactly in accordance with former practice for Alexander to inaugurate his reign by reversing his father's policy."

Arrival of the Rev. J. D. Strong.—We are happy to announce the arrival of the Rev. J. D. Strong, by the clipper ship "Spitfire." He is expected to enter immediately upon his duties as Pastor of the 2d Foreign Church in Honolulu. We cordially welcome him as a fellow-laborer in the Gospel ministry, and trust that a long career of usefulness awaits him.

☞ We have received the December No. of the Samoan Reporter, but have not space to notice its contents.

☞ We would acknowledge our indebtedness for repeated favors of late papers, to S. C. Hillman & Co.'s Periodical Depot, Hotel street, (opposite National Hotel), Honolulu, H. I.

☞ The "Concert" given by Mrs. Hamm at the Court House, a few evenings since, was numerously attended, and passed off to the delight of the audience. Those desirous of enjoying the services of a competent teacher of music, may congratulate themselves on the arrival of this lady in Honolulu, who proposes giving private lessons, and instructing a large class of juvenile pupils. We hope she may find abundant encouragement.

Appeal to Humane Ship Masters.

RAROTONGA, March 22, 1855.

Rev. S. C. Damon—Dear Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you, though personally unknown, and yet well known through the '*Friend*' of yours, which we have sometimes the pleasure of welcoming at Rarotonga.

Feeling assured that you are always ready to every good word and work, and thinking you could aid us, by inserting the following notice in your Friend respecting Penrhyn and Humphrey's Islands, you would much oblige us.

Some few years since, a canoe filled with natives, was picked up at sea by some American whaler, and the poor people were kindly treated by the Captain and safely landed on Manuae, (Harvey's Island.) It coming to the knowledge of the Missionaries of Rarotonga that they belonged to Humphrey's Island, or Manahiki, it occurred to them that this was a providential circumstance not to be disregarded as they had long been wishing for an opportunity of introducing the gospel to those benighted islanders. Accordingly two native evangelists from the Institution here were designated to this work, and Captain Morgan was requested to call on his way thither at Manuae, and take these poor cast-a-ways on board the Mission vessel. The kindness of the Captain and native Missionaries during the passage towards the Humphrey islanders insured for them a good introduction among their countrymen. They were kindly received, but the first intelligence received was that they had been robbed of all their little property except what had been secured in a box that had a lock on it, otherwise they were kindly treated. Since then it has pleased the Great Head of the Church so to bless the labors of these devoted men, that nearly the whole population have embraced christianity,—two places of worship have been built, and the acconnts received were so pleasing as to induce us to send Maretu, one of our best native teachers, to assist our brethren in administering the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper to those who may be considered sufficiently advanced in knowledge and piety to be admitted to those privileges. Maretu, with his wife, went from us with the promise that if possible the "John Williams" should call for them and return them here ere she left the Island for England, but owing to untoward circumstance this could not be effected, and we have hitherto had no opportunity of getting them returned by any other vessel. It has occurred to me, that as many whalers come from the Sandwich Islands here during the latter months of the year, that some friendly Captain would oblige us by calling for them at Humphrey's Island and bring them here. Any expenses incurred on their account would be gladly refunded, either in money or provisions, as the Captain may wish.

You are no doubt acquainted with Penrhyn's Island, from the account given of it by Commodore Wilks. In January, 1853, the brig 'Chatham' was wrecked there as you already know. Mr. Lamont, one of the owners, who, after living there with others on fish and cocoanuts, for nearly 12 months, was brought here, accompanied by two natives, who resided sometime among us. As these natives were very anxious to return, the 'J. Williams' on her way to Humphrey's Island, called there also, and two single Missionaries and one married were landed with the natives on Penrhyn. Captain Morgan gave us an interesting account of their boisterous reception,—a report has since reached us that they also have suffered the loss of all things, that their little stock of clothing and tools has been taken from them, but that otherwise they were kindly treated.

Having nothing but cocoanuts and fish at either of these islands, there can be no other inducement than that of kindness, to call and give these devoted Missionaries an opportunity of writing to us, and of supplying their wants, should they be in need. We should be most happy to refund whatever expense may be incurred on their account.

I send for your acceptance a copy of our Rarotongan Bible, and also a Grammar, got up principally for the benefit of the Institution and native schools. If you can ascertain that the Hervey islanders residing on your island would wish to possess copies of the Scriptures in their own language and inform me of the number required, I shall be most happy to forward them the first opportunity.

Accept a small donation of five dolars for your Sailor's Home.

I am, Yours, truly,

AARON BUZACOTT.

Statistics of Hawaiian Kingdom.

We glean the following statistical information, while reading the reports of the King's Ministers:—

Foreigners naturalized, during 1854, - -	126
Land sold, 10,618 08 acres, for $12,899 16; or at about $1 10 per acre.	
Expenses of Government, during 1854,	$318,621 19
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1854, - -	54,337 18
Imports, 1854, - - - - -	1,396,786 24
Exports.	1854.
Foreign, - - - - - - -	311,092 07
Domestic, - - - - - -	374,029 70
	585,122 67
Expended for schools, 1854, - -	$24,969 28
Number of scholars, - - - - -	11,782
Do. of natives, learning English, -	600

[Communicated for the Friend.]

OBITUARY

Of Mrs. A L. CONDE, *Wailuku, Maui.*

D, at Wailuku, Maui, March 30th, Mrs. ANDELUCIA L., wife of Rev. D. T. Conde, aged 44 years. Mrs. C. was a native of Jericho, Vermont. She was the subject of religious impressions from early life. Her parents were faithful in the discharge of Christian duties, and taught their children to walk in and out before the Lord She was humbled in view of her own depraved heart, and admired the great and glorious plan of salvation, through a crucified Redeemer. She sought the Savior sorrowing for her own sins, yet feeling assured that Christ was able and willing to cleanse, purify and save, all "who will come to Him" with broken and contrite hearts. As such, she sought and found Him, as all may who will come on the terms He offers.

As a new nature was implanted within, new feelings and desires were developed. Her heart was drawn out in love and tenderness towards the poor, afflicted and despised. Her taste for reading was changed. The Bible was a sweet companion, also books on experimental religion. A hope was growing up in her which nothing could destroy. She felt conscious that it was founded on Christ alone. She had often adoring views of the Savior, and felt that God's will was hers.

"My willing soul would stay
In such a frame as this,"

were lines often sung by her.

At times, she had a great dread of death. She cried unto God, and received the comforting assurance that Christ would go with her through Jordan. This she fully realized years after. When her limbs were palsied by the cold chills of death, and her tongue had ceased to speak, she signified that Jesus was with her.

While a young lady, she went about doing good to those who needed kindness, sympathy and instruction. Her desire to benefit others increased, and her heart was drawn out in love towards the heathen. She consecrated herself anew to God, to do as He should bid. She was directed to the Indian Mission in western New York, where she labored with acceptance and success a year. She then became the wife of Rev. D. T. Conde, and came to the Sandwich Islands in 1836. Her warm, affectionate heart could not leave kindred and friends without the sundering of many ties. But she loved Jesus, and earthly attachments could not deter her from duty. Her cherished hope was, soon to meet loved ones where hearts would be united and never again separate. She longed to have the poor and despised share in the joys of heaven.

Hana, on East Maui, was her home for some 11 years. There she labored faithfully for her own degraded sex, and was much beloved by them. She was a lady of refinement and intelligence, and her heart often longed for sympathy and communionship of kindred spirits, while her husband was about His Master's work. Hana is a remote place, and difficult of access—hence she seldom saw Christian friends.

The darkness and ignorance of heathenism has none o that sweet, tender and cheering influence to impart, which is so essential to the refined Christian heart. Mrs. C. ever felt kindly and tenderly towards those around her, and she fully appreciated their uncouth acts of kindness in return.

Cares multiplied—her strength began to fail—no medical aid was near—no Christian female near to administer to her necessities or relieve her of a single care, or speak a kind and encouraging word. She sometimes left the station, with her family, but the tedious and uncomfortable journey abroad would rather debilitate than strengthen her system. She loved the heathen, and desired to do them good, and with reluctance left Hana, with her family, in 1847, to seek a more congenial climate at Wailuku.

Maternal cares had so increased, and her strength was so much diminished, that she was unable to do as much for the natives as in former years. Still, her interest in them never relaxed. Her soul was full of sympathy and kindness; and when the cares and coldness of the world came withering to her heart, and her feelings were not reciprocated, she would shrink back in grief, and go to Jesus—a never-failing friend.

She suffered long from a troublesome cough. Last December she was attacked with inflammation of the left lung, which was soon followed by symptoms of that fatal disease, consumption.

She was not alarmed when told of her situation, but desired, if it were God's will, to be spared longer to her family. When convinced that the disease was progressing, she relinquished her husband and six children to the care of God, and turned her thoughts towards eternity.

Her Christian character, so early formed, was now more fully developed. Her trust was in Jesus, and His presence was ever with her. Darkness would sometimes obscure, for a time, the light of faith, but it soon disappeared, and the light was more brilliant than before.—Thus she gradually approached the dark river of death. When she had reached its shores, the waters receded for a time, and gave her an opportunity to speak. She desired those around her to sing

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye."

Other hymns were sung at her request. She said to a daughter, "I am dying. It is easy to die—very easy. You must not be afraid to die. It is not dreadful to die." She seemed to hold communion with unseen spirits. She prayed for her husband and children as only a mother can pray, and with her cold lips, kissed and gave them a last farewell.

When almost gone, she was asked if she was in distress She replied in the negative. Again was asked, If Jesus was with her? She faintly replied YES. The cold dark waters again returned, and her spirit left its home of clay.

"The angel of the covenant
Was come, and, faithful to his promise, stood
Prepared to walk with her through death's dark vale.
Her eyes were 'closed without a cloud'—
They sat as sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened West, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven."

Her remains were laid by the side of her dear little Mary, as she had desired. When the isles of the sea shall give up their dead, and the nations of the earth are called to judgment, this loved friend will again appear, clothed in robes of white, at the right hand of Jesus, and with her, as pure and white, some who were once poor, degraded and despised Hawaiians. C.

Examination at Oahu College.

A public examination will take place at this institution, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., commencing at 9 A. M., and closing at 3 P. M.

Declamation and singing in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Residents and strangers are respectfully invited. Per order of Trustees.

Honolulu, May 3, 1855.

Pitcairn's Island.

We have recently been favored with several letters from the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island. In all of them there is a most grateful allusion to the articles of clothing, and agricultural implements, which were forwarded a few months since, by some of the good people of Honolulu. We have been requested to express the thanks of the islanders, to all the benevolent donors. Mr. Frederick Young, Magistrate, has thus written us, in behalf of all the inhabitants.

It has been reported that the island was becoming quite too small for the support of the increasing population. So seriously has the pressure become, that a portion of the inhabitants are now contemplating a removal to Norfolk Island, lately a penal settlement of the British Government. Our readers will learn interesting particulars, respecting the contemplated migration of the Pitcairners, by perusing the following extracts from a letter, written by Mr. Buffet, whom some of our readers will remember, visited Honolulu seven years ago. Before inserting the extract, we would make the following statement respecting the island and its population.

Our readers, we are confident, will hardly credit our statement, that the island is only four and a half miles in circumference, —one mile and a half being its greatest length. This mere speck in the ocean, contains scarcely as many acres as a good sized farm, in the United States. The area, suitable for cultivation, would not probably equal the farm of an Oregonian, one mile square, or 640 acres; yet upon this limited area, there subsists a population of about 200 souls.—The increase, during the last few years, has been exceedingly rapid, as will appear from the following statistics :

	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1840,	2	0	53	55	108
1841,	7	3	54	57	111
1842,	3	2	53	59	112
1851,	12	2	85	81	166
1852,	4	0	88	82	170

So very limited and narrow are the "farms" to be divided among the young Pitcairners, that Mr. Buffet writes, that "many of the present generation, do not possess a half acre of land." Under these circumstances a removal appears to be absolutely necessary, but we prefer that Mr. Buffett should tell his own story:—

"Our sincere friend and benefactor, Rear Admiral Moresby, late commander-in-chief in the Pacific, has interested himself in our behalf, in England, and funds have been raised to the amount of £500, which is at interest at 3½ per cent. for the benefit of the islanders, and we have received official letters, that allotments of land will be given us on Norfolk island, after the removal of the convicts. At a meeting held in London, Admiral Moresby and the Bishop of New Zealand being present, the Bishop proposed to have a part of Norfolk island to establish a College for his neophytes, but I cannot inform you how it was settled. We know not how soon a vessel may arrive to remove us, neither can I inform you how many will remove. As for myself I cannot say, as it will depend upon my children; some of them wish to go, others to remain, so that I am in a dilemma; but my opinion is, that it is best to go, although parting from the old island will be very hard.

"Mr. Nobbs has received a letter from a clergyman now in Scotland, who resided some years on Norfolk island. I will give you an extract:

" 'I know of no island that would suit the Pitcairners as well as Norfolk island. The anchorage is certainly very bad, and there are only two parts of the island where landing can be effected, the south side and the north side. Moreover, I know of no island that is so well calculated to supply 300 or 400 persons with the necessaries of life, yea, the luxuries of existence, as it is capable of producing every thing that can promote the well-being of a community. There are two or three thousand acres of fine land now in cultivation, and as much more (if labor be no objection) might be rendered fruitful. The soil produces melons, peaches, apricots, bananas, pineapples, grapes, figs, guavas, lemons, and all tropical and English fruits.—Sheep, oxen, pigs, poultry, and abundance of good fresh springs of water are there. Coffee, sugar cane, arrow root, maize, English wheat, pepper, cinnamon, tobacco, are exuberant.

" 'Whalers are constantly seen off the island. The climate is not hot, the thermometer never lower than 60 and not above 80 in the shade. The island is very healthy, no epidemics are known there, and if Mr. Nobbs is desirous that the race should increase and multiply, he will be satisfied with the island's capabilities, for it teems with life. There is one pleasing exception to this; no venomous creature, not even a gnat, is found on the island. The buildings on the island would not disgrace England's metropolis, and they are more than sufficient for the taste and accommodation of the Pitcairn people, or any similar number of inhabitants. There is very good fishing from the rocks in all directions. At present, there is plenty of stock of all kinds on the island, and no lack of implements of husbandry, should the island be given up as a convict station. There will be no difficulty in the Pitcairn Islanders finding there every thing to assist them in commencing life. I can only say, had the community, instead of being chiefly convicts there in my time, been as innocent as the Pitcairn Islanders, I should in all probability have spent my life in that earthly paradise, Norfolk Island.' "

Honolulu Sailor's Home.

☞ Although the Sailor's Home is not yet built, or even the corner stone laid, still the agitation of the subject has already accomplished much good. It has called forth a most cordial expression of kindly feeling towards the "sons of the ocean." They cannot say, "no man cares for us." Throughout the foreign community on the Sandwich Islands, the subscription for the "Home" has been generous and prompt. The time allowed by the government, for raising the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of securing the lot, was one year, but ere the period had half expired the amount was fully raised.—Four-fifths of this amount, was raised too, among the people of Honolulu. We hope that seamen will appreciate this movement. From several of the missionaries living at remote parts of the islands, far away from Honolulu, we have received letters of encouragement, and substantial contributions. A lady on Molokai, writes after this manner:

"What can we, on Molokai, do for the Sailor's Home? I have thought of proposing that we should make a hundred pairs of sheets and pillow cases for it, if some of the importers in Honolulu felt disposed to find material for us to work upon. We could do this if we had six months time for it. The proposition may be premature, but I am so confident of the success of the whole affair that I see, in fancy the walls already erected. When the query comes up, "How are these articles to be provided?" then you are at liberty to call into account my suggestion, and if worth any thing I will look about to see what we can actually do. I have an industrious company of young people around me whose benevolence may well be called out."

Very truly, yours, A. S. A.

[LETTER FROM REV. MR. COAN.]

HILO, March 17, 1855.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Please draw on C. & C. for thirty-five dollars in favor of the Honolulu Sailor's Home. Twenty-five dollars of this sum are from the native church at Hilo, to which the pastor begs to add ten dollars. It is a mere trifle and will not much increase the funds for your noble and philanthropic enterprise; but it will, at least, show our cordial interest in the good work. The pittance we send is by no means commensusurate with our desires; but as there are many good and important objects which we encourage, we divide our mite with others.

We feel a sincere and deep interest in the happiness, temporal and eternal, of all our seafaring brethren, and the Hilo church gives annually from fifty to one hundred dollars to the Seamen's Friend Society, besides more than double that amount to procure Bibles, Testaments, Tracts and other useful reading matter for seamen who visit our port.

We hope "The Home" will soon be built and furnished; that it will be well conducted, constituting a peaceful and delightful retreat for the weary and storm-tossed mariner. The sailor needs a *Home*, and may the one you are contemplating be a sweet resting place from toil and turmoil, and a bright emblem of that *heavenly Home*, where, after life's storms and tossings are ended, the good shall be gathered, and where "the wicked shall cease from troubling and the weary be at rest." Yours, in love for the sailor,

T. COAN.

Opinions of persons abroad, respecting Honolulu Sailor's Home.

Late mails have brought us most encouraging epistles from persons residing in other lands, respecting the contemplated Sailor's Home in Honolulu. We have thought it might be both gratifying and encouraging to spread before our readers extracts from some of these letters. Most unexpectedly, have our English friends in the South Pacific, sent forward their *alohas*. These expressions of interest, with their *substantial* accompaniments, are most encouraging pledges of good will.

Extract from Rev. H. Royle's letter dated, Aitutaki, March 24, 1855:

Rev. and Dear Sir:—

"We have forwarded by the 'Electra,' Captain Brown, a contribution to your Bazaar for November next of productions of native manufactures. White and dyed native cloth, hats and plait for bonnets wrought by the members of the Maternal Association, with one hundred dollars from the male members of the church at Aitutaki. Captain Brown could not promise to convey the articles direct, but thought he could leave them at Guam."

Extract from the Rev. G. Nobb's letter dated, Pitcairn's Island, March 5th, '55:

Respected Friend:—

"I received per 'Amphitrite' your kind, and most acceptable letter: the reasonable and very practicable suggestions and requests contained therein shall be promptly attended to. In fact the vessel by which I forward this will take a few of the articles designed by this community as an humble and grateful offering in furtherance of the noble and most christian object you have in view, the institution of a 'Sailor's Home.' That this most praiseworthy and beneficial design of yourself and your worthy coadjutors may be fully developed, is my humble but earnest prayer."

Extract from Mr. Buffett's letter dated, Pitcairn's Island, March 4th, '55.

"And now, sir, for the Fair. The 'Amphitrite' made a very short stay, and we had no articles on hand; but after her departure your letters were read, and your humble servant gave a bit of an oration, saying as our community consisted of sailors, and the offspring of sailors, and being the professed friends of Him who went about doing good, it was our duty to do what we could, and it was unanimously agreed that we should prepare what we could before the 20th inst. for the Fair, that our mite might go for the benefit of the *Home.* We embrace this opportunity of sending a few articles, and if another opportunity offers we will forward some more.

"We send you 2 cases, containing 1 small bureau, 5 boxes, 1 watch stand, 1 stand for whales' teeth, and 7 cocoanut canes, per favor of Capt. Covell, ship Illinois."

Extract from a letter of J. Hunnewell, Esq., dated Boston, Feb. 8th, 1855:

Rev. Sam'l. C. Damon:—

Dear Sir:—I have commenced the subscription paper you sent to me to aid the Sailor's Home at Honolulu, with $150, for myself and son; and Mr. Chas. Brewer has added $100 more, making $250, for a start, and have seen several Boston gentlemen and shown your number of the "Friend" that gives your appeal and the Constitution, &c., &c. A part of that, with some additional remarks, will be made to appear in some of the Boston papers. After that, a personal appeal will be made to some of the Boston merchants. I shall likewise make an appeal to the ship owners of New Bedford, and shall request your home Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, to extend the appeal to the ship owners of New London, as he will no doubt to those in New York, and report progress to you hereafter, and remain

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES HUNNEWELL.



BIBLES! BIBLES!—Just received and for sale, at the Chaplain's Study, Bibles of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the *Hawaiian* Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

BARNES' NOTES.—For sale at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

ALSO—Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

FOR SALE—At the Study of the Chaplain, numerous publications of the American Tract Society These books are imported by the Hawaiian Tract Society, and are sold at cost price.

FOR SALE—At Chaplain's Study, complete sets (5 volumes) of d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, published by American Tract Society.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

BY B. JAY ANTRIM.

LOCATED on Rose Lane, east side of King street, opposite the Bethel Church. Pictures taken in every variety of the art, including Chromatropes.

CITY HOSPITAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having leased the "Gravier Property," on King street, has thoroughly refitted the building, and is now prepared to receive Patients, for Medical or Surgical treatment.

Strangers visiting the Islands for the benefit of their health, and Residents, will be received into the Hospital, and provided (if desired) with Private Rooms, at a moderate expense.

S. P. FORD, M. D.

*** Office of City Hospital in Makee's Brick Building, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Honolulu. 41-tf

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz., a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this, what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. Rooke, Hardy, Newcomb and Guillou.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

42-tf GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

BANK OF
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

PAGE, BACON & CO,
Bankers, San Francisco.

PAGE & BACON,
Bankers, St. Louis. 23-tf

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.
Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf11

HENRY SEA,
Auctioneer,
Over the Store of R. Condy & Co. 15-tf

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I. 41-tf

Donations.

Subscription for the Seaman's Chapel (seats free), supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific ocean.

	FOR CHAPEL.	FOR FRIEND.
Mr. Wilson (P., B. & Co.),		$10 00
Capt. Jones,	$5 00	5 00
Rev. Mr. Holmes, "President,"		5 00
Capt. Taylor,		7 50
Capt. ———		5 00
Lt. Morris, U. S. S. Decatur,	10 00	
Mr. Pearson,	2 00	
1st officer of "Tiger,"	2 00	

☞ CARD.—The Chaplain would acknowledge $20 00 from H. B. M. Consul General.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting THOMAS H. CORNELIUS, who served in the Mexican War, and is supposed to be somewhere, afloat or ashore, in the Pacific ocean. Should this notice attract his attention, or any person acquainted with his residence or roamings, he is requested to communicate with the Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

ALSO—Respecting ADDISON POWELL, supposed to be on board the whale ship "Pantheon," Capt. Hazard.—If the vessel touches at Honolulu, the young man is earnestly requested to call upon the Chaplain.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

Information Wanted,

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct. 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, April 21, Mr. ALBERT WIGGINS to ABIGAIL, an Hawaiian.

In Honolulu, April 2d, by Rev. L. Andrews, Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN to Miss C. P. WRIGHT.

DIED.

In San Carlos, February 22d. Mr. FREDERICK PARKER, 2nd officer bark "Newton."

At U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, January 31, DAVID B. WALLACE (col'd); Jan. 9, JAMES MCLEAN (col'd).

In Honolulu, April 16, at White Horse Hotel, THOMAS GUTHRIE, belonging to North Shields, England.

In this city on the 4th inst. TYHOON, an old Chinese resident at the island more than 20 years. His funeral was attended on Friday with much display, accompanied by a band of music, and a large concourse of his countrymen.

In Honolulu, on the 4th inst., WILLIAM S. MATTHEWS, aged 13 months, infant son of M. W. and Georgiana Mathews, formerly of New York.

In this city, April 2, 1855, Mr. CHARLES S. CAVENAGH, late of San Francisco, formerly of New York.

☞ New York and California papers please copy.

Passengers.

By the Lady Jane, for San Francisco—Messrs. Meade Banne, E. Booth, Anderson, Hamilton and lady, Spear and lady, Chapman, Doench.

By the Excel, from Callao—Mr. Letters.

By the Luika, from Puget's Sound—A. N. Hamm, wife and two children, John Eallers.

By the Nile, from Puget's Sound—F. M. Turner.

By the Fanny Major, from San Francisco—E. B. Harvey, Chas. Egastum, Mrs. Paul Emmert, W. Farmar, E. F. Sterling, H. Brock, S. Isaacs, R. Pearson, E. Oakley, J. Maxey, H. May, S. Savidge, Geo. Hall, G. Holmes, Capt. E. Wakeman and lady, J. A. Post.

By the Ocean Pearl, from Boston.—G. F. Tufts, A. Tufts, C. H. Lunt, Ed. M. Brewer, Ed Everett, Rev. G. Pierson and lady, Rev. R. Hitchcock and lady, D. H. Hitchcock, Ed. G. Hithcock, Rev. Wm. O. Baldwin and lady, Mrs. Whitney, and two children, Miss Celia P. Wright. The following joined at Valparaiso:—A. P. Everett lady and child, Candelaria Escanilla, and two servants.

Per E. L. Frost, from San Francisco—J. Goldstein, A. White, G. Barnard, J. Price, G. Friel, S. Lazarus, H. D. Filbert, L. C. Bray, F. A. Hanod.

Per Pons Aelii, from Liverpool—Dr. McKibbin, Mrs. McKibben, Miss Anna McKibben, Miss Mary McKibben, Miss Jane McKibben, Alex McKibben, Miss Montgomery, Miss A. Montgomery, Miss Jane Darap, S. Phillips.

By the Sea Bird, for S. F.—S. Blasdell, R. H. Bowlin, A. G. Jones, Dr. Wills, J. Cutter, Messrs. Edwards, Van Ham, Copland, Moses, Kidder, Bazleton, Feldheim, Collins, Shelton, Hunter, Brown, E. Hawley, J. W. W. Dick, Mrs. Carroll, W. H. Mack, T. Pierson, J Smith, W. H Hicks—23.

By the What Cheer, for S. F.—S. K. Rawson, G Graham, Wm. Cushing, Fowler, Geo. D. Gower and family.

By the Vaquero, from S. F.—Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson Miss Jane Wilson, Geo. Wilson, Mr. Wheat, L. H. Allyne and daughter, L. W. Dick, Akong, Afong, Kesing, Akeng.

By the Fanny Major, for S. F.—Mr. Newcomb, H. Hackfeld and lady, Mr. Quinn, Mrs. Howard, Capt. Derrick, Capt. Rose, Mrs. McDonnell.

By Brig Grecian, for S. F.—H. F. Poor, Mr. Hines.

By Sch Restless, from S. F.—Messrs. Mills, Clusing, Myers, Cinlian.

By Sch. Vaquero, for S. F.—W. Green, W. F. Dow, S. Green, Akong, J. Treat, E. McDonald.

By Ship Don Quixote, from S. F.—J. C. Bullions, lady and servant.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

March 27—Haw. bk Luika, Willfong, Port Townsend, 34 ds.
27—Am sh Nile, Rose, 34 days fm Port Townsend.
27—Schr Kaluna, Candace, Teekalet via Lahaina, 33 ds.
28—Schr Excel, Packer, 35 ds fm Callao via Lahaina.
29—Bk Fanny Major, Hays, 26 ds fm San Francisco.
29—Am wh sh Christopher Mitchel, Slocum, 20 mos, 100 sp, 1100 wh.
29—Minerva, Pease, 18 mos, 600 wh.
30—Montauk, French, 6 1-2 mos fm Sag Harbor, 60 sp.
31.—Am. ship Ocean Pearl, W. Sears, 847 tons, 122 ds from Boston.
April 6—Am schr. Vaquero, Harris, 19 ds fm San Francisco.
6.—Am. bark Yankee, Smith, 147 days from New London, 64 from Rio, 34 from Cape Horn.
April 7—Bk. Black Eagle, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 5 mos, 70 sp.
Sh. Ontario, Tooker, N. B., 5 mos, clean.
Sh. Carolina, Gray, 28 mos, 210 sp.
9—Brig Grecian, Kissam, 23 days from San Francisco.
Wh. sh. Dromo, Middleton, 195 ds. fm. New London.
Brig Eolian, Briard, 29 ds. fm. Pugets Sound, (in distress.)
Sh. Mogul, Clark, fm. Marguerita Bay, 750 w.
Bk. Alice, Penney, Cold Springs, 5 mos, clean.
Fr. sh. Marquis Turenne, Darmandarits, Havre, 4 m.
Fr. sh. Asia, Moril, Havre, 4 mos.
April 14—H. B. M. Steamer Brisk, Curtis, from Valparaiso.
16—Am. Wh. sh Magnolia, Cox, 6 mos, via Lahaina.
17—H. I. M. Frigate Alceste, 50 guns, from Callao.
Am. sch. E. L. Frost, Oat, 18 ds. fm S. F.
" Wh. sh. Majestic, Percival, 20 mos, 115 sp 80 w.
18—Br. sh. Pons Aelii, Morrish, 245 days fm. Liverpool, and 47 from Valparaiso.
19—Fr. wh. ship Nil, Lebaste, 30 sp., 1,100 whale.
April 23—Am. wh. sh. Bart Gosnold, Fisher, 5 1-2 m, 114 sp.
Bk. Bell, Handy, 28 mos, 400 sp, 600 cocoanut oil.
H. B. M's Frigate Pique, Nicholson, 50 guns, 16 days from S. F.
24—Am sch. Restless, Sawyer, 15 days from S. F.
26—Am. ship Don Quixote, Nott, 16 days from S. F.

Cleared.

March 24—Am brig Leveret, Lake Hakodadi.
26—Am bk Julia Ann, Pond, San Francisco.
28—Am schr Lady Jane, Godbee, do.
29—Am sh Minerva, Pease cruise.
29—Am sh James Andrews, Kelley, cruise.
30—Fr sh Elizabeth, Morell, cruise.
April 5—What Cheer, Baker, San Francisco.
April 7—Ontario, Tooker, Ochotsk.
Carolina, Gray, Ochotsk.
Herald, Derrick, Ochotsk.
9—Alfred Tyler, Chadwick, Ochotsk.
April 13—Columbia, Hunter, Tahiti.
Nile, Stott, Ochotsk.
14—Montauk, French, cruise.
Majestic, Percival, cruise.
18—Magnolia, Cox, cruise.
April 21—Brig Grecian, Kissam, S. F.
Am. bk. Black Eagle, Edwards, Kodiac.
23—Bart. Gosnold, Fisher, cruise.
Am. sch. Vaquero, Harris, S. F.
24— " " Kaluna, Candage, Puget's Sound.
25—Fr. sh. Asia, Morin, cruise.
Am. bk. Alice, Penny, cruise.
" Brig Æoleon, Bryand, Hongkong.
26— " Ship Mogul, Clark, cruise.
" " Don Quixote, Nott, Hongkong.
" " Ocean Pearl, Sears, do.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

March 23—Sh. Niger, Jernigan, N. Bedford, 28 mos, 500 sp, 1200 wh, 18,000 lbs bone. 350 sp, 20 black fish, this season.
23—Three Brothers, Cleaveland, N. B., 80 wh, 800 lbs bone.
24—Caroline, Grey, N. B., 28 mos, 500 sp, 280 wh. 210 sperm this season.
26—Schr Excel, Pakcer, Mystic, 33 days Callao.
26—Schr Kaluna, Candish, East Machias, 30 ds Puget Sound, lumber.
26—Sh Scotland, Smith, N. B., 7 mos, 195 sp, 20 black fish—Talcahuano.
27—Brooklyn, Sisson, N. London, 44 mos, 60 sp, 4800 wh, 60,000 lbs bone—Honolulu.
27—Hilliman, Cook, N. B., 5 1-2 mos, clean. Passenger from Tombos, Capt. Cushing.
28—Sh Liverpool, Barker, N. B., 17 mos, clean.
28—Bk Fanny, Nye, N. B., 30 mos, 20 sp, 2100 wh, 36,000 lbs bone. No oil this season.
March 28—Ship Thos. Dickason, Taber, N. B. 33 mos. 350 sp, 1400 wh, 17,000 bone.
31—Cornelius Howland, True, N. B., 7 mos, 150 sp.
Fr. sh. Angelina, of Aquelin, Havre, 6 mos, clean.
Cambria, Pease, N. B., 6 mos, 235 sp.
April 2—Com. Preble, Prentiss, Lynn, 18 mos, 125 sp, 125 w, 1500 bone.
Bk. Eugene, Pendleton, Stonington, 18 mos, 50 sp, 600 w, 6000 bone.
3—Ship Geo. Washington, Allen, Wareham, 17 mos, 250 sp, 100 w.
Fr. ship Elizabeth, Morel, from Honolulu.
April 7—Joseph Meigs, Coffin, N. B., 5 mos, clean.
Ship Navigator, Fisher, Edgartown, 6 mos, 23 sp.
Bk. Arab, Copeland, Fair Haven, 18 mos, 35 sp 75 w.
9—Sh. California, Manchester, N. B., 5 mos, 70 sp.
Bk. Italy, Weed, Greenport, 6 mos, 125 sp
Sh. Marcia, Wing, N. B., 16 m, 250 sp, 700 w, 5,000 b.
Bart Gosnold, Fisher, N. B., 5 mos, 100 sp.
Pacific, Snell, N. B., 6 mos. 85 sp.
10—Majestic, Percival. N. B., 20 mos, 115 sp, 80 wh.
Abm. Barker, Barker, N. B., 2½ mos, clean.
Ship Gazelle, Eastern, Nantucket, 28 mos, 850 sp.
Maria Theresa, Davis, N. B., 5 mos, clean.
April 14—French sh. Nil, Labuste, Havre, 18 mos, 30 sperm, 1,070 whale; 12,0 0 bone.
17—Am. schr. Gen. Morgan, 20 ds. from Monterey; cargo of lumber.
April 18—Sh. Henry, Bunker, Nantucket, 18 mos, 85 sp., 60 w.
20—Herald, Allen, Fairhaven, from Honolulu.
23—Europa, Pease, Edgartown, 19 mos, 180 sp, 600 w.

Cleared.

March 24—Ship Washington, Holly, cruise.
24—Ship Petrel, Tucker, Honolulu, cruise.
24—Minerva, Pease, Ochotsk.
24—Young Phoenix, Tobey, Honolulu and cruise.
26—Ohio, Barrett, do.
26—Wm. Wirt, Ashley, do.
26—Schr Kaluna Honolulu.
26—Ship Scotland, Smith, Honolulu and cruise.
26—Amazon, Barber, Honolulu and cruise.
27—Schr Excel, Pakcer, Honolulu.
27—Levi Starbuck, Jernigan, cruise.
27—Wm. Thompson, White, cruise.
27—Christopher Mitchell, Slocum, cruise.
27—Hilliman, Cook, Ochotsk.
28—Liverpool, Barker, Honolulu and cruise
March 29—Brooklin, Cisson. Honolulu and cruise.
Bk. Fanny, Honolulu and cruise.
31—Thos. Dickason, Taber, cruise.
April 1—Cornelius Howland, Honolulu and cruise.
Three Brothers, Cleaveland, cruise.
4—Bk. Eugene, Pendleton, Ochotsk.
Sh. Caroline, Grey, cruise.
Sh. Cambria, Pease, Ochotsk.
Fr. ship Elizabeth, Morrell.
5— Geo. Washington, Ochotsk.
April 7—American, Jernigen, Ochotsk.
9—Pacific, Snell, cruise.
10—French ship Angelina, Snell, cruise.
April 11—Maria Theresa, Davis, Ochotsk
Navigator, Fisher, Japan Sea.
April 11—Marcia, Wing, cruise.
13—Com. Preble, Prentiss, cruise.
16—Abm Barker, Barker, Kodiack.
Majestic, Percival, do.
17—Joseph Meigs, Coffin, Ochotsk.
Fr. sh. Nil, Labaste, cruise.
18—California, Manchester, Ochotsk.
19—L. C. Richmond, Cochran, do.
Bart. Gosnold, Fisher, Honolulu and Ochotsk.
Gazelle, Eastern, Coast of California.
Henry, Bunker, cruise.
20—Bk. Arab, Copeland, Kodiak,
21—Bk. Italy, Weld, cruise.
Sh Herald, Allen, Ochotsk.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

March 7.—Ship Chandler Price, Curn, N. Bedford, 6 mos out.
10.—Ship Mary, Marchant, Edgartown, 33 mos out, 960 bls. wh on board.
—Barque Robt Morrison, Pease, N. B., 7 mos out, 190 bls. sp
14.—Ship Eliza Adams, Howes, N. Bedford, 4½ mos out,
16.—Ship Java, Wood, Fairhaven, 11 mos 60 sp. 380 w
March 30—Ship Euphrates, Killmer, N. B., 5 mos, 55 sp.
April 1—Illinois, Covell, N. B., 17 mos, 150 sp.
4—Henry, Bunker, Nantucket, 17 mos, 85 sp, 60 wh.
Splendid, Smith, 5 mos, 18 sp.
April 5—Am. bark St. Mary's, Martin, 20 days from San Francisco, bound to Sydney, put in for water, 16 passengers.
19—Am. wh. ship South Boston, Randolph, Fairhaven, 5 1-2 mos., 140 bbls. sperm oil.

The S. B. was the only ship in port, April 20th.

Memoranda.

Bark "Fanny," Daniel B. Nye, Jr., left Nukahiva March 9, for Kawaihae, with 660 bbls on board. Spoke Feb. 20, bk Sea Fox, Comery, 300 sperm, bound to Marquesas. Reports laying at Nukahiva, the following ships: Geo. Washington, Allen; Wareham, with 250 bbls sperm, the cruise; ship Cornelius Howland, Luce, N. Bedford, 6 months out, 150 bbls sperm; ship Cambria, Pease, N. Bedford, 6 months out, 60 bbls sperm, ship Henry, Bunker, Nantucket, 85 bbls the cruise; bk Isabella Smally, N. Bedford, 50 bbls the cruise, and was taking the above ship's oil on freight—she is to cruise three weeks and home direct; ship Jeannette, Pierce, N. Bedford, clean, sailed two days previous for the Japan Sea; ship Gazelle, Upham, Nantucket, 30 months out, 800 bbls sperm. Capt. Upham was very sick, and expected to live but a short time.

The President left at Valpairaso the French brig Obligado, and at Callao the Forte and Alceste; the latter with a broad pendant. The Am. Frigate Independence, 60. Com. Mervin, was at Valparaiso. The Revenue Cutter Jno. Adams sailed in March for Panama. The President lost a man overboard April 9th, and a marine died the same day

The British bark St. Mary's arrived at Hilo, Hawaii, on the 5th inst, 19 days from San Francisco. This is the vessel reported in the San Francisco papers as having run away with a constable, who had been put in possession of the vessel under attachment, and whom it was supposed she would land at these islands. She is bound for Sydney.

Capt. Upham of the Gazelle, died while at one of the Marquesas Islands; his wife and son have arrived at Lahaina.

The whaleship Bart. Gosnold spoke, off Massafuero, March 5th, ship or bark Vigilant; N. B., 32 mos. out; 120 spm. since leaving the Sandwich Islands Feb 28th, off St. Carlos, Chiloa, spoke ship Roman, Cumsky, 50 bbls. spm since leaving the islands.

The Clipper ship Spitfire at S. F. reports having spoken on the 28th of January, near Cape Horn, the schooner Bustamente of Hartford, 51 days from New York bound to the Sandwich Islands. She is now 140 days out, and is fully due, if such a vessel is bound here.

WRECK OF A WHALER.—The whaling bark W. T. Wheaton, Capt. Comstock, of New London, was wrecked in Santa Cruz harbor on Friday last. She had gone in to get provisions, and was left at the mercy of the ground swell and land current by the falling of the wind. She went upon the breakers, and is supposed to be a total loss. She had no oil. No lives were lost.—*Alt. Cal.*

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 6. HONOLULU, JUNE 15, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, JUNE, 1855.

The Dying Youth, - - - - - - - - 41
Editorials, - - - - - - - - - - 41
Lecture, - - - - - - - - - 42-43
Hawaiian Anniversaries, - - - - - 44-45
Death of Paki, - - - - - - - - - 45
Departure of Missionaries, - - - - - 45
Sailor's Home Institution, - - - - - 45
H. B. Society—Report, - - - - - - - 46
Intelligence from Strong's Island, - - - - 47
Marine News, &c., &c., - - - - - - 48

The Friend.

HONOLULU, JUNE 15.

[For the Friend.]

Written on reading an account of the death of Wm. Emerson, who died on board the ship Arctic, April 24th, 1852, lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N., long. 158 deg. 28 min. E., by a young lady in Massachusetts.

THE DYING YOUTH.

And must I die? Must I die here,
Upon the ocean's foam;
Far, far from all the loved ones dear—
Far from my own sweet home?

Must I die, and mother not be near
To soothe me and caress?
Without a father's voice to cheer
My fainting soul, and bless?

Must I breathe in a stranger's ear,
Thoughts that my bosom swell,
As the Angel's warning voice I hear,
And bid to earth farewell?

Far down beneath the cold, dark wave,
Must I make my lonely bed?
Where the rushing waters ceaseless lave—
There rest my weary head?

Ah, yes; for even now I feel
The death damp on my brow;
Coldly its shadows o'er me steal—
Yes, yes, I'm dying now.

Fainter and fainter, in mine ear
The murmurings of the deep;
The sighing winds I list to hear—
They come not—do they sleep?

Or do they pause in their wendings free,
To catch my latest sigh,
And bear away, beyond the sea,
To my home, my last good-bye?

Ah! then full soon will my message be
Borne to the distant shore:—
Winds, waft it gently o'er the sea,
As ye tell them I'm no more.

No more—no more—for in thy sight,
All-wise, All-seeing One,
Ruling in love, it seemeth right;
Thy will, not mine, be done.

☞ The Trustees of the Sailors' Home have completed their contracts with responsible parties for digging the cellar, and erecting the buildings in the "Home" lot. The work is now in progress.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

June 1. Tennessee admitted, 1796.
3. Harvey died, 1657.
4. St. Paul's Church, London, burnt, 1661.
6. Alexander the Great born, 356, B. C.
8. Jackson died, 1845.
10. British Parliament abolish slave-trade, 1806.
12. New York incorporated, 1665.
13. Summerfield died, 1825.
14. Washington Commander in Chief, 1775. Battle of Marengo, 1800.
16. Great eclipse of sun, 1806.
17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. John Wesley born, 1703.
18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. War with Great Britain, 1812.
19. Pascal born, 1623; Magna Charta signed, 1215.
20. Mrs. Barbauld born, 1743.
21 Thales died, 545, B. C.
22. Bonaparte's second abdication, 1815; M. Henry died, 1714.
23. Union of Utrecht formed, 1579.
26. Julian the Apostate died, 363; Doddridge born, 1702.
27. Battle of Monmouth, 1781.
28. Madison died, 1836.
29. Apostle Peter crucified, 65; Henry Clay died, 1852.
30. Montezuma died, 1520.

☞ We would call the reader's attention to the "Lecture" published in our columns. The esteemed author is now advanced in years, and is fully informed upon those topics which he has discussed. We would acknowledge our indebtedness for a copy of this lecture, to the author's son, now a lieutenant on board H. B. M. S. Trincomalee. It is with gratitude we also acknowledge our indebtedness to the author himself, for his kindness in forwarding, (at his Son's suggestion,) copies of the "Rules and Regulations" of several Sailor's Homes in England. Information at this time is exceedingly opportune, in as much as it will enable the Trustees of the Honolulu Sailor's Home, to conduct their operations with judgment and intelligence. We would, here remark, that the importance of Sailor's Homes has increased of late, very much in England.—They are "patronized" by members of the royal family, and especially by aged Admirals and other officers of the British Navy. So much importance has the subject assumed that there is now published in London, a monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the advocacy of "Homes." A copy of this Journal, for March, 1855, is now lying upon our table, and for a broken file published in past years, we are indebted to Capt Trollope, of H. B. M S. "Rattlesnake." We shall be exceedingly glad to place this Journal upon our list of exchanges.

In a late "Ill. L. News" we notice a donation of £300, (and £200 conditional) by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, for the Royal Portsmouth Sailor's Home.

Professorship of Languages, Oahu College.

This department is now vacant by the retirement of the Rev. D. Dole, who has been connected with the establishment at Punahou during the last fourteen years, or from its commencement. We do most sincerely regret that combination of circumstances which should have led him to feel obliged to resign. This subject is the especial occasion of regret at the present time, in as much as the college is in its infancy and unendowed. In accepting the resignation, the Trustees bore the most unqualified testimony to the zeal and fidelity which had been manifested by him during the long period of his service in the cause of education. The majority of the children of the Missionaries at the Islands, have been educated under his superintendence. Several of these have been prepared for college by him, and are now contending for the highest honors in some of the colleges of New England. Others have come forward, and are now qualified for the pursuits of active life. As a school, "Punahou," under the administration of the Rev. Mr. Dole, has been one of the brightest ornaments of the Sandwich Islands. Its usefulness would have been much increased, had "the Mission," allowed him to have adopted his favorite policy of admitting children of persons unconnected with that body. We are most happy to state that, that "exclusive policy" has been abandoned.

We understand that Mr. Dole designs establishing a school at Koloa, on Kauai.—Should he be enabled to accomplish this purpose, we presume no parents who may commit their children to his care, will have occasion for regret.

The Trustees have taken means to fill the professorship, vacated by Mr. Dole, and should they be successful, it will be duly announced.

☞ In the "P. S." of the Rev. Mr. Snow's letter found in another part of our columns, will be found an intimation that the crew of the ship "Canton" may be lost.—We are happy to report that all are alive.—Capt. Wing has visited Honolulu, on his way to the United States.

A LECTURE

On the character, condition, and responsibilities of British Seamen. By Rear-Admiral Sir William Edward Parry.

PREFACE.

The following thoughts were addressed to some five or six hundred Seamen in the Victoria rooms, at Southampton, on the 19th of December, 1853. The task was undertaken at the request of my esteemed friend, Archdeacon Wigram, who thought that some such address from a brother-sailor, might be productive of good to that numerous and important class of his parishioners.

How far the Archdeacon's hopes have been realized, it is not for me to determine; and we both know that the event is in much better hands than our own. I can only say that I was kindly listened to by a large assembly, consisting principally of seamen; and suggestions having since been offered from several influential quarters, that it would be desirable to print the Lecture for general circulation among sailors, I now do so, with the double hope of promoting the welfare of those into whose hands it may fall, and also of contributing something towards the funds of the "Pourtsmouth Sailor's Home,"—one of those admirable institutions, whose importance is just beginning to be felt and acknowledged; and which will, I trust, continue to be multiplied and supported, till every British seaman finds a comfortable and respectable "home" in every British Port.

If time and circumstances had permitted, I should have been induced to dwell, at some length, on the importance to our sea-faring population of paying greater attention to a devout and orderly observance of the Sabbath;—a duty which is, I fear, sadly neglected at most of our sea-ports. "The Sabbath," says our Lord, "was made for man." I wish I could persuade our sailors that "the Sabbath was made" for *them*, as much as for any other class of their fellow men—made for the health of their bodies, and the salvation of their souls; not, as too many of them seem to think, for the dishonoring of God, the encouragement of profligacy, and the practice of sin.

And, although the remarks in the following pages were intended to be addressed exclusively to seamen "before the mast," with the hope of exciting in them a just sense of their responsibilities, yet I trust that any officers, whether of the Naval or Mercantile Marine, who may peruse this little book, will kindly take it in good part, if an old sailor reminds them that still weightier responsibilities rest upon *them*. Sailors, like other persons, naturally look up to their superiors for example; they will "follow in the wake" of their officers, not only in what concerns the duties of their ship, but in what relates to their moral conduct and conversation. Whenever, therefore, an Officer is unhappily, guilty of any of the vices alluded to in the following pages, as too often marking the conduct, and disgracing the character of British seamen, let him remember that he is assuredly exercising upon some—perhaps on many—*a positive influence for evil*; of which he cannot see either the full extent or the ultimate consequences; evil, which may not only affect the future character and prospects of many a good seaman in this life, but will in all probability follow them—and *him* too—into eternity.

It would be well if every officer would act up to the admirable spirit of the first Article of War for the governance of the British navy, which solemnly enjoins the duty of discountenancing everything that tends to "the derogation of God's honor and the corruption of good manners." W. E. P.

Greenwich Hospital, March, 1854.

On the Character, Condition and Responsibilities of British Seamen.

Among the most striking, and, I think, the most promising features of the present age—at least in our own country—is the practice of distinguishing our fellow men into separate *classes* of society, and thus addressing them in the spirit of friendly admonition, with a view to the bettering of their condition and the improvement of their character. This seems a reasonable and judicious mode of proceeding; for, just as, in the children of a single family, we see a great diversity of natural dispositions and propensities, rendering it expedient to adopt towards one child a treatment different from that of another, so, in the great family of man—in the various departments of society—from the highest to the lowest, we may observe certain peculiarities, and even certain prejudices, belonging to each class individually, the natural result of their respective callings and habits of life. And it is by dealing with each class separately through the medium of these peculiarities, and addressing ourselves distinctly and directly to the removal of these prejudices, that the best hope may be entertained, with the blessing of God, of producing the desired effect upon men's minds, of reaching their consciences, and touching their hearts.

It is in accordance with this principle, and in the humble hope of your deriving some advantage from our adopting it, that I am invited to meet you here this evening. It is my purpose on this occasion to speak to seamen, and to seamen only; and I count it a pleasure and a privilege to do so. For I have spent a great part of my life among them. I think I know them well. I am sure that I esteem and value them highly. I can truly say that I rejoice in every opportunity of doing them good; and I hope to be permitted this evening to address to them a word of friendly and affectionate advice.

I wish to speak to you, my friends, as following the same calling in life which I have myself followed for more than fifty years. I desire to address you as members of the same profession to which I have myself the honor to belong; in short, as a sailor speaking to sailors. And the subject I propose to bring to your notice is this:—The Character, the Condition, and the Responsibilities of British Seamen.

But I know that whatever I shall say and you shall hear will be all in vain, will be utterly powerless for good, unless God give us his blessing. Without this it would be as well for me to speak to empty walls, and for you to close your ears to my address. I rejoice, therefore, that the voice of prayer and supplication has already ascended this evening within these walls; and I now earnestly invite you, once more to lift up your hearts with me to God to ask his blessing on our present engagement, so that we may not have come together this evening in vain.

In speaking of the character and condition of British seamen (for I conceive that these two are closely connected,) there is, I apprehend, very much to lament, but also much to be thankful for; much to regret when we contemplate them as they still are, but much to afford encouragement and hope when we consider what they were when I first entered the navy, more than fifty years ago. I do not stand here to-night, my friends, to please you by some false though flattering tale, some delusive description of what seamen now are.—I should be unworthy of your attention if I did. But still I may say, with perfect truth, that they are greatly improved in character since the time that I first knew them. It is true that they were very much the same then as they are now, in their active and hardy habits, their endurance of fatigue, and their contempt of danger. These qualities have always been the acknowledged characteristic of the British seaman, and, I trust, will long continue to be so. But at the time I speak of, our seamen were, in many essential respects, *a degraded class of men*. Notwithstanding their valuable, and even noble qualities as sailors, I have no hesitation in saying (for I say it from personal knowledge) that they stood lamentably low in the scale, as moral and accountable beings. If in the year 1803, you beheld the British seaman close-reefing the maintopsail in a severe gale or furling it in a hurricane, constructing a raft from a hopeless wreck in the midst of the most fearful breakers, fighting at his gun against the deadliest odds, or dashing in a slender six-oared gig to board an enemy's vessel, you saw, indeed, a specimen of dogged perseverance, of daring intrepidity, of cool unflinching determination, such as, I believe, the world could scarcely equal, certainly such as nothing could excel.

But, behold him apart from any of these trying duties—the gale abated, the enterprise achieved, the battle won—behold him returned into harbor, landing at some seaport, his hard-earned wages in his pocket, and the man left to his own devices—and truth compels me to say that, under these circumstances, there was little in him left to admire or imitate—almost everything, alas! to deprecate and deplore. The reckless folly, the more than childish extravagance, of lighting his pipe with one-pound notes, or forcing a handful of silver into the hand of the first beggar he met on the beach, might well excite a smile upon the gravest countenance.—But reckless folly and childish extravagance were not the most deplorable delinquencies with which the seaman on shore might be charged. A slave to drunkenness, and every other sensual passion which tends to degrade and defile the body and to destroy the soul; rushing headlong into the wildest excesses; abandoning himself to the indulgence of every sin; he became an easy prey to the vilest of both sexes, who are always lying in wait to pounce upon the warm-hearted but unguarded sailor.

I should have been glad to draw a veil over these dark shades in the character of the British seaman fifty years ago, but it is *truth* at which I aim, however painful and humiliating the truth may be; and I would willingly leave it to a jury of any twelve im-

partial and right-minded seamen of my own standing, to decide whether I have overdrawn this melancholy picture.

Now, it may reasonably be asked, how came it about that, in a civilized country, and forming part and parcel of a Christian community, there should exist a large and important class of men to whom such a description as this applied? How came it that those very men who were the carriers of England's mighty commerce throughout the world, a chief source of their country's power and wealth, the intrepid protectors of her national interests in every region of the globe and the undaunted defenders of her shores from foreign aggression—how came it, I say, that such men as these should exhibit traits of character so debased, so degrading, so inconsistent with those other qualities which everybody was ready to admit and admire in them?

It must, I think, be acknowledged that these unfavorable features in the sailor's character might be attributed in no small degree to the peculiar nature of his calling. Spending a very large portion of his life upon the ocean, exposed to constant hardships and dangers, which made him careless of many of the comforts of life, and too often reckless of life itself—cut off for weeks, and even months together, from intercourse with other classes, and deprived of the humanizing and softening influences of social, and especially of domestic life—the sailor was apt to become unlike any other of his countrymen. The very privations which he necessarily suffered in the course of each successive voyage, and the very discipline to which he was subject while at sea, rendered him but too prone to break the bounds of moderation and decorum when those privations ceased, and the wholesome restraints of discipline were removed.

But making every allowance of this kind, and fully admitting the sailor's own share of blame in his various excesses, there can be no doubt that the character and condition of our seamen, as a class, were very greatly influenced, in the days I speak of, by the fact of their being a *sadly neglected class*. I can confidently say that in the early part of the present century they were little cared for either in their physical or moral condition, I mean, as to their bodies or their souls. So long as they performed the business of their calling; while commerce was successfully conducted, cargoes duly shipped and carefully delivered, battles fought and won, and the enemy not only kept from our own harbors, but continually chased into their own—and all this by the skill and valor of British seamen—few seemed to care for the bettering of their condition or the improvement of their character. I am borne out in this assertion, because, at the period of which I speak—fifty years since—I believe there existed only a solitary institution (which I shall presently name) which might in any degree tend to promote these desirable objects. In speaking of sailors, the common language was, "Well, Jack, with all his faults, is a very good sort of fellow in his way." "The British Tar" and "The Wooden Walls of Old England" formed the burden of Dibdin's well known naval songs. The national sentiments of which our gallant sailors were the chief subject, were popular in the streets, and applauded in the theatre. But popularity and applause conferred upon them no substantial benefit; for few seemed to bestow a thought upon their condition or moral character, much less their souls. Nay, it was not an unfrequent thing in those days to hear people say—I have myself heard it said a hundred times—that the real value of a sailor's character would be lost, that he would become good for nothing, if you attempted to alter him: which was as much as to say (though, perhaps, no one ventured to say it in so many words) that a good sailor must necessarily be a drunkard, a debauchee, a Sabbath breaker, a profane swearer—that these hateful vices, so dishonoring to God and so disgusting to man, formed an indispensable feature in the character of a British able-seaman!

It would, I conceive, be a libel on the present generation not to admit, that the same culpable indifference to the best interests of our seamen no longer exists. In truth, a much better feeling in behalf of our seafaring population has gradually sprung up. It may be interesting, then, for us to consider what have been the means employed from time to time, and not unsuccessfully, during the past half century, for this purpose.

And first—as being of the highest importance—let me draw your attention to the various means employed, so far as I am acquainted with them, for improving the moral character of our seamen.

Now, in speaking on this part of our subject, I set out with these two preliminary remarks:—

1st. That nothing deserves the name of moral improvement; which is not based on religious principle;

And 2ndly. That all religious principle is based on the Bible, which contains the word and will of God.

From this it follows, that I set little or no value on any schemes for the improvement of our sailor's moral character but such as are founded on these principles; for I know that no reformation, however plausible, can be genuine—no moral improvement, however promising in appearance, will be abiding—which rests on any less solid basis than that of Christian principle. And it is to my mind a very comfortable and hopeful fact, that many such plans have been set on foot during the last fifty years, either for the exclusive benefit of seafaring people, or by which they may profit, if they will, in common with other classes of their countrymen.

First on the list let me name Bible Societies, whose sole object it is to print and circulate, in great numbers, copies of the word of God, without note or comment of any kind. The very first of these societies took up the cause of seamen: and it was to this to which I alluded in saying that, at the commencement of the present century, I knew of only one that had done so. It originated in the year 1779 with a very humble individual, who entertained the pious thought of distributing the Holy Scriptures among a body of troops then assembled in Hydepark, London. This idea was communicated to that eminent philanthropist, the late Mr. Thornton, who immediately contributed £100 towards the furtherance of the plan, and continued to give the like sum annually. In the following year (1780) a society was regularly organized, and at first called "The Bible Society," being then the only one of the kind in existence. In 1804, its object having been extended to the navy, its designation was changed to "The Naval and Military Bible Society," in consequence of the formation in that year of another, called "The British and Foreign Bible Society." And ever since has the Naval and Military Bible Society continued to furnish Bibles and Testaments to our soldiers and sailors at very reduced prices. In our men-of-war they are to be found in every mess; and these blessed volumes, in a compact form, with their neat little brass clasps, have been carried in thousands of our soldiers' knapsacks into almost every part of the world. This society distributed in the last year alone, above 23,000 copies of the Word of God.

In 1804, as already stated, the same plan was adopted, on a much more general and extensive scale, by the formation of "The British and Foreign Bible Society," so called because it prints and circulates the Holy Scriptures, not only in the several languages of our own country, such as English, Irish, Welsh, and Gaelic, but also in no less than 170 different languages and dialects; so that all the people who understand these different languages may now read or "hear in their own tongues the wonderful works of God." I must just add, that this most excellent Society, having itself circulated no less than twenty-six and a half millions of copies of the Word of God, besides being instrumental in circulating about nineteen millions more making a grand, and I must say glorious, total of forty-five millions—thus bringing the Bible within the reach of some six hundred millions of the human family—is now passing through its fiftieth year of labor and usefulness and honor—which is, therefore, properly called its JUBILEE YEAR.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPWRECKS.—It is stated in the report of the National Institution for Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, that nearly 800 wrecks, with the loss of 870 lives, took place during the year 1853. The report shows, that besides having spent about £7,000 on lifeboats, and £9,000 on rewards for saving life, this society, which has now been established upwards of 30 years, has voted to brave men 79 gold medallions and 539 silver medals, the last gold medallion having been granted to Captain Ludlow, of the American whaling ship Monmouth (now of the 'Black Eagle,') in testimony of his gallant and persevering conduct on occasion of the wreck of the English emigrant ship Meridian, on the island of Amsterdam, in August last. Her Majesty's Government have also marked their approbation of his noble conduct, by offering to him a present of 100 guineas and a gold chronometer by Dent. The society has about 38 lifeboat stations on the coast, the crews of which are paid for exercising the boat four times a year. The cost of a new lifeboat, with carriage and boat-house, cannot be reckoned at less than £300. Her Majesty has contributed recently £100 to the society, but its income was £600 below the expenditure in the past year.—[Lon. Times, May 18.

JUDGMENTS.—It is with our judgment as our watches, none just alike, yet each believes his own.—Pope.

Hawaiian Anniversaries.

We shall furnish our readers with a brief report of the anniversary proceedings of our various Societies, according to the order of time when they occurred.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association.—The meetings of this association, commenced on the fourth Wednesday of May, at the Mission School House. The following persons have been present during the numerous sessions, which have been continued for two weeks; from

Hawaii. Hilo.—Rev. T. Coan, and Rev. D. B. Lyman. Waimea,—Rev. L. Lyons. Kealakeakua,—Rev. J. D. Paris. Kailua,—Rev. A. Thurston.

Maui. Lahaina,—Rev. D. Baldwin, and Rev. S. E. Bishop. Lahainaluna,—Rev. W. P. Alexander, and Rev. J. F. Pogue. Wailuku,—Rev. Mr. Conde.

Oahu. Honolulu,—Rev. E. W. Clark, Rev. L. Smith, S. N. Castle, A. S. Cooke, Rev. D. Dole, Rev. S. C. Damon, Rev. R. Armstrong, Rev. L. Andrews, Rev. J. D. Strong. Ewa,—Rev. A. Bishop. Wailua,—Rev. J. S. Emerson, and Rev. P. J. Gulick. Kaneohe,—Rev. B. W. Parker.

Kauai. Koloa,—Rev. Dr. Smith. Waimea,—Rev. G. B. Rowell.

P. S. The Rev. Mr. Krause, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, from Bolabola, Society Islands, was invited to sit with the association, in its deliberations.

Hawaiian Missionaries' Children's Society.—The anniversary exercises of this Society occurred, Saturday evening, May 26th, at the Mission School House. An address was delivered by the President, A. G. Thurston, Esq. The Secretary, W. Chamberlain, Esq, read an interesting report, and Mr. Seymour, the Treasurer, presented a report of the Society's financial condition.

After the usual anniversary exercises were closed, a marriage ceremony was performed, between two members of the Society, which will be found reported in the customary portion of our columns.

Hawaiian Missionary Society.—The anniversary exercises of this Society, took place at the Bethel, Tuesday evening, May 22nd. The Rev. A. Thurston, presided.—The corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. W. Clark, presented an interesting report of the Society's operations, during the past year.—This Society assists in the support of the Micronesian Mission, and entirely supports the mission to Fatuhiva, Marquesas.

The Treasurer, S. N. Castle, Esq, presented a report of the receipts and appropriations of the Society. The income of the Society during 1854, was, $2,889 51. The greater part of this amount was contributed by the native churches.

On Sabbath evening, May, 27th, Rev. W. P. Alexander, preached the annual sermon in behalf of the Society, at the Court House. Text, Matthew, 6, 10: "Thy kingdom come." A collection of $129 was taken up to aid the funds of the Society.

Hawaiian Bible Society.—This Society held its 14th anniversary at the Bethel, Wednesday evening, May 30th. The President, Judge Lee, being absent, Judge Robertson, a Vice President, was called to the Chair.—The report of the Secretary was read, and will be found in another part of our columns. The Treasurer, A. S. Cooke, Esq., presented his report, showing that the Society has funds on hand to the amount of $475 75.

The annual sermon before the Society was preached at the Bethel, Sabbath evening, May 20th, by Rev. S. E. Bishop. Text, Ephesians, vi, 17: "And take * * * the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God."

Hawaiian Tract Society.—This Society held its anniversary at the Bethel, Thursday evening, May 31, Judge Andrews in the Chair. The Secretary, G. M. Robertson, Esq., read the record of the various meetings which had been held by the Society during the past year, together with the Colporteur's report.

The Treasurer, O. H. Gulick, Esq., read his report, showing that the Society had received and expended for the business of colportage, $706 00; and that from various sources, the Society had collected, and had now on hand, funds amounting to near $400.

The Rev. L. Lyons preached the annual sermon before the Society, at the Court House, Sabbath evening, June 3d. Text, Psalms, 11: 16: "Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup."

Stranger's Friend Society.—This Society held its third anniversary at the residence of W. A. Aldrich, Esq., in Honolulu, Thursday, June 3d. An uncommonly large number of ladies attended. The following reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will exhibit the effects of the Society during the past year:

Third Annual Report of the Stranger's Friend Society.

A kind Providence has brought us to the close of the third year of our existence as a Society. The faithful reports of the two preceding years have given us every important item respecting our association during that period. Although there is but little of stirring incident connected with our proceedings, there is still enough of moment to keep alive our earnest interest, and to preserve, in active exercise, the warm sympathies of our hearts. We realize but little of the want and woe which darken and desolate large portions of our world, yet we see enough constantly to verify the declaration of our Divine leader, "The poor ye have with you always."

A record of the transactions of our Association during one year, may, with little variation, be the record of many. It is a record of pleasant gatherings of the members at each others' houses—of the industrious plying of the needle, combined with kindly social converse—listening to appeals from, and receiving to our care the sick and suffering strangers within our gates—now and then rejoicing in the recovery of an invalid, but oftener, by far, erasing their names from our list of beneficiaries, only as death terminates at once their wants and their lives.

During the past year our meetings have been held, as usual, semi-monthly. The average number of members present has been 30. The utmost confidence and friendly feeling continues to exist among us, and the interest manifested for our continuance and prosperity remains unabated. Our President, Mrs. Newcomb, and our Secretary, Mrs. Lee, together with our Treasurer, Mrs. Hillebrand, and one or two members, have left us for a visit to the U. States. We miss their faithful and efficient co-operation, and hope the loss will be but temporary.

We have had, during the year, frequent applications for aid from the sons of want and sorrow. On one occasion, *five* were received at once to our list of beneficiaries. That was a time of some anxiety to us. Our treasury was low in funds, and although we knew that the hands and hearts of our numerous friends were ever open to our appeals, we shrank from taxing their generosity too frequently. Still, duty seemed plain, and the applicants were all received. Several others were subsequently added to our list, and a number of unsolicited and unlooked-for donations received soon after, have assisted very materially in meeting our increased expenses.

The whole number aided during the past year has been 20. The Treasurer's report will inform us of the amount of funds disbursed, as well as all other matters connected with our financial affairs.

Our Society has no "incidental expenses" to make draughts upon our treasury—no agents to pay or handbills to print. All expenses necessary to sustain our meetings are cheerfully met by the members; so that every dollar we receive, whether for our work or as donations, goes directly to provide suitable care and comforts for our beneficiaries. Neither have we any medical bills to pay. At the formation of our Society, several of the physicians in Honolulu most generously proffered their gratuitous services to us in attendance on our sick, and they have continued the same unto the present time; thus showing that they are not weary in well-doing. May they receive an abundant reward from Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Our excellent Seamens' Chaplain has also continued his useful labors in our behalf, not only in making us acquainted with those who need our aid, but also in frequently visiting our beneficiaries, and imparting to them the comforts of the gospel, which, in its value to the soul, far outweighs all that can be done for the perishing body.—Some, we hope, have been savingly benefitted by his ministrations.

To-day our Society commences the fourth year of its existence. Whatever of novelty invested it at the outset, has passed away; but the continued interest of the members proves that it was formed—not from the impulse of romantic adventure, but from a firm principle of duty and an earnest desire to smooth the rough way of life before the feet of a few fellow-travelers less favored than ourselves.

In the accomplishment of our plans we shall need much patient, persevering, and often self-denying effort. Ours is not a work to be done up, finished off and laid aside; it is a work for life. There will always be those whose poverty and suffering make tender appeals to our hearts, "and whensoever we will, we may do them good." But it is a work which brings with it its own sweet reward.

We therefore renewedly pledge ourselves to the poor

and needy, that we will hearken to their cry and minister to their necessities. With a nearly exhausted treasury, we renew this pledge, relying chiefly on our own exertions to replenish its funds, and trusting also to a generous community, that they will, among the many demands from other sources upon their benevolence, continue to remember kindly, the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society,

Respectfully submitted. A. W. SMITH,
Acting Sec'y.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF "THE STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY," FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 9TH, 1855.

Mrs. M. N. FORD, Treasurer,
In acc't with "Stranger's Friend Society," Dr.

To bal. cash on hand. June 9th, 1854,	$181 99	
" am't received for membership,	48 00	
" " " work,	89 00	
" " by donations,	233 50	
" am't repaid the Society,	60 00	
" " of interest on investment,	240 00	$852 49
Pr. Contra.		Cr.
By am't disbursed during the year to indigent invalids,	$809 86	
By bal. cash on hand June 9th, 1855,	42 63	$852 49

☞ We have been requested to state, that the small balance of funds in hand has already been expended, and that there are bills now due exceeding $50. Heretofore this Society has always found itself in funds at its annual meeting, but the uncommonly large number of beneficiaries, during the last few months, has drawn heavily upon its treasury. Some have suggested that *the fund* should be expended; but with all deference to their opinion, we should strenuously oppose that measure. ($240 per annum is an essential aid to the Society's benevolent operations.) If necessity reqnire, we should rather an appeal should be made upon the benevolent public, and we doubt not the requisite funds would be forthcoming.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society commenced its anniversary meetings Tuesday, June 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Mauna Kilika. In the absence of the President, Judge Lee, Dr. Wood, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the Chair.—He presented a concise and interesting report of the Society's proceedings during the past year.

Dr. Rooke, from the committee, on sweet potatoes, presented a valuable report, stating among other interesting items of information, that among the natives, there were known no less than 52 varieties of the sweet potatoe.—He annexed their names,

A letter was read from Dr. Frick, in regard to indigo and its manufacture. It is to be hoped that something highly important may result from the discussion of this subject.

The annnal address was delivered in the evening, before the Society, at the Bethel, by the Hon. G. M. Chase, U. S. Consul at Lahaina. The high merits of the performance were duly acknowledged, by requesting a copy for publication, in both the English and native languages.

"The Fair," came off on Wednesday, but we have no space for comments. We would merely add, that the Treasurer reported $3,300 of funds, invested at 12 per cent, besides $529 49 as cash in hand.

DEATH OF PAKI.

This distinguished Chief, of the highest rank, and Noble of the Hawaiian Kingdom, died a quarter past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. Had he lived until August, he would have been forty-nine years old, although by some he is supposed to have been fifty-two. He was the son of Kalani mailuna, and in direct descent from the Royal Family of Keawe and Kalanikauleleiawi. He was born on the island of Oahu, but brought up upon Molokai. His wife, Konia, was a Chiefess also, of the highest rank. She survives him.

For reasons which it would be extremely difficult to explain to foreign readers, the family from which he was descended, has been for many years, or generations, under a cloud. "Rebel" blood ran in their veins, but it was still acknowledged as "Royal." It might be said, that there was not power enough in the kingdom to suppress its influence. For many years that influence has been commanding—the more so, as the distinguished representative of the family has maintained so high a degree of probity, dignity, temperance and christian profession. To whatever excess others might proceed, they have found in Paki a stern, dignified and uncompromising reformer. As Chamberlain of His late Majesty, he sustained an honorable and noble character. Others might forget their rank and station, but he was "faithful found."

The residence occupied by Paki, situated in the very heart of our city, is admired by all for the taste and beauty with which it is laid out and ornamented. It would do credit to a gentleman of the most cultivated and refined predilections.—Long will he be remembered in this community and by foreign visitors. Among his own people and the retainers of his family, he was greatly beloved, and his death will be sincerely mourned. Truly do we mingle our sympathies with those who mourn, that never more shall we behold his noble, portly, dignified and chief-like form in our streets, or mingling among the Chiefs and rulers of the kingdom. It makes us draw a long and deep sigh, to record the death, one after another, of the Hawaiian Chiefs. They are fast passing away, and "ne'er shall we look upon their like again."

Departure of Missionaries for Micronesia.

On the 24th of May, embarked the Rev. Dr. Pierson, and wife, accompanied by an Hawaiian, named Kanoa, and his wife, on board the American whaleship "Belle," Capt. Handy. It is the intention of Capt. Handy to cruise upon the "Line," and among the Kings' Mill and Malgrave Islands, before landing the Missionaries at Strong's Island. By persons acquainted with Captain Handy, and the parts of the ocean over which he intends to cruise, this is regarded as a rare opportunity for missionary exploration. If we were not so much crowded for room, we should add additional remarks upon this subject.

On the evening before sailing, an interesting meeting was held at the Bethel, at which addresses were made, by Dr. Pierson, Messrs. Coan and Clark, and his Excellency Governor Kekuanoao.

The following is a translation of remarks by Kanoa.

Resident fathers of this nation and princes who have come into this assembly, great is my love to you.

I declare to you that the former condition of this nation was that of ignornnce, nakedness and extreme brutishness and poverty. Now we are changed, we have knowledge, we are greatly enlightened.

I also declare to you that the cause of my going out on this mission is on account of my exceeding great debt to the kingdom of God. I have land and cattle, and horses, and parents and brethren, and I have looked on all these things, but they will not cancel my debt, therefore I give my whole body and soul without reserve, for this salvation, because this treasure was freely given to us, therefore we freely give without murmuring,

And we ask of you ye fathers of this people, to pray earnestly to God for us, as we sail to strange lands; for we know not the thoughts of that people; but our God is a very present help in time of distress.

The sovereign of this nation has declared that the man who walks after righteousness is his man; but that the man who goes in the way of unrighteousness is none of his; therefore, O Hawaiian people, let our love gush forth at this word of our King.

Farewell my dear friends, from Hawaii to Kauai. Let us not be sundered, let us cleave to one another for we have all one Father. And when we are gone do not cut the rope that unites us, but hold on to us still. Again, farewell. KANOA.

SAILOR'S HOME INSTITUTION.

The Sailors' Homes throughout the country have been invited by the Central Institution, to afford aid to the widows, wives and children, of sailors, soldiers and marines, involved in the present war; also to the wounded and sick who may require temporary rest when passing through any town where Homes are established. The preference given by good sailors in general to Sailors' Homes, instead of the vile places to which they were compelled to resort before Homes were established, is very much on the increase; and the Homes established at Portsmouth and Devonport are of very great benefit to our men-of-war's men. Very gratifying accounts have been received from Dublin, Cork, Queenstown and Belfast. At the latter places, in consequence of two shipwrecks, 27 men are lodged in the Home, and private lodgings obtained for 25 more, and the committee have received £1700 towards building a new Home. At Dover, 51 shipwrecked seamen have been received into the Home during the year; a large sum has also been subscribed for the purpose of building a Home, and the Harbor Commissioners have given a piece of ground for the site. At Cardiff a magnificent Home, built at the sole expense of the trustees of the Marquis of Bute's estate, is nearly complete, and will be ready for the reception of inmates in the course of a few weeks, and the benevolent Marchioness will build a church for the use of the Home, at her sole expense. At Sunderland, 1,264 men, of all nations, have been inmates of that Home during the year.—[*London Illustrated News, 13th January*, 1855.

VESSEL SUNK BY A WHALE.—Capt. Jones, of the British schooner Waterloo, of Portmadoe, reports that whilst in the North Sea, on a voyage from an English port to Sheidam, and about 50 miles from Lowestoft, he and his crew "perceived a large whale to windward, coming down for the vessel, partly out of the water, and swimming at a very rapid rate; and when about ten yards from the ship's side, dipped and struck the vessel under water, abreast of the fore-rigging, on the port side, with his head, with a fearful blow, when the vessel was perceived to heel and crack, and after striking the vessel the whale plunged in the deep headforemost, and rose his tail on high, nearly touching the foreyard, and then disappeared." The vessel leaked rapidly, and in a few hours afterwards sunk, he and the hands escaping in the long boat with difficulty. We wonder if the schooner was well insured.—[Boston Traveler.

LOOCHOO AND JAPAN.—"The visit of Dr. Bettelheim," says the N. Y. Observer, "to this city, is awakening much attention. A committee of clergymen of various denominations has been raised to digest a plan of operations in behalf of promoting a Mission to Japan, and we trust that their measures will be greatly successful. We are glad to know that the Missionary may be heard next Sabbath evening at the Tabernacle."

We trust that efficient measures will now be adopted in regard to Japan. The Hawaiian Missionary Society, one year ago, forwarded to the Am. Board $1,000 for this object.

Secretary's Report of H. B. Society, offered, May 30, 1855.

Another year's operations of our Society have closed, and the friends of the Bible cause have assembled to celebrate the XIVth anniversary of this institution. The natural inquiry of every one is, what has been done during the year, which is now forever past?—Has the Word of life been widely scattered? Have all those means been employed which are necessary for the greatest amount of efficiency and usefulness; and to what extent has the circulation of the Scriptures been carried forward?

Our Society is not a publishing, but a distributing association? The field of its operations is the foreign population of the Sandwich Islands, and the numerous classes of seamen visiting the various ports of this kingdom Taking one view of the subject, the field of our operations is quite limited, but taking another view, and the field is as long and as broad, as it appeared to our Divine Savior when he declared, "The field is the world."

During the year, the number of Bibles and Testaments, disposed of by the Society is as follows. It should be understood that this number includes both those sold and those gratuitously distributed.

	Sold and distributed.		On hand, May, '55.	
Bibles,	Bibles.	Testaments.	Bibles.	Test's.
English,	250	252	440	600
German	49	12	82	0
French,	48	3	10	5
Spanish,	107	31	28	0
Portuguese,	285	92	350	24
Welsh,	2	5	4	0
Danish,	13	10	0	0
Swedish,	19	15	8	18
Dutch,	0	0	4	0
Total,	773	420	871	647

The amount derived from the sale of Bibles and Testaments, is $243 02.

The actual cost of all the Bibles and Testaments which have been received into our depository, with the accompanying expenses, has been $1485 71; thus showing a debit of $1210 69, remains to the charge of benevolence, and to be paid either by the friends of the Bible here, or in the United States. I do not refer to this as an actual debt, which as a Society we are bound to pay, because Bibles and Testaments to the amount of $1289 29 cents have been donated to our Society, by the American Bible Society. While there is no legal obligation in us to refund this balance due the parent Society, still there is an obligation of a higher nature. There is a moral and religious obligation for us to do all in our power to "give the Bible wings," that it may fly abroad over the broad Pacific, and like the dove of Noah, bear the olive leaf of peace to a famishing multitude of our fellow men. O! if there be one benevolent enterprize of the age, which is untainted by sectarianism, and has inscribed upon its banner, "good will to the nations," it is the Bible Society which has adopted and practices the fundamental principle, *of scattering abroad, the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.*—God sent his only begotten Son to proclaim his Word to a lost world, the Bible Societies of Europe and America, have undertaken to carry forward and consummate this heaven-born enterprise. Our Hawaiian Society emulates to become an auxiliary in this sublime work, and volunteers to do all in its power to place the bread of life and water of salvation within reach of those who are hungering and thirsting after spiritual nourishment.

It is gratifying to learn, that our humble efforts are not altogether ineffectual. Many a Portuguese family in the Cape de Verd Islands has now a copy of the Scriptures in the Portuguese language that would have remained destitute, had not our Society like an angel of mercy, stood upon the shore at Hilo, Lahaina, and Honolulu, and proffered an open Bible to the groups of Portuguese sailors who land upon our shores at certain seasons of the year.

I must invite your minds to contemplate the effects of Bible distribution in another quarter of the globe. A few weeks since, I received a letter from the agent of the Am. B. Society, at San Francisco, the Rev. Mr. Buel. Some of the members on hearing his name, may recall a person, who as a seaman on board an American whaleship, visited these islands nine years ago. "I write at this time more particularly to state a fact which came to my knowledge a few days since, which will encourage you in your vocation as a sower of the seed by all waters.—An individual called upon me, the other day, to obtain Spanish Testaments, to circulate among the old Californians. He gave this history of himself, that he had been a member of the Roman Catholic church from his birth, but lately had abjured its faith and attached himself to the Methodist church. He was engaged in an active controversy with the Catholic Priest and had excited among the Romanists, a good deal of enquiry on the subject of the Priest's teachings, which he was desirous of meeting, by circulating among them the scriptures. I found him exhibiting an intelligence on religious truths, and an apparent understanding of first principles, which surprised and delighted me, and which I could not account for in one so lately a convert, until he told me that for ten years he had had the Bible in his possession, and had been studying its contents. This Bible he obtained in this way—eleven years ago, he was a seaman on board the U. S. S. Warren, lying in the harbor of Honolulu. He had a shipmate who was so intemperate that he was ruining himself. He said to him "John you must go to Mr. Damon and sign the pledge." "Why don't you?" replies John. To this was answered "I can control myself—I know when to stop—but you make a beast of yourself." "Well" returned John "I will sign, if you will." So off the two went to your study, and signed the pledge, and you gave each a Bible. The Bible given to my informant, was, as he told me, *the light* which led him to learn the false teachings of Rome and embrace the gospel. I write this for your encouragement, as it encouraged me, and I trust in the day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, it will be found, that to many souls, the Bibles which we have been instrumental in circulating, have proved the source of blessing, the means of conviction to the sinner, and of comfort and edification to the christian. So we shall not have labored in vain, if we have labored with the accompanying power of the Holy Spirit." How apt an illustration have we in this instance of the saying of Solomon, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shall find it after many days."

Besides furnishing Bibles to seamen, I have been enabled to scatter abroad many among foreigners in various parts of the islands. Several schools have been supplied. The call for English Testaments seems, to be increasing among the natives. Others I have sent to Micronesia and Fatuhiva. The importance of keeping our depository of Bibles, fully supplied, is becoming more and more important.

In concluding this brief report I cannot refrain from congratulating the friends of the cause, and members of this association, in as much as they are engaged in a most useful and philanthropic enterprise, upon which rests the blessing of God.

S. C. DAMON.
Sec. of H. B. Society.

Honolulu, 30th May, 1855.

This Fast Age.—English papers mention that the news of the death of the Emperor Paul, in 1801, was *twenty-one days* in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas, *four hours and a quarter* at the utmost, according to Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords of the time it had been received at the Foreign Office.

Reward of Beneficence.—That man who to the utmost of his power augments the great mass of public or individual happiness, will under every institution, and in spite of all opposition, be the happiest of all men himself.—Rochefoucault.

[For the Friend.]

Intelligence from Strong's Island.

STRONG'S ISLAND, Oct. 27, 1854.

REV. S. C. DAMON:—*Dear Sir:*—We have buried a white man to-day who has been living upon the Island since last March. He died a little past 4 o'clock P. M., after a sickness of some six days. He always went by the name of "Andrew." He refused to let any one upon the island know anything further of his name—"Not," as he told me upon one occasion, "that I have disgraced the name, but it is for fear I may." However, he told me, as I visited him the day before he died, that whenever he thought there was any danger of the sickness growing fatal, he would give me up his family name; but when I visited him again yesterday, as he wished, he was a corpse—died about five minutes before I reached him.

I have picked up the following in one way and another, and if you think best, you are at liberty to publish in the "Friend" such portions of it as you choose.

I learned from his own lips that he was a native of England; that his family when he was quite young, say 1804 or 1805, came to America and took up their residence in Boston. Some of the family still reside there, and they are "well to do in the world." Told me he had an uncle residing there by the name of "Sturges;" also that he had a brother-in-law residing in Sydney, in whose employ he had been till some difficulty turned up, after which he left, and soon spent the little money he had, then went into the boating business on one of the rivers, and then tried whaling.

I heard from other sources, that he left Sydney in the bark Jane, owned by Wm. Town; was in her some 8 months, then left her at one of the Group islands called Videbo. How long he remained there I am unable to say, nor do I know how he got to Hope Island, where he shipped with Capt. Wood, of the "Gay Head," N. B., and was with him some eight months before he came here. He told some of the foreigners that he had an uncle in Baltimore by the name of McDonald.

If this should meet the eye of any of his family, I think these are circumstances enough for them to recognise him. My own impression is very strong that his family name is *Sturges*. Since he has been residing here, he has lived with a colored man by the name of Francis C. Lawton, formerly of N. Bedford. He has kept very much to himself, and so far as I know, has been very industrious. His careless exposure to our wet weather was one of the causes of his death—he took a violent cold. Soon as I learned of his illness, I visited him every day, and rendered him such assistance as I was able, for all of which he expressed very strong feelings of gratitude. The last time I saw him, he said he was getting to be quite an old man. I asked him how old? He replied, "56 last May; born in '98." As I left him, he took my hand in both of his and shook it, with tears in his eyes, and a half articulate "God bless you for your kindness." I then hoped to do more for him, but was only permitted to close the eyes of the stranger as he slept his last sleep. I visited him this last time in a most drenching rain, with my little school boys to pull my boat. I found it difficult to be reconciled to his sudden departure, when I was just hoping to learn something more of his history.

But not a few are the men about these islands in this part of the Pacific, of whom little, even less, is known than we knew of "Andrew." We were surprised, on our first visit in the Caroline, to see how little this class of men knew of each other. It was oftentimes quite a difficult thing to learn the name of a man, they had been so long accustomed to go by the terms Bob, Harry, Jack, Blacksmith, Cooper, Carpenter, etc. The "Hinglishman" and the Yankee were generally distinguishable. We hope and pray, and would labor if we knew how, that this state of things might be changed—that this class of men might become co-laborers with us in the work of raising these poor natives from their degradation and pollution, to the enjoyment of a Christian civilization. We should be glad of a little good, practical instruction in this department of doing good; for it is the most difficult "patch" to cultivate in the whole farm. Some say, "Let it alone, the more you work it the worse you make it." Others might say, "Go into it—dig it up—stir it—let the light of Heaven shine upon it." Others, perhaps, would say, "Let some man-o'-war come and pick 'em all up, and put 'em in some Botany Bay or some 'Tophet' or other." For one, I should like to know how those manage who do the best with such materials—get the most wheat for the Lord's garner, the most jewels for their Master's crown. Ever Yours, B. G. SNOW.

P. S.—There are occasional items of more or less interest which come to our knowledge, some of which it might be well to preserve; and if you have no intelligence later or more to the point, you are at liberty to publish.

In the *Friend* of Nov. 16, 1853, is an account of the "destruction of a vessel and murder of her crew." A ship that was in our harbor last month, reports having seen the Rodolph late as Nov. 9, '51, bound in to the south side of Drummond Island; and that nothing had been seen or heard of her since. She was after cocoanut oil, and was probably taken by the natives of that island.

WRECK OF THE SHIP CANTON, WING, N. BEDFORD.—I learn by a ship in this fall, that the above ship was wrecked last March, on Mary's Island, of the Phenix Group—ran on from an error of the chart. The bark Bell, Handy, Fairhaven, was there in April, saw the wreck, and read the letter left by Capt. Wing. They were on the island some three weeks, till the water failed, then they all left in four boats—9 men in each boat—for Byron's Island. The ship Othello was at Byron's Island five months after that, but no report of the crew. There are more than fears that all are lost, though some ship may have picked them up. B. G. S.

CITY HOSPITAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having leased the "Gravier Property," on King street, has thoroughly refitted the building, and is now prepared to receive Patients, for Medical or Surgical treatment.

Strangers visiting the Islands for the benefit of their health, and Residents, will be received into the Hospital, and provided (if desired) with Private Rooms, at a moderate expense.

S. P. FORD, M. D.

*** Office of City Hospital in Makee's Brick Building, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Honolulu. 41-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

BANK OF
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit. 23-tf

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for cash, goods, or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

HENRY SEA,
Auctioneer,
Over the Store of R. Coady & Co. 25-tf

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I. 14-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES,
BY B. JAY ANTRIM.

LOCATED on Rose Lane, east side of King street, opposite the Bethel Church. Pictures taken in every variety of the art, including Chromatropes.

LATE NEWS FROM STRONG'S ISLAND.—Letters have been received from the Rev. Mr. Snow as late as Dec. 19, 1854. They contain full particulars of the death of King George, Sept. 9, 1854. He was succeeded by his son, Kankee, who was fully established Nov. 19.

The English steamer 'Unicorn' visited Strong's Island for supplies, being upon her route from Australia to Shanghae, Dec. 19.

☞ Latest news from Fatuhiva, February 11th. Mission families all well.

A CARD.

The Trustees of Hilo Boarding School hereby express their acknowledgments for funds received to aid in building a new school-house, as follows;

From the A. B. C. F. M.,	$2,000 00
From Mrs. Whitney of Kauai,	10 00
From the church of Rev. L. Lyons, ($70 having been previously received,)	30 00
From. J. Fuller, Esq., Honolulu,	50 00
From Monthly Concert in Boarding School,	50 00
	$2,140 00
Previously acknowledged,	5,310 00
Whold amount received for this object,	$7,450 00

The work is being performed by skillful mechanics, and the Trustees hope, in a few months, to be able to announce that it has been completed at an expense of about $8,000.

D. B. LYMAN,
May 18, 1855. Treasurer of H. B. S.

Donations.

Subscription for the Seaman's Chapel (seats free), supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific ocean.

	FOR CHAPEL.	FOR FRIEND.
Lieutenant Franklin, R. N.	$5 00	$5 00
Capt. Sears, Ocean Pearl,	5 00	
Mr. Pillsbury, Belle,	5 00	
Capt. Trollope, Rattlesnake,	5 00	
Rev. Mr. Bishop, Ewa,		2 00

☞ The Chaplain would acknowledge $10 00 from "A Friend."

SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.—The Board of Trustees having entered into a contract for the erection of a suitable building for a "Home," find it necessary to call, respectfully, upon those parties who have not yet paid in their subscriptions, to hand the same to the undersigned, as soon as convenient.

G. M. ROBERTSON,
Honolulu, May 28, 1855. 4-2t. Treasurer.

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz., a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this, what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. ROOKE HARDY, NEWCOMB and GUILLOU.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

42-tf GEO . A. LATHROP, M.D

BARNES' NOTES.—For sale at the Chaplain's Study complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

ALSO—Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

FOR SALE—At Chaplain's Study, complete sets (5 volumes) of d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, published by American Tract Society.



BIBLES! BIBLES!—Just received and for sale, at the Chaplain's Study, Bibles of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the *Hawaiian* Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

FOR SALE—At the Study of the Chaplain, numerous publications of the American Tract Society These books are imported by the Hawaiian Tract Society, and are sold at cost price.

Information Wanted,

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct. 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting THOMAS H. CORNELIUS, who served in the Mexican War, and is supposed to be somewhere, afloat or ashore, in the Pacific ocean. Should this notice attract his attention, or any person acquainted with his residence or roamings, he is requested to communicate with the Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

ALSO—Respecting ADDISON POWELL, supposed to be on board the whale ship "Pantheon," Capt. Hazard.—If the vessel touches at Honolulu, the young man is earnestly requested to call upon the Chaplain.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, May 24, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Ashong, (Chinaman) to Paneohua; (Hawaiian.)

June 2nd, John G. Munn, Esq. to Kahoukolu.

May 19th at Kawaiahao, Honolulu, by Rev. J. D Strong, O H. Gulick to Ann Eliza Clark, both of this city.

At Kailua, Hawaii, March 14th, by Rev. T. E Taylor, W. R. Simerson to Keawekane, (native,) both of Kealakekua.

DIED.

April 6th, at 2 P. M., died in Borabora, Society Islands, Mrs. M. A. KRAUSE, wife of the Rev. E. R. W. Krause, Missionary on that island. A pattern of ardent devotedness to the Redeemer's cause of a humble and most amiable disposition, she was beloved by all who knew her.

At Tahiti, on the morning of the 13th of April, at the age of 17 or 18 years, ARIIANE, the eldest son of Queen Pomare.—This son was the main pillar of Pomare's hope and happiness. It appears that no money had been spared for his education. He is said to have been a young man of much intelligence, affability and kindness, and was looked upon, both by foreigners and natives, as a person well qualified to take the place of Queen Pomare, after her decease.—[Argus.

At Lahaina, ISAIAH LEWIS, of disease of the heart.

Died in Honolulu June 8, Mrs. Margaret Love, aged 39 years, wife of Mr. Robert Love.

In Nantucket, Mass., March 19th, Valentine Hussey Esq., aged 71 years, for the last eight years Secretary of the Commercial Insurance Office, and father of Mr. C. F. Hussey of this place.

In Honolulu, May 29th, Mrs. Johnson, wife of S. Johnson, Carpenter and Builder, after a short illness of two days.

In San Francisco, April 16th, J R. Reynolds, son of Stephen Reynolds, Esq. of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, aged 21 years.

Passengers.

By the Bhering, from Boston—Chas. H. Smith, of Cambridge

By the Spitfire, from S. F.—A. G. Wheelock, J. Nutter, G. L. Howard, H C. Huld, Ph. Arenas, Mrs. Guillou, child and servant, Mrs. Baker, Rev. J. D. Strong, lady and two children.

By the Clarita, from China—Ahee & wife, and 4 Chinamen.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Yankee.—J. H. Lafrenz, C. F Lafrenz, J. W. Fitch, W. F. Fitch, R. Coady; E. Egleston, W. B. Rice, J. A. Post, F. Riddel, S. C. Allen, A. B. Saxton, Mrs. Depeaux and son, Mrs. Upham and son, Mrs. Ball and child, W. Hogg, G. Wyman, H. Gilbert, A. White, H. Green, S. H. Dickenson.

By the Frances Palmer, from S F.—Capt. Comstock, lady and child, Miss Ellen Freeborn, B B. Taylor, E. H. Rice, S. Feldheim, Chas. Dana, J. McDonald, 6 Chinamen and 1 native

By the Harriet, from Tahiti.—Rev. E. R. W. Krause.

In the John Gilpin, from Boston, April 16th—Geo. A. Davis, Jr., of Boston; Rev. Mr. Spooner and wife, of Springfield; Miss Rebecca Howland, of Fairhaven; James Metcalf, of Erie, Pa.

By the E. Koppisch, from Tahiti—Gibson, E. Chapman, G Lovering, G. Wing, R. Riley, C. Weaver, A. Rumney, W Johnston, J. W. Goff.

By the Vaquero, from S. Francisco—J. F. B. Marshall and lady, G. E. Melchers and lady, Miss Grey, D. Hemstead, E. Hemstead, H. F. Dow, R. Perry, A. Doench, T. Wright, N. McClure, R. Cox, G. Lebold, G. Jewett, B. Hemstead.

By the Frances Palmer, for S. Francisco—Krull, Pfier, A C. Smith, Eynis, Butard, F. Myer, Duck, Folsom, Allison, J F. Can, A. Newman, F. B. Taylor, Rev. E W. Krause, Damandaritz, C. Dana, C. Thorn, E. Hopkins, D. N. Flitner, J. Philip, S. Henderson, S. Mayhew, N. Father, Jean, Aon, J. Kimball, J. Boutell, G. Gordon, E. Parker.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

April 28—Am bk Elvira Harbeck, Mardott, 14 ds fm S. F.
29—Am bk Candace, Starr, 18 ds fm Magdalena Bay, 150 bbls whale oil.
30—Peruvian brig Clarita, Robinet, 17 ds fm S. F.
May 1—Am clipper sh Spitfire, Arey, 13 ds fm S. F.
2—Am schr Gen. Morgan, Way, fm Lahaina.
3—Am wh bk Endeavor, Horsley, 6 mos, 4 bbls spm.
4—Am brig S R Jackson, from Col. River, with lumber.
May 12—Fr brig Obligado, 16 guns, from Callao.
13—Am bk Archibald Gracie, Pierce, 70 ds fm Sydney.
15—Am schr Mary Reed, Cooke, 27 ds fm Port Townsend.
16—Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, 13 ds fm S. Francisco.
—Am ship Sparkling Wave, Hubbard, 12 ds fm S. F.
May 19—Fr schr. Rob Roy, Clark, 40 ds fm Tahiti, via Kawaihae.
Fr. Corvette, Eurydice. fm Valparaiso via Callao.
24.—H. B M. sh. Monarch, Paty, 84 guns, fm Valparaiso
Br. schr Harriet, Cleeland, fm Sydney via Tahiti.
25.—Am brigt. L. P. Foster, Wiggin, 20 ds fm Teekalet.
May 25.—Tahitian Schr. Ravi, Christian. from Tahiti.
25.—Am. Bk. Mermaid, Smith, 19 ds fm. S. F.
June 2—Am bk Edward Koppisch, Eagleston, 17 ds fm Tahiti.
6—U. S S. Decatur Sterett, from a five day's cruise.
7—Am wh sh Eugene, Pendleton, Stonington, from sea in distress, having lost fore and main topmasts in a white squall about a month ago, in lat. 32 deg. north, long. 165 deg. west.
8—Br brig Recovery, from Vancouver's Island; salmon and lumber to *H.*'s Bay Company.
Brig Abby, Chester, from Guano Islands.

Cleared.

April 30—Haw. bk Louika, Willfong, Puget's Sound
May 2—Spitfire, Arey, Hongkong
Brig Clarita, Robinet, do.
Bk Elvira Harbeck, Mardott, do.
3—Bk Endeavor, Horsley. cruise.
May 5—Am bk Yankee, Smith, San Francisco.
Haw. schr Liholiho, Halsey, Arctic ocean.
May 10—Am wh sh Garland, Parsons, cruise.
May 11—Br ship Pons Aelii Morrish, S. F.
Br Frigate Amphitrite, Fredericks, cruise north.
12—Am schr Restless, Sawyer, Tahiti and Melbourne.
14—Am brig S. R. Jackson, Cammon, Oregon.
15—Fr Frigate Forte, Fournichon, cruise north.
16—Am bk Archibald Gracie, Pierce, S. F.
18—Am ship Sparkling Wave, Hubbard, Hongkong.
May 19.—Am. sch Gen. Morgan, Godbee, ports in the Pacific
Am sch Mary Reed, Cook, Port Townsend.
24.—Am wh bk Bell, Handy, cruise on the line.
Br. schr Harriet, Cleeland, San Francisco.
May 26.—Schr. E. L. Frost, South Pacific.
H. B. M. S. Monarch, Paty, North.
28.—Am. Bk. Mermaid, Smith, Hong Kong.
Haw. Schr. Keoni Ana, Taber, Marquesas.
31.—Ship Dromo, Middleton, New Bedford.
June 5—Am schr L P Foster, Wiggin, Puget's Sound.
Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, S Francisco
8—H. B. M.'s Ship Rattlesnake, Trollope, Valparaiso & England.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

April 23—Sh Midas, Howland, N B, 21 mos, 50 sp, 650 wh, 10,000 lbs bone.
May 9—Fr Frigate, La Forte, Ad. Fournichou, 60 guns from Callao
Br Frigate Amphytrite, Capt Fredericks, fm Callao.
April 30.—Am bk United States, Holt, Stonington, 5 mos cln
Am sh Enterprise; Brown, Nantucket, 4 1-2 mos. cln
5.—Am sh Mary, Sayer, Nantucket, 28 mos 80 sp. 17 blk fish.
May 17—Am wh bk Belle, Borden, Warren, 25 mos, 75 spm, 1,300 whale, 21,000 lbs bone.

Cleared.

April 24—Europa, Pease, cruise.
Midas, Howland, Honolulu and cruise.
March 30—Schr Gen. Morgan, Wade, Honolulu.
May 4—Bk United States, Holt, Ogholsk.
May 8—Ship Enterprise, Brown, Kodiak.
May 24.—Ship Mary, Sayer, coast of California.
Bark Belle, Borden, do.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

April 23—Fr bk Nelson, 17 ds fm S. F., bound to Tahiti.
24—Am bk Endeavor, Horsley, N B, 5 mos, 1 whale.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

TERMS.

One copy per annum	$2,00
Two copies "	3.00
Five copies "	5,00

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 7. HONOLULU, JULY 17, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, JULY, 1855.

4th of July in Honolulu, - - - - - - - 49
Interesting Relic, - - - - - - - - 51
Sabbath School Picnic, - - - - - - - 52
Late Fire, - - - - - - - - - - 52
Late News—Dedication, - - - - - - - 52
News from Petropolovski, - - - - - - - 53
Camel Americanized, - - - - - - - 53
Nazarite's Vow, - - - - - - - - 54
Yankee Doodle, - - - - - - - - 54
New Mission to Marquesas, - - - - - - - 55
Subscriptions, Sailor's Home, - - - - - - 53
Remarkable Events, - - - - - - - - 56
Deaths, Passengers, Shipping Intelligence, &c., - 56

The Friend.

HONOLULU, JULY 17.

[Reported for the Friend.]

Fourth of July in Honolulu.

The 79th Anniversary of American Independence was commemorated by a grand festival at the Court House.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, American residents of Honolulu and several from the other Islands participated in the proceedings and we venture the remark, that in no part of the world, did a company pass a more pleasant day or close it with more patriotic or better feelings.

The table was spread in the large upper room of the Court House for two hundred persons, and was just comfortably full. The collation prepared by Mr. Franconi, was abundant and elegantly got up and tastefully arranged. The room was handsomely decorated. A fine band of music was in attendance who "discoursed sweet music" during the dinner and in response to toasts and speeches. Odes were sung by Mrs. Hamm and her class, adding much to the entertainment, "Hail Columbia" "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Sweet Home" could not have been given better. "Yankee Doodle" by Mr. Hamm and "Uncle Sam's Farm" by the young ladies, were received with much eclat. In truth the whole affair was admirably arranged, and the proceedings in all respects creditable and praise-worthy. It was an enthusiastic, heartfelt celebration of the day, a day dear to every American, and doubly so to those in foreign lands, because it so pleasantly reminds them of the land they love so well, the country whose flag protects them, and wherein are "home and friends" dear to the heart, and never to be forgotten.

Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, presided at the table during the day, and it will not be amiss to say here, that the ease and dignity, the prompt and ready manner in which he done the honors of the chair, helped to give zest to the occasion.

About half past three the table was cleared and the Declaration of Independence was read by D. A. Ogden, U. S. Consul. After which the time till dark was occupied with toasts and speeches, the ladies remaining during the entire period, imparting to the proceedings, animation, and an elevated tone and pleasure, peculiarly appropriate to the day and occasion.

During the proceedings the health &c. of King Kamehameha was given and responded to by the entire company with a right hearty good will.

The first regular toast, *The day we celebrate and the Declaration of Independence*, was responded to by Mr. Ogden. He alluded to the day and the declaration and the reasons why the one was honored and the other cherished; he also spoke of the early history of the United States, the men of the revolution, the growth and present condition of the Union, and the causes which had operated to produce results so striking. The remarks of Mr. Ogden, as were all the speeches, were listened to with marked attention and enthusiastically cheered.

The second toast, *The President of the United States*, was received by the entire company, rising and giving nine hearty cheers. After which Mr. Gregg, at the call of the meeting, responded in a speech appropriate to the subject and sentiment; he alluded to the dignity of the office, and the importance of the position of the chief executive of the great Republic, and paid a handsome tribute to the present worthy Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The third toast, *Education*, was responded to by Mr. Fuller, in a short, well timed and instructive speech, in which the sentiment of the toast was enforced and illustrated by reference to the influence and results of "universal," or the education of all the people, in several of the States of the Union.

The fourth toast, *The Army and Navy of the United States*, called out a very handsome and deserved tribute, to their prowess, efficiency, and successes in the field of battle, from Doct. Lathrop.

The fifth toast, *Agriculture, Manufactures and the peaceful arts of Industry*, was responded to by Doct. Wood, in a speech which he has kindly furnished for publication, and which will speak for itself.

The sixth toast, *The Press*, was responded to by Rev. Mr. Damon, in a very interesting speech, in which the freedom of the Press was commended, and its importance forcibly set forth. During his remarks Mr. Damon exhibited the 19th number of the 84th *volume* of the old "Massachusetts Spy," first published in Boston, 1771, before the Revolutionary War, with its motto, "The Liberty of the Press essential to the security of Freedom."

The seventh toast, *Republicanism*, was answered by Judge Harris, in a short, interesting speech, in which he demonstrated the truth and justice of the sentiment of the toast.

The eighth toast, *Washington and Lafayette and the heroes of the revolution*, was drank standing and in profound silence.

The ninth toast, *The Union of the States*, was responded to by Mr. Allen, who earnestly and eloquently spoke of the advantages of the Union of the States, and deprecated the spirit of disunion, expressing a strong conviction and hope, that so great a calamity would not soon if ever befall the American people.

The tenth toast, *The Whaling Fleet and Merchant Marine of the United States*, was responded to by J. C. Bullions of the firm of R. Coady, & Co., by a capital speech in which, was commingled good sense, eloquence, and sparkling wit. The importance of the whaling fleet and the worth and services of those engaged in it, and the extent, efficiency and present magnitude of the Merchant Marine of the United States, were truthfully and forcibly set forth.

The eleventh toast, *Religious Freedom and Toleration*, was responded to in a short and interesting speech by Rev. Mr. Strong, in which the sentiment was well enforced and illustrated.

The twelfth toast, "*The Dignity of Labor*," was answered by A. B. Bates Esq, in which

he set forth in eloquent, becoming terms, the true and dignified position of the laboring man, his importance to the world as the creator of wealth, and as the real conservator of every other interest.

The thirteenth toast, *The Ladies of America*, was very handsomely responded to by Doct. Guillou, who paid an eloquent tribute to the worth of his fair Country Women and very touchingly alluded to them an their value as mothers, wives and sisters, and to their duties and influence in each relation.

This closed the regular toasts and speeches. The shades of evening were coming on, and necessity rather than inclination forced a separation. During the sitting of four hours, neither restiveness or impatience was manifested, but every one seemed pleased and happy, and left the festive board, and hall apparently with love of country burning brighter, and hearts made happier and better, by the day's entertainment. "Three times three" cheers were given with a will, to "Native land" and "absent friends," and the assemblage separated. Long will the observance of July 4th, 1855, in Honolulu be remembered.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The Day we Celebrate and The Declaration of American Independence. —Let the former be every where honored by Americans, by cannons, bonfires, illuminations, and every manifestation of a happy people. The latter is immortal because it is truthful, and is everywhere the text book of freemen.

Instrumental Music, by Band,—Marsellais.

2d. The President of the United States.—The Representative of Sovereigns

Music by Band.—Washington's March.

3d. Education.—The corner stone of Republican Institutions, may it find a sure foundation in the minds of all the human race.

Music by Band.—Waltz.

4th. The Army and Navy of the United States.—Efficient to protect the Republic from foreign invasion, and invincible in the field and on the seas, when engaged in battle for its defence.

Vocal.—Yankee Doodle.

5th. Agriculture, Manufactures and the Peaceful Arts of Industry.—The great engines of American progress, may they continue to flourish, and yield wealth, prosperity and greatness, to young America as their legitimate fruits.

Music by the Band.—Speed the Plow.

Vocal.—Uncle Sam's Farm.

6th. The Press.—When untrammelled the Palladium of Liberty, may its fetters be everywhere loosed that it may become as free in all as in our own land.

Music by Band.—Waltz.

7th. Republicanism.—With justice and equality for its base, wise laws for its regulations and an intelligent and virtuous people for its subjects it is the perfection of reason in government.

Music by Band.—National Air

8th. Washington, Lafayette, and the Heroes of the American Revolution.—In defence of Liberty they pledged "their fortunes," to achieve the independence of the United States they perilled "their lives," in the great conflict of the American Revolution they preserved "their sacred honor" and were victorious; everywhere good men delight to honor and Americans to venerate and love their memory.

(Standing and in silence)

9th The Union of the States.—A confederation of sovereignties, in all internal and local affairs free and independent, and in all foreign and general questions "one and inseparable;" traitor to the principles of Liberty is the man, who could by thought or act aid their dissolution.

Vocal.—Star Spangled Banner.

10th. The Whaling Fleet and Merchant Marine of the United States.—Their increase and improvement, betokens the progress of a people governed upon the principles of political equality.

Music by Band.—Life on the Ocean Wave.

11th.—Religious Freedom and Toleration.—Cardinal principles of freemen and to be yielded only with liberty and life, for when the conscience bows to other dictation than to God, the man becomes a slave.

12th. The Dignity of Labor.—Where political equality exists the working man is raised, as he creates wealth and power and controls the expenditures of the revenue, he contributes to accumulate.

Music by Band.—Waltz.

13th. The Ladies of America.—At home or abroad they are treated with respect as the sisters, wives and mothers, whose influence is exerted to educate and control freemen.

Vocal.—Sweet Home.

ADDRESS OF DR. R. W. WOOD.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The justness of the sentiment, to which I have been called upon to respond, though quite modern, in its conception, has received a practical demonstration, in the history of the people of the United States, where perhaps it has met with more favor, than in any other country.

If we cast our eyes over the United States, and contemplate those elements of growth, prosperity and greatness, which chiefly distinguish her from the States of the old world; her vast Agricultural and manufacturing resources, not merely sustaining a population of twenty five millions, but affording them also the means of individual, as well as national wealth and aggrandisement, besides feeding, if need be, the famishing multitudes of the old world; and capable, it has been estimated, of sustaining, at least one hundred millions, without exhausting, or materially impairing her natural resources; with a commerce second to none, with a line of sea coast, bordering on two oceans, some two thousand miles in extent; and with a navy scarcely equal to that of a fifth rate power; without standing armies, without fortified towns, without military ostentation, or temples dedicated to the trophies of war; the sentiment to which utterance has just been given, seems a fit motto, for a people so circumstanced, and affords a key to the secret of her unparalleled growth and prosperity.

If on the other hand, we cast our eye over the continent of Europe, now bristling with bayonets, resounding with the war tramp, and echoing the war cry, from one extremity of the continent to the other; or if independently of the scenes now being enacted there we consider merely her *peace* establishments, her immense navies, her standing armies, some of which have attained to colossal proportions, her fortified towns and fortresses, her arsenals, with their ponderous, and to her people, oppressive paraphernalia of war; it must be inferred, that other sentiments are there dominant, as to what constitute the true elements of national strength, prosperity and greatness. And this discrepancy is the more remarkable, as it exists between races of similar origin, and not very dissimilar, in point of culture, and in the knowledge of those humane and liberal arts, which have for their object the amelioration of the condition of the species. The only explanation, which suggests itself is, that what have been discovered to be the true elements of national prosperity and greatness on one side of the Atlantic, have not yet been discovered to be so, on the otherside.

As to this rising state of Hawaii (if we Americans may be allowed an allusion to the country of our adoption) just emerged from the darkness of a barbarous age, and without forms or precedents of its own, following the lights of civilized states, it may become us, to leave it for her rulers to determine whether the more expensive and ostentatious forms, of old military dynasties, or the more simple and practical ones of the new hemisphere, be best adapted to the condition, wants, necessities, capacity and genius of the Hawaiian race; what forms will pander least to the besetting sin of Hawaiians—passion for display—what, will be least prejudicial to those lessons of christian morality, the observance of which, they have been taught to regard, as the only reliable *hope* for them, of internal prosperity and happiness, and for them also, the only security against aggression from abroad. We may, however, be excused on an occasion like the present, for dwelling with a little emphasis, though under another flag, on what we consider the advantages, of our own peculiarly American institutions, theories and tendencies.

And here, we need not occupy much time, by comparisons, between the old and the new world, for if the United States go on increasing, in wealth and numbers, for the next fifty years, at the rate of increase for the last fifty years, a case will be presented, in which comparison will cease to have any force.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United States have propably been the main elements of her growth and prosperity. The history of the latter has been one of struggles, under embarrassments, and against obstacles, incidental to all new enterpri es, in new countries and though but just past its infancy, during which, it was at times like the Republic itself, near being strangled, it is now giving every indication, of a speedy attainment of Herculean strength and proportions. And there is at last a prospect, that at no distant day, the course of trade, be-

tween the United States and Europe, in respect to the more important articles of manufacture, will be reversed, and the sending of coals to Newcastle cease to be an absurdity.

The illimitable Agricultural capabilities of the United States have already been referred to. But in order to shew the aptitude of her citizens, for this branch of industry, it will be sufficient to refer to the State of California, which, a few years ago, was without agriculture, without commerce, and almost without inhabitants; and is now the only great mining country in the world, which produces enough, not only for the consumption of her home population, but is exporting also, the products of her soil, as well as those of her mines, to other parts of the world. Shewing clearly, that with the American people, the Genius of agriculture can suffer no eclipse or disparagement, in the presence even of those glittering treasures of El Dorado itself!

We cannot omit to notice in this connexion, the growing jealousy of European dynasties towards the great Republic; a jealousy, which has for its object, certainly, not her naval or military supremacy, not her formidable standing armies, her impregnable fortresses, her absorption of other states by conquest, the warlike spirit of her people, or aggressive propensities of her government under the infliction of wrongs by feebler states. This jealousy has apparently for its object very different elements of national growth and power. They are the vast natural resources of the Republic; the wonderful fertility of genius, and indomitable energy of application, with which her citizens, turn these internal resources of individual, as well as national aggrandisement, to the greatest account; the extraordinary growth and expansion of her towns; her facilities for territorial enlargement, by peaceable negotiation and purchase; the physical and moral, and under her free institutions irrepressible energy and power, for every legitimate purpose, of her masses, and the prospect, perhaps, that such a country, with such a people may, at no distant day, become the granary and the workshop of the world.

How striking the contrast between the present condition and prospects, thus presented, of the American Republic, and those of the monarchical states of the old world Spain, who has never been surpassed, in the extent and glory of her military conquests, now sunk into comparative insignificance—Austria, not to mention neighboring states; with the present advantage of a forty year's peace, a period nearly commensurate with the age of our Republic, on the first outbreak of war, bankrupt, and almost without credit. England, whose naval and military supremacy has, for the last century, been recognized, the world over, is now in danger of losing, by a too confident trust in her military prestige, that proud ascendancy, for which, she has been mainly indebted, to her commerce and manufactures.

The lust and pride of military ostentation, are incompatible with the spirit and genius of the industrial arts. Standing armies, so far from being an element of strength or security to a state, are rather, the vampyres, which fatten on its life blood, and eat out its substance. Under any circumstances expensive, as well as treacherous supports. In this age of progress, of freedom, and of the ascendancy of the industrial arts, they are the last remaining hope and resort, of that pernicious and obsolete dogma of the dark ages, the divine and absolute right of Kings, the last remaining crutch of tottering dynasties, of panic stricken despotisms, of superannuated, decrepit, and helpless aristocracies

From such elements of national strength and greatness, we turn with pleasure, to some indications of the progress of the peaceful arts, in this rising state, the discovery of which, in mid ocean, by a British navigator was nearly coincident, with that memorable event, the Declaration of Independence, which to day we celebrate. Removed about half the circumference of the globe, from Plymouth Rock—to-day brought within thirty five days of New York, an achievement which in respect to its consequences, is more to be exulted in, than the victory of a Waterloo, or the taking of a Sebastopol. And in contrast with that tempest of desolation, now spreading itself over the Crimea and Black Sea, we see these seas, whitened with the wings of a peaceful commerce, with her thousand hope inspiring banners, throwing to the breeze the beloved stars and stripes. We see here also a growing town, teeming with its warehouses, its counting-rooms and workshops, resounding with the clatter of the mechanic arts, the rattle of the drayman's car, the throbbings of the steam engine, and the trippings of Vulcan's hammer. Within our horizon, other signs also of progress, not less promising, are visible, but time fails me, and I pass them.

As the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, foreshadowed a mighty and better destiny for that people, so the landing of their descendants on this Archipelago, points significantly, as it does prophetically, to the great and better future which awaits them. We can not, if we would, close our eyes to the ever onward movement, of that mighty but peaceful torrent of Anglo American emigration, which has already swept over a continent, and the ripple of whose surges has reached these shores; and which, by a continuous, ever swelling stream of Anglo Saxon vitality, has now virtually united the waters of the Atlantic, with those of the Pacific; exhibiting on its surface, it is true, some spurious growths, incidental to an excess of vital energy, but giving indications also, of a sanative power, which, in due time, shall rid it of all hurtful excrescences, and restore its circulation to a pure and healthy state. How different the mission, and the armor with which they are clad for it, of these adventurous, dauntless multitudes of husbandmen and artisans, from that of those world renowned warriors, who, three hundred years ago, followed their Castilian leaders to the conquest of the cities of the Montezumas and the Incas. And in respect to the former, what more have those, who are waiting for the fulfilment of ancient prophecy, to hope for—panoplied, not in the habiliments of war, but bearing the emblems of the peaceful arts, the ploughshare and the pruning hook, the quadrant and the compass, the spindle and the loom; less imposing, but mightier, to the pulling down of the strong holds of human bondage. And should the smiles of Providence on their enterprise, awaken the jealousy or provoke the frowns of rival states, arrogating to themselves the right to prescribe bounds to it, or, at any time, to issue their fiat, thus far and no farther; under the specious but false, and most paradoxical of all pretexts, the conservation of a lasting peace to mankind, the "West," as well as the "East," may they first consider that best of all precepts, for the conservation of peace and good neighborhood, "charity begins at home." And before they tender to us their teachings, in the principles of human progress, may they cast aside those old, worn out, lying masks, under which, the rival despots of Europe, lusting for power and self aggrandisement, are now, seeking to bamboozle and ride down the people.

Highly Interesting Relic.—The bullet by which Gen. Joseph Warren was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775 is still preserved. It is an ounce ball, and was exhibited by Alexander H. Everett, on the delivery of an oration at Charleston, June 1836, in which he exclaimed: "This is one fellow-citizens, which I now hold in my hand! The cartridge paper, which partly covered it, is stained, as you see, with the hero's blood." This ball is now deposited in the Library of the United States Historic-Genealogical Society, with the original affidavit of Rev. William Montague, formerly pastor of Christ Church in this city, who made oath that he obtained the ball in London, of Arthur Savage, once an officer of the Customs of the port of Boston who gave Mr. Montague this account of the ball: On the morning of the 18th of June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker, or Breed's Hill, I, with a number of other royalists and British officers, among whom was General Burgoyne, went over from Boston to Charleston to view the battle-field. Among the fallen we found the body of Dr. Joseph Warren, with whom I had been personally acquainted. When he fell, he fell across a rail. This ball I took from his body; and, as I never shall visit Boston again, I will give it to you to take to America, where it will be valuable as a relic of your Revolution."

The Pure Juice of the Grape.

Many of our fashionable wine-bibbers, while drinking themselves into delirium tremens, hug the idea that they are enjoying the pure juice of the grape. Deluded souls! The shadow of a vine-leaf never cooled the fruit from which their beverage was pressed. So general, so well-nigh universal are liquor adulterations at the present day, that, should this state of things continue, pure wine will ere long be considered as a *myth*, like the fabled nectar of the gods, which poets might blab about but never drank, and every day mortals might covet, but never saw. See what stuff is palmed upon our credulous tipplers from upper tendom down to the broad domain of the undiscriminating million, under the name of pure wines.—*Prohibitionist.*

A New York Vegetable.—It is said that the *Tannye*, or Sandwich Island potatoe, has been introduced into cultivation in several of the Southern States. It is described as a "delicious vegetable," and the plant is very productive. The editor of the San Antonia Texan says that a gentleman in that vicinity raised six bushels of the article upon a piece of ground fifteen feet square.—*Agriculturist.*

Sabbath School Picnic.

In accordance with a custom established by H. M. Whitney, Esq., Superintendent of the Bethel Sabbath School, the members of that school and many other children of Honolulu, were invited to a Picnic, at his residence, July 7th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Our readers will find below, the order of exercises. The attendance of both children and adults, was larger, this year, than on former occasions. It was a scene to inspire the most kindly feelings and hopeful wishes for the rising generation. The joyous laugh, the glowing cheek, the cheerful smile, the animated voice, the light step, the gleeful play, indicated, that much might be hoped for from our youths, if to "the twig," there was given the right inclination. This is not all theory, for the U. S. Consul, Mr. Ogden, standing amid the group of merry children, and interested parents, told us in words of stirring eloquence, that whatever he possessed of correct moral sentiment and right action, and for his standing in society and the world, he was indebted to the instructions received in the Sabbath School. In the course of his remarks, he made a beautiful allusion to the Bible, in its adaptation, to infant instruction to the young. Other gentlemen present entertained the assembly with appropriate remarks.

As the gathering of children dispersed, several hearty cheers went up for some present, and for others absent. The young King of Hawaii, in the first year of his reign, received several hearty cheers, breathing a loyal enthusiasm. The President of the United States, had three cheers, that, we doubt not would have called forth a speech if he could have heard them; and Queen Victoria, too was cheered, in a manner showing that British blood flowed in the veins of some.

We would remark that the British Consul General, the French Consul, and the U. S. Commissioner, honored the occasion by their presence. In the course of the exercises frequent allusions were made to the Picnics of former years, and becoming acknowledgment, was made by Mr. Whitney, in distributing the prizes, that the children were indebted for the present of books, to Mr. Angell, late U. S. Consul, who was present last year, and was so much interested in the scene, that he left funds, to purchase prizes for the current year.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

At the Bethel Sabbath School Anniversary, July 7, 1855, 3 o'clock, P. M.

1. Prayer.—By the Pastor.
2. Singing—
"To-day we come with singing,
And gladness in our breast."
3. Remarks.—By Pastor.
4. Music.—By the Band.
5. Address.—By Hon. D. A. Ogden.
6. Music.—By the Band.
7. Distribution of Prizes.
8. Singing.— "O come let us sing,
Our youthful hearts now swelling."
9. Collation.—(one hour.)
(with music by the band.)
10. Addresses.—By Mr. Gregg and Mr Armstrong.
11. Music.—By the Band.
12. Singing—"A song, a song of gladness.
For though we here may part."

The Late Fire.

On Saturday evening, July 7th, a fire broke out, in the "Varieties" Theatre, which in an incredibly short time, consumed that building, and spread to those adjoining, destroying three retail stores, and threatning to lay the town in ashes. By the vigorous exertions of the Engine Companies and the citizens the flames were arrested. The danger to the buildings in the vicinity was very great Most fortunately there was scarcely any wind, that evening. The Bethel escaped, but not however without marks of the fire. About forty feet of a new fence was burnt and more than once the belfry was on fire, but the timely assistance of certain friends arrested the flames. We would testify our appreciation of their services, by mentioning their names, but we fear some equally deserving name, would escape our recollection. We cannot however refrain from alluding to the timely efforts of Capt. Myers of the "Tarquina," and Capt, La Blache, of the "Geo. Washington," the only shipmasters in port. All who assisted may rest assured, that the Chaplain, appreciates their services, on that occasion. Had the Bethel been burnt it is difficult to imagine, where the conflagration would have been arrested, in that direction, and we may add, if it had been consumed, it would have required much labor and much expense to have replaced buildings upon the premises.

☞ A Missionary Ship of only 100 tons burden, has been launched at Poplar, England, for the use of the Bishop of New Zealand in his Missionary labors among the islands of Polynesia; it is named "*The Banner of the Cross.*"

An Example.—Mr. Ransom, head master of the School for Royal Naval Shipwright Apprentices, in Portsmouth dock-yard, has been appointed successor of Dr. Woolley, in directing the mathematical studies of the school of mathematics and naval construction. He is entirely a self-taught man, and worked in a coal pit, as a common collier, till he was nearly thirty years of age.

☞ We would acknowledge certain articles forwarded for the forthcoming "Sailor's Fair," by Capt. La Blache.

Late News.

By the arrival of the "Frances Palmer," Paty, Master, 12 days from San Francisco, we have received two weeks later news from Europe and the United States. We cannot learn as anything of special importance has transpired, in regard to the seige of Sebastopol. The resignation of General Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, has led to the appointment of Gen. Pelissier. No progress has been made towards a peaceful termination of the war. Sweden it is supposed will join Russia; Austria and Prussia maintain their neutrality. The Allied Powers evince no disposition to abandon the seige. The "Boston Journal" of June 5th, contains the statement that a Captain Lincoln, commanding the American Bark "Maria," has been stabbed by a Police officer in Buenos Ayres, under circumstances most atrocious, as set forth by five British and five American Shipmasters.

The following from the "Boston Journal," shows that Capt. Royce, of Artic-memory, who discovered that "ground" in 1848, is now bound to other regions to discover whales :—

The New Whaling Ground.—The ship Hannibal, Capt. Royce, sailed from New London, 21st inst., for a whaling voyage in the Spitzbergen Sea. This sea has not hitherto been visited by American whalemen, and should it prove a profitable ground for their enterprise, it will not be long before its waters will be covered with their ships.

Judge Lee's arrival in U. S.—We rejoice to announce the safe arrival of Judge Lee and lady in the United States. It appears that they proceeded to New York via New Orleans. It is the fervent prayer of his numerous friends, that with renewed health and reinvigorated constitution, he may soon return and resume his labors at the Islands.

Ericsson Again.—This steamer having been refitted and machinery remodelled, has made another trial trip, and report says, "eminently successful." Something extraordinary may yet come ! !

Dedication.—Last evening, July, 16th, a new and beautiful hall, in the stone store of C. Brewer Esq, was dedicated to the principles and objects of Odd Fellowship. The hall was tastefully fitted up, the audience good, and the exercises conducted with much solemnity and propriety. The condition and prospects of the "Excelsior Lodge," of Honolulu appear in the highest degree prosperous.

☞ William Mores, supposed to reside somewhere on Sandwich Islands, will find a letter, at the Chaplain's Study, from his friends, in Holland, N. Y.

Late News from Petropoulovski

By the arrival of the Bark "Nile," Capt. Stott, Master, we learn the following particulars: The "Nile" arrived off the harbor the last of May, and found the "President," "Dido," three English Steamers and one French vessel. Two days before her arrival, one of the English Steamers had entered the harbor and learned that the town was entirely deserted. The evacuation of the town took place on the 17th of April, when 1,400 Russians, including soldiers, men, women and children, embarked on three vessels of war and two transports, as supposed, for a Russian settlement, in the Bay of Anadir. The English Fleet blockaded the harbor, for several days, before the discovery was made, that the town was evacuated. The Courier from St Petersburgh, bringing the order to evacuate the town, came through in 85 days

Before the "Nile" entered the harbor she was accidentally run into by an English Steamer, and subsequently the English Admiral sent out a Steamer to tow the vessel safely into port. The Master of the "Nile," and two American gentlemen on board, Messrs. Williams and Griswold, speak in in the highest terms of the courteous treatment which they received from the officers of the "Allied Fleet."

We would add, that three Americans were found at Petropoulovski, one of them Mr. Pierce, was agent for a Boston Mercantile House, which has been for a long period engaged in the Russian trade. They had the American flag flying.

Before the Russians evacuated the place, they had done their best to put the town in a state of defence. New forts had been built, and some fifty guns had been remounted. The "Allied Fleet," after entering the harbor, destroyed such Government works as they found.

The "Nile" remained 16 days, and having disposed of a part of her cargo to the English, sailed for Honolulu.

☞ It will be recollected that the Russian Frigate "Diana" was wrecked some months ago at Japan. From the passengers on board the "Nile," we learn that the Captain, or Admiral, built a small schooner from the wreck, and took with him 180 of his crew. During the blockade, it appears that with this vessel he visited Petropaulovski, remained one night, and sailed for parts unknown, but as is supposed, for the river Amoor. The remainder of the "Diana's" crew were taken on board the "C. E. Frost," a small vessel which left Honolulu a few months since.

☞ The "Nile" makes no report respecting whale ships, for she fell in with none.

The Camel Americanized

Or the "ship of the Desert," becoming the clipper of the Prairies.

The following remarks upon the introduction of the Camel into America, we copy from the Oriental of May 26th.

The introduction of the people of China to this country is about to be followed, before ten years have passed, by that of an animal which, with the horse, history traces back to the bounds of their present empire. The camel and the horse, two of the most useful to man of all the inferior creatures, were first found domesticated in the desert regions north and west of the Great Wall. The horse pursued the European when this continent was opened on the East. The camel follows the Asiatic at the commencement of a new era upon its West. According to Humbolt, the Hiong-un, in Eastern Asia, belong to the nations who earliest tamed and trained wild camels. Their bones have been discovered in a fossil state in Northern India, near the Himalaya Mountains. Chinese books assert that the wild creature yet ranges the head water, of the Hoang-ho River. Layard found sculptures containing camels at Nineveh: he thinks they came from the East, not from Africa. The books of Genesis and Job represent them as already in use in Western Asia and Egypt. From those periods, the camel has been slowly introduced into all parts of the world. It is but recently they were first carried to Java, in the Indian Archipelago. Before many years they will probably be found over the whole Continent of America.

The camel may be used in harness. The Jews and Babylonians attached it to the chariot twenty-five hundred years ago, (Isaiah 21 : 7.) Lieut. Lynch transported, by its aid, his boats from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Galilee, when engaged in the examination of the Jordon and Dead Sea. Some of them are trained to great swiftness. In Persia, Ahasuerus employed them to convey despatches. Raynal says that the Arabs train them to run against horses; which, though less nimble, they beat by their greater endurance. A curious notice of their speed occurs in Heroditus, (book III : §102.) He says that the people of India who go into the deserts to collect gold dust, "proceed each with three camels fastened together, a female being secured between two males, and on her the Indian is mounted, taking particular care to have one which has recently foaled, (probably for the sake of the milk.) The females of this description are in all respects as swift as horses, and capable of bearing much greater burdens." Camels nowadays, however, are chiefly remarkable for their great endurance of privation and fatigue. It is said they carry burdens of from five hundred to fifteen hundred pounds, and at a rate of from twenty-five to forty miles per day. They cross dreary wastes where neither food nor water can be procured for a week or more at a time. They subsist with ease upon the dry and scant herbage with other beasts reject. They can abstain from water for a period of six or seven days; and the brackish pools of which no other animal will drink satisfies their thirst.

The government of the United States has granted $30,000 towards the introduction of the camel, for the benefit of its military posts in the Great West. Major Wayne is about to start for the East to purchase about fifty of these animals in Persia, where there is a kind which has been in use for military purposes for centuries. The Persians have a corps of artillery called "Zembourek," in which guns are transported on the backs of dromedaries, from which they are also fired. The ship Supply, late of the Japan squadron, has been sent for these camels. It is thought they will be landed in Texas, the climate of which will suit them, and whence they may be despatched to the points where needed. The newspapers state that parties in Ohio and Kentucky will probably engage in rearing the camel. In California they will find a congenial climate; and great inducements will be here offered to those embarking in this enterprise.

We shall hail with gratification the introduction of this noble old beast of the Bible into our country. We shall link its presence with a thousand interesting pictures of Eastern life. And we may see a mixture of the literal with the figurative in the fulfilment of the prophecy in that grandest chapter of the Old Testament, (Isaiah 60.) "The multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Midian and Epah; all they from Sheba shall come: they shall bring gold and incense: and they shall shew forth the praises of the Lord."

Size of London.—London extends over an area of 78,029 acres or 122 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was two millions, three hundred and sixty two thousand, two hundred and thirty six (2,362,236) on the day of the last census. A conception of this vast mass of people may be formed by the fact that, if the metropolis was surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, and a west gate, and each of the four gates was of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely four abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under four and twenty hours, by the expiration of which time the head of each of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than seventy five miles from their respective gates, all the people being in close file, four deep.—*Cheshire's Results of the Census.*

The "Ode for Youth," intended to be committed to memory by every child in the Insurgent camp of the Chinese—and in the event of their triumph, probably by the child of every official throughout the land—contains the following lines on

REVERENCE TO JESUS.

"Jesus, his first born Son,
Was in former times sent by God.
He willingly gave his life to redeem us from sin.
Of a truth his merits are pre-eminent.
His cross was hard to bear,
The sorrowing clouds obscured the sun;
The adorable Son, honored in Heaven,
Died for you children of men.
After his resurrection he ascended to Heaven;
Resplendent in glory he wields authority supreme.
In him we know that we may trust,
To secure salvation, and ascend to Heaven."

☞ NOTICE.—A committee of the Trustees of the Sailor's Home would give notice that the ceremonies attending the laying Corner Stone, will take place on the morning of the 31st, the anniversary of the Restoration. Due notice of the proceedings will be given. It is expected that His Majesty will preside upon the occasion.

Per order,

Honolulu, 17th July, 1855.

THE NAZARITE'S VOW.—*An Address delivered before the Sons of Temperance, in San Francisco, Sunday, March 4th, 1855. By C. F. Winslow, M D.*

Recently a pamphlet was forwarded to our address, bearing the above title It is an interesting publication. It cuts right and left, and the wine-drinking parsons, orthodox or heterodox, Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, high church or low church, Missionary or Anti-missionary, get a severe thrust. It is something quite original as a Temperance Address, and contains many good hits and hints. The author it will be recollected, by some of our readers, formerly resided at Lahaina. The address, contains the following paragraphs relating to American Missionaries, in the Sandwich Islands.

"It gives me the highest gratification to bear a testimony to the lofty Christian virtues of self-denial and self-discipline which have distinguished the American missionaries at the Hawaiian Islands from the day of their landing to the present time. This embraces a period of thirty-four years. Notwithstanding they left the United States in 1820, at a time when the most respectable sideboards were crowned with the choicest liquors, and before the great temperance principles of the old and new covenant were asserted as a basis of reformation from practices which had become engrafted on Christian society by the immemorial delinquencies of a reckless priesthood,—notwithstanding this, when they landed at the Sandwich Islands they entered into a solemn obligation with their own hearts, and with each other, to walk before God after the order of Aaron, and to follow strictly the injunctions of Paul, in their ministrations to a heathen race And during a long residence among that swarthy and frail people, I can bear the most ample testimony to the blessed results of the apostolic example of the missionaries; for during that period I never saw a native intoxicated, nor make use of intoxicating drinks, with one exception, and the lofty rank of that exception placed him above all law, and above the beneficial effects of church discipline However loudly that noble band of self-denying men and women may be slandered by private enemies or ungenerous strangers, I am prepared, by the largest and freest intercourse with their private views and practices, both in their homes and throughout their fields of labor, to bear unqualified testimony to their persevering abstinence, and to their endeavors in all respects to walk worthy of their consecrated calling; and though differing somewhat from them in religious opinions, and on some important points of temporal policy and church discipline, still I do declare, that, as a band of indefatigable and self-sacrificing Christian teachers, no rank nor race in the order of priesthood from the days of Aaron down through the long line of prophets, apostles, and martyrs, are more deserving of the respectful and affectionate remembrance of posterity, than the earlier missionaries of the Hawaiian Islands. I have seen them under all circumstances of seclusion in their lonely abodes, in their domestic gladness and in their private griefs and trials; and the sublimest hour of Christian joy and triumph that it has ever fallen to my lot to witness was when one of those earlier apostles—still in the strength of a green old age, but bowing beneath the weight of incurable disease—was yielding up the ties of earth and kindred and duty to a half-converted race, and winging his way to just rewards in the realm of immortal glory. They have all fulfilled their vows of separation, and they have offered no strange fire before the Lord to bewilder and lead astray the feeble race among whom they have built altars on which to offer themselves living sacrifices to the Most High. That swarthy race, in the providence of God, is but temporary, and must soon pass away; but if the pyramids of Egypt remain through countless ages as the mementos of pagan rites, and of sacerdotal sway over nations that have vanished, and if the sculptured cliffs of Idumæa can still be pointed at as a memorial of God's condemnation of a wicked priesthood, then shall the lofty and swelling domes of Hawaiian Mountains rise from the blue waste of the Pacific, as everlasting monuments to the virtue and self-conquest of the early American missionaries; and their volcanoes shall become sacred altar-fires, from which shall ascend perpetual incense to the memory of their faith, and patience, and temperance, and self-sacrifice, and general conformity to the stipulated requirements of the Law and Gospel."

A True Lawyer.

Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as a counsel by a man having the guardianship of several orphans; who would, on coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there was a material defect in the title deeds, known only to their guardian, who wanted to get the estate vested in himself Hamilton noted down the faithless executor's statement, and then said to him, "Settle with these unhappy infants honorably to the last cent, or I will haunt you from your skin like a hare." The advice was strictly followed, and the man who gave it was an ornament to the bar and to the age he lived in.

☞ The Edinburgh Advertiser has the following anecdote of the late Lord Robertson. When the 4th Regiment, which had distinguished itself before Sebastopol, and in which Patrick Robertson, the youngest son of the deceased judge, is now a captain, promoted without purchase for his signal bravery in repelling a sortie of the Russians, was ordered to the East, the father thus admonished his son: "Of course, you go, Patrick, and will most likely be shot—if you don't go, you deserve to be shot."

☞ The Hawaiian Missionary Society, has made a strong appeal to the American Board, to send out a vessel, of 150, or 200 tons, to be employed for missionary purposes, —sailing to and from Micronesia, and among other Polynesian island. It is proposed to call it, "*The Morning Star.*"

From the Albany Argus.

Yankee Doodle.

In the summer of 1755, the British army under command of Abercrombie, lay encamped on the east bank of the Hudson River, a little south of the city of Albany, awaiting reinforcements of militia from the Eastern States, previous to marching upon Ticonderoga. During the month of June, these raw levies poured into camp, company after company, each man differently armed, equipped and accoutred from his neighbor, and the whole presenting such a spectacle as was never equaled, unless by the celebrated regiment of merry Jack Falstaff. Their *outre* appearance furnished great amusement to the British officers. One Dr. Shackburg, an English surgeon, composed the tune of Yankee Doodle, and arranged it to words, which were gravely dedicated to the new recruits. The joke took, and the tune has come down to this day. The original words, which we take from Farmer & Moor's Historical Collections, published in 1824, we have not, however, met with before in many years:

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
Where we see the men and boys
As thick as hasty pudding.

There was Captain Washington
Upon a slapping stallion,
A giving orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

And then the feathers on his hat,
They look'd so tarnal fina,
I wanted peskily to get
To give to my Jemima.

And there they had a swampin gun
As large as log of maple,
On a dounced little cart,
A load for father's cattle:

And every time they fired it off,
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's underpinnin,
And father went as near again—
I thought the deuce was in him.

And there I saw a little keg,
Its heads were made of leather,
They knocked upon't with little sticks
To call the folks together.

And there they'd fife away like fun,
And play on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood,
All wound about their middles.

The troopers too, would gallop up
And fire right in our faces;
It scared me almost half to death
To see them run such races.

Old uncle Sam come there to change
Some pancakes and some onions
For lasses cakes, to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

But I can't tell you half I see,
They kept up such a smother;
So I took my hat off—made a bow,
And scamper'd home to mother.

THE DUKE'S FAVORITE BOOKS.—On a little table close by the plain iron bedstead of the duke of Wellington, were always to be found four apparently well handled books, the Bible, Leighton's Commentary on St. Peter, Howe's Living Temple, and Baxter's Saint's Rest. Many of the books in his bed room library were on divinity, by the most evangelical writers. Many years before his death, hearing a brother officer ridiculing the idea of the Bible being a revelation from God, he advised him to read Paley's evidences, telling him that he once thought as he now did, but he read Paley and was convinced. That officer afterwards became one of the holiest men in the British army, and thanked the duke for his timely reproof.

NEW MISSION TO THE MARQUESAS.

In late New York papers, ("Independent and N. Y. Evargelist,") we have read notices respecting the visit to the U. S. of Robert Mills, an American sailor, who has been residing many years upon the Marquesas Islands, and now appeals to the friends of Missions in the United States to establish a mission there. The following extract from a letter dated New London, May 4th, relates to this subject. We are desirous of gaining more information upon this subject. Mr. Mills, it is said, once wrote the American Missionaries, at these Islands. Can that letter be found? How does it happen that Mr. Mills should never have hea d of the mission from these islands to Fatuhi-a, one of the Marquesas Islands? Did not the Secretaries of the American Board, in Boston, inform Mr. Mills upon the subject of the Fatuhiva mission?

"We have heard this very day (May 4) a visiter from the great oceanic region where your lot is cast I refer to ROBERT MILLS, from the Marquesas Islands, of whom you doubtless know the history Left about sixteen years ago, with the boats crew of a whale ship on one of those islands he married the daughter of the chief of the largest of the group, and has exerted himself very effeetually it is said to benefit the inhabitants About two years ago he left the Islands in the hope of procuring a Missionary to return with him and settle among the natives. He arrived at Salem, Mass, last October, via Australia, Van Dieman's Land & New Z-aland. He has met with disappointments and obstacles everywhere, and in this country upon which his most sanguine hopes were fixed has encountered the unexpected difficulty resulting from the engagements of the American Board with the London Miss. Soc. by which the former are restricted from establishing missions in the Pacific, south of the Equator. He was about to abandon his enterprise and return disheartened to the Islands, when the subject was brought to the notice of the Am. Miss. Association, and countenanced by them. Funds were however wanting, and an appeal was made to the Christian public in behalf of this special object *a Marquesas Missions*. Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, one of the Secretaries of the A. M. S. is now on a short tour with Mr. Mills; they have been to New Bedford, and arriving here to-day, Mr. Haven brought them home to dinner with him, and he is doing what he can to aid their collections this afternoon Mr. B. N. Seymour of the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., is the person who has offered himself for this field of labor, if the requisite funds can be obtained. There is now every little doubt of the success of the undertaking. We rejoice in the prospect before us, that another group of the Pacific Islands is advancing towards civilization and christianity. F. M. C.

BRITISH MISSIONS.—The entire sum of money raised by the churches of Great Britain for missionary purposes, is about $1,750-000; by those of America, $750,000 making altogether $2,50,000.

☞ In our last Number, we published a portion, of Admiral Parry's Lecture, upon the character of British Seamen, and intimated that the Lecture was "to be continued," but in some unaccountable manner, the pamphlet has been mislaid, or loaned; if the latter, we hope it may be immediately returned. We do most sincerely regret that we cannot proceed with its publication. In this connection, we would remark, that another work, by the same distinguished Admiral, has fallen into our hands, which is entitled, "*Thoughts on the Parental Character of God, by, Captain Sir Wm. Edward, R. N.* (4th Edition.) *London*, 1854.

It is an interesting circumstance, that a British Admiral in the autumn of life, should have the inclination, and find the leisure, to write a small treatise upon the "Parental Character of God." It is a charming theme, and being discoursed upon, in a quiet, subdued and chastened spirit, is presented to the reader's mind as a most delightful subject for contemplation. "It should be borne in mind," he writes "that so long as we remain in this world, we are, in the sight of the Omniscient God, only in the c ildhood, and even in the infancy of our being" "ETERNITY! how easily said! how little contemplated! how impossible fully to conceive! how familiarly pictured by the utmost sketch of the most vivid imagination! And yet it is for this that we are here to be trained. We are under tuition here for a state of existence hereafter, compared with which the longest life is but a moment, and the dearest objects on which we now set our affections lighter than the dust in the balance." Such elevating and ennobling sentiments cannot be too widely diffused abroad. Would that we had copies enough of this little book, to place one in the hands of every Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Lieutenant, and Sailor, that should visit the Islands.

WELSH MINISTER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The Rev. Mr. Lewis, lately a member of the Presbytery of New York; has come out under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions to labor among the Welsh population. These are we think, without an exception, protestants. No foreign people, in our country exceed the Welsh in simple, fervent, persevering piety. We have often preached to them (in our own language) when the tears would be running down many cheeks. Though without a regular pastor for nearly two years, they have regularly maintained their prayer meetings and bible classes in their native tongue. A considerable number of the Welsh are scattered through the mines, at Jamestown, Iowa city and elsewhere. We trust, and pray to God, that our brother may be abundantly blessed in his missionary work.—*The Oriental.*

LIST NO. SIX OF (PAID IN) SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SAILOR'S HOME.

March	26,	J D Blair Esq.	$50
		Mr. J. Kekaulahao.	5
		C Kamaio.	1
		Capt Wm. Bacle.	5
	31,	H. E. R. Armstrong.	50
April	4,	Lieut. Morris, "Decatur."	10
		Capt. Morshead, "Dido."	8
		Capt, Howland.	10
		Messrs Allen & Co.	10
		Capt. Riddell.	5
		Mr. Ira Richardson.	10
		Messrs. Aldrich & Bishop.	50
		Mr. J. Kaaukai	5
	9,	Rev. T. Coan. Hilo.	35
	14,	Keomula, Kauai.	15
		Mrs Dole, Punahou.	5
	19,	Mr. W. F Dow.	25
	20,	Rev. Mr. Buzicott, Roratonga.	5
		Capt. Prendergast.	10
	24,	Hon W. L. Lee.	100
	28,	J. D. Havekost, Wailuku.	10
May	1,	J. T. Waternouse, Esq.	310
	2,	J. E Chamberlain. Esq.	50
	3,	Henry Dickenson, Esq.	50
	4,	Warren Goodale, Esq.	50
	16,	Wm Ap. Jones, Esq., Lahaina.	10
	18,	G. M. Robertson,	50
	19,	Rev. A. Bishop, Ewa.	5
		Mr. Pilsbury, "Belle."	5
	21,	Rev. J. S. Emerson, Waialua.	50
		Thomas King.	2
	24,	Commander Trollope, "Rattlesnake.	10
June	4,	H E. Elisha H. Allen.	100
	11,	Mr C. H. Butler.	100
	13,	Mr. Isaac Montgomery.	50
	29,	Mr R. C. Janion.	25
		Mr. W. L. Green.	25
July	3,	Rev. D. B. Lyman, Hilo.	10
	5,	Mr. Ichabod Bartlett.	10
	6,	Capt. Spencer.	100
	10,	Mr. E Bailey and son, Wailuku.	10
		Miss Knapp, Kauai.	5
		Capt. Low, Danvers, Mass.	5
		Capt. LaBl.che, "G. Washington."	2 50
		Native Church, Kohala, 2d donation.	25
			$1,484.50

G. M. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer.

Donations for S. F. Society.

James Wilson, Esq., (P. B. & Co.,)	$5 00
June 7. A friend,	1 00
Mr. Ogden, U. S. Consul,	10 00
Mr. Prendergast,	5 00
R. C. Wyllie, Esq.	5 00
Mr Barnard,	5 00
M. E.	1 50
Two members, $4 00 each,	8 00

☞ We would acknowledge, $10.00 from Rev. E. Bond, and 10,00 from Miss M. J. Chamberlain, for the "Sailors Home Fair," instead of any other contributions.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting WILLIAM MICHEAUX WATERBURY, a seaman, supposed to be on board whale ship "Garland." Should he visit Honolulu, he is requested to report himself to Seaman's Chaplain, who will furnish him interesting news from friends.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting ALBERT S. DRAKE, on board "Canton Packet" Should he visit Honolulu, he is desired to call, at Chaplain's Study.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting JUSTUS VON BOYNEBURGH, most probably called, JUSTUS BERGEK. He was at Lahaina, Nov. 1853, and intended to sail for New Bedford, in the ship "America," Fisher, Master. Did he sail or not? If he sailed did he arrive at New Bedford?

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting THOMAS H. CORNELIUS, who served in the Mexican War, and is supposed to be somewhere, afloat or ashore, in the Pacific ocean. Should this notice attract his attention, or any person acquainted with his residence or roamings, he is requested to communicate with the Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

ALSO—Respecting ADDISON POWELL, supposed to be on board the whale ship "Pantheon," Capt. Huzard.—If the vessel touches at Honolulu, the young man is earnestly requested to call upon the Chaplain.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

Information Wanted,

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

July 1. Gift of Smithson accepted by Congress, 1836.
3. Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
4. Independence, 1776; Adams and Jefferson died, 1826.
5. Battle of Chippewa, 1814.
7. Thomas Hooker died, 1647.
8. Elihu Yale died, 1721.
9. Braddock's defeat 1755. Gen. Taylor died, 1850.
10. Daguerre died, 1851.
11. J. Q. Adams born, 1767.
12. Julius Cesar born, 100 B. C.
14. French Revolution begun 1789: battle of Prague, 1420.
15 Crusaders take Jerusalem, 1099,
17. Dr. Watts born, 1674.
18. Inquisition restored in Spain, 1814.
20. Prideaux died. 1650.
21. Burns died, 1795.
24. John Newton born, 1725.
25. Dr. Payson born, 1783.
26. Coleridge died, 1834.
27. Revolution in France, 1831; overthrow of Robespierre, 1794
28. Robespierre guillotined, 1794.
29. Isabella Graham born, 1742.
30. William Penn died, 1718.
31 French Revolution triumphant, 1830.

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit. 23-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu. G. P JUDD,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz., a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this, what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. ROOKE HARDY, NEWCOMB and GUILLOU.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

42-tf GEO . A. LATHROP, M.D

CITY HOSPITAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having leased the "Gravier Property," on King street, has thoroughly refitted the building, and is now prepared to receive Patients, for Medical or Surgical treatment.

Strangers visiting the Islands for the benefit of their health, and Residents, will be received into the Hospital, and provided (if desired) with Private Rooms, at a moderate expense.

S. P. FORD, M. D.

*** Office of City Hospital in Makee's Brick Building, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Honolulu. 41-tf

BARNES' NOTES.—For sale at the Chaplain's Study, complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

ALSO—Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

FOR SALE—At Chaplain's Study, complete sets (5 volumes) of d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation published by American Tract Society.

FOR SALE—At the Study of the Chaplain, numerous publications of the American Tract Society These books are imported by the Hawaiian Tract Society, and are sold at cost price.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

BY B. JAY ANTRIM.

LOCATED on Rose Lane, east side of King street, opposite the Bethel Church. Pictures taken in every variety o the art, including Chromatropes.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods, or Bills on the United States.

A CARD.

Doctor M'Kibbin, Surgeon &c.,

INFORMS the inhabitants, and visitors of Honolulu and neighborhood, that he intends practicing in the different branches of his profession, and hopes he may rest his claims to their confidence, on an experience of nearly forty years as a practitioner in a large seaport and manufacturing town; to the principal hospital of which he was for many years attached as operating Surgeon.

In private practice, the diseases of women and children have received much of his study and attention.

Residence,—the house lately occupied by J. C. Spalding Esq. Union Street. 9-tf

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I,

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.

Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

HENRY SEA,

Auctioneer,
Over the Store of R. Condy & Co. 25 tf

G. D. GILMAN,

Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui. S. I. 4-tf

MARRIED.

June 21st by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. J N. Travis, to Miss Lucy Hall, all of Kona Hawaii.

DIED.

In Le Roy, N. Y., on the 5th May, Mrs. HARRIET B., consort of Dr. William Sheldon, aged 75 years. Mrs. S. was the mother of A. B. Bates, Esq., of Honolulu. She lived a life of devoted piety, and died, mourned by all who knew her.

In Wrentham, Mass., on the 16th of May, DANIEL EVERETT, Esq., aged 72 years, father of A. P. Everett, Esq. of Honolulu.

On board Ship "Nor Wester," Pacific Ocean, Feb. 9th 1855, CYRUS B. CLARK, M. D, of Consumption, aged 24 years. Dr. Clark came to the Hawaiian Islands from California for the benefit of his health and to take passage for the U. States around Cape Horn, some three or four months before his death. But disease was too deeply seated upon him to be arrested, either by medical skill or a change of climate. He died thirteen days out from Honolulu, and his remains were consigned to the deep in Lat. 5° 00' S. Long, 158° 24' W.

The deceased was a native of Westfield, New Jersey, where are a circle of friends to mourn his early death He had a strong desire to live to reach his home and friends, but seemed resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father, dying in the hope of a blessed immortality. A few days before his death he pointed a fellow-voyager to the 2d Chapter of Ephesians, and to the 3d Chap, from the 14th verse to the end, the truths of which filled him with delight. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." COMMUNICATED.

At U. S. Marine Hospital, Honolulu, April 1, Daniel Holland an American, belonging to Alabama, but late from California; April 4th. James Boyd; May 10th. Manuel Pierre, a Portuguese; May 8th. George Bond; May 25th. Lewis Knox; June, 10th. Thomas Newton, son of John Newton, England; June 19th. Asahel B. Scott, Southbury, Conn., June 30th. Carl Gottlob Schoene, Sackson, Germany.

In Honolulu, June 28th. Richard, Augustus, (col.) native of St. Helena, but leaving a wife and children in Fair Haven Mass.

Passengers.

By brig Agate, from Oregon.—W. Monteith, G. Davis, C Daley, S. Dris.

By the Vaquero, for San Francisco.—Messrs. Wing, Work, Potter, Kendrick, Flanders, Baldwin, James Dapper, wife, and three children, Geo. Astor and wife.

By the Yankee from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. D Long and child, Mrs. J. Oat and three children, Miss Hamlin and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hueck and two children, Mrs. S. Rush, Misses M. and J. Rush, Miss Bella Palmer, H. F. Poor, G. S. Cushing, Jas Ware, W. Tuckerman, W. E. Rafferty, R. Boyd, R. Gambo, W. H. Tompkins, J. Anderson.

By the King Fisher, from S. F.—S. W. E. Venisse, Wm. B Rice, C. Alpeers, G. Hosse, C. Miller, A. Gutman, R. J. Tiffany, H Dimond, W. B. Moore, C. Jones, Wm Johnson, C. Robbins, six Chinamen and one Chinese lady.

By the Metropolis, from Oregon.—H. C. Leonard

By the Yankee, for S. F.—W St M. Bingham, R. Robbins R. G. Tiffany, A. G. Wheelock, Mr. Hewett, lady and two children, W. N. Ladd, Mr. Wilson, lady and two children, J. H. DeWolf, J. C. Spaldings and lady, M. M. Muzzy, D. Ingraham, H. T. Fitch, C. White.

By the Metropolis for S. F.—H. C. Leonard. Mr. Blair.

By the Frances Palmer, from S. F.—Rev. Mr. Turner, L.W. Lawrence, C. Derby, W. C. Bunting, N. M. Hinkley, W. C. Talbot, Mrs. J. O. Nisl—and 6 children, E. Hopkins, Wm. Kimball, James Donahou, Paki.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

June 11.—Am. brig Agate, Collins, Portland, Oregon.
12.—Schr. Minna, Pulsifer, 15 days fm San Francisco.
June 18.—Am brig Detroit, Hoeg, 26 days fm Port Clatsup, with cargo of lumber.
19.—Am. clippe bark Yankee, Smith, 11 days fm S. F.
22.—Am clipper ship Acadia, 11 days from Santa Barbara bound to China.
June 23.—Am Sch. Kaluna, Candage, 27 ds. fm Tekalet.
24.—" Brig Met. opolis, Winslow, 23 ds fm Astoria.
27.—" Ship King Fisher, Crosby, 10 ds fm S. F.
July 5.—Am. bark, Geo. Washington, Laldache, 30 sperm.
" " brig, Tarquina, Myer, 64 days from Melbourne, with 68 passengers for San Francisco.
July 10.—Am. Barque Ork, Oakes, 244 tons, 51 ds fm Sydney.
11.—Am. Schr. Golden Gate, Daly, 104 tons, 12 ds fm San Francisco.
July 14.—Am. Sloop of War, St. Mary's, 40 days from San Juan.
July 16.—Am. Sch Flying Dart, Freeman, 13 days from San Francisco.

Cleared.

July 11.—Am Barque Ork, for San Francisco
Schr. Golden Gate for San Francisco
June 14.—Tahitian schr. Raaui, San Francisco.
June 18.—Br. brig't. Discovery, Mitchell, Port Victoria.
22.—U. S. S. Decatur, Sterritt, cruise and San Francisco.
June 24.—Brig Frances, Chester, to Bartholomew's Bay.
22.—Bark Eugene, Pendleton, Kodiak.
Ship Arcadia, Phelps, Shanghae.
26.—Brig Detroit, Koeg, Clatsup.
27.—King Fisher, Crosby, Hongkong.
28.—Agate, Collins, Astoria.
June 28.—Am. brig Agate, Collins, for Astoria
July 2.—Am. bark Yankee, Smith, for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

Vessels spoken by the George Washington, March 1, Lat. 1° 46' N. Long. 132° 30' E. British bk. Emigrant, 25 days from Singapore bound to Amoy: 2. British bk. Wakefield. 2 years out, 400 bbls. sperm,; 12, Lat. 3° 46' N. Long. 132° 30' E. ship Braganza, Jackson, 6 mos. 50 sp. bound to the Okotsk sea; May 29 Lat. 26° 10' N. Long. 145° 06' E. bk. Elizabeth, Swift, 6 mos. 125 sp. bound to Japan, June 7, Lat. 39° 03' N. Long. 153° 21' E Br. ship St. Joseph, 20 dys. fm. Hong Kong, for San Francisco, with 330 coolies; July 2, brig Detroit, Hoeg, fm. Honlulu, for Oregon; same day Frances, Chester, fm Honolulu, for coast of California.

Left at Kema, Celebes Islands March 1, ship Peruvian, Hussey, 2 years out, 570 bbls. sp: sailed from same place March 25, bk. Morrison, 850 bbls sp, 700 wh, cruise and home.

June 7.—Off Bonin Islands, saw topmasts, spars, and chests, showing evidence of a wreck.

The French ship St. Joseph reported having met in Hongkong with the French Frigate Sybile, with the loss of one half of her crew, from dysentery, their places supplied with chinamen.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV. No. 8. HONOLULU, AUGUST 17, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, AUGUST, 1855.

Laying Corner Stone Sailor's Home	57
Hotel Keeper Imprisoned	58
Old Folks	58
Just as we expected	59
Arctic Expedition	59
New Feature of Civilization	60
Annexation of Sandwich Islands	60
Newton's Table Talk	61
New Book of Travel	61
Remarkable Events	64
Ship News, &c.	61

Poetry.

THE SAILOR'S MOTHER.

One morning (raw it was and wet,
A foggy day in winter time)
A Woman on the road I met,
Not old, though something past her prime:
Majestic in her person, tall and straight;
And like a Roman matron's was her mien and gait

The ancient Spirit is not dead;
Old times, thought I, are breathing there;
Proud was I that my country bred
Such strength, a dignity so fair:
She begged an alms, like one in poor estate;
I looked at her again, nor did my pride abate.

When from these lofty thoughts I woke,
"What treasure," said I, "do you bear,
Beneath the covert of your Cloak,
Protected from the cold damp air?"
She answered, soon as she the question heard,
'A simple burthen, Sir, a little Singing Bird.'

And thus continuing, she said,
"I had a Son, who many a day
Sailed on the seas, but he is dead;
In Denmark he was cast away:
And I have travelled weary miles to see
If aught which he had owned might still remain for me.

"The Bird and Cage they both were his:
'Twas my Son's Bird; and neat and trim
He kept it, many voyages
This Singing-bird had gone with him;
When last he sailed, he left the bird behind;
From bodings, as might be, that hung upon his mind.

"He to a Fellow-lodger's care
Had left it, to be watched and fed,
And pipe its song in safety;—there
I found it when my Son was dead;
And now God help me for my little wit!
I hear it with me, Sir, he took so much delight in it."
—[Wordsworth's Poems.]

The Friend.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 17,

LAYING CORNER STONE OF HONOLULU SAILOR'S HOME.

RESTORATION DAY, July 31st, 1855.

In accordance with a time-honored practice, the Trustees of the H. S. H. S. made arrangements for laying the Corner Stone, with appropriate ceremonies. They selected the Anniversary Day of the Restoration of the Hawaiian Flag, by Admiral Thomas. In the opening of his remarks, the President, Mr. Allen, made a happy allusion to this important event in Hawaiian history. The weather was highly propitious, although quite warm. At the appointed time the Trustees moved in procession from the Bethel to the spot where the ceremonies were to be celebrated. A numerous concourse of foreign residents and natives were assembled upon the premises.

In this connection it would be gratifying if we could inform our readers respecting the origin of the ancient practice of celebrating the laying of the corner-stone of important public buildings. Members of the Masonic order, might tell us that the practice dates as far back as the days of Solomon. But the Patriarch Job, who lived long before Solomon's day asks, "who laid the corner-stone thereof?" referring to the creation of the earth This allusion indicates that such a practice is co-eval with the very origin of house building! However that may be the practice seems to be highly appropriate. The propriety, however, of erecting Sailor's Homes is a very modern affair. The earliest record which we can discover relating to a Sailor's Home is the report of the proceedings of a public meeting, held in London, at the "London Tavern," January 8th, 1829, to devise measures for erecting an institution of this description, on the ruins of the "Royal Brunswick Theatre."

Since that period, or during the last quarter of a century, Homes have continued to increase in numbers, magnitude, and usefulness; as will appear from the facts and statistics in the President's speech. In the progress of events an enterprise, contemplating the erection of a Sailor's Home, has been undertaken in Honolulu. The sympathies and contributions of the benevolent, here and elsewhere, have thus far remarkably favored the undertaking. The ceremony attending the laying of the Corner Stone took place in accordance with the following programme:

ORDER OF EXERCISES
AT
LAYING CORNER STONE
OF
HONOLULU SAILOR'S HOME,
TUESDAY, July 31st, 11 o'clock, A. M.

1. PRAYER, By REV. S. C. DAMON.
2. LAYING THE STONE AND ADDRESS, By HIS MAJESTY, KAMEHAMEHA IV.
3. MUSIC, By "MISSISSIPPI BAND."
4. ADDRESS,

By E. H. ALLEN, Esq., Pres. of H. S. H. S.

5. MUSIC.
6. ADDRESS,

By REV. R. ARMSTRONG, in Hawaiian Language.

7. BENEDICTION, By REV. J. D. STRONG.

After the opening prayer, the President read a Schedule of the contents of the box, to be placed under the Corner Stone, as follows:

1. Bible in the Hawaiian Language, gilt bound.
2. History of Hawiian Islands, (3rd edition,) by J. J. Jarves, Esq.
3. Daguerreotypes, 1st, of Kamehameha I.
   do. do. 2nd, of Kamehameha II.
   do. do. 3rd, of Kamehameha III.
   do. do. 4th, of Kamehameha IV.
   (two copies large and small.)

Copies of "Polynesian," "Friend," "New Era," and "Elele."

6. Report on Schools and Education.
7. Various Publications, relating to the Home.
8. Copper coins, with the impression of "Kamehameha III."

After the ceremony of depositing the "box" had been completed, His Majesty delivered the following highly appropriate remarks:

The laying of the corner stone of an edifice destined to add to the welfare and happiness of Seamen is an occasion interesting to every member of this community. The hardships with which the sailor contends, and the dangers which he braves bring us ease and security. Had he never steered his ships into our waters, Honolulu might simply have retained its position as a fishing village or become by this time a deserted beach. I hope the day has passed for any class of men to be valued only for their strength, and adaptability to the purposes of others. *The sailor, the miner, the seamstress, and even the slave, for generations to come, will all have cause to bless the Nineteenth Century.* In raising this Home, we endeavor to act in accordance with the Spirit of the Age, by seeking to ameliorate the condition of a preponderating element of our foreign and a very considerable one of our native, population.

The moral wants of the sailor, demand our care equally with those that are physical. The facilities offered to him on shore as a reasonable and responsible being should be multiform, in order to

counteract the disadvantages inseparable from a life at sea. For his own sake, and that of every community he visits, he should ever be found an orderly and intelligent member of society; institutions of this character will help to make him so. Entertaining these feelings towards sailors, I did not hesitate to assist in the ceremony of to-day, and I esteem myself happy that my name is associated with this good work.

We have taken the liberty to *italicize* one sentence of His Majesty's speech. It struck us at the time of its delivery with peculiar force, and we regard the sentiment therein expressed as quite *suggestive*. This century is peculiarly characterized for its numerous, benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. It is not an era of Utopian schemes for the amelioration of the human races, but of thorough-going and substantial usefulness. Men are no longer viewed in the mass, but as individuals. The common people have rights and privileges which must be respected. "*The laborer is worthy of his hire,*" is a sentiment which now pervades the world, far more generally than ever before.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

We have witnessed the interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of a Sailor's Home. It seems to be peculiarly the day appropriate for the purpose, for it was on the thirty-first day of July, 12 years ago, that the national flag of this kingdom was restored by a noble representative of the men of the sea, and now the Government and People cordially unite in the noble enterprise of rearing here a happy home for that very class. It has long been admitted, that while the life of the Sailor is full of toil and danger; and that his labors benefit and enrich others, that his condition, physical, moral and religious, has been very much neglected.

The object of this enterprise is to benefit the sailors who visit this port by furnishing them a comfortable home, a quiet place for rest, and the full opportunities of living a sober and respectable life. We hope to promote their moral and professional improvement, and to furnish them the means of religious instruction. Similar institutions have been established in Great Britain and the United States, and they have been the means of great good. To show you that this is not an experiment, and that the sailors have derived great advantages from institutions of this kind, I refer you to the Sailor's Home in New York, which has been established thirteen years, and during that period the number of boarders has been 43,856, and the number from January to May last was 3,800. There are two similar establishments in the same city, and their influence and prospects are gratifying. The Sailor's Home in Boston has had 2,458 boarders within the last year, and in all these establishments it is very evident that the sailors have made a decided improvement. The amount of money deposited in Boston, by seamen, in the Savings Bank, was $40 000. This is the natural result of their improvement, and a good evidence of an increasing thrift. There are several institutions of this sort, of great usefulness, in the smaller seaports of the United States. The Sailor's Home in Well street, London, was established in 1835, and since its opening to the year 1854, it has received 66,846 boarders, and during the last year it has extended its benefits to 5,931 seamen, of every clime and every language. It is a striking and encouraging fact, that the number of boarders has constantly increased - in 1836 there were 528, and in 1854, 5,931. The Directors represent that "the seamen are less intemperate, that they have a greater regard for the claims of kindred, and a stronger desire to assist those dependent upon them." They represent that the Cashier of the Institution has received more than thirty thousand pounds, which has been forwarded for the benefit of their relations, or disbursed by the sailors themselves in the family circle, and for enjoyment of home—so that we may well say, that this is not an untried experiment.

In view of the great number of seamen who visit this port, an institution of this sort has long been needed. No decided efforts were made till last November to establish one here.—The late King had an extraordinary taste for navigation, and in fact a deep interest for those who voyaged on the sea. He earnestly desired that those who visited the Islands should find a happy home during the time they remained on them, between their voyages. He cordially recommended to His Privy Council, that this valuable lot of land on which the foundation is laid, should be forever dedicated for the benefit of the seamen of all nations who visit this port. His Council unanimously responded to this recommendation. It was among the last of his generous acts. It was left to his present Majesty to confirm and ratify what his noble predecessor had so generously recommended, and this Sailor's Home will stand as a monument of their generous sympathy for the trials and hardships of a sailor's life.

Our whole people have evinced a deep interest in this project, and have generously responded to a call for aid. The whole amount subscribed is $6,342,85, about one thousand of which was by the men of the sea. Six hundred and fifty was contributed by Mr. Hunnewell, and other good citizens of Boston and vicinity, who feel a deep interest in the Home, having seen the advantages of similar institutions in their own city. Mr. Hunnewell, formerly resided here, and is kindly remembered by the Chiefs and others who knew him in the early days of civilization here. It is gratifying to us and creditable to him that he cherishes so warm an interest in the welfare of the Islands. We doubt not that the wealthy and enterprising ship owners in the ports of the Atlantic, especially New Bedford, Fair Haven, New London, Stonington, and other towns in that neighborhood, whose vessels are supplied with men at this port, will generously second our efforts. They are directly interested in having men of good habits, and good health in their ships and this is the only practicable way to insure it. The contracts which we have entered into amount to $7513 including a subscription of $500, payable in lumber, so that you will see that our contracts have exceeded our means as yet provided by about $1200. This excess was unavoidable. Had we not incurred this responsibility we could not have gone on with the work. We trust that some advantages will result to the sailors during the next fall season, although we do not expect to have it in complete operation till next year. We regret that our means were not sufficient to enable us to have the whole establishment in complete order to give a cordial welcome home to the sailors when they visit us after the present season of toil and danger. From the sea-faring class we have full confidence of liberal aid. Should our expectations from these various sources be disappointed, we have a never failing resource in the generous and efficient aid of the ladies of Honolulu. The more they give to relieve the distressed, to promote the better condition of society, the richer they seem to be. The prosperity of this kingdom will depend to a great extent on commerce and navigation. It is wanting in those great resources which a continent possesses. The Arctic, the Ochotsk, are to us, what the productive lands of the interior are to the coast. On these seas are gathered in the harvest, and here is the most convenient place for the deposit and shipment of the results of the season's labor. Besides we occupy a position convenient for ships voyaging in the Pacific to visit for men and supplies. The number of whale-ships which visited this Port in 1854, was 189, and the number of merchant vessels was 125, and the number of sailors in these vessels was 7,685. There were also during the year 25 national vessels, of all nations, having on board 8,695 men: very few of these, however, leave their vessels. A large number of sailors annually visit here who are discharged at other ports in the group. For instance, at the port of Lahaina there were 224 whale ships last year, and I trust at no distant day our valleys and plains will be occupied with the pleasant residences of the men of the sea.

The mode of conducting the business of whaling has been materially changed within a few years. Formerly the crews were shipped in the Atlantic ports, and most of them continued on board during the voyage and were discharged at the home ports; now, for a large number of ships, they are shipped for the season and are discharged when the ships return from the cruise, so that a large number of seamen remain here for weeks in the fall and winter. This fact of itself shows the important necessity of furnishing additional and better accommodations. It is peculiarly important for this port, not only from the large number of sailors, but from the fact that most of them have made long voyages before they reach our ports, generally from four to eight months of laborious and dangerous services. I refer not only to the voyages of the merchant vessels, but to the cruises of the whalers. They require a comfortable home for refreshment, and if they can be kept under good influences, it is fortunate for them. They are a peculiar class often wayward and unreasonable as the landsmen think. They are suspicious and confiding to the extreme as the case may be. What they want is kind and honest treatment. The exposures of sailors on shore are the cause of bad morals in numerous cases. Life on the ocean ought to be as conducive to good morals, as life on the land. I have no doubt that neglect of early education is a source of much of their bad habits in after life. A large class commence this employment at an early age, and lose all advantages of the school and parental training. This deficiency may be supplied in some degree by affording them facilities for improvement when on shore. In some institutions of this kind, instruction is given in reading, writing arithmetic and navigation. This is very important, especially to the younger class of sailors, in whom may be aroused an ambition to rise in their profession that ultimately they may be masters. To accomplish this, their moral and intellectual condition must be improved and elevated.

The navigation and commerce of the world has increased in a ratio, for the last few years, wholly unprecedent, and unexpected by the nations who control the business of the ocean. Great impulse has been given to manufactures and to productions of the soil, by the numerous labor-saving machines. The steam engine has wrought a revolution not only on the land, but on the sea. The clipper ship has in a degree the interchange of production—indeed, there has been a general improvement in the construction and sailing of ships. Seeing this great increase in tonnage and commerce it is not wonderful that an increased interest is felt in the educational and moral culture of this large and useful class of persons, who do the labor in this vast business. It is estimated that there are a million of persons employed on the sea; and it is a pursuit which offers great inducements for industry, intelligence and integrity.

I congratulate you on this event, auspicious for the better condition of seamen at our port. A regard for the foreigners who visit us, an interest in the prosperity of the port and the Kingdom, and the higher and holier regard for humanity, should urge us on to the most vigorous efforts for the success of this enterprise. May this corner stone long remain as the support of a cheerful, happy home, for all those who come from "old Ocean's grey and melancholy waste."

The foregoing remarks of the President, are exceedingly timely and appropriate.—They furnish to our readers and the friends of the Home, a brief history of our enterprise and our present condition. The public will here learn what has been done, what is now doing and what it is hoped may be accomplished. The public will see that the Trustees are determined to go forward just as fast as the means placed at their disposal will allow, but they are as firmly resolved, that the enterprise shall not fail through the accumulation of a crushing debt. It is hoped that the edifice may now be erected, and that for many years to come, the institution will prove as useful and beneficial, as its most sanguine friends may anticipate. May the words "Sailor's Home," be inscribed upon the flag which shall float over it, ever cheer the hardy mariner as he approaches our shores, reminding him, of that *home in that better land*, to which the christian voyager may direct his thoughts amid the cares, labors, trials, vexations and disapointments of man's passage o'er the sea of life.

HOTEL KEEPER IMPRISONED AT TAHITI.—We have at various times been complained of for publishing remarks reflecting upon the authorities at Tahiti, for their allowing the introduction of spirits among the natives. To show that we have either been misinformed or prejudiced in our statements, the following facts have been cited. The Governor has signed a proclamation making it a criminal offence, subjecting the guilty party to imprisonment, should any person be discovered selling to natives. In violation of this law a certain Hotel keeper, (a Frenchman,) was arraigned and found guilty. He was sentenced to one month, imprisonment, and a forfeiture of his license during the period of his confinement. If these facts are as now stated, and we have no reason to doubt their correctness, the French authorities at Tahiti merit the same honor and commendation that all law-abiding and law-loving men, will award the authorities of Boston, for imprisoning Stevens the keeper of the Revere House, (see another column.) So it appears that Republicanism and Despotism are alike severe upon rum-sellers. Both by their official acts, make rum-selling in certain cases a criminal offence. We have not been informed whether the poor and incarcerated Hotel keeper at Tahiti threatened the Governor with the visit of a French man-of-war!

OLD FOLKS.—In 1850 there were 20,000 persons in the United States, who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.

In the United States in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years of age.

In France in 1851, 102 persons over 100 years of age.

In North Carolina in 1850, there was an old Indian woman, 140 year old.

In several of the States in 1850, there were found persons, white and black, from 110 to 115 years old.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—Papers by a previous mail reported Mayor Neal Dow, of Portland, the originator of the "Maine Law," was arrested and would be punished for violating the "liquor law." This appeared to us very strange, because we could not believe that a man of his standing, would have been so foolish as to commit himself in a matter of this kind. To be sure he was *tried*, and so he was *honorably acquitted*. The simple facts in the case are detailed in the following extract from the *N. Y. Independent*, and confirmed in several other papers:—

The facts in the lamentable affair at Portland are simply these. In anticipation of the opening of a City Agency for the sale of liquors, in accordance with the new law of Maine, a committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen of Portland, of which Mayor Dow was chairman, purchased $1,600 worth of liquors in unbroken packages. These liquors arrived before the agency was formally opened, and were stored in the City Hall. They were invoiced to the "City Agency of Portland," and that invoice was accepted and the purchase ratified by the Board of Aldermen. The rumsellers and their partisans raised the report that Mr. Dow had purchased liquors, and was holding them contrary to his own law. A warrant was taken out for the arrest of Mr. Dow, and a mob repaired to the City Hall and attempted to force open the building and seize the liquors. The police warned them off in vain; the mob grew more violent; the riot act was read; and at last a corps of infantry fired upon the mob, killing one man and wounding several. But for this extreme measure the mob would have forced an entrance into the Hall, would have made free with the liquor, and then have gone forth to wreak their hatred of the law upon the property and the lives of citizens. There is but one rule to be observed with a mob, and that is to disperse it by powder and ball after fair warning of that measure has been given. In some of the preliminary steps Mayor Dow may have been imprudent. We have no disposition to glorify him, or to associate the question of prohibition with his individuality. But at the last, when a mob was raising against the property of the city, which he is sworn to protect, he could but do as he did, and show that at all hazards he would maintain the public peace. No matter what occasioned the riot, there was but one way to put down the mob. The lesson will be salutary. Here, where the spirit of the Mayor is so well known, no riot will be attempted, or if attempted, can possibly succeed.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement requesting information respecting "Edward B Coe." A letter accompanying the request contains the following additional item of information, dated Buffalo, May 25, 1855:

"Intelligence has just come from a sailor that he was seen on the island of "Kohoga," one of the Marquesas, in 1852; and still more more recently, about thirteen months ago.—He was in the employ of an Englishman."

CURIOUS STATISTICS RESPECTING MURDERS IN EUROPE.—The following statements are made upon the authority of Mr. Hobart Seymour, in a letter to Lord Palmerston.

In England 4 murders per annum, to each million of inhabitants.

In Ireland, 19,	per annum,	to	1,000,000
In France, 31,	"	"	"
In Austria, 36,	"	"	"
In Sicily, 90,	"	"	"
In Papal States, 113,	"	"	"
In Naples, 471,	"	"	"

These tables furthermore show that for 72 murders, per annum in England, there are 1,968, annually in Italy.

The following statistics respecting births are very significant as to the state of public morals.

In London, in 1851, the number of births for the year was—

Legitimate,	75 097
Illegitimate,	3,203
Paris, same year:	
Legitimate,	21,689
Illegitimate,	10,634
Brussels, 1850:	
Legitimate,	3,448
Illegitimate,	1,833
Munich, 1851:	
Legitimate,	1,762
Illegitimate,	1,702
Vienna, 1849:	
Legitimate,	8,881
Illegitimate,	10,360

☞ It is often asked, why Mexico and the Republics of South America are so unstable, and incapable of self-government. One good reason is doubtless assigned in the following extract.

Some years ago, a sagacious statesman from one of the South American republics, who had long mourned over the failure at self-government in his own country came to the United States for the purpose of examining our institutions and learning the secret of our prosperity. One of the first scenes which he witnessed was a military display; and supposing the enthusiasm that prevailed was indicative of a general passion for arms, he remarked, "That sir, will ruin you. It is the passion of the people for war, and their reliance on the sword to carry their points, which has been our bane and ruin in South America; and unless you check it in season, it will prove your ruin, too." But afterwards he spent an evening in New Haven, where males and females of the most accomplished class in the city were assembled; on retiring from the party, he said, "I have found it now. I have ascertained the secret of your success in self-government, and of your character, prosperity, and greatness as a republic. You owe it to your WOMEN. I never saw the like before. Such mothers must, and others can, make a nation like yours. Give us in South America such women for mothers, and we should, ere long, follow hard after you in the race of national prosperity and happiness."

Arctic Search Expedition.

The expedition to the Arctic sea in search of Dr. Kane and his companions, sailed on its mission on Thursday last, May 31st, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It consists of but two vessels—a bark called the Release, and the Arctic, a propeller. The bark was towed by her steam consort down the bay, receiving hearty cheers from every vessel that was passed on the way out the harbor. They anchored on Thursday evening near Sandy Hook, and did not put to sea until Saturday. Friday, it will be remembered, is an inauspicious day, in the estimation of sailors.

Exactly two years previous to Thursday, Dr. Kane with a crew of sixteen men, sailed in the small bark Advance, in search of Sir John Franklin. His vessel was outfitted for a cruise of three years; and it was supposed, that by means of hunting and fishing, the time might be lengthened a year or more. Since July, 1853—six weeks after his departure—the adventurer has not been heard from. He is thought to have entered Smith's Sound, and passed through to seek for the supposed open sea that lies beyond, where he imagined Franklin had gone The winter following being one of great severity, the conjecture is that the Advance was frozen in so firmly that the summer did not free the bark from its prison of ice. It was the intention of Dr. Kane to leave a supply of provisions at Cape Alexander before entering the Sound; and if he has since been released from the icebergs, and has escaped the fate of the voyager whom he sought to rescue, he is probably at this place at the present time.

The commander of the present expidition is Capt. Hartstein, and his first officer Lieut. Simms. Every precaution has been exhausted in equipping the vessels. A Prohibitory Liquor Law is kept in force on shipboard, although a store of spirits has been laid in to provide against emergencies. The experience of former navigators within the Arctic circle has been carefully collected, and the Secretary of the British Admiralty has furnished to Capt. Hartstein all the recent maps and Charts of the North Polar Sea. The supplies of provisions had been personally superintended by Henry Grinnel, Esq., who has taken great care to furnish a stock of preserved meats, in addition to the usual stores of exploring ships The expedition goes out lacking nothing with which it could be supplied. If there is needed for any ship sailing on a mission of mercy, the sympathy and God-speed of those who occasion her departure, it is surely a vessel bound for a region where summer itself is a perpetual winter, and which is infested with perils more than any other spot on the surface of the sea. It is therefore hoped that not a few prayers have already reached the ear of Him who ruleth the waters, and holds the winds in his hands, that these vessels---which, though stoutly built and skilfully manned, are yet, amid the icebergs and tempests of the North Pole, as an egg shell in the hand, may be divinely guided and protected on their voyage and may rescue the noble mariner whom the fate of Franklin may not yet have overtaken. —[*N. Y. Observer.*

IRON SHIPS.—Of wooden vessels there are but three building on the Clyde at the present moment, while of iron ships there are no fewer than thirty-five.

A New Feature of Civilization.—The terms civilized and uncivilized may quite as aptly be applied to quadrupeds as to bipeds—to herds of cattle as to masses of men. Doubtless most of our Island readers will agree with us, that many of the cattle and horses of the Sandwich Islands are untamed and uncivilized. What would an English dairy-maid think of fastening a cow's head to a post, tying the poor creature's legs, and then being compelled to milk in company with a calf! Or what would a Yankee farmer think of driving his team with ropes attached to the horns of each bullock! The truth is, the Sandwich Islanders derived their method of treating animals from the racing, lassoing, ranching, wild and half civilized Californians, or Mexicans—a degenerate race of Spaniards, whose "tender mercies are cruel," proverbially, towards dumb animals. We are happy to notice that a new method has been introduced, presenting altogether a higher feature of civilization, for we maintain that the degree of a nation's civilization is as apparent in the treatment of its herds as of its children! So much for an introduction to a few remarks upon the method of treating a large herd of cattle by Mr. Moffitt, upon the pasture grounds of Mr. Hopkins. In making a hurried trip around the Island a few days since, it was the good fortune of our party to be kindly entertained for a day by Mr. Moffitt. We had often heard of his fine stock and of his improvements. The particular feature to which we would refer, is his success in *training* or *civilizing* his herd, numbering from one to two thousand. This has been accomplished by mildness, gentleness and kindness. The *lasso*, that badge of Mexican or Spanish horsemanship, is dispensed with when he rides among his herds, which roam about as quiet, mild and tame, as the cattle upon a small farm, where the owner and his children go among them daily. Mr. Mcffitt has set a most excellent example to all graziers, and if followed, would prove of immense benefit. "On taking charge of this herd," he remarked, as we rode among the fat, sleek and good-natured cattle, "I determined to break their hearts, or they should break mine. Those which I could not subdue by kindness, I condemned to capital punishment, and sent them off to Honolulu to be executed!" Thus it appears that the good people of Honolulu have been feasting upon the incorrigible, untamed, uncivilized and condemned portion of Mr. Moffitt's herd!

☞ We rejoice to learn that the steamer "Kalama," is expected to commence in a few days, running among the Islands. We are assured that she has been been thoroughly refitted and substantially repaired. Before she commences her regular trips, a survey by disinterested parties will be made upon her seaworthiness. We trust the public will have no occasion hereafter to make complaint.

Stevens of the Revere House.—Mr. Stevens was this morning sentenced by the Court to the House of Correction, as will be seen by a report in another place. He requested the reporters not to use his name in the papers. We have no disposition to treat Mr Stevens uncivilly, but we cannot see the justice of such a request, and cannot make any discrimination. With all suitable deference to Mr. Stevens, we entertain the belief that persons who sell immense quantities of liquor in splendid palaces are doing very much more mischief than those who sell in the dirty cellars in Ann street It is proper to add that Michael Scanlan, sentenced to-day, made no such request of the reporters.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by the United States is an event of more importance than the public of this country may generally suppose. In the first place, it shows that the Americau goverment, forgetful of the emphatic warning given by Washington, is determined to obtain foreign possessions, and to extend its sovereignty over places not situate on the North American continent. This policy on the part of the American goverment is not new. Some years ago they attempted to purchase from Spain one of the smaller of the Balearic Islands, for the ostensible purpose of having a port in the Mediterranean, in which the American squadron could refit. Spain, however, very properly thought that it would be unwise either to sell or even lease a portion of her territory to so go ahead a nation as the United States, and thus their first attempt to obtain a *locus standi*, and a right to dabble in European politics, was defeated by the prudence and discretion of the Spanish goverment. Very recently it has been stated that the Americans have been in treaty for the purchase of the small republic of San Marino, no doubt with a view, some day or other, to the possible annexation of the whole of Italy to San Marino, when Yankee institutions and power shall have been sufficiently consolidated in that spot These rumors have been contradicted. and,therefore, we must content ourselves with believing that American rapacity is at present exclusively devoted to the acquisiton, *per fas aut nefas*, of Cuba, and the purchase of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. The condition of these latter islands can never be viewed with indifference by the people of this country. On the principal one of the group—Hawaii —our great circumnavigator, Capt. Cook, met his death, in an affray with the natives. In more recent times, English and American missionaries have succeeded in converting the heathen inhabitants to a knowledge of Christianity; the arts of civilized life have been introduced; a settled form of goverment has been established, and trade and commerce have sprung up to an extent which hardly could have been expected in so remote a part of the world. In fact, the ports of this group have been found to constitute excellent stations for the large number of vessels employed by the Americans in the whaling trade; and American merchants and American missionaries have latterly exercised so much influence over the native government, that every one must consider the acquisiton of the Sandwich Islands by the United States a most natural and convenient arrangement for both parties—the king being pensioned off, and the group being admitted into the American Union as a sovereign though transmarine State. Louisiana, at the commencement of this century, was sold by France to the United States; the Sandwich Islands are now to be sold to the same power by the native goverment; and we must congratulate the Americans upon their honesty in paying a pecuniary consideration, when they might easily have followed the precedent which was set by another nation in reference to Tahiti, and have obtained them by the same means. It may be asked, if the United States have long exercised paramount influence in the Sandwich Islands, why should the ceremony of annexation be gone through, and a new State added to the Union? This question can only be answered by reference to the geographical positon of these Islands, midway between California and China and Japan—countries which have recently attracted so much of the spirit and enterprise of the people of the United States. The great discoveries made in the Eastern and Pacific Oceans by Quiros, Mendana, Ta-man, and other foreign navigators, were completed by Captain Cook; and most of the countries and groups in both these oceans were taken possession of by him on behalf of the British Crown. At the present time we have under our rule Australia and New Zealand, and the benevolence and piety of the people have sent missionaries to almost every island, but we have made no systematic attempts either to retain in our own hands the rich commerce of that portion of the world, or indefinitly to extend our political influence there. France possesses New Caledonia and Tahiti, and now the United States will have the Sandwich Islands, which they can easily make a most important military and naval station. Three years ago the British trade in the South Seas and Pacific amounted to three millions; but the American trade is much more considerable, and the North Pacific is now traversed by an immense fleet of American whaling vessels, giving employment to about twenty thousand men. If the Americans are desirous of acquiring a monopoly of the trade of China and Japan, they have only to start a steam communication between California and those countries, making the Sandwich Islands their great central station. The multitudes of groups of islands, rich in native produce which are scattered over the Pacific and Eastern oceans, afford most extraordinary facilities for the extension of steam communication. This extension can be made more conveniently by America than even by England; and if the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by the United States should lead to that result, we should regard it as a circumstance auspicious to the commerce of the world, by affording means for the developement of the vast natural resources not only of these tropical Islands, but of the empire of Japan, the parts of which have recently for the first time been opened to the intercourse of the stranger through the enterprise and public spirit of the American govenment.—[London Morning Post, Oct. 20, 1854.

Late News from the Crimea.

Intelligence received by the last mail shows that the Allied Army was making a decided impression upon the strong fortifications of Sebastopol. Some very important positions had been secured, and towers taken. The most important news, however, relates to the successes of the Allied Fleet in the sea of Azoff. The Fleet had driven the Russians from that sea,and cut off immense quantities of supplies coming down the river Don, intended for the Russian Army in the Crimea. The Allies also were making advances in the region of Perekop, and the reasonable prospect was entertained that they would have the Russian Army confined to the Crimea and cut off from the main part of the Rusian Empire. The Allied army amounted to 200, 000 soldiers.

John Newton's Table Talk.

I have tried to make crooked things straight, till I have made these knuckles sore, and now I must leave it to the Lord.

If I want a man to fly, I must find him wings, and if I would successfully enforce moral duties, I must advance *evangelical motives*.

I should have thought mowers very idle people, but they work while they whet their scythes. So devotedness to God, whether it mows or whets its scythe, still goes on with its work.

My course of study, like that of the surgeon, has principally consisted in walking in the hospital.

My principal method of defeating heresy, is that of establishing the truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares. Now if I can fill it first with wheat, I will defy his attempts.

A Christian in the world, is like a man who has a long intimacy with one, who at length he finds out was the murderer of his father, and the intimacy ceases.

We are surprised at the fall of a famous professor; but in the sight of God that man was gone before—it is only we that have now discovered it.

The devil told a lie when he said—All these things are mine, and to whomsoever I will I give them. For if he had the disposal of preferments, you and I, brother C——, should soon be dignitaries.

If an angel were sent to find the most perfect man, he would probably not find him composing a body of divinity, but perhaps a cripple in a poor-house; whom the parish wish dead, but humbeld before God with far lower thoughts of himself than others think of him.

If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and another to sweep a street, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

In divinity, as in other professions, there are the *little artists*. A man may be able to execute the buttons of a statue very neatly; but I could not call him an able artist. There is an air, there is a taste, to which his narrow capacity cannot attain. Now in the church there are your dexterous button-makers.

I would not give a straw for that assurance which sin will not damp. If David had come from his adultery and talked of his assurance at that time, I should have despised his speech.

There is the analogy of faith, which is a master-key, which not only opens particular doors, but carries you through the whole house. But an attachment to a rigid system is dangerous. Luther once turned out the Epistle of James, because it disturbed his system. Dr. Owen will be ashamed of his wisdom and clearness, five minutes after he has been in heaven. I shall preach perhaps very usefully upon two opposite texts, while kept apart; but if I attempt nicely to reconcile them, it is ten to one if I don't begin to bungle.

When a man says he received a blessing under a sermon, I begin to inquire who this man is. The Roman people proved the effect they received under a sermon of Anthony when they flew to revenge the death of Cæsar.

The Lord has reasons far beyond our ken, for opening a wide door when he stops the mouth of a useful preacher. John Bunyan would not have done half the good he did, if he had remained preaching in Bedford, instead of being shut up in Bedford prison.

Dr. Taylor, of Norwich, said to me, "Sir, I have collated every word in the Hebrew Scriptures seventeen times, and it is very strange if the doctrine of the Atonement which you hold is there, and I have not found it." I am not surprised at this. I once went to light my candle, with the extinguisher on.

Now prejudices, from education, learning, &c, often form an extinguisher. It is not enough to bring the candle—you must remove the extinguisher.

I have many books that I cannot sit down to read. They are indeed good and sound, but like half-pence, there goes a great quantity to little amount. There are silver books, and a few golden books—but I have one book worth more than all, called THE BIBLE; and that is a book of bank notes.

Ministers would overrate their labors, if they did not think it worth while to be borne and spend ten thousand years in labor and contempt, to recover one soul.

I feel like a man who has no money in his pocket, but is allowed to draw, for all his wants, upon one infinitely rich. I am, therefore, at once a beggar and a rich man.

A Good Recommendation.

"Please, sir, *don't* you want a cabin boy?"

"I *do* want a cabin boy, my lad, but what's that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."

"Oh, sir, I'm real strong. I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."

"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home, hey?"

"Oh no, indeed, sir; my father died, and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. She let me come."

"Well, sonney, where are your letters of recommendation? Can't take any boy without those."

Here was a damper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letters from his minister, or his teachers, or from some proper person to prove to strangers that he was an honest and good boy. Now, what should he do. He stood in deep thought, the captain meanwhile curiously watching the workings of his expressive face. At length he put his hand into his bosom and drew out his little Bible, and without one word put it into the captain's hand. The Capt. opened to the blank page and read:

"WILLIE GRAHAM; presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at sabbath School, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday School Teacher."

Capt. Mc Leod was not a pious man, but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless child, standing humbly before him referring to the testimony of his Sunday School teacher, as it was given in his little Bible, touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and clapping Willie heartily on the shoulder he said: "You are the boy for me; you shall sail with me; and, if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shan't be empty when you go back to your good mother."

—*Journal of Commerce.*

New Book of Travels.

Next to the pleasure and gratification of visiting foreign countries, and viewing the manners and customs of the various nations of the earth, is that of perusing well-written books of foreign travel. Two volumes have recently made their appearance in England, and been republished in the States, worthy of being read. We refer to "Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China, during the years of 1844-5-6, by M. Huc; translated from the French by W. Hazlitt." The preface to these volumes is so brief that we venture to publish it entire. We would merely remark that through the kindness of a neighbor, we have been favored with the perusal of the finely illustrated English edition:—

PREFACE.—The Pope having, about the year 1844, been pleased to establish an Apostolic Vicariat of Mongolia, it was considered expedient, with a view to further operations, to ascertain the nature and extent of the diocese thus created, and MM. Gabet and Huc, two Lazarists attached to the petty mission of Si-Wang, were accordingly deputed to collect the necessary information. They made their way through difficulties which nothing but religious enthusiasm, in combination with French elasticity, could have overcome, to Lha-Ssa, the capital of Thibet, and in this seat of Lamanism were becoming comfortably settled, with lively hopes and expectations of converting the Tale-Lama into a branch-Pope, when the Chinese minister, the noted Ke-Shen, interposed on political grounds, and had them deported to China. M. Gabet was directed by his superiors to proceed to France, and lay a complaint before his Government of the arbitary treatment which he and his fellow-missionary had experienced. In the steamer which conveyed him from Hong Kong to Ceylon, he found Mr. Alexander Johnstone, secretary to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China; and this gentleman perceived so much, not merely of entertainment, but of important information in the conversations he had with M. Gabet, that he committed to paper the leading features of the Reverend Missionary's statements, and, on his return to his official post, gave his manuscripts to Sir John Davis, who, in his turn, considered their contents so interesting, that he embodied a copy of them in a despatch to Lord Palmerston. Subsequently the two volumes, here translated, were prepared by M. Huc, and published in Paris.—Thus it is, that to Papal aggression in the East, the Western World is indebted for a work exhibiting, for the first time, a complete representation of countries previously almost unknown to Europeans, and indeed considered practically inaccessible; and of a religion which, followed by no fewer than 170,000,000 persons, presents the most singular analogies in its leading features with the Catholicism of Rome.

We would gladly present our readers with copious extracts did our limits permit, but we must confine ourselves to a few. The following description of the "Lamasery of Tchort-

chi," may be interesting to some of our readers:

About 2,000 Lamas inhabif the Lamasery of Tchortchi, which, it is said, is the favourite Lamasery of the Emperor, who has loaded it with donations and privileges. The Lamas in charge of it all receive a pension from the court of Pekin. Those who absent themselves from it by permission, and for reasons approved by the superiors, continue to share in the distributions of money and the provisions that are made during their absence; on their return they duly receive the full amount of their share. Doubtless that air of ease pervading the Lamasery of Tchortchi is to be attributed to the imperial favours. The houses in it are neat, sometimes even elegant; and you never see there, as in other places, Lamas covered with dirty rags. The study of the Mantchou language is much cultivated there, an incontestable proof of the great devotion of the Lamasery to the reigning dynasty.

With some rare exceptions the imperial benefactions go very little way towards the construction of the Lamaseries. Those grand and sumptious monuments, so often met with in the desert, are due to the free and spontaneous zeal of the Mongols. So simple and economical in their dress and manner of living, these people are generous, we might say astonishingly prodigal, in all that concerns religous worship and expenditure. When it is resolved to construct a Buddhist temple, surrounded by its Lamasery, Lama collectors go on their way forthwith, provided with passports attesting the authenticity of their mission. They disperse themselves throughout the kingdom of Tartary beg alms from tent to tent in the name of the Old Buddha. Upon entering a tent and explaining the object of their journey, by showing the sacred basin in which the offerings are placed, they are received with joyful enthusiasm. There is no one but gives something. The rich place in the" badir "ingots of gold and silver; those who do not possess the precious metals offer oxen, horses, or camels. The poorest contribute according to the extent of their means; they give lumps of butter, furs, ropes made of the hair of camels and horses. Thus, in a short time, are collected immense sums. Then, in these deserts, apparently so poor, you see rise up as if by enchantment, edifices whose grandeur and wealth would defy the resources of the richest potentates. It was doubtless in the same manner, by the zealous co-operation of the faithful, that were constructed in Europe those magnificent cathedrals whose stupendous beauty is an abiding reproach to modern selfishness and indifference.

The Lamaseries you see in Tartary are all costructed of brick and stone. Only the poorest Lamas build for themselvs habitations of earth, and these are always so well whitewashed that they closely resemble the rest. The temples are generally built with considerable elegance, and with great solidity; but these monuments always seem crushed, being too low in proportion to their dimensions. Around the Lamasary rise, numerous and without order, towers or pyramids slender and tapering, resting generally on huge bases, little in harmony with the tenuity of the constructions they support. It would be difficult to say to what order of architecthe Buddhic temples of Tartary belong. They are always fantastical constructions of monstrous colonnades, peristyles with twisted columns, and endless ascends. Opposite the great gate is a kind of altar of wood or stone, usually in the form of a cone reversed; on this the idols are placed, mostly seated cross-legged. These idols are of colossal stature, but their faces are fine and regular, except in the preposterous length of the ears. They belong to the Caucasian type, and are wholly distinct from the monstrous, diabolical physiognomies of the Chinese Pou-Ssa.

Before the great idol, and on the same level with it, is a gilt seat where the living Fo, the Grand Lama of tho Lamasery, is seated. All around the temple are long tables almost level with the ground, a sort of ottomans covered with carpet; and between each row there is a vacant space, so that the Lamas may move about freely.

When the hour for prayer is come, a Lama, whose office it is to summon the guests of the convent, proceeds to the great gate of the temple, and blows, as loud as he can, a sea-conch, successively towards the four cardinal points. Upon hearing this powerful instrument, audible for a league round, the Lamas put on the mantle and cap of ceremony and assemble in the great inner court. When the time is come the sea-conch sounds again, the great gate is opened, and the living Fo enters the temple. As soon as he is seated upon the altar all the Lamas lay their red boots at the vestibule, and advance barefoot and in silence. As they pass him they worship the living Fo by three prostrations, and then place themselves upon the divan, each according to his dignity. They sit cross-legged; always in a circle.

As soon as the master of the ceremonies has given the signal, by tinkling a little bell, each murmurs in a low voice a preliminary prayer, whilst he unrolls, upon his knees, the prayers directed by the rubric. After this short recitation follows a moment of profound silence; the bell is again rung, and then commences a pslam in double chorus, grave and melodious. The Thibetian prayers, ordinarily in verse, and written in a metrical and well-cadenced style, are marvellously adapted for harmony. At certain pauses, indicated by the rubric, the Lama musicians execute a piece of music little in concert with the melodious gravity of the psalmody. It is a confused and deafening noise of bells, cymbals, tamborines, sea-conchs, trumpets, pipes, &c., each musician playing on his instrument with a kind of ecstatic fury, trying with his brethren who shall make the greatest noise.

The interior of the temple is usually filled with ornaments, statues, and pictures, illustrating the life of Buddha, and the various transmigrations of the more illustrious Lamas. Vases in copper, shining like gold, of the size and form of tea-cups, are placed in great numbers on a succession of steps, in the form of an amphitheatre, before the idols. It is in these vases that the people deposit their offerings of milk, butter, Mongol wine and meal. The extremities of each step consist of censers, in which are ever burning aromatic plants, gathered on the sacred mountains of Thibet. Rich silk stuffs, covered with tinsel and gold embroidery form, on the heads of the idols, canopies from which hang pennants and lanterns of painted paper or transparent horn. * * * *

The Blue Town is especially noted for its great trade in camels. The camel market is a large square in the centre of the town; the animals are ranged here in long rows, their front feet raised upon a mud elevation constructed for that purpose, the object being to show off the size and height of the creatures. It is impossible to describe the uproar and confusion of this market, what with the incessant bawling of the buyers and sellers as they dispute, their noisy chattering after they have agreed, and the horrible shrieking of the camels at having their noses pulled, for the purpose of making them show their agility in kneeling and rising. In order to test the strength of the camel, and the burden it is capable of bearing, they make it kneel and pile one thing after another upon its back, causing it to rise under each addition, until it can rise no longer. They sometimes use the following expedient: While the camel is kneeling, a man gets upon its hind heels, and holds on by the long hair of its hump; if the camel can rise then, it is considered an animal of superior power.

The trade in camels is entirely conducted by proxy: the seller and buyer never settle the matter between themselvs. They select indifferent persons to sell their goods, who propose, discuss, and fix the price; the one looking to the interests of the seller, the other to those of the purchaser. These "salespeakers" exercise no other trade; they go from market to market to promote buisness, as they say. They have generally a great knowledge of cattle, have much fluency of tongue, and are, above all endowed with a knavery beyond all shame. They disqute, by turns, furiously and argumentatively, as to the merits and defects of the animal; but as soon as it comes to a question of price the tongue is laid aside as a medium, and the conversation proceeds altogether in signs. They seize each other by the wrist, and, beneath the long wide sleeves of their jackets, indicate with their fingers the progress of the bargain. After the affair is concluded they partake of the dinner, which is always given by the purchaser, and then receive a certain number of sapeks, according to the custom of different places.

In the Blue Town there exist five great Lamaseries, each inhabited by more than 2,000 Lamas; besides these, they reckon fifteen less considerable establishments—branches, as it were, of the former. The number of regular Lamas resident in this city may fairly be stated at 20,000. As to those who inhabit the different quarters of the town, engaged in comerce and horse-dealing, they are innumerable. The Lamasery of the Five Towers is the finest and the most famous; here it is that the Hobilgan lives—that is, a Grand Lama—who, after having been identified with the substance of Buddha, has already undergone several times the process of transmigration. He sits here upon the altar once occupied by the Guison-Tamba, having ascended it after a tragical event, which very nearly brought about a revolution in the empire.

A TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.

The idea of a submarine telegraph between Europe and America, having long been regarded as merely visionary, is now about to be embodied into the most palpable practicability. A line of communication is to be constructed by a joint company, composed of men of wealth and enterprise on both sides of the water, and the whole work is engaged to be completed so as to be able to transmit instantaneous telegraphic messages from continent to continent by the beginning of 1858; that is, in little more than two years and a half. According to the prescribed plan of operations, the European company will lay the wires from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, from which place the American company will continue the work the city of New York. The line crossing the Atlantic will be 1,750 miles in length, and the American portion 1,200—making in all nearly 3,000 miles.

Ocean soundings which have been made from time to time, show that a sandy plain covered with comparatively shoal water, extends from Newfoundland all across the Atlantic within two hundred miles of the west of Ireland. Into this shoal the line will be sunk. The cable is to be a bundle of six telegraphic wires, and will weigh eight tons to the mile. Its whole length will of course be so heavy, that several steamers will be required to convey the material. When one vessel has paid out her complete coil of wire the extremity will be joined to the portion which comprises another cargo, and so on until the several ships-loads are connected in this continuous line. But little difficulty is expected in the progress of laying the wire. When the cable is once sunk, it will remain forever in its place. On account of its great weight and slender compass, it will speedily become imbedded in the bottom, out of the reach of accidents from ships' anchors, the attacks of marine animals, and the disturbance of the elements.

This great enterprise is not to be looked upon merely as colossal experiment, which, on being tried, may prove a disastrous failure. It will be remembered that the English government have already laid a line of wire from Balaklava to Varna, of which 350 miles are under water; and if a submrine telegraph of this length has been constructed, and is now in successful operation, there is no reason why the width of the Atlantic may not be measured by a similar line. We hail the prosecution of this gigantic work, and look forward to its triumphant completion, not only as affording a closer and more convenient medium of communication between the Old world and the New, but as a sure pledge of a more sympatheic connection of the nations of the world than has yet existed in history, which, under the influence of Christianity, shall finally lead all mankind into one universal brotherhood.—[N.Y.Obs.

THE WILL OF AN IRISHMAN WHO DID NOT UNDERSTAND ARITHMETIC.—"I will and bequeath my beloved wife, Bridget, all my property, without reserve; and to my eldest son, Patrick, one half of the remainder; and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If any thing is left it may go to Terrance McCarty."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROOSA.—The Rev. C. N. Righter, at Constantinople, writes to the N. Y. Observer:

"From Broosa we have the most frightful details. Shocks continued all night, and the inhabitants fled from their houses to take refuge in tents. The greater part of the buildings that withstood the first earthquake, were destroyed by this. Fire broke out in four districts, and four hundred and fifty victims perished. The shocks are still repeated every hour with more or less violence. The whole city (numbering 100,000) is deserted. The fountains of drinking water have been cut off, and heated water is flowing in the streets. Mount Olympus, near by, gives forth a hissing noise, and at intervals fearful explosions like the sound of many thunders. The ancient tombs of the sultans on the mountain side have been rent assunder, and precipitated below. The house of Abdel Kader, French prisoner of war, has been destroyed, and he in great dejection is encamped under a tent upon the plain. All the European population, and many of the Protestant Armenians, have fled to Constantinople. The poor with no means of escape, are in great distress.—The Sultan has generously given 500,000 piastres, or $15,000, for their relief, and dispatched several steamers to convey them to the Capitol. Mussulman, Christians, and Jews, are alike taken on board the imperial steamers.

"Thus the most beautiful and flourishing city of the Turkish Empire, is now a scene of utter desolation and distress."

REWARD FOR KINDNESS TO A STRANGER.—It is stated that Mr. Albert Morgan, of Boston, formerely proprietor at the Pavilion, Gloucester, received intelligence a day or two since, that an Englishman, named Mortimer Erskine, recently deceased, had left him the sum of £25,000. The donation is one of gratitude for the kind care which Mr. Morgan and his family bestowed on Mr. Erskine in 1849, at which time he was taken sick with the small-pox, while stopping at the Pavilion, at Gloucester. The Boston Mail says that the information came through the British consul, Mr. Eliot, who in a day or two will place in Mr. Morgan's hands a draft for $500, with which to pay his expense to England, to take possession of his property.

☞ In the United States, physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 18 and 26, *one-half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking.* They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence on the mind.

The London *Punch* says: "It appears that the Sandwich Islands have recently become annexed to America. The natives, no doubt, knew from conviction on which side their bread was buttered, and asked the United States if they would like to take a Sandwich."

"A SOFT ANSWER."—A college student, proud of his logical acquirements, was ambitious of a private disputation with Henderson, a famous scholar of Oxford. Some mutual friends introduced him, and having chosen his subject, they conversed for some time with equal candor and moderation; but at length, Henderson's antagonist perceiving his confusion inevitable, in the height of passion threw a full glass of wine in Henderson's face. The latter, without altering his features, or changing his position, gently wiped his face, and then coolly replied, "This, sir, is a digression; and now for the argument."

$200 REWARD!

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDWARD B. COE, an American citizen, formerly a resident of Rochester, New-York. left home for California, September, 1849. It is known that he remained in that country until about September 17th, 1850, when he left San Francisco. It is supposed that he shipped on board of some vessel then lying in port bound on a foreign voyage, as he had an inclination to follow the sea, having previously made a whaling voyage in the ship 'Milo,' of New Bedford, during the years 1843, 1844, 1845.

Circumstances connected with his relatives at home render it necessary that such definite information should be obtained as will enable them to communicate with him immediately. Should this circular meet his eye, he is earnestly solicited to write home.

The undersigned adopts this method to call the attention of his fellow citizens and others, residing in foreign countries, to the wants of this circular, and as an inducement to their exertions to furnish the earliest information of Mr. Coe's present situation or locality, Edmund N. Leslie offers a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall be the first to send such information as is required above; or in case he should NOT be living, then positive information of his death, together with all the facts connected therewith.

Mr. Coe is 33 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, with short upper lip exposing the teeth. It may be well to mention that his name "E. B. Coe" is tatooed on each arm. In 1852 he passed by the name of "Charles Haskell. All communications to be addressed to

O. H. MARSHALL, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A., or
EDMUND N. LESLIE, Skaneateles,
May 1st, 1855. Onondaga Co., New York.

INFORMATION WANTED, Respecting John Curley alias John E. Smith belonging to Roxbury Mass. He left the United States on board the "Desdemonia," Capt. Nye. He was a blacksmith by trade, and is reported to have worked in Honolulu.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting WILLIAM MICHEAUX WATERBURY, a seaman, supposed to be on board whale ship "Garland." Should he visit Honolulu, he is requested to report himself to Seaman's Chaplain, who will furnish him interesting news from friends.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting ALBERT S. DRAKE, on board "Canton Packet." Should he visit Honolulu, he is desired to call, at Chaplain's Study.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting JUSTUS VON BOYNEBURGH, most probably called, JUSTUS BERGEK. He was at Lahaina, Nov. 1853, and intended to sail for New Bedford, in the ship "America," Fisher, Master. Did he sail or not? If he sailed did he arrive at New Bedford?

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting THOMAS H. CORNELIUS, who served in the Mexican War, and is supposed to be somewhere, afloat or ashore, in the Pacific ocean. Should this notice attract his attention, or any person acquainted with his residence or roamings, he is requested to communicate with the Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

ALSO—Respecting ADDISON POWELL, supposed to be on board the whale ship "Pantheon," Capt. Hazard. If the vessel touches at Honolulu, the young man is earnestly requested to call upon the Chaplain.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

Information Wanted.

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct. 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf

SOMETHING NEW.—What and where? Over the bridge towards Ewa. A new soap factory. Some enterprising persons, have started the manufacture of soap, and we hope they may succeed. We have examined a specimen, and it certainly appears well.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

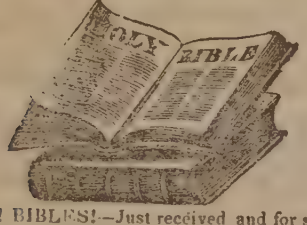
August 1. Battle of Nile, 1793, the younger President Edwards died, 1801.
3 Arkwright died, 1792.
6. Ben Johnson died, 1637.
7. Battle of Thermopylæ, 480, B. C.
8. Canning died, 1817.
9. Louis Philippe proclaimed, 1830.
10. Dr. Arnold born, 1740.
12. Albert Gallatin died 1849.
13. Jeremiah Taylor died, 1667.
14. Sheridan died, 1788.
15. Bonaparte born, 1769.
16 Battle of Bennington, 1777.
18. Fulton's steamboat successful, 1807.
19 Pascal died, 1662.
20. Ashburton treaty ratified, 1842.
21. Great earthquake at Palermo, 1726.
23. Washington city captured, 1814
24. John Owen died, 1683; massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.
25. Herschel died, 1822; mother of Washington died, 1789.
26. Adam Clark died, 1832.
30. Professor Webster hung for the murder of Dr. Parkman, 1850
31. Bunyan died, 1688.

CARD.

THE TRUSTEES of the "Sailors Home," would gratefully acknowledge the kindly feeling manifested towards the Institution, by the following parties, to Mr. Thomas for his judicious preparation of the mason work for the Corner Stone, to Mr. Antrim, for daguerreotypes of Kamehameha II, and IV, (two copies,) to Mr. Stangenwald for daguerreotype of Kamehameha III, and to Mr. Siders, for the copper box, deposited beneath the corner stone, and also to Mr. McGinnis, the proprietor of the water cart on the occasion of laying the corner Stone. Per order.

A CARD.

THE TRUSTEES of the Sailor's Home would most respectfully acknowledge the gratuitous services of the "Mississippi Band" at the laying of the Corner Stone. Per Order.



BIBLES! BIBLES!—Just received and for sale, at the Chaplain's Study, Bibles of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the *Hawaiian* Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

BARNES' NOTES.—For sale at the Chaplain's Study complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.
ALSO—Webster's Spelling Book.
☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

FOR SALE—At Chaplain's Study, complete sets (5 volumes) of d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation published by American Tract Society.

FOR SALE—At the Study of the Chaplain, numerous publications of the American Tract Society. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Tract Society, and are sold at cost price.

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING estabiished himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods, or Bills on the United States.

BANK OF
PAGE, BACON & CO.,
HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England, also sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit. 23-tf

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.
Office corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.-35-tf

E. HOFFMANN.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, Corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night. tf 11

HENRY SEA,
Auctioneer,
Over the Store of R. Condy & Co. 25-tf

G. D. GILMAN,
Auctioneer, Lahaina,
Maui, S. I. 4-tf

CITY HOSPITAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having leased the "Gravier Property," on King street, has thoroughly refitted the building, and is now prepared to receive Patients, for Medical or Surgical treatment.

Strangers visiting the Islands for the benefit of their health, and Residents, will be received into the Hospital, and provided (if desired) with Private Rooms, at a moderate expense.

S. P. FORD, M. D.

*** Office of City Hospital in Makee's Brick Building, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Honolulu. 41-tf

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz., a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this, what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. ROOKE HARDY, NEWCOMB and GUILLOU.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.
42-tf GEO. A. LATHROP, M.D

A CARD.
Doctor M'Kibbin, Surgeon &c.,

INFORMS the inhabitants, and visitors of Honolulu and neighborhood, that he intends practicing in the different branches of his profession, and hopes he may rest his claims to their confidence, on an experience of nearly forty years as a practitioner in a large seaport and manufacturing town; to the principal hospital of which he was for many years attached as operating Surgeon.

In private practice, the diseases of women and children have received much of his study and attention.

Residence,—the house lately occupied by J. C. Spalding Esq Union Street. 9-tf

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINOS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES,
For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints. Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,
FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu. G. P JUDD,
Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

DIED.

In Honolulu July 25th, Mr. Felix Dufner, a passenger on board the "Tarquina," bound from Australia to San Francisco. His disease was the "Typhus Fever," a very unusual complaint in this quarter of the globe.

At Marine Hospital in Honolulu August 1st, James Cuffens, a colored seaman, belonging to West Hampton, Long Island, where his family now resides.

At Canton, recently, Liang Afah, one of the earliest converts of Protestant Missions in China, aged 67. He was baptized 39 years ago by Dr. Milne, and subsequently ordained as an Evangelist by Dr. Morrison.

Passengers.

Per Barque Frances Palmer, John Paty, Master from San Francisco July 4th, 1855—Rev. W. S. Turner, L. W. Lawrence, C. Derby, W. C. Bunting, N. M. Hinckley, W. C Talbot, Mrs. J. O'Neil and 6 children, Edmund Hopkins, W. Kimball, Jas. Donahue, Aki, A. C Smith, John A. Lent, Mrs. S. Pitt, F. W. Colebrook.

As the Frances Palmer was coming out, she saw the Vaquero going in, the Heads San Francisco.

Per Flying Dart, from San Francisco, B. Sullivan, W Hamilton, S. Savage, H. Woodhall, J Smith, H Morgan.

Per Vaquero, from San Francisco, Mr. C. Dana, D. Owen, M. D., J. Saxer, and 4 Chinese.

Per J. B. Lunt, from Astoria, Mrs. Richardson and child.

Per Flying Dart, for San Francisco, Rev. Mr. Venisse, S. R. Allyre.

Per Frances Palmer, for San Francisco.—W. Bowden, B. Boyd J. Donovan, Layams, G. M. Chase, E. O Hall. J. Bulger, L. Jananough, Mrs. Pitt, E. Pitt, G. Elford, Mrs. Lent, Mrs. Akai, L. Green, H. Elliott, D. P. Stedman, W. Wilson. E. Brownson, P. Conell, J. Bowden, Miss McGowan, Miss Emmet.

Per Rocket, from San Francisco, S. Bailey, A. K. Clark, S. Emerson.

Per sch. L. P. Foster, fm. Tekalet, Mrs Crawford and two children.

Per brig Jane, from Humboldt Bay, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Faucit, Miss M. Jackson, H. Handly, G. Preston, E Myers. H. Henry.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

July 14.—Am. Brig Jane, Kingston, 168 tons, 25 days from Port Townsend.
16.—Am Sch. Flying Dart, Freeman, 146 tons, 16 days fm. San Francisco via Lahaina.
Chilean barque Francisca, Buas, 489 tons, 56 days fm. Swatow.
Am. ship Nile, Stott, 320 tons, 28 days fm. Petropoloviski.
Am. brig Tarquina, Myers, fm. Sea in distress.
17.—Am. barque Frances Palmer, Paty, 302 tons, 12 days fm. San Francisco.
July, 24—Am. Schr. Vaquero, Newell, 370 tons, 11 days from San Francisco.
July, 25—Am. Schr. Mary Reed, Cooke, 104 tons, 22 days from Port Townsend.
July, 25—Am. Brigantine J. B. Lunt, Richardson, 149 tons, 17 days from Astoria.
July, 25—Am Barque Bhering, Morse, 376 tons, 131 days from Boston.
July 30—Am. sch Williamantic, Bowlin, 171 tons, 23 days from Port Townsend.
Hamburg sch. Hom, Kranse, 120 tons, 179 days from Hamburg.
August 3—Am. barque Edward Koppiech, Eggleston, 19 days from San Francisco.
Aug. 4.—Am. barque Rocket, Saunders, 394 tons 20 days from San Francisco.
Aug. 9.—Am. schr. L. P. Foster, Wiggins, 198 tons, 18 days from Tekalet.

Cleared.

July, 21—Flying Dart, for San Francisco.
July 27—Am. Bark Bhering, Morse, for Petropoloveski.
28— " " Francis Palmer, Paty, for San Francisco.
Aug. 4.—Am. barque Edward Koppish, for Hong Kong.
Aug. 4.—Am. brig Jane, for Humbolt Bay.

Memoranda.

Schr. L. P. Foster, reports at Tekalet, Chilean ship Juana Guzman, Cammas, for Valparaiso; barque Ella Frances, Mitchell, uncertain; brig Grecian, Kissam, loading with piles and timber, for Honolulu soon. At Port Townsend—U. S. revenue cutter Jefferson Davis; U. S. Surveying brig Fauntleroy. July 18 spoke U. S. Sloop of War Decatur, Sterret, bound up the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, all well. The L. P. Foster has had light winds and pleasant weather the whole passage.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 9. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, SEPT., 1855.

Tribute in memory of C. Winters	66
Obituary—Rev. H. R. Hitchcock	67
Statement of Facts	68
Wreck of Jefferson	68
War News	68
An Appeal	68
New Religious Society in Honolulu	68
Letters at Chaplain's Study	69
Marine News	69
Quick Trip to Kilauea	70
Donations	71
Shipping Intelligence	72

Poetry.

For the "Friend."

The unfading Rose and Lily.

Our rose-leaves are scatter'd,
They float upon the blast;
We cannot gather them again,
We may not hold them fast.
The Lily withers by the stream,
And in the garden-glade,
They had their time to smile and charm,
The time hath came to fade.

But there's a changeless beauty
That bides both storm and frost;
That clings to Winter's hoary crown,
When the forest glory's lost,
It gathers richer brilliance
As earthly flowers decay,
The Rose and Lily of the soul,
They cannot fade away.

L. H. S.

The Friend.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

"He Would not Write Me?"

Who would not write? A certain wanderer, who visited Honolulu some months since, would not write to his mother, so she informs us by the last mail from England. But after a time, like the prodigal, "he came to himself," and then he did write to her. O what joy those letters afforded that mother! For years however, he would not write. O what anguish that mother experienced, on account of her long absent son! We hope the various hints we have thrown out in our paper, will induce very many absent sons, to write to their mothers or other friends. Young man, you are inexcusable for neglecting your duty. Do not delay a single mail. Do not say that you get no letters in reply, you doubtless, would if you would let your friends know your whereabouts.

☞ When our seafaring friends are considering the question whether they will or not, make a donation for the "Home," there is one fact we would bring before their minds. It is this—when the enterprise was first started last shipping season, the good people of Honolulu and the Islands, were urged to take it up and carry it forward, *by some of your own number, including, both masters and officers.* Seeing that you appeared to be in earnest, it called forth a generous response from the land. See the Appeal! While you have been abroad, gathering up treasure from the ocean your friends have been doing what they could to erect the "Home." It now remains for you to complete the enterprize. You must rig the ship, and prepare the sails. The hull is ready. She is clipper built—good and staunch, to launch her and get her ready for a prosperous cruise, requires your aid. It must be forthcoming, or she must remain upon the stocks! Will you permit it? Give us three hearty cheers, "a few drops of your catching," and you'll see her glide off into the stream!

☞ We would call the attention of all seamen to the "Appeal" published in another portion of our columns. Seamen will readily perceive what has been done, and they may rest assured that the trustees of the "Home" are desirous of urging forward the enterprise just so fast as the state of the treasury will allow. If possible they desire to make immediately some temporary arrangements for the lodging and boarding of seamen. This, however, will depend upon the prompt response which must be forthcoming from the sea. The present is the time to render efficient aid. A few hundred dollars now will prove of the greatest importance. Let seamen co-operate with landsmen and the work will be carried forward to a successful result.

☞ We would gratefully acknowledge by a late arrival, a donation of books, a donation of $10.00 for the Friend, and a poetical communication for our columns, from Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford Ct.

☞ The whale ship Empire has taken 5,200 barrels of oil in 37 months.

New Eruption on Hawaii.—A large volcanic eruption is now taking place near the summit of Mauna Loa. A large stream of lava has been flowing for several weeks into the broad basin stretching out between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. The stream has declined into the forest lying in the rear of Hilo. We were informed by two visitors, the Messrs. Paris, who had visited the scene of action and traced the stream, that it baffles description. They saw in one spot the stream pouring over a precipice fifty feet high. Whenever the weather would permit the volcano might be seen from Hilo, and in the night the spectacle was truly sublime. The new crater is upon an elevation from 8000 to 10,000 feet above the old crater of Kilauea.

Mrs. Hamm's Juvenile Singing School.

This lady having closed her first term, has now commenced the 2nd term. The class meets every Saturday morning, 10 o'clock A. M., at the Bethel Vestry Room. The success which has attended Mrs. Hamm's instruction, is a guarantee for the future. All parents in Honolulu desirous that their children should be taught the elements of music, will do well to patronize this school.

Terms, $3,00 each pupil, per quarter, 12 Lessons.

Foreign Subscribers.—We rejoice that our list of foreign subscribers is upon the increase. The mail arrangements are so complete that there is no difficulty in sending papers to any part of the United States or Europe. $2,00 will send the Friend for one year. $4,00 one year's subscription, and a bound volume for current year; and $5,00 one year's subscription and two years bound.

"His Mother is almost Crazy."

Whose Mother? The mother of a certain sailor, supposed to be afloat in the Pacific. Why? Because he will not inform her of his wanderings. We have copied the above line from a letter received by the last mail, requesting information. We entertain no manner of doubt, that a thousand other mothers in the United States, and England could sympathize with that "almost crazy" mother. Why will not seamen write home, from every port they enter?

TRIBUTE,

To the memory of Charles Winters a Danish Sailor, who died, in Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1855.

(The following Funeral Sermon *abbreviated*, was preached at the Bethel, Sabbath morning, September 23d, by Rev. S. C. Damon.)

Hewbrews VI., 19th. "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth in to that within the vail."

Does the safety of the ship require an anchor? So does the soul of man, afloat upon the sea of life, driven about by the fierce and contrary winds of conflicting opinions, at one moment in danger of being dashed upon the quicksands of scepticism or the barren shores of atheism, at another hurried forward by the gales of passion or hurled downward by the raging tide of intemperance. The ship may be driven before the gale, but if the port with good anchorage lies ahead, and the anchor is upon the bow, the mariner feels secure. When however the port is reached, and the anchor let go, then the mariner looks calmly forth upon the raging elements.

The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews, knew the importance of the anchor to the ship. Having obtained a good hope of everlasting blessedness after the storms of life were passed, he compares this hope to an anchor. Hope in the promises of God accomplishes for the soul of man, what the anchor does for the ship. This figure of the apostle has always possessed great force and aptness, when contemplated by the Christian voyager. Its beauty is so apparent, that the anchor has become the emblem of Hope. It is a sign of confidence. Does the cross remind the Christian of Christ? So does the anchor remind the Christian of trust in that Savior. Does the cross tell us of suffering and sorrow? The anchor tells of joy and hope. While the Christian looks to the cross, and hangs the burden of his hope thereon, he feels an assurance that all is secure. He feels a confidence that his frail bark will outride all the storms of life and ere long be pilotted into the safe haven of eternal rest, around which stretch out the shores of that

"Land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign."

This world is one of change, revolution, and uncertainty. As everything is apparently so uncertain, the sceptic and scoffer, reason that it is altogether absurd and irrational, to imagine, that man can look forward with certainty to scenes beyond the grave. If things seen and present are fleeting and transitory, much more reason the sceptic and scoffer are things unseen and future. The very reverse however, was the conclusion to which the apostle Paul arrived "We look not "he says" at things which are seen, but at things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal," 2nd Cor., 4th 18. Such was the trust which the apostle reposed in the promises which God had made to his people, he felt a firm, fixed and confident assurance that when he laid aside his earthly tabernacle, he should be admitted into a state of perfect happiness, where there would be no more pain, sorrow, suffering or death. The experience of the apostle, corresponds with that of the true Christian in all ages. There is abundant testimony to show, that a great multitude is embraced in the company referred to by the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, when he says, in the language of the text, "Which hope, *We* have as an anchor to the soul."

We are assembled this morning, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of one who possessed that hope, under circumstances peculiarly trying. Having anxiously watched for nearly three days and nights by his dying bed, and having for several months and years been intimately acquainted with him, I feel that I shall be fully justified in not merely alluding to the life, character and death of the deceased, but in dwelling for a few moments upon these topics.

Our acquaintance commenced ten years ago, in the year 1845, when he visited this port as a sailor, on board a European whaleship. He then visited this chapel, from motives of curiosity, for he could not understand the English language. Having always previously attended the Lutheran Church in Sleswick, Denmark, his native land, our forms of worship, and our plain chapel, appeared exceedingly strange. As he has since told me, he hardly knew what opinion to form respecting them. Repeatedly during the stay of his vessel in port, he visited the chapel. He also came to my study and obtained a German Bible, as the German language is spoken in the part of Denmark where he was born. That Bible he has told me that he often read, and took home with him to his friends in Denmark, and when he again left for sea, they persuaded him to leave it among them. In the course of his voyaging, he again came to Honolulu, and obtained another Bible. This one he subsequently lost by fire in California. But from the careful perusal of the sacred volume, impressions deep and lasting were made upon his mind. About three years ago, while laboring in California, and while encamped as he expressed it among the "Roughest," he felt a call from God to devote himself to His Service. Finding the society of his fellow laborers uncongenial to religious meditation, he took his blankets wandered away from his cabin, and dwelt alone for a time among the hills. There, he earnestly sought the favor of heaven, and the pardon of his sins. God listened to his earnest petitions. On returning to his companions, they laughed at his seriousness, and ridiculed his new course of life. The question arose in his mind, whither he should go for advice and counsel, Honolulu appeared the most desirable point. He returned to San Francisco, and soon shipped on board a vessel bound hither. Again calling at my study, he obtained another Bible, which was subsequently lost when the "John Wesley" was wrecked, at Koloa, Kauai, lessthan two years ago. Again returning to Honolulu, he obtained another copy of God's Word, which was the fourth obtained at my study. The last was in the English language. This Bible he left as a dying bequest to my family. I shall not soon forget the modesty, with which he received it. Having obtained so many, he felt ashamed he said, to ask for another!

It was a singular circumstance, that he should, after ten years wandering, have returned to die in my study, on the very spot from whence he had received the Word of Life, and to bear such unqualified testimony to its power to sustain the soul, in the severest moment of agony and in view of death.

I am particular to mention these items, because it was almost entirely owing to the diligent reading of God's Word, that his mind became enlightened. For whatever of firm Christian hope he subsequently obtained, the reading of the Bible was the instrument. I delight to trace the operations of the spirit of God, in thus applying the truths of his word to the hearts of sinners. It speaks a note of encouragement to all who are engaged in this good work of scattering abroad the Bible among seamen. Such examples are beautiful illustrations of the words of scripture. "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater. So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Isaiah, 55th chapter, 10th and 11th verses.

He became connected with our Bethel Church in January, 1854. At the time of his examination, there were doubts in the minds of the members of the church, respecting the propriety of admitting him, for he was apparently unable to express himself in language which was at all intelligible. This arose partly from his very imperfect knowledge of the English language, but more especialy from an instinctive modesty, to communicate his feelings upon religious subjects. From subsequent acquaintance I learned that he possessed a retiring modesty which exerted a controling influence over his mind. These traits of character have been more fully developed since he came to lodge upon my premises. Having for many years been buffetting the waves, and arriving at a period of life, (he was 45 years of age,) when the sailor feels that he is becoming an old man, he felt that he should be glad to reside permanently on shore, if he could gain a livelihood. Gratitude for having received the Word of Life at my hands, led him often to my study, and finally to become located upon my premises, where we became strongly attached to him, on account of his many good qualities. As I watched from day to day, his quiet, modest and consistent course of Christian conduct, I have felt reproved. He was a man of prayer, and a Bible reader, having always been a member of my Bible class. Religion was with him a living principle. It appeared not so much in what he said, and in the professions which he made, as in his uniform and daily example. I have dwelt thus minutely upon his life and character, because I deemed this course to be necessary, in order to appreciate the closing scenes of his life.

On retiring last Tuesday evening, I remarked to him that I wished he would occasionally during the night, look about the premises. In complying with my wishes, he received the fatal wound. From the moment that the ball entered his body, he did not expect to survive. Indeed, at first, he did not suppose he should live an hour. Believing that his time had come, and expecting his de-

parture every moment, still he did not for a single instant lose his presence of mind, or express the shadow of a fear of death. While suffering intense pain he gave me a few directions about the settlement of his worldly affairs. Without a tear, sigh of regret, or murmur of complaint, he expressed a perfect willingness to leave this world, if it should be God's will. "All is right," he said, repeating the remark again and again during his sickness. "Thy will be done," was the prevailing thought in his mind.—When asked upon what he founded his hope of happiness after death, he replied "upon the love which I have for the things of Christ."

At one time, as we were watching by his bedside and supposing that he was about to breathe his last, and would never more speak to us, he raised his eyes to heaven, and slowly articulated, "I cannot express the happiness I now feel." "All is right." On seeing one weeping, he smilingly said, "What kind of tears are those?" The reply was, "tears of joy for you, and sorrow for ourselves." He then remarked, "let them be all tears of joy—joy, rejoice with me, that I am going to my Savior."

On one occasion, when a few flowers were brought to him, with the remark, "these are from your garden," he replied pointing upward, "my garden is above." Upon another occasion, when told that in the opinion of his physician, a few hours alone remained to him, he looked up saying, "So close to Christ!"

I hope, I shall be pardoned for making an allusion, to one incident, which occurred a few moments after he was wounded. Expecting that every breath might be his last, he requested me to open his Bible to the book of Samuel, and I should there find a note, it was addressed to Mr. & Mrs. Damon, It reads as follows: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, sick and ye visited me, (I was not in prison, pray, O Lord, preserve me from that and all other evils.") And the King will say, ,, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

"The Lord bless you, and your little ones, both now and forever." "Instead of thanks take this."

Perhaps some will be surprized that he should have prepared for us, this parting farewell, hence I would observe, that on the day following the fatal event, he was expecting to remove from my premises and take temporary charge of the Sailor's Home, to which station he had been appointed by the Trustees. In anticipation of his departure he had prepared this note. Under all the circumstances, I know not as I ever received a more touching communication. His shrinking and retiring modesty, prevented him from speaking his thanks, and hence he adopted this method of letting us know that his generous and affectionate bosom glowed with a full flow of grateful emotions.

I feel that I owe no apology to this audience for occupying the time usually alloted to the Sabbath morning's discourse, in thus minutely dwelling upon the dying sayings, of one to whose faithfulness, I am doubtless indebted for the privilege of standing in my accustomed place, to proclaim to you once more the message of eternal life, and make known to you, that compliance with the terms of the gospel, will impart to you such a hopeas buoyed him up, in his hours of suffering and agony. I should reproach myself did I withold the tribute of a grateful heart, for the noble and disinterested sentiments to which he again and again gave utterance on his dying bed. In his moments of intense agony he would exclaim, "How glad I am it was me." Having few worldly ties, and assured that his anchor was cast within the veil, that there was no 'dragging,' but all was sure and steadfast, he calmly awaited the moment when his ransomed spirit would quit its earthly abode, and mount upward to his Father, and our Father, to his God, and our God.

In conclusion I would briefly remark, that the character and death of the deceased illustrates in a most striking manner, the worth and importance of true religion. If religion is a fiction, as the sceptic and scoffer affirm, it is a glorious fiction! It it a fiction more valuable than worlds of solid gold.—The testimony of this Danish Sailor, combined with the testimony of a multitude of other believers, proves most conclusively that the religion of Christ is not a fiction, but rather a great and glorious reality. It can boast of its power to support and sustain the soul, when its possessor is called to walk the pathway of adversity and sorrow. Faith in Jesus Christ is a sovereign balm for all earth's sorrows. Clouds may overcast the Christian's sky, but upon those clouds the believer discerns a rainbow of promise. In the beautiful language of Leigh Richmond when referring to to the Christian hope:

> "What though a cloud o'er shade my sight,
> Big with affliction's tear,
> 'Tis faith amidst the drops that fall,
> Discerns a rainbowthere!"

Another excellency of the Christian's hope, appears in times of sudden accident or calamity, when the sufferer is left not a moment, to make his preparation for another world. Then the soul if ever, needs something sure upon which to rest. With a body agonized with pain and a mind distressed, what a soothing balm spreads itself over the soul of the dying person, if there is a consciousness that the Savior is near, to pass with him through the dark valley and shadow of death. Then and under such circumstances, the Christian's hope is the pearl of great price. It was thus with our deceased friend. When the summons came, he was ready.—

Not even for one moment did his trust falter or his hope grow weak. His firm trust and assured hope, enabled him to face the King of terrors without the least misgiving. Approaching the confines of the unseen world, and while standing upon the brink of the grave he exhibited not one trembling emotion. He could say "O Grave where is thy victory, O Death where is thy sting?"

My noble, faithful and disinterested friend. Farewell.

Obituary Notice.

The death of Rev. H. R. Hitchcock.

Departed this life, Aug. 29th in the 56th year of hisage at his home at Kaluaaha, on the island of Molokai, the Rev. HARVEY REXFORD HITCHCOCK.

He was born at Great Barrington, Mass., was one of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom where pious. Three of the sons entered the ministry and the other three became deacons in the church. One of his sisters is the widow of the late E. H. Rogers, printer for the American Mission here.

The subject of this notice was a graduate of William's College; he studied theology at Auburn and entered the ministry in 1830. In 1831 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Howard at Auburn N. Y. and sailed in the same year on the 26th of Nov. for these Hawaiian Islands, with a large company of missionaries under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M.

He was stationed at Kaluaaha on the island of Molokai and he commenced his labors there on July 1832. There, for 23 years he has labored with unusual devotion, zeal and earnestness to enlighten, purify and elevate the people. He found them little removed from their original heathen condition in a state of destitution, physical, mora and intellectual. He lived to see his labors crowned with wonderful success. The people of his charge, now compared with those in other districts of the Islands, occupy the front rank in intelligence and christian enterprise.—They are a thrifty, diligent and liberal community; witness their contributions to the various objects of charity for a series of years and see the coast all around the island studded with substantial school houses and houses of worship.

His great work was indeed the preaching of the gospel: yet in the infant state of the people, he had to superintend every thing, schools were to be created and managed; the sick, the aged and the destitute to be cared for; civil officers to be advised, the whole people clad and civilized and their souls saved. He gave himself heartily to his work and made an unreserved consecration.

About three years ago, he and Mrs. Hitchcock made a visit to the U. S. hoping to repair their declining health. In this they were disappointed, they returned last spring, not so vigorous as when they left the islands. On their return, they were joyfully received by an affectionate people, who gave overwhelming demonstrations of gratitude and love. He entered again upon his labors, with increased earnestness and as he again sounded the trumpet in the various houses of worship, that line the coast, the people were again aroused from their lithargy and new life seemed to be infused among them. He evidentally labored beyond his strength and perhaps felt that his work was almost done.

In the later part of July, in the midst of his labor, he was attacked with dysentary and although he had excellent medical aid, the disease could not be controlled. His strength gradually wasted away, till on the 29th of Aug. he fell asleep in Jesus. He did desire to live longer, not however for any selfish end, but that he might preach the gospel.

The funeral took place on Friday 31st of Aug. and was attended by a very large concourse of sincere mourners, for whose benefit, he had spent the best portion of his life. They felt that they had lost a father and a friend.—He leaves a feeble widow and three sons, just entering on manhood to mourn his loss. The American Mission have lost a most untiring laborer. Zion mourns, but her King lives and would continue his work of mercy.—"Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

☞ In our last issue, we gave an account of the laying of the Corner Stone of the "Home." Not sixty days have passed and an edifice has arisen upon the foundation, exceedingly admired for its external design and finish. It certainly reflects much credit upon both Mr. Harding the Architect, and C. W. Vincent Esq., the Builder. We are confident all contributors to this enterprize will feel much gratified with the manner their donations have been appropriated.

☞ Various rumors and reports having gained currency in the community, some of which are entirely groundless and others having a partial foundation in truth, it has appeared proper that we should furnish our readers a brief and clear statement of facts, connected with the recent tragical and murderous death of Charles Winters.

Statement of Facts.

In order to make this statement plain it will be necessary, that I introduce the names of parties who would shrink from public notoriety, and this is especially true of one whose name has been unfortunately, but most innocently connected with this sad affair. It is now more than four weeks since Madame Rouquette became an inmate of my family, and during that period we have become strongly attached to her for her sweetness of disposition and other amiable qualities. Of her previous history, I know little, except that she has resided among us nearly a year, making every effort in her power to sustain a respectable standing, without the aid of others. Being necessarily left for a season, to struggle on alone, her overtaxed nervous system gave way and a temporary derangement of mind was the consequence. With a nearly empty purse, she would not ask, neither could she cheerfully receive aid, we cannot trace the workings of her mind or know perhaps, what let to this nervous derangement of the intellect, sufficient, that she deserves our sympathy and kindest expression of feeling. Her husband, Dr. Rouquette has been absent several months, in Oregon, but has already made arrangements for her to join him, and she leaves to-day Sept. 26th, on board the "Frances Palmer," for San Francisco.

When she had been, about one week, in my family, the clipper ship "Shooting Star" arrived having on board, an American seaman, who was discharged by the Consul.—Very soon after taking up his abode, on shore, he called at my study seeking employment, as he wished to reside on land. He soon found it but after a day or two returned saying that he was not pleased with his place. As I was about leaving for another island, he requested the privilege of coming to my study, to read, remarking that be preferred it, to associating with such persons as he found at his boarding house. On my return, after an absence of ten days, I learned that he was in the habit of coming every day, and would occasionally hang about the door of the sitting room, where seeing Madame Rouqutte, in company, with Mrs. Damon, he fancied that he had seen her before in Sonora. The question being asked her, in his presence, "Did you ever see this man?" She replied, "No, neither was I ever in Sonora." She also remarked that she was afraid of him, his conduct appeared so strange. Mrs. D. says, If you are afraid of him, I will tell him, to come no more to the study?" She replied, "No, lest it should make him angry." This was all that she ever knew of the man, for his repeated requests, for an interview, were not made known to her, on account of her state of mind.

On the afternoon of the fatal day he became quite angry that he should be denied a private interview, and deliberately armed himself, to carry his point. The sad result, is well known. I would here remark, that from the first his conduct appeared exceedingly strange, but supposing him harmless, I had not deemed it necessary to deny him, absolutely, to enter my premises. But on the afternoon of the fatal day, as he exhibited so much anger, that he should be denied a private interview, I represented his case to the U. S. Consul and requested that he might be confined. Report was made to the Police, but the man Francis could not be found. Between 8, and 9 oclock, in the evening, it was reported that he was in the neighborhood. I again notified the Police, and a constable was stationed, in the street, front of my house.

On retiring, I remarked to Winters, who was residing upon my premises, and lodging near the room, occupied, by Madame Rouquette, I wish you would occasionally, during the night look about the premises, to see if Francis, is lurking about and notify the police. In compliance with my request, he arose about 15 m. before 12 o'clock, left his room to look over the fence near Madame Rouquette's room. As he approached the room, the fatal shot was fired by Francis who was concealed behind a tree.—The parties were about six feet apart. The ball entered his breast, passed through is lungs, and lodged under the shoulder blade, causing death in three days.

Francis fled and was immediately arrested by Mr. Jourdan, one of the police. At the moment of the arrest, he threw down his pistol and dirk. In regard, to subsequent events I leave them for others to record, and publish. In conclusion I would merely remark, respecting certain letters, about which so much has been said, that they do not contain any thing improper, but many strange and incoherent expressions. One contained, "Bird's eye view of the life and family of A. G. Francis," another was addressed to "the ladies of Honolulu, greeting."

Said Francis represented himself, as having resided for several years, in California, and as having friends now residing in Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn.

Honolulu, 26 Sept. 1855. S. C. DAMON.

Wreck of the "Jefferson."

The American whale ship "Jefferson," Capt. Williams, of New London, was wrecked June laast at half past 11 o,clock at night, on Cape Laurenston, Saghallan Island, in Ochotsk Sea. She bilged in about three hours. The fog was very dense. Landing was found a mile to the southward, of where the ship struck. Capt. W. landed at first his wife and family, then some provisions and sails as would enable the ship's company to live comfortably. He then dispatched two boats to Capes Elizabeth and Maria. A vessel, the "Reindeer," of N. B. was discovered off Cape Maria, about 75 miles from the wreck. On the arrival of the "Reindeer," the ship and cargo were sold at auction. The "Jefferson" had on board 350 barrels of oil, and 3000 pounds of bone. The "Reindeer" took off 300 barrels, and the bone, together with a suit of sails and some provisions and clothing. Capt. W. and crew left on board the "Reindeer," but subsequently the crew separated to go on board other vessels. No lives were lost, nor other serious damage except the loss of ship and cargo. Capt. Williams and family are now in Honolulu.

War News.

Doubtless many of our readers coming from the Ochotsk, and Japan seas, will anxiously ask, what news about the Russian war? Is Sebastopol taken? No, Sebastopol is not taken, and from all we can gather the prospect of its being taken is no more encouraging than six months ago. British troops numbering 2000, in June, penetrated into the city, and held possession of one street, 17 hours, but being unsupported were compelled to retire. The two armies are facing each other and contending hard. There has been severe fighting, but no decisive victories.

Lord Raglan the commander of the English army died June 28. His body has been sent to England. The French troops, on the occasion of the embarkation, formed an avenue six miles long from the camp to the sea. Since the commencement of the war, the Commanders-in-chief of the French and English armies, and the Emperor of Russia, have died *by disease.*

Lord Raglan has been succeeded by Major-general Sir George Simpson, a veteran of India and the Peninsula.

An Appeal

TO SHIP MASTERS, OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

We the undersigned, have been appointed a Committee by the Trustees of the Sailor's Home, to make known to you its state and condition, and to appeal to you for aid.

The Hawaiian Government made a donation of the valuable lot of land on which the Home is located, on condition that it should forever be used as a Sailor's Home.

Amount of expenditure for building, including expense of cellar, slated roof, painting, &c., - - - -		$8,575
The amount subscribed by the people of the Islands,	$4,750	
" " Boston,	850	
Seafaring people, - -	1,000	
Rent of cellar for a term of years, - - -	1,000	7,600
Leaving a balance due of - -		$ 975
To finish the building, to erect necessary out-buildings, and for furniture, will require, at least, to make the Home useful, an additional expenditure of - -		$5,000
Amount required this fall, - -		$5,975

Since we began to solicit subscriptions, there has been but a small number of seafaring people in port, but as the fleet arrives, we feel great confidence in our appeal for aid. Our object is exclusively for the benefit of Seamen, and to make for them a happy home.

ELISHA H. ALLEN.
THOMAS SPENCER.
WM. H. JOHNSON.

P. S.—The Harbor Master, who is a Trustee of the Home, has kindly offered to present this Appeal and to receive subscriptions.

Honolulu, September 24, 1855.

New Religious Society in Honolulu.

A few weeks since a church of the Methodist Episcopal Denomination, was organized in this city. The society now hold its meetings at the Session Room of the 2d Foreign Church. The Rev. W. S. Turner is Pastor, who was invited hither from California, being under the Conference of California. We understand that the society has contracted for the erection of a Church edifice, to be situated at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets, and to be completed next month. Great good may be expected from this new enterprise.

A Stone's Throw.—The Allied Army has pushed its works within a stone's throw of the Russian fortifications. Rather close work. Now comes "the tug of war."

A Definition.—What is the word "perseverance?" said one negro to another while conversing about a sermon they had just heard. "It means, take right hold; hold fast, hang on, and no let go.

Letters at Chaplain's Study.

For Wm. Melleran, ship "Florida." John Owen Davis, Samuel Rice, Thos. H. Brown, Hiram F. Richardson, Chas. W. Crehore, Chas. L. Clark, John B. Holmes, Lewis L. Bright, John A Cooley, Robert Shepperd, Thomas Banks, Wm. Mores, Frederick Mills, Thomas S. Bain, Charles Harkill, Benj. Stretch, Duncan Calver, Sylvester West Joseph, James Abrahams, Henry P. Gray, James R. Bulford, Jonathan Kelley.

☞ We would call the attention of all seamen visiting Honolulu, to the importance of writing their friends. Let not one fail to do it while in port. Post office arrangements are now complete, and you can forward letters to any part of America or Europe. If you have no writing materials, call at the Chaplain's Study, and you shall be supplied gratuitously.

☞ Some residents upon other parts of the Islands, have spoken to us about aiding the "Home." Now is the time when your donations will prove most timely. Those who have allowed their subscriptions to remain unpaid, it is hoped will forward the amount of their donation, without further delay. The Trustees desire to put the building in a habitable condition as soon as possible.

"Can't do it."

We have never seen scriptural quotations more aptly applied than in the following dialogue which took place at the table of Bishop Doane.

It is stated that Bishop Doane of New Jersey, is strongly opposed to temperance.—A short time since, Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the same denomination, and a member of the order of "Sons," dined with the Bishop, who pouring out a glass of wine, desired the reverend gentleman to drink with him, whereupon he replied:

"Can't do it, Bishop, wine is a mocker."

"Take a glass of brandy, then," said the distinguished ecclesiastic.

"Can't do it, Bishop, 'strong drink is raging.'"

By this time the Bishop, becoming somewhat restive and excited, said, to Mr. Perkins:

"Please pass the bottle to Mr. ———"

"Can't do it, Bishop, 'woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also."

We are not informed what followed, but, opine the good Bishop must have almost concluded that these "Sons of Temperance" surely have scripture on their side. Happy would it be if Bishops, Priests and Deacons, with their people would all adopt the principle, "Can't do it."

☞ Should Henry Gray, of ship Bowditch, visit Honolulu, let him not fail to call at the Chaplain's study.

☞ Information is desired respecting John B. Bolson, of Sag Harbor, by his brother, David A. Bolson.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

September
2. Great fire in London, 1666.
3. Cromwell died, 1658; new style in calendar, 1754.
5. First Congress in Philadelphia, 1774 American Board first met, 1810.
6. Lafayette born, 1757.
7. Hannah More died, 1833.
10. Battle of Lake Erie, 1813.
11. Battle of Brandewine, 1777.
14. Moscow burned, 1812; Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
17. United States Constitution adopted, 1787.
18. Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.
19. First book in English, 1471.
20. Charles Carroll born, 1737.
21. France a Republic, 1792.
23. Andre taken, 1780.
25. Pacific ocean discovered by Balboa, 1513.
26. Constantinople found, 329; Clarkson died, 1846.
27. First railroad, (Stockton in England.) 1825.
28. Massilon died, 1742.
30. Whitefield died, 1770.

Marine News.

HONOLULU, Sept 11, 1855.

Editor of the Friend.

DEAR SIR:—Two years since, when on a passage from this port to New London, I discovered a small shoal or reef not laid down on my charts, and having had several inquiries made relative to it, I have thought best to ask you, to publish an account of it, and believe that by so doing you will contribute to the safety of ships cruising in that vicinity.

I copy from my journal of Nov. 29th, 1853 the following:—

"REEF IN LAT. 6° 27' NORTH, LON. 162° 12' WEST.

At 10 A. M. made breakers ahead, kept on our course until we were within a mile of them, when we steered W. S. W., and ran on that course ten miles, when, judging that we were past all danger hauled up to the South, and soon saw bottom, cast the lead and found six fathoms of water, again kept off and shortly deepened to twenty five fathoms and no bottom.

This shoal is composed of coral and sand, and when the breakers on the North East part bear East with a moderate wind, a few small spots of sand or coral, can be seen above water. The northern part runs E. N. E. & W. S. W., for about twelve miles, and shoal water; appeared to extend several miles to the southward. With a moderate breeze there are no breakers except on the N. E. point of the reef, but a heavy swell rolls for several miles to the westward.

This shoal is near the spot assigned to "Danger rock" on some charts, and it is in my opinion, very dangerous to approach in the night, particularly with a light wind and smooth sea, as such, there would be no breakers visible until a ship was so near as to be in considerable danger."

The position I have given this danger I believe to be very nearly correct, as I took several observations to determine it, and was assisted by Capt. Sherman, late of Ship "Marcus," of New Bedford, who was a passenger with me at the time, and as all our observations agreed very nearly, I think navigators may rely upon their accuracy. W. E. KINGMAN,

Master of Ship "Shooting Star," of Boston.

Information Wanted.

PITTSFILD, Ill., June 4th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—At the request of Mr. J. A. Adams, of this county, a friend of mine, I trouble you with this letter. Mr. Adams has a son by the name of Cornelius A. Adams, who went from California about two years since to the Sandwich Islands.—They had a letter dated at Honolulu soon after his arrival there, and have not heard from him since.—His father and mother are much distressed on his account, and I thought I would trouble you with the enquiry for his whereabouts. It may be that you could relieve their anxieties without much trouble, and I know the goodness of your heart would prompt you to do so if in your power. The young man is naturally diffident, and has some pretentions to fancy or portrait painting when here. Any information you can give will render me under obligations to you. Your friend, W. V. ROSS.

HON. D. L. GREGG.

Information Wanted.

SIR,—I take the liberty to trouble you again for any information you may know of my brother William Woodland, his father having died since receiving your kind letter in answer to the one he sent you concerning him some three years ago—my mother received a letter from the last one in the Spring of 1853, dated Dec. 31, 1852 at sea, stating that he was an officer on board of the ship Vineyard, of Edgerton, Maui, Sandwich Islands, and if all proved well in 18 months from the date of his letter, he should be home—since that we have heard nothing of him, and could you give me any information of the ship or himself, I will be truly thankful—and sir, should you see him, that by accounts heard by us at different times, there is some property on his deceased father's side pending on his life' and in duty bound, I will ever pray.

I remain your humble servant,
GEORGE WOODLAND.

Shipwright, H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, England.

Information Wanted.

New London, May 17, 1855.

REV. S. C. DAMON:—Dear sir, we have been informed that information in regard to a certain Thomas Forsythe, who had sailed from this port in the ship Bengal, Capt. Hempstead, some 8 years since, could be best obtained for his family by applying to you. His last letter was dated Owyhee, 1849, and his mother has had no reliable information of his whereabouts since. Acting upon the information of your character communicated to me by a friend, I have made bold to address you though a stranger.

Please forward any knowledge of the above-mentioned young man, and yon will greatly oblige, H. POTTER.

Information Wanted.

RESPECTING George Washington Whitney, 25 years of age, left Boston 1851, on board clipper "Nightengale" for Australia, and subsequently visited California. If this notice falls under his observation, he is requested to communicate with the Seaman's Chaplain, Honolulu, or his friends.

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.

SECTION 5th, of article 3d, of the "Local Regulations" of the port of "HONOLULU," reads as follows:— The Governor of Oahu shall cause a bell to be rung at the port of Honolulu, at nine and a half o'clock of each evening, as a signal to all mariners at that time on shore without his permission, to return on board their vessels; and it shall be incumbent upon them to do so, upon pain of two dollars fine, if apprehended at or after ten o'clock of the evening, when said Governor shall cause the bell to be again rung, as a signal for their apprehension.

"PENAL CODE LAWS."

Section 2d, Chapter 27th, reads as follows:—Whoever furiously, or heedlessly of the safety of others rides any horse or other animal, or drives or conducts any vehicle, though the personal safety of any person be not endangered thereby, shall be punished by fine, not less than five dollars, nor exceeding one hundred.

Section 1st, Chapter 35th, reads as follows:—Whoever is found drunk in any street, road or other place, from the use of any intoxicating liquor, shall on the first conviction for such offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding six dollars, and on any conviction of any like offence committed after the first conviction, by a fine not exceeding twelve dollars or by imprisonment not more than three months.

Chapter 41st reads as follows:—All loud noise at night is taboo. Whoever, after sun-set, shall by hallooing, singing in the streets, or in any other way, make any disturbance or disorderly noise, in any village, town or part of this kingdom, without justifiable cause for so doing, shall be liable to summary arrest and imprisonment by any constable or police officer, and upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

SESSION LAWS. 1852.

OF AN ACT TO PREVENT THE CARRYING OF DEADLY WEAPONS.

Section 1st reads as follows:—Any person not authorized by law, who shall carry or be armed with any bowie-knife, sword-cane, pistol, air-gun, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, shall be liable to a fine of no more than Thirty, and no less than Ten Dollars, or in default of payment of such, to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding two months, and no less than fifteen days, upon conviction of such offence before any District Magistrate, unless, good cause be shown for having such dangerous weapons; and any such person may be immediately arrested without warrant, by the Marshall or any Sheriff, Constable or other officer or person, until he can be taken before such Magistrate

HENRY S. SWINTON,

Honolulu, Sept. 1855. tf Perfect of Police

QUICK TRIP TO KILAUEA.

Reports having reached Honolulu, that the old crater of Kilauea, was unusually active, and that a new eruption had broken forth on Mauna Loa, induced a party of gentlemen to make an excursion to Hawaii.—They embraced the favorable opportunity of going and returning on board the Steamer Kalama. This vessel having been undergoing extensive repairs, was dispatched for Hilo, touching at intermediate ports, for the purpose of testing her sea-worthiness, and inspiring the public mind with confidence in regard to her capabilities. The manner she performed the trip was in the highest degree satisfactory to all on board.

We sailed from Honolulu Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 4th. The wind was high and the sea rough, in the passage between Oahu and Molokai. At one P. M. on Wednesday, we reached Lahania, having passed to the southard of Kauai. At 4 o'clock on the following morning the Steamer sailed along the southern shore of Maui, crossing the channel to Kawaihae, encountering a very rough sea, strong current, and wind little short of a gale. The Steamer however made a good course. Having taken wood we again sailed. As we left the harbor, the light of the new volcano was clearly apparent, although more than fifty miles distant. The next morning found us steaming along the windward side of Hawaii, where the beauty of the scenery is unequalled by any thing on other parts of the Island. The shores, green to the water's edge, gradually rose covered with trees and grass.—Beautiful cascades came leaping down the hillsides. For a distance of forty or fifty miles before reaching Hilo, the eye was continually refreshed with a succession of landscape views surpassingly picturesque. The huts of the natives scattered over the broad slopes, and among the groves of evergreen trees, enlivened the prospect. It is not for us to say, but that agreeable company, fine weather, good fare, and the expectation of reaching Hilo in a few hours, may have had a very important influence in adjusting our visual organs to perceive the beauties of the land and sea, for we can well imagine that if we had been becalmed for several days on board, a crowded native schooner, with poor fare and uncomfortable lodging, the scenery would have appeared altogether different. The state of a man's mind and bodily comforts have an important influence in these matters.

We reached Hilo about 1 o'clock, and having dined went on shore, to make preparations for starting to the crater of Kilauea. Here we found one of the effects of Missionary influence, meeting our pleasure-seeking party. The natives were unwilling to loan their horses or hire out themselves, unless they could be allowed to rest upon the Sabbath, as that Sabbath must be spent while we were absent from Hilo. The matter however was readily arranged, and it was concluded to spend the Sabbath, at the halfway station between Hilo and the crater. We left Hilo Saturday morning, and reached the half way house about 3 P. M., where we took up our abode until Monday morning.—Sabbath came. We held puplic worship, with the assistance of the natives in the vicinity. For one, we may say, it was a Sabbath to be remembered. The weather was remarkably fine, and surely the worshipper of God, could find amid the wild scenery of Hawaiian mountains, many incentives to devotion. It required no irksome effort to elevate the mind from the contemplation of nature, to the worship of nature's God. On Monday morning with the first dawn of light, off we started, and the ride was surpassingly refreshing. The bracing atmosphere and the singing birds combined with other elements of delight, made the distance appear short, and the moments glide rapidly away. At 10 o'clock we reached the smoking and lava flowing crater of Kilauea. As it has been so often described, we shall not make the attempt, for we should doubtless fail in the attempt as former visitors have failed in conveying a really vivid and truthful picture of the crater to those who have not visited the spot, and looked for themselves down those steep precipeces and gazed upon those broad acres of lava, destitute of all signs of life. The truth is Kilauea is unlike all other craters. It is a vast chasm, or depression some fifteen miles in circumference, and a thousand feet deep. Into this immense basin we descended and pursued a course nearly direct across to the "lake of liquid fire," rolling, jetting, and looking most fearful. We could approach its very brink, and look down its fiery depths. The lake was probably two or three miles in circumferance, and nearly circular in shape. It had recently overflowed its banks, but at the time of our visit was about one hundred feet below the brink.—Having collected a few specimens, we started off to explore certain cones, from whence we discovered smoke emitted. Into several of these we looked. There we saw streams and rivers of lava flowing at a rapid pace. One stream was not less than seventy-five or one hundred feet wide, descending at an angle of near 45° and branching off in two opposite directions. Two of these cones presented the appearance of immense furnaces, smelting ore enough to supply all the forges of the world. Having wandered about for several hours we ascended to our encampment on the brink of the crater. Hungry, wet and exhausted, we tried to make ourselves as comfortable as possible during the night in huts far less suited for habitation than those of the Digger Indians of California, or natives of New Holland. It was only for one night and hence we had no occasion to "grumble," especially when the illustrious cooks of our party served up an oyster soup that would have done credit to a first class hotel. During the night the view of the crater was wonderfully grand. There was the "great light" of the lake and some twenty "lesser lights," scattered over the bed of the crater. Suffice it to remark the morning's early dawn found us leaving for Hilo. Some of our party reached the bay that evening, and others the following morning. To the good people of Hilo, the party felt under special obligation for their many kind attentions. The Steamer left at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, reached Kahului, on Maui, the following day at 12 o'clock; left that port, the next day about noon reaching Lahaina at 4 P. M.—Sailing again at 7 o'clock for Honolulu, where we arrived safely Saturday morning Sept. 15th, having been absent a little over ten days, affording those on board a rare opportunity for seeing various parts of the Islands, touching at several ports, and viewing the wonders of the great crater of Kilauea.

The following card will exhibit the feeling of those making this excursion, towards the Captain, owners, and officers of the "Kalama."

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, passengers on board the Steamer Kalama (West Point) from Honolulu to Hilo, and back, having had an excellent opportunity for observing and testing the strength and sailing qualities of that vessel during a severe gale encountered in the Molokai channel on the night of the 4th inst., as well as during a strong blow while crossing between Maui and Hawaii, would state for the benefit of the traveling public,

That we believe the Steamer Kalama to be at present in a perfectly safe and sea-worthy condition; and

That their thanks are due to the Captain and officers of the steamer as well as to the Agent of the H. S. N. Co., for the courteous and gentlemanly attention which they received during the excursion.

S. C. DAMON,	DAVID L. GREGG,
W. B. RICE,	CHAS. DANA,
J. H. WOOD,	F. L. HANKS,
P. W. GRAVES,	CHAS. DAVIS,
CHAS. ALPERS,	C. MUELLER.
A. GOLDMANN,	M. W. MATHEWS,
T. H. MARSHALL,	A. J. Mc DUFFIE,

J. S. TOWNSEND.

A firm faith is the best divinity: a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

Donations

FOR "HOME," ON BOARD THE EMPIRE.

Capt. J. L. Henery	$20.00
Mr. James Leslie, 1st officer	5.00
Mr. Jefferson Quigly, 4th officer	5.00
Daniel Quinn, cooper	5.00
Luce Galet, boat-steerer	1.00
Alexander Munro, ditto	1.00
Daniel Lewis, ditto	1.00
Manuel Anton ditto	1.00
Willis Bailey, cook	1.00
Laurin Jose, steward	1.00
Jose Rogers, cabin-boy	1.00
J. Waterford, seaman	1.00
Antone Jerome, ,,	1.00
James Williams ,,	1.00
Antone Aningrea ,,	1.00
Peter Cruise ,,	1.00
John Burnham ,,	1.00
Peter Miller ,,	1.00
Johnny Boyd ,,	1.00
Harry Hatchway ,,	1.00
John Adams ,,	1.00
Jim Kanaka ,,	1.00
Airo Bill ,,	1.00
Kamalii ,,	1.00
	$55.00

FOR STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Geo. B. C. Ingraham,	$10,00
A friend at Hilo,	500

SUBSCRIPTIONS

For the SEAMEN'S CHAPEL, (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and THE FRIEND, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	CHAPEL.	"FRIEND."
A Russian Shipmaster	$4.00	$ 8.00
"L. H. S."		10.00
Capt. Mitchell, "Recovery"	3.00	2.00
,, Cromwell	5.00	5.00
,, Henry, "Empire"		6.00
R. C. Wyllie, Esq., (interest money)		9.00

$200 REWARD!

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDWARD B. COE, an American citizen, formerly a resident of Rochester, New-York, left home for California, September, 1849. It is known that he remained in that country until about September 1st, 1850, when he left San Francisco. It is supposed that he shipped on board of some vessel then lying in port, bound on a foreign voyage, as he had an inclination to follow the sea, having previously made a whaling voyage in the ship 'Milo,' of New Bedford, during the years 1843, 1844, 1845.

Circumstances connected with his relatives at home render it necessary that such definite information should be obtained as will enable them to communicate with him immediately. Should this circular meet his eye, he is earnestly solicited to write home.

The undersigned adopts this method to call the attention of his fellow citizens and others, residing in foreign countries, to the wants of this circular, and as an inducement to their exertions to furnish the earliest information of Mr. Coe's present situation or locality, Edmund N. Leslie offers a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall be the first to send such information as is required above; or in case he should NOT be living, then positive information of his death, together with all the facts connected therewith.

Mr. Coe is 33 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, with short upper lip exposing the teeth. It may be well to mention that his name "E. B. Coe" is tatooed on each arm. In 1852 he passed by the name of "Charles Haskell. All communications to be addressed to

O H. MARSHALL, Buffalo. N. Y., U. S. A., or
EDMUND N. LESLIE, Skaneateles,
May 1st, 1855. Onondaga Co., New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting THOMAS H. CORNELIUS, who served in the Mexican War and is supposed to be somewhere, afloat or ashore, in the Pacific ocean. Should this notice attract his attention, or any person acquainted with his residence or roamings, he is requested to communicate with the Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

ALSO—Respecting ADDISON POWELL, supposed to be on board the whale ship "Pantheon," Capt. Hazard.—If the vessel touches at Honolulu, the young man is earnestly requested to call upon the Chaplain.

Honolulu, April 16, 1855.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting WILLIAM MICHEAUX WATERBURY, a seaman, supposed to be on board whale ship "Garland." Should he visit Honolulu, he is requested to report himself to Seaman's Chaplain, who will furnish him interesting news from friends.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting ALBERT S. DRAKE, on board "Canton Packet" Should he visit Honolulu, he is desired to call, at Chaplain's Study.

INFORMATION WANTED—Respecting JUSTUS VON BOYNEBURGH, most probably called, JUSTUS BERGEK. He was at Lahaina, Nov. 1853, and intended to sail for New Bedford, in the ship "America," Fisher, Master. Did he sail or not? If he sailed did he arrive at New Bedford?

Information Wanted,

Respecting REUBEN G. ROGERS, belonging to New Bedford. He sailed from that port in ship "Canada," Oct. 1, 1851. Intelligence may be communicated to the editor, or the young man's father, Mr. James W. Rogers, of New Bedford. tf

INFORMATION WANTED, Respecting John Curley alias John E. Smith belonging to Roxbury Mass. He left the United States on board the "Desdemonia," Capt. Nye. He was a blacksmith by trade, and is reported to have worked in Honolulu

BANK OF

PAGE, BACON & CO.,

HONOLULU.

Drafts bought on the principal cities of the United States and England. Also, sight Exchange for sale in sums to suit.

SEAMEN TAKE NOTICE!

AFTER THE 1st day of September, 1855, every Foreign Seaman not being attached to any Vessel in Port is liable to be

ARRESTED AND CONFINED

in the Fort, unless he can show the Harbor Master's permit, or a Consul's, or licensed Shipping Master's certificate. And after the first of September as above,

EVERY SEAMAN

who shall be found on shore AFTER THE SIXTY DAYS LIMITED by his Permit have expired will be arrested as a

DESERTER!

and confined in the Fort until he shall leave the kingdom.

HENRY S. SWINTON,
Deputy M

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the blood, and the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Female Complaints, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c,

FOR SALE

In lots to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at his Drug Store, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu. G. P JUDD,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturers.

BARNES' NOTES.—For sale at the Chaplain's Study complete sets of Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, Isaiah and Job.

ALSO—Webster's Spelling Book.

☞ Any sailor unable to read, and desirous of learning, will be supplied with Webster's Spelling Book gratuitously, unless he prefers paying for it.

FOR SALE—At Chaplain's Study, complete sets (5 volumes) of d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation published by American Tract Society.

FOR SALE—At the Study of the Chaplain, numerous publications of the American Tract Society. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Tract Society, and are sold at cost price.

BIBLES! BIBLES!—Just received and for sale, at the Chaplain's Study, Bibles of various sizes and styles of binding. These books are imported by the Hawaiian Bible Society, and sold at the American Bible Society prices in New York, with the additional charge of actual expenses.

HONOLULU MARINE HOSPITAL.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz.: a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. ROOKE, HARDY, NEWCOMB and GUILLOU.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

A CARD.

DR. M'KIBBEN, SURGEON, &C.,

INFORMS the inhabitants and visitors of Honolulu and neighborhood, that he intends practicing in the different branches of his profession, and hopes he may rest his claims to their confidence on an experience of nearly forty years as a practitioner in a large seaport and manufacturing town, to the principal hospital of which he was for many years attached as operating Surgeon.

In private practice, the diseases of women and children have received much of his study and attention.

Residence,—the house lately occupied by J. C Spalding, Esq., Union street.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING establiished himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office at the Market Drug Store. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night.

G. D. GILMAN,

Auctioneer, Lahaina,
MAUI, S. I.

HENRY SEA,

Auctioneer,

Over the Store of R. Coady & Co.

MARRIED.

August 27th on board Ship "John Gilpin," by the Rev. S. C. Damon, C. H. Butler of Honolulu, to Miss Rebecca S. Howland ofFairhaven Mass.

DIED.

On the 17th September, on board ship Marcus, N. L. 23' W. L. 140' John Betucan, a native of Western Islands, aged 18 years. Captain James speaks of him as an excellent young man, whose loss was severely felt on board.

Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Galvin F. Collins, Aug. 12, 1855. He was a seaman on board the American whaling bark Gratitude, cruising in the Ochotsk Sea. This young nan, aged 22 years, belonged to Frederick City, Va. Captain Cornell making this report, speaks in the highest terms of young Collins, as temperate, moral and correct in his conduct.

August 8th, lost overboard from bark Arab, on her passage northward, William Alden, of North Bridgewater, Mass.

August 28th, in the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, of consumption, Rueben Ramsdell, of Belchertown, Mass.

August 30th, in the same place, of Aneurism, Mr. Ebenezer Rousful, of Freetown, Mass., late mate of ship Marcia, Capt. Wing.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Kinoole, wife of B. Pitman, Esq., aged 30 years.

Passengers.

Per Willimantic, K. K. Kinney, M. Tuckerman, W. Armstrong, W. C. Bunting, J. S. Woodbury.

Per I. B. Lunt, Mrs. Richardson, J. B. Riley, C. Fountain.

By the Yankee.—D. N. Flitner, H. Dickinson, J. C. Shepard, R. Coady, J. Downey, J. S. Sprauge, B. F. Denison, J. R. Mithell, W. N. Ladd, Rev. J. Sessions, Capt. N. Stall, H. T. Fitch, J. Bank, J. C. Spalding, M. Eyer, M. Cane, A. Boyer, C. Bertrand, G. Hymes, K. Foster, Ayong and lady, Akong, Hopsing, and 13 Chinamen in the steerage.

Per Grecian.—Mrs. S. T. Kissam and child.

Per Yankee, for San Francisco, J. S. Sprague, E. Green, J. Kuler, R. Allen, C. Kittridge, C. Judd, D. C. Stocking, Mrs. Judd, Miss H Judd, Miss E. Judd, R. G. Davis, Miss Davis, Dr. Porter, Mrs. Porter, Lt. Reynolds, Mrs Reynolds, L. Kimball, J. Robinson, R. Perry, E. Owen, J. Langsy, T. Hunter.

Per John Gilpin, J. C. Metcalf, G. H. Davis, Miss R. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner.

Per Primo, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Bolster, Mr. and Mrs A. Bolster and child, A. Bolster, Jr., N. Nathan, J. Hart.

Per Vaquero, J. Pickford, Aching.

Per Shooting Star—T. C. Green.

Per Messenger, Wm. Baker, Esq., and servants.

Per Shooting Star, G. E. Graves and lady, Miss Sarah Graves and Miss Louisa Graves; Mr. Merritt and lady.

Per Brontes, H. M. Brubaker and lady, E. Brubaker, J. H. Bauck.

Per Teutonia, A. Lopez, J. Sylva.

Per Audobon, W. Peckham, M. Root, W. Brown, F. Resey, C. Parsons.

Per Frances Palmer, from San Francisco, Mrs. Albert G. Jones, 3 children and serv't, Mrs. J. L. Henry, Mrs. W. T. Hawes, B. W. Field, (bearer of Dispatches from United States,) A. Mitchel, T. W. Fitch, J. Annurean, Mr. and Mrs. Ducorran and 2 children, S. Dower, J. A. Nuckols, J. Lazarus, M. Desuison, J. Morey, Chas. Donner, A. S. Sencal, S. C. Hillman, Aon, Mr and Mrs. E. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yates and child, D. C. Waterman, J. W. Brewer, G. M. Chase Jr., H. Wenzel, W. T. Harris, G. Graham, S. Rawson, J. Bailey, A. Frances, J. Price, S. T. Hatch, J. A Lewis.

Per Leander, fm. Bremen, Miss M. Lundgrun, H. Hopp, H. Wicks.

Per Kaluna, fm. Tekalet, S. G. Allen, T. W. Wilforg.

Per Frances Palmer for San Francisco, P. B. Lewis, G. Tafts, C. Lunt, E. Brewer, Mrs. Swope, Mrs. Rouquette, Mr. Suiste, Aon, J. H. Vanvalkenburg, A. C. Smith.

Per Golden Eagle, from San Francisco, E. O. Hall, G. D. Gilman, Capt. Clement, Miss. Reynolds.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug. 20—Am. barque Yankee, Smith, 344 tons, 12 ds. fm San Francisco.
Am. Brig Grecian, Kissam, 230 tons, 29 ds. fm. Puget's Sound.
Aug. 23—Am ship Shooting Star, Kingman, 903 tons, 21 days fm. San Francisco.
27—Haw. brig Primo, Nathan, 288 tons, 24 ds fm. Tahiti.
Am. barque Brontes, Blinn, 250 tons, 29 ds fm. Puget Sound.
Am. ship John Gilpin, King, 1088 tons, 133 days fm. Boston.
Sept. 1.—Am sh Audobon, Arthur, 531 tons, 21 days frm San Francisco.
Brem. brg. Teutonia, Bulling, 240 tons, 19 ds frm San Francisco.
Fr. whale sh Jason, Hoche, 612 tons, 2,300 whale, 22,000 lbs bone.
3.—Am. wh. sh. Hibernia, Hunnewell, 327 tons, 600 sp., 650 wh.
4.—Am barque Ella Frances, Mitchell, 329 tons, 27 ds frm Puget's Sound.
6.—Sh War Hawk, Simmons, 1,067 tons, 19 ds frm S. F.
Sh Queen of the Seas, Tay, 1,353 tons, 16 ds frm S. Francisco.
Am. wh bk. Neva, Hand, 360 tons, 1,100 wh., 8,000 lbs. bone.
Sept. 8—Am schr Gen. Morgan, Godbee, 138 tons, 20 days fm Maria Islands.
10—Ellen Foster, Scudder, 1000 tons, sailed same day for Hong Kong.
12—Am wh brigantine Frances, Chester, 114 tons, from St. Bartholomew's.
13—Am barque Belle, Borden, 286 tons, 500 bbls.
Sept. 17.—Am sh Gov. Troupe, Milton, 430 tns, 3,200 bbls, 30,000 lbs. bone.
18—Am sh Empire, Henry, 400 tns, 1,950 bbls, 29,000 lbs. bone.
Am bk James Andrews, Kelly, 275 tns, 400 bbls, 4,000 lbs. bone.
21—Am sh Jefferson, Hunting, 464 tns, 1,900 bbls, 12,000 lbs. bone.
—Am sh Zenas Coffin, Hawes, 338 tns, 840 bbls, 9,000 lbs. bone.
Sept. 17.—Am. schr. Mary Ella, Norris, 18 tns 27 ds fm St. Bartholomew's Bay.
19.—Am. sch. Kaluna, Candage, 149 tns 27 ds fm Tekalet.
Haw. bk Magdalena, Bowser, 274 tns 30 ds fm St. Bartholomew's Bay.
24.—Peruvian sh. Amelia, Gussiere, 499 tns fm Swatow.
Brit. sloop of War, Dido, Moorshead, fm San Francisco.
28.—Am. sh Golden Eagle, Fabens, 1120 tns 11 ds fm San Francisco.
22.—Am. wh. sh. Mogul, Clark, 395 tns, 1500 bbls. 14,000 lbs. bone.
24.—Am. wh. sh. Uncas, James, 413 tns 1100 bbls. 11,000 lbs. bone.
Am. bk. Black Eagle, Edwards, 311 tns 400 bbls. 4,000 lbs. bone.
28.—Am. sh. Lancaster, Carver, 382 tns 70 sperm, 350 bbls. wh., 3,000 lbs. bone.
Am. sh. Java, Wood, 292 tons, 900 wh. 8,000 lbs. bone.

Cleared.

Aug. 11.—Am. barque Rocket, Hong Kong.
Aug. 13.—Am. schr. L. P. Foster, Tekalet.
Willimantic, San Francisco.
Aug. 14.—Ham. brig Hom, Lakaiva, and Valparaiso.
Am. schr. J. B. Lunt, Astoria.
Aug. 29—Am. barque Yankee, Smith, for San Francisco.
27—Am. schr. Vaquero, Newell, for Melbourne.
Sept. 3.—Primo, Nathan, for S. Francisco.
Teutonia, for Hong Kong.
5.—Audobon, for Sidney.
6.—Queen of the Seas, for Shanghae.
Barque Brontes, for Puget's Sound.
Am. brig Tarquina, for Puget's Sound,
Sept. 14—Am schr Gen. Morgan, for San Francisco.
Sept. 15—Am. ship Neva, Hand, for New Zealand.
Sept. 26.—Am. sch. Kaluna, Candage, for Tekalet.
28.—Am. sh. Golden Eagle, Fabens, for Hong Kong.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug. 27.—Am. Bk. Mercator, Norton, 346 tns, 15 sp., frm. coast California.
Sept. 4.—Sh. Erie, Jernigan, 451 tns, 1100 wh.. 11,000 lbs bone, Kodiack.
Sh. Christopher Mitchell, Slocum, 387 tns, 600 wh. 6,000 bone, frm Kodiack.
Sh Columbus, Huntly, 344 tns, 600 wh, 6.000 bone, frm Kodiack.
5.—Bk. Arab, Copeland, 276 tns, 150 wh., 1500 bone, frm Kodiack.
Sept. 18—Am. wh. ship Reindeer, 450 tons, Cromwell, 1200 bbls. wh. oil, 16,000 bone.
Sept. 20.—Sh Clematis, Benjamin, 311 tns, 500 wh, Kodiac.
21.—Bk Gratitude, Cornell, 337 tns, 600 wh, Japan Sea.
Sh Timoor, Rogers, 280 tns, 130 sp, 1,500 wh, 14,000 lbs. bone.

Cleared.

Sept. 16 Erie Jernigen, New Zealand, Sept. 16 Christoph, Mitchell, New Zealand. Sept 18 bk. Arab, Copeland, Gallipagoes, Sept. 18 ship Columbus, Huntley, Honolulu and cruise

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Sept. 6.—Am. wh. sh. Java, Wood, 600 bbls.

Memoranda.

[Report by Mr. Van Ingen.]

OCHOTSK SEA.

June 1. Eagle, 8 whales, Washington, 1w., Hillman, unknown, 5, Benj. Rush, none, 8, Harvest, 1, 10, Carolina, 1, 12: Chas. Carrol, 4, 14, Roman, 2, Cincinnati, 7, Young Phœnix, 2, 15, Bk. Alice, 1, Jeannette, none, American, none, Bk. Delaware, 5, Florida, 2, 16, Massachusetts, 6, Morea, 6, Bk. Favorite, none, South Boston, none, 17, Janus, none, 18, Sheffield, 2, Rousseau, none, Bk. Roscoe, none, Splendid, 5, taken in Japan Sea, Nauticon, 5, 19, Brunswick, 2, 24, Chas. W. Morgan, 5, Bk. Harvest, 3, 2 in Japan Sea and 1 in Ochotsk, Bk. Milwood, 1, Bk. Delta, 4, Euphrates, 6, Phœnix, 9, 25, Cambria, 1, Lagoda, 8, 27, Lydia, 2, 29, Bk. Fanny, 9, 30, Caravan, 5, taken in Yellow and Japan Seas. July 1, Montezuma, 5, Bk Iris, 6, Bk. Cossack, 5, Phœnix, 300 bbls., Three Brothers, 2 whales, Bk. Covington, none, Bk. Harmony, 1, Pocahontas, 1, Abigai, 11, Washington, 6, Bk Alfred Tyler, 1, India, 1400 bbls, Nassau, 6 whales, Chandler Price, 4, Bk. Mary Gardner, 4, L. C. Richmond, 2, Waverly, 2, 3, Herald, none, 4, Ontario, 4. Minerva, 4, Siren Queen, 2, Ohio, 6, 5, Bk. United States, 2, Maria Theresa, 1, 6, Bk. Newburyport, 9, Thos Dickason, 4, Rebecca Sims, 2, Niger, 2, took 300 bbls. between Seasons, Lewis, 9, China, 6, Thos. Nye, 5, California, 3, George, Jenney, 5, Champion, 3, Montpelier, 1, 8, Condor, 800 bbls. 10, Metacom, 5, Junior, 4, Levi Starbuck, 1, Cicero, 2, Florida, of F. H. 3, Chas. Phelps, 7, Brutus, 10, Jireh Swift, 8, Oscar, 5, George and Mary, of N. L. 8, 3 in Japan Sea, and 5 in Ochotsk, 10, Cortes, 8, Bk. Venice, 1, Meteor, 1200 bbls. Geo. Washington, of Wareham, 1, Bk. Louisa, 6, Coral, 1, John Wells, 3, Tiger, 1, Omega, of F. H. 4, Montreal, 5, 11, Electra, 8, Polar Star, 3, Wm. Wirt, 7, Corrinthian, 2, Bk. Hoogley, 1, Bk. Gentleman, unknown, 12, John T. Rowland, 3, 15, Bk. Philip 1st, 6, Bk. Martha, 7, Bk. Edward, 3, Triton, 2, 17, Bk. George of Honolulu, 500 bbls., Daniel Wood, 9, 18, Petrel, 3, 19, Eliza Adams, 4, Speedwell, 5, Tybee, 2, 20, Moctezuma, 7, taken in Japan Sea, Bk. Shepherdess, 800 bbls. 23, Vineyard, 10, 24, Adeline Gibbs, 4, taken in Japan Sea, Arctic 13, took 300, bbls. r't wh. and 400 Sp on passage out from home, Bk. Rob't Morrison, 2, Corn's Howland, 2, 27, Caroline, 7, 4 in Japan Sea and 3 in Ochotsk, 29, Tahmaroo, 1. August 1, Marcia, 700 bbls. 13, Gideon Howland, 11, 2 in Japan Sea, and 9 in Ochotsk, 16 Fabius, 13, 10 in Japan Sea, and 3 in Saghalien Sea.

By the foregoing list it will be seen that the average thus far of whales taken in the Ochotsk Sea is scarcely four to each ship; and the whales it is said, would not average over eighty barrels. Those ships which arrived early in the sea were most successful. The weather was exceedingly foggy and stormy from the middle of May to the middle of June, after which it improved somewhat; but Bowheads were scarce and by the 1st of July, several ships had gone Right Whaling. Nothing had been done, up to the middle of July, in the bays of Shantar Islands, the ice preventing access to them. All other Bow head grounds in the sea had been thoroughly cruised over.

In a heavy blow near Shantar Islands, about the 12th of July, the Pocahontas parted both anchors and came in contact with the Lewis and bark Iris. The P.'s bulwarks were carried away and she was leaking badly. The Lewis lost both her anchors by the same gale, as did also the Phœnix of Nantucket.

JAPAN SEA.

May 7, Bk. Bayard, nothing, 15, Ship, Orozimbo, 1 whale, New England, none. June 1, Wm. Badger, 2 whales, 6 Two Brothers, none, 20, Franklin, none, Eliza T. Mason, 7, Ocean, none, Rambler, of N. B. 4, 25, Seine, 5, Bk. Manuel Ortez, 4. July 1 Ship Hobomok, 9, Europa, 8, took 300 bbls. Right Whale Oil, and 200 do. Sperm on passage from home, Henry Kneeland, 4 Whales, 2, Braganza, 4, 4, St. George, 8, 8, Omega, of Nan't, 9, 20, Bk. J. E. Donnell, 10, 1050 bbls.

In May, the Caravan of Fall River, was run into by the English Steam Sloop-of-War Hornet, in Japan Sea, and considerably damaged. Her Flying Jib-boom, Jib-boom, Bowsprit and Head were carried away. The damage was partially repaired by the men sent on board the Caravan, from the steamer.

Disasters.—A vessel, bottom up, painted ports, all sail set, was seen in Ochotsk Sea in April, by Capt. Woodbridge of ship Metacom. There was a hole in the quarter, but it coming on to blow hard, the Metacom could make no farther examination.

The King Fisher, Palmer, of New Bedford, and ship Enterprise, Russell, of New Bedford, both went ashore on the North end of Company's Island, one of the Kurile Group, on the night of May 13th. The vessels were totally lost, and the crews were taken off by ship Montezuma. The King Fisher had on board 500 sperm and 1,200 whale, and the Enterprise 80 sperm.

Ship Edgar, Pierson, of Cold Spring, went on shore on Jonas Island on the night of 4th June. Was boiling the fifth whale at the time. All hands saved. 8,000 lbs. bone and 40 bbls. oil were saved by ship Roman of New Bedford, and 140 bbls. were afterwards picked up by the Alice, and 130 by the Cicero. The Edgar had 1,400 bbls. on board.

Ship Jefferson, Williams, New London, went ashore June 7, in the night, on Saghalien Island. Had 370 bbls. oil on board, of which 300, and all the bone, was saved by the Reindeer, of New Bedford, which vessel brought Capt. Williams, lady and children, to Lahaina.

Barque Ella Frances reports H. B. M.'s ship Monarch, at sea, 12th Aug., 1855. Lat. 38° 48' N, Long. 134° 32' W. The Monarch left San Francisco on the 7th of August, bound for Vancouver's Island.

Ship Erie reports July 2, Wm. Thomson, White, 1100 whale oil; Majestic, Percival, 600 do. July 7, bk. Lark, Kiblin, 1000 do.; sh. Benj. Morgan, 7 whales; sh. Julian, Cleveland, 5 do. July 15, Abm. Barker, Barker, 1 do July 20, Neva, Hand, 750 whale oil; Chas, Carroll, Tuttle, 5 whales. Aug. 18, Timor, Rogers, 450 whale oil.

Heard from previous to 15 June.—June 1, Sam. Robertson, Washburn; 4 whales; Amazon, Barber, 2 do.; Onward, Norton, clean; Scotlaud, Smith, 3 whales; Oregon, Eldridge, clean; Saratoga, Harding, do. June 2d, bk. Dartmouth, Heath. clean; Candace, Starr, do.; Rebecca Adams, do.; Montauk, French, do.

Previous to Aug. 29.—Aug. 1, Z. Coffin, Rose, 1000 whale oil; Two Brothers, 1 whale; Brooklyn, Sission, 5 do.; Jefferson, Williams, 1 whale. Aug. 15, Jefferson, Hunting, 1,100 whale oil; Uncas, James, 1,000 do.; Mogul, Clark, 7 whales; Splendid, Smith, 650 whale oil; Liverpool, Barker, 5 whales; Bk. Black Eagle, Edwards, 1 do.; James Andrews, Kelly, 4 do.; Tamerlane, 5 do.; Romulus, Baker, 1 do.

Passed by Honolulu, Sept. 6th, 1855, ship Messenger, Kennedy, 19 days from San Francisco. For the first twelve days after leaving, experienced light baffling airs and calms, making but 540 miles in the 12 days. Bound to Hong Kong.

The Gen. Morgan, 20 days from Maria Islands, reports, Aug. 2, barque Black Warrior, Pinkham, 160 sp., bound to San Diego for recruits, 10, ship Mountain Wave, Hoxie, for Hampton Roads; 17, barque Magdalena, Bowzer, and schr. Mary Ella, for Honolulu.

Arrived Aug. 12, at Maria Islands, schr. N. G. Doyle, Philips, from San Francisco; Aug. 1, schr. San Diego, Norton, from San Francisco, on a filibustering expedition.

Ships spoken by the Java, Aug. 10, Splendid, Smith, 5 wh., Columbus, Huntley, 5 wh., Romulus, Baker, 1 wh.

Heard of, bk. James Andrews, Kelly, 4 wh., sh. Mogul, Clarke, 6 wh., Ch. Mitchell, Slocum, 5 wh., bk. Arab, Copeland. 1 wh., sh. Jefferson, Hunting, 10 wh., Wm. Thompson, White, 12 wh., Erie, Jernegan, 10 wh., Navy, Hand, 8 wh., Liverpool, Barker, 4 wh., A. Barker, Parker, clean, Benj. Morgan, Parsons, 10 wh., Lark, Kibling, 1000 bbls., Onward, Norton, clean.

Brig Leander, Capt. Fettjuch, 135 days from Bremen, had light winds most of the passage, was 34 days off Cape Horn. Spoke, June 29, 46° 32' S. 53° 44' W. "Alice Frazier," Taber, bound for New Bedford; July 15, off Cape Horn, Am. ship "Edward Standley," 84 days out, from Cardiff, bound to San Francisco.

The Frances Palmer, left San Francisco Sept 2, with the Hawaiian Mails, forty-one passengers, and a full cargo of assorted merchandise. The U. S. Steamer John L. Stephens arrived at S. F. on the 1st. inst., with the U. S. Mails, and 784 passengers. The Nicaragua Steamer was due but had not arrived. The Frances Palmer had light winds during the entire passage.

The Gratitude reports the following ships: Arctic, 2,300 bbls, in Japan Sea; Europa, 2,200, in Japan Sea; Marcia, 1,200, in Ochotsk Sea; Fabius, 1,200, Japan Sea; Arab, 900, Japan Sea; Franklin, 800, Japan Sea; J. E. Donnell, 1,000, Japan Sea.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 10. HONOLULU, OCTOBER 25, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, OCT., 1855.

Correspondence,	74-5-6
New Eruption on Hawaii,	76
Reciprocity Treaty,	76
Look and Live,	77
Trial of A. G. Francis,	77
New Book,	79
The Grumbler,	79
Donations, Shipping, &c.,	80

The Friend.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 25, 1855.

Getting hold of the right end of the Rope.

We are glad to learn that shipmasters and seamen, are beginning to understand the true condition of the Sailor's Home enterprise. We now refer to such as were not in port last year, when the affair was undertaken. The enterprise was commenced by shipmasters and sailors. They were the first to pay down their money. The invitation came from them to residents in Honolulu, to aid in the matter. It was late in the shipping season, before the subject was undertaken, hence, but a comparatively small amount was raised among seamen, (only about $1,000.) When the people of Honolulu, saw that seamen were in earnest, they took hold. We desire that masters, officers and seamen will observe what has been done. ☞ The Government gave a valuable lot of land—foreign residents and some of the natives of the Sandwich Islands, have subscribed and paid over $4,000.

There has been subscribed in Boston and vicinity, another $1,000. The Trustees of the Institution have gone forward and caused to be erected as beautiful an edifice as can be found upon the Islands. To complete the enterprise remains to be accomplished by seamen. *Masters, officers and seamen*, you must now come forward, and contribute for this enterprise. As one shipmaster said, "It must not fall through." You cannot say, but "the land," has rendered the aid you asked. If the enterprise proves a failure, it will be owing to "the sea," and not to "the land." To this fact we now call your special attention.

A Good Subscriber.

Newspaper publishers know by oft occurring experience, that subscribers are not the most easily pleased. If the mail is detained, or the carrier neglects his duty, look out! Perhaps, after having forwarded a subscriber's paper for a twelve-month, *lacking one number*, he will refuse flatly to pay. It is not always thus, and the publisher of the Friend has perhaps as little complaint to make as any publisher. An old subscriber called at our office the other day and desired to know how his account stood. We really had no account to make out, because many years ago he had shown himself so friendly to our enterprise, that we continued to send a copy to his wife gratuitously for two years. This however was not satisfactory! So he *thus* pays over, "This he says," is payment for the past ($4,00,) this for the future ($5,00,) this is a donation to support the Friend ($10,00,) this is for the Bethel ($5,00,) this is for the Stranger's Friend Society ($5,00,) and this for the "Home" ($20,00,). The "Home" must not "fall through." Total amount $19,00. He desired that his name should not appear, and we shall comply with his request, but would assure his good wife residing in "Adamsville, Rhode Island," that her good husband called at our office, Oct. 22nd, and paid up all arrearage and provided for the future so long as we continue to publish our little monthly sheet. If a few more of our seafaring friends would follow the example of Capt. ———, we should not be compelled to *beg* for money to support the Friend. "Ah, when shall we look upon his like again!"

☞ Poets, poetesses and prose-writers are invited to prepare epistolary communications, for the post office department of the Sailor's Fair. Communications may be forwarded through the Post Office addressed "*The Sailor's Fair.*"

☞ Merchants of Honolulu are respectfully invited to hold themselves in readiness, to receive a committee of ladies soliciting contributions for the Fair. *The smallest favors thankfully received, and the largest will not be refused.*

Sailor's Home Fair, Friday Nov. 16th.

Nearly one year ago it was decided to hold a Fair during the present shipping season, for the benefit of the Home. The Trustees have decided to hold this Fair, on the evening of Nov. 16th, at the Home. Committees of ladies and gentlemen have been appointed to make all the necessary preparations.

Articles and Curiosities for the Fair.

Seamen are particularly requested to forward contributions, for the Fair. They may be left at the Harbor Master's office, or the Chaplain's Study.

Sailor's Home Reading Room.

We are most happy to annouuce to seamen and residents, that the Reading Room is now complete and open to visitors. This branch of the enterprise would be amply sufficient to compensate for the outlay. The Trustees offer this as a pledge that they will proceed just so fast as the funds at their disposal will allow.

☞ The following articles are respectfully solicited for the Reading Room at the "Home,"—one or more spy glasses—several good maps—a good map of the world—late papers from any part of the world—newspapers in foreign languages, French, Spanish, German—some lamps, hanging and side lamps—A BARREL OF GOOD OIL.

☞ The new Reading Room of the Sailor's Home was opened with appropriate exercises last evening, Wednesday, 24th. Mr. Allen, President of H. S. H. S., made the opening address. Exceedingly apt and appropriate remarks were offered by Captains Cox, Spencer, Kingman, Neil, and several of the Trustees.

All seamen and strangers visiting the establishment are respectfully requested to record their names. Should such a register be carefully preserved from year to year, it may lead to very important results, especially in tracing out seamen about whom inquiries will be made.

Seamen will always find writing materials at the desk, so that they can have no possible excuse for not writing their friends.

Correspondence.

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 31st, 1855.

The Rev. S. C. Damon:

DEAR SIR:—A solemnly interesting event has occurred here since I last wrote, in the death of Queen Pomare's eldest son Ariiane. From his infancy he was delicate, and few who observed the changes which were continually occurring in his health, ever expected that he would arrive at maturity. His disposition was naturally mild and easy, and he was thereby found to be a ready prey to those temptations which so plentifully surround the principal families of these seas. Indulgence in these rapidly broke up a naturally weak constitution. Every thing that medical skill could devise was resorted to, if possible to save his life, but without success. When the Queen saw the little success which accompanied these efforts, she called together those members of her family and dependents in whose piety she had confidence and made arrangements to hold two special prayer meetings daily on his behalf, to seek from Heaven those blessings which would best fit him for either life or death. During this period, altheugh no improvement took place in his state of health, he was mercifully preserved from much pain, and that which he had was borne with exemplary patience. His attention to these meetings was unbroken, and his interest in them from the commencement was such as to lead to the hope that his mind was gradually opening to receive the truth as it is in Jesus—that hope was not disappointed. About a fortnight before his death, he spoke freely and strongly on his abhorrence of the practices in which he had indulged, and of the course he intended to pursue were his life spared. His confidence in the Savior appeared simple and childlike; it was truly gratifying to see the pleasure which beamed in his countenance while he Spoke of Him. I attended the meeting on saturday evening and found him as usual except that he complained of cold hands and feet. On Sunday morning the 13th of May, I was sent for about 3 o'clock, he had asked for me, on my arrival I found him perfectly sensible but near his end. I had just time to call his attention once more to the fullness and freeness of salvation by Jesus Christ, when he opened his eyes, gave a sign of recognition, and immediately expired. Thus terminated his brief career in earth, he was within 3 months of his 17th year.

In a notice given in the native journal of the following Thursday, signed by the Queen's husband, and Ariifaaite, Maheanu, one of the Native Ministers, are the following words in reference to the meetings held in behalf of the young King.

"A work of superior excellence was performed, namely, in the prayer meetings. At 12 noon two persons engaged in prayer, and 7 in the evening three. The Protestant Minister was called to attend those meetings by the Queen. Life for our young King was asked from God, and that the hearts of his parents and family might be comforted. The request was granted, the life of the young King was lengthened out a little and his mind was enlightened, so that the evil customs of youth were strongly condemned by him with repentance, and Jesus was received by him as the foundation of the salvation of his soul."

The following description of the funeral is extracted from the Native Journal.

The 22nd of May was appointed by Queen Pomare and the Commandant, the Representative of the Imperial Commissioner, to convey the remains of Ariiane Pomare to their last resting place, the burial place of his Royal ancestors at Papeoa. The procession was led by some *Gens d'Arms*, under the command of their officer. Then followed the Ministers, Messrs. Orsmond and Darling, and Mr. Howe the Protestant Minister, followed by the Native Protestant Ministers, after them the pupils of the Sisters of Charity. Then the boys of the Catholic School of which the diseased was a pupil.

After them the corpse, enclosed in 3 coffins, carried by the Native Governors and members of their families, a canopy was carried over the corpse covered with black and ornamented with fringe and feathers, the pall was borne by M. de Cools, the chief of the Commisariat Department, M. Perraud Captain of the Artillery, Ariipaea, Native Governor of the district, and Ariipeu, the Queen's brother-in-law. The Governor and their families followed. Next followed the Qneen Pomare and her nearest relations, after her the Governor Particular, followed by the Catholic Bishop, and the British and American Consuls. Then a considerable number of Government officers, followed by the merchants and residents of Tahiti.

Then followed the Queen's domestics, and after them in order the people of all the districts of Tahiti and Moorea, and the people of the Poumutu islands residing at Tahiti.

French soldiers, sailors, and Native soldiers, under their respective commanders, lined the procession on each side all the way along.

The place of interment is on a considerably high point of land at Papaoa, formerly sacred to the God of Tahiti, and where funeral rites of a very different character to those performed on the present occasion have been celebrated.

The paper then states, that a pulpit had been placed near the sepulcre, which is near a small house belonging to the Queen and her family. When the corpse had arrived and the Queen had entered the little house near, her voice was heard for sometime weeping and lamenting her great loss. When the vast multitude about the tomb had been arranged, Maahanuu a Native Minister ascended the pulpit and gave out a prayer. Mr. Orsmond read the scriptures and prayed. A salute was then fired. Mr. Darling preached from REV. XIV. 13., and Mr. Howe offered up the prayer of the interment, and made a few remarks on the latter part of the XV. chapter of the 15th COR. After the corpse had been placed in tne sepulcre, the soldiers fired another volley near the door.

Thus closed one of the most solemn and imposing services that had ever occured in Tahiti.

On the following Lord's day Mr. Darling preached a funeral sermon at Papaoa, and permission was granted to the Rev. Mr. Howe to preach one in the Native Chapel at Papeete, which was crowded to excess.

FATUHIVA, Marquesas, July 14th, 1855.

Mr. Damon:

DEAR BROTHER:—Your letter by Captain Tabor, together with the package of books, has come to hand. Quite a change has taken place in the state of affairs here since I wrote to you last. From dancing and feasting, the natives have turned to war and murder.

I send a few short notices of events in the order in which they happened, you will perhaps be better informed by them, than by a long epistle.

March 13. Shortly after daylight a cry was raised that a party of fishermen were cut off by the people of Hanavave. After considerable inquiry, I ascertained that the fishing party consisted of five persons; two were killed, the rest escaped.

March 15. I have been told the bodies of the two men who were cut off the other day, have been eaten by the people of Hanavave. The people here are greatly enraged, they started off this morning to challenge the Hanavaeans. War is again declared, and there is no knowing when it will cease, but it is pleasant to know that God sits upon the Throne and directs all things for His glory.

June 28. This morning the Natives had an engagement with the people of Hanavave, and killed two men. The bodies of the slain were cut up on the battle-field, and portioned out among the victors. I was told that some were so eager to glut their vengeance, that they cut their slices from the bodies and ate them raw. As soon as the report of the victory was brought to the valley, the women dressed themselves in their best attire, and ran about the village crying out with savage exultation—a human victim—a human victim.

June 29. The Natives feasted upon the bodies of the two men that were killed yesterday. The relatives of the fishermen who were cut off in March last, devoured their portions raw, the rest of the people preferred having their's roasted.

This is the prospect with us at present, it is truly a dark one, but there is nothing discouraging in it to those who walk by faith. It has strengthened me somewhat by leaving the impression upon my mind, that Satan is in his "flurry." He sees that his kingdom is about to fall, and he is making a last grand struggle to keep it up. I should like very much to see the end of these things should it be agreeable to the will of God. But I dare not form any plans for the future, as my duty is to live for to-day, and let the morrow take thought for itself. Your brother in Christ,

S. BICKNELL.

P. S. Last February a Marquesan professed to have met with a change of heart. He has maintained a consistent profession ever since, being attentive to all the means of Grace. I believe this to be a thorough conversion. This conclusion is based upon the consistency of his walk, and also upon the rapidity with which he has acquired the language of prayer. In this heavenly exercise, it has seemed to me that the Holy Spirit has taken him under His immediate guidance. No human instrument could have taught him so rapidly, and so well. This man can read a little, and is just able to write single words, but not advanced enough to write a continuous discourse from memory.

S. BICKNELL.

☞ The following letter has been placed in our hands for publication. There is only one portion of it to which we deem it of importance to call the reader's attention. We refer to those paragraphs describing the Maine-Law policy of the French at Marquesas. If there be a curious chapter in the history of French policy in the Pacific, it is that relating to brandy:

HARBOR OF TOANOA, TAHITI,
September 4, 1855.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—I am flattered by the thought that you are expecting a letter from me dated at this place. Of course, I intend my letter for "all hands;" and many parts of it may be given to the public according to your judgment.

You remember that we left Honolulu July 30th. In the course of the following 10 days we had reached enough easting to make the Marquesas, and on the morning of August 22nd we entered the harbor of Taiohoe, Island of Nukuheva. We had a warm reception from Lt. Jonan, the French Commandant, who proved to be one of my Honolulu acquaintances. He was attached to L'Artemise, when she was in your port last winter. We left the Marquesas Aug. 25th.

Although our stay at Taiohoe was short, yet I gained much valuable information. I visited the famous valley of the Typees, where the natives are in the same primitive state as when the French took possession in 1842. This visit afforded me a fine opportunity to to make observations, and I assure you the opportunity was not neglected. You know enough, however, of native life and customs, and for this reason, I shall be pardoned for not making elaborate pen and ink sketches of all I saw. I am sure, however, that the following items will prove interesting to you.

I saw at Taiohoe, the little schooner Kamehameha—I gazed full an hour upon her, while my memory overran with the stirring events that are connected with her history. She is used as a government tender, and Lt. Jonan calls her his "flag-ship." He makes frequent visits in her to all portions of the group; and must be a great pet of his, judging from the good order in which he keeps her.

There is more verdure upon Nukuheva than upon Oahu. But the foliage upon the hill-sides is composed of a species of arenaceous grass, which grows on almost no soil at all, like the Peruvian cactus. But the effect produced, at a distance especially, is that of prolific vegetation.

I will sum up the impressions produced upon my mind by the appearance of the natives by saying, that so far as my short observation extended, I prefer the natives of Nukuheva to those of Oahu. They are a better formed people, and the expression of the countenance is one of a higher order of intellect. I know that the evidence of their resistance to christianity may be brought as proof against tnis opinion; but a high order of intellectuality has not been found essential to missionary success. The only remnant of the Protestant mission now exists upon the island of Fatuheva, and we were assured that the desponding members were anxious to leave. Some credit is due to the Catholic mission for having protected them during some recent danger. I am sorry that the St. Marys did not visit Fatuhiva. It is surprising that the only good we could possibly have done at the Marquesas has not been thought of, much less attempted! Mr. Armstrong will be sadly disappointed, when he learns that we did not take the latest Honolulu news to his friends of Fatuhiva!

Connected with the political position of this group is the occupancy of the French, and you will easily comprehend that position by following a short sketch of history as I shall now give it.

The history of the French acquisition is involved in some obscurity, but you may rely upon my facts and speculations. It was hoped to establish a sort of Sandwich Island depot, and to add to the list of those few earth-spots that are illuminated by civilization and christianity. In 1842 Admiral Dupetet Thouars, having plenary powers and a large squadron, touched at Taioboa, and obtained the informal cession of the property belonging to the principal chief under the following conditions:—

Each Chief professing fealty was to receive an annuity in value according to his importance. Thus the principal chief of Nukuheva receives 2000 francs a-year, and an army ration a day. This is the largest amount paid to any one chief.

In return for this the chiefs were to remain at peace with each other, cultivate the arts and agriculture, embrace the religion and customs of the French. They were permitted the petty government of their individual tribes but were to acknowledge the sovereignty, and conform to the religious and military jurisdiction of France. They were to come and report the monthly events of their districts, and to receive their stipends, payable monthly.

This was a constructive purchase of the soil. In the mean time the French took possession of the heights, fortified the harbor of Nukuheva, and commenced the founding of a colony. From 600 to 800 soldiers were garrisoned on the islands, and a governor appointed having civil and military authority. Agriculture was commenced, and the natives put to work. Roads and bridges were constructed. Priests were introduced, and begun their labors. A code of civil laws, with the priestly code of morals, were rigidly enforced. As I said before, it was expected to regenerate the nation, and to add the Marquesas to the list of wonders where belong the Hawaiian Islands. It is a singular fact that temperance was enforced, and though contrary to what we know of French character, sincerely so. You will marvel perhaps, when I tell you that the same nation, almost the same men, who enforced upon the Hawaiian nation the exceptionable inundation of its brandies, still mercifully spared the Marquesas from that evil. Temperance, to this day, is strictly enforced at Nukuheva. There are no taverns or grog-shops—I doubt if an ounce of brandy or other liquor exists, except what may be found in the private closets of the officers. I write thus with some boldness, from the fact that I have a high estimate of the official and private character of Lt. Jonan the present Governor. He is rigid, though merciful in administering law, mild and amiable in his private relations, and I have reason to believe that he is a conscientious christian.

There is the *appearance*, at last of some change for the better among the inhabitants around the French fortifications. They (the natives) have no written language, and many of them speak "tolerable French." Among the benefits conferred by the French is the military restraint imposed upon the old practise of intestine warfare: and consequently, upon cannibalism. The chief of the Typees Orekiae, (the most brutish and ferocious savage formerly) has proved himself a brave supporter of the French policy. He loves his annuity better than fighting, especially since he comprehends that if he break his promises and engage in war, the French will turn against him. He has recently been refusing to wage war upon his enemies, though strongly urged to do so by the united wishes of his oldest and best warriors. But I am inclined to regard these evidences of improvement deceptions. Lift these military restrictions, and the natives would become as savage as they were originally found. Indeed, I am assured by the French themselves that when the time comes for them to abandon the group, the natives will return to their pristine customs; and that at the first signal of war, will make public demonstration of their savage and latent traits.

This abandonment by the French is actually in contemplation. The Marquesas has disappointed them, and the elements contributing to it are easily appreciated. For instance, the whole policy of an armed occupation is a faulty one: and the system of carrying barbarism by storm is worse than faulty. So far, also, as Nukuheva was a military post, containing once a large garrison, it has been abandoned already; so far as its beautiful valley has failed to return the rewards for all the labor and money expended upon it, so far has agriculture been abandoned. It is a singular fact that a large class of esculents though yielding profitably for one season, yet fail for ever after. The seed blights. This is the case with the onion, a no small favorite with the French. The culture of the melon has signally failed. And I may add, that so far as the sowing of that other seed, whose fruit is the repayment of other culture and other tears; so far as the missionary labor, in short, Protestant as well as Catholic, has proved to be a failure—we may say that the Marquesas have been abandoned virtually already.

The French garrison, her civilization, (such as it is) her religious, and her island glory, have immigrated to Tahiti. The latter was a more genial soil. The island was more productive. There had been more rapid advancements in the arts through the labors of the Protestant mission. And better than all, the opportune pretext was ready to be seized, to impose themselves upon the fertile island and to launch, pell-mell, into a novel and attractive bloodshed I need not tell you that the pretext was the internal feud against Pomare, and the open blow was given in the cause of two Catholic priests who had formerly been expelled from the island. (You are acquainted with such a French pretext in the history of your own islands.)

The French colonial system is, at best, a farce. We have but to read Bancroft, and

we are led into the mysteries of the French failures in Madagascar, and Canada, the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Lakes of North America.

In looking around upon the present condition of the French in the Pacific, one would imagine that they would eventually abandon Tahiti for New Caledonia. There already exists there a sort of armed Algerine occupation.

I have written enough about the condition and the prospects of the Marquesas. The right elements have not been at work to make them useful to the world. And it is doubtful if they ever take rank with the Hawaiian Islands, to which, beautiful as they are, they are far inferior in resources, geographical position and native characteristics.

A good national lesson is taught by contemplating the policy of the French, during their Polynesian migrations. The American, resolute in his conduct, sincere in his religion, foresighted in his experience, and stable in his purposes, fastens upon the choice spots of earth, and wheresoever he erects a temple of worship or builds a storehouse, there he is sure to remain! Had the Marquesas islands been worth a dime to him, or to the human race, they would not have remained thus long untenanted by Massachusetts' pioneers—they would not have been left for abortive experiments of France!

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

BARK GRATITUDE AT SEA.

Mr. Damon:

DEAR SIR:—If you still publish the Friend, I hope you will give these lines a place. On the 1st of April 1855, I took my ship into the South Harbor on Strong's Island, and anchored her, where the Pilot considered the best anchorage, with my best anchor, but at 8 o'clock that evening there was a heavy squall from the seaboard. The ship commenced to drag. We immediately let go the other anchor, but before she had fairly brought up, and swung her head to the wind she struck her rudder against the reef, and broke off all the pintles, and continued to strike quite heavy occasionally under the larboard counter, but the anchors held her from going any farther on. We carried out a small anchor, and at 10 o'clock it moderated, we hove her off clear from the reef. The ship did not leak but very little. We repaired our rudder through the assistance of Mr. Covert and his partner the blacksmith, and then left for the Japan Sea. The second day out found the ship leaked badly, and not knowing how bad the bottom was damaged we thought best to put back, we then went into the weather Harbor and discharged the ship—hove her down—we found the plank broke in two different places. We repaired it and got into the Japan Sea in time to save most of the season. The European residents were very kind in rendering their assistance, and helped in every way they could. Mr. Covert is a likely man and I consider him every way competent as a Pilot. The King was very kind, and with his chiefs and natives rendered us a great deal of assistance. I found him strictly honest and the natives generally so. Mr. Snow the Missionary, I think highly of, for he was always ready to advise and assist me. He and his family did all in their power to make our stay as agreeable and comfortable as possible. The weather Harbor on Strong's Island is a very fine harbor, and a very good place to heave down, for the bank is about perpendicular and three and a half fathoms of water alongside of it. The King has two large cookhouses about one hundred yards from where we hove the ship down.

Yours with respect,
J B. CORNELL.

New Eruption!—Hilo threatened—Imminent danger—Pele huhu loa!

The following extract from a letter from Rev. Mr. Coan, which we are permitted to use, will be read with interest. It is dated Oct. 14th, 1855.

"I have just returned from Mauna Loa. Visited the great summit crater, which is in full blast—absent ten days. The fusion is immense. It flows in a covered duct; stream some 60 miles in all its windings. It is now eating through the woods, and is near the old saw mill place, (about 10 miles from Hilo.) All Hilo is anxious—preparations are making for leaving, should the flowing appear on this side of the woods, which must be in a few days, and should the fountain continue to play as at present.

"The course is now down Piihonua and near the banks of the Wailuku. Progress slow but sure. We think this end of the stream is one or two miles broad.

"15th. A native visited the lava stream yesterday. It is cutting through the forest and making resistless progress towards us. All Hilo is solemn. Many are planning—some are packing. There is little hope for our beauteous Hilo. Probably you will see our houses and emerald bower no more. Parties will go up to watch the stream daily. We now think it may sweep from the Wailuku to the Waiakea streams."

Reciprocity Treaty.

The intelligence recently received from the Hon. Judge Lee, H. H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, respecting a new Treaty with the United States, affords the greatest satisfaction. If we have been correctly informed, this treaty only remained to be approved of by the Senate of the United States, and it is confidently hoped that it will secure the approval of that body at an early part of its forthcoming Session.

The principal feature of the new treaty is as follows:—On condition that the United States will allow certain Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty, the Hawaiian Government will do the same.

The treaty admits the following articles, from this Kingdom into the United States:—

Sugar, brown and all others not refined, syrups of sugar, molasses, coffee, arrowroot, cotton, unmanufactured, live stock of all kinds, seeds and vegetables not preserved, fruits undried and not preserved, poultry, eggs, plants, shrubs and trees, peltries, wool unmanufactured, rugs, hides, furs and skins undressed, butter and tallow.

In return, the Hawaiian Government agrees to allow the following articles, duty free, from the United States:—

Flour of wheat, fish of all kinds, coal, timber and lumber of all kinds, round hewed, and sawed, whole or in part, staves and heading, cotton unmanufactured, seeds and vegetables not preserved, fruits undried not preserved, poultry, (remainder same as above).

We rejoice in the prospect of securing to the islands the advantage of this treaty. The special benefit will be derived by the sugar-planters, when it goes into operation, the 30 per cent will be saved. Others will be also benefitted

We would remark that such Treaty stipulations, have long been desired by both natives and foreigners, but it has been supposed that the United States could not enter into such a treaty in consequence of its treaties with Spain and Brazil. The King's Foreign Minister, Mr. Wyllie, has not ceased to press the subject upon the American Commissioners, having commenced correspondence upon the subject with Mr Ten Eyck, and carried it forward with Mr. Servance, and Mr. Gregg. All honor to those who have successfully prosecuted the scheme.

It is highly gratifying that the proposition of Young Hawaii, should have been so favorably received by Brother Jonathan at Washington. It might have been supposed that his mind would have been a little irritated just now, consequent upon certain "coquetting" movements touching the annexation question. Miss Hawaii had shown herself rather that way inclined, and Brother Jonathan had felt his pockets and coyishly made proposals of marriage. He had offered to settle a generous amount upon his future bride! Some thought it was a sure match! While Brother Jonathan was musing over the matter, "he gets the mitten." It was to be supposed that he would have felt rather *somehow*, as would be natural under such circumstances. If so, he does not show it, but when Young Hawaii proposed to barter a little, about fish, sugar, lumber etc., Brother Jonathan in a prompt and business-like manner says, "I'm ready for a bargain, what do you wish for?" "Well, Brother, will you allow my sugar to enter your ports free of duty," "yes, if you will allow my lumber to enjoy the same privilege." "Maikai," (good) says Young Hawaii, and so the bargain is made and the business settled.

Persons having books or papers for gratuitous distribution among seamen, will please forward the same to the Chaplain's study.

Look and Live.

By Rev. Richard Knill.

"When God's own Son is lifted up,
A dying world revives;
The Jew beholds the glorious hope,
Th' expiring Gentile lives."

Moses lifted up the brazen serpent *to meet a desperate case.* The serpents had stung great numbers, and some of the people had died. Lamentation and mourning and woe were running through the camp. No one could say who would be the next victim. Every remedy of man failed to stop the progress of death. The poison was fatal. Destruction was going on. O, what could they do? Alas, now they saw their sin in their punishment. But God had mercy. The people cried to Moses. Moses cried to God, and God sent a *cure.* Make a serpent of brass, said the Father of mercies, and set it up, and command the people to look on it, and the work of death shall cease. Moses did so. The people believed the promise, they obeyed the command, and they obtained a cure. O wondrous power of faith; though only as a grain of mustard-seed, it removed the mountain far away. Numbers 21: 6–9.

This was a wonderful proof of divine power and goodness, but it was only the shadow of good things to come. "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life." John 3: 14, 15.

"Look upward, in the dying hour,
And live, the prophet cries;
But Christ performs a nobler cure,
When faith lifts up her eyes."

The Lord Jesus Christ was lifted up on the cross *to meet a desperate case.* Here was a sin-smitten world. Every one was stung. Sin had poisoned all. It was a rebel race. No mortal could cure it. No angel could save it. But God had mercy; for God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son to be lifted up on the cross, to make an atonement for sin, that whosoever believeth in him might not perish, but have eternal life. This remedy has *four* remarkable properties.

1. *It is offered to all.* If you feel your wound, here is the Physician. If you wish to be saved, here is the Savior. The Lamb of God taketh away the sin of world. It furnishes a message of mercy to the ends of the earth.

2. *The cure is without charge.* It will cost you just as much to be saved as it cost the bitten Israelite to be cured. Neither less nor more. He could not cure himself of the serpent's bite, neither could any creature cure him. You cannot save yourself, neither can any creature save you. He looked to the srpent, and was healed. You must believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall be saved. This is God's plan. Sin is sometimes compared to a heavy burden, and Christ says, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" Sometimes a desire to be saved is compared to thirst, and Christ says, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, without money and without price." Will not this do? Sometimes salvation is represented as a great boon to be given away, and Christ says, "Ask, and ye shall receive." Is not this compassion like a God? Sometimes the poor sinner is supposed to be unable to walk, or to drink or to speak; but he can just lift up his dying eye, and then Christ says, "*Look unto me and be saved.*" O sinner, is not this a free salvation? Will not this encourage you to seek the Lord while he may be found?

3. *The benefit is limited.* Do not imagine that every Pharisee or every publican will go to heaven; that every prodigal and every harlot will go to heaven; that every poor man or rich man will go to heaven; that every Sabbath-breaker or every church-going man will go to heaven; that every beggar in rags or every prince clothed in purple will go to heaven. O no. The remedy is free; the cure is without charge, but the benfit is limited. It was only the Israelite who *looked,* that was healed. It is only the sinner who believes, that is saved. This is a solemn view of the subject. This is the turning-point of every man's history. He will be saved or lost. He that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not on the Son of God shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him. This is the doctrine of the Bible. Do you then believe on the Son of God? Are you trusting for salvation on the merits of Him who hung on the cross? Remember, there is but one Savior; only one is needed. He is able to save the greatest sinners. He is able to save *thee.*

4. *The blessings which Christ confers on the saved are eternal.* Here is the superiority of the gospel over the law. The brazen serpent referred but to the body, the blessings of the gospel refer especially to the soul. The healing power of the serpent referred only to a few days, for men soon die; but Jesus gives eternal life to all that trust in him. The efficacy of a look at the brazen serpent was confined to one people, but Jesus giveth life to the world.

When any desperate bite of a serpent had been cured, think what an encouragement this would be to others whose case was very bad. It happened once in the course of my ministry, that a stranger arose and left the congregation, exclaiming, "There is no hope for me, my sins are too great to be pardoned." Another woman, who knew her, arose and followed her, and said, "What, no mercy for you? But I tell you there is. Your sins are not too great to be pardoned. I hope God has forgiven me, and you know I was as bad as yourself. God delighteth in mercy. Jesus is mighty to save." The case was remarkable. The change was very striking. The woman became a penitent, and, I believe, enjoyed great peace. Years after this, I saw her on her dying bed, and heard her whisper with her dying breath. "*Jesus cast me not away.*" They were her last words. O Sinner, bad as thy case may be, Jesus has saved other quite as bad as thyself O look to Jesus, now for ever. He will not cast thee away.

Again, we may suppose that some zealous and compassionate people were very busy among their relatives and friends who had been stung, to bring them within sight of the serpent. No time was to be lost. They could not make the sick man look, but they could bring him near the remedy. This was precisely the case with the sick man mentioned in the gospel. His friends believed that Christ could cure him, and their love to the poor creature made them use every effort to bring him to Jesus; and they actually let him down through the roof o the house, bed and all, because they could not come in by the door. This was a mighty act of faith, and Christ honored it by curing the man. O, were Christians in general equally anxious about their sinful relatives, we should soon have all our churches full, and the gospel preached to every creature.

Permit me to ask you, Have you been cured? I do not ask, Have you been bitten by sin? Alas, all have. I ask, Have you looked to Jesus and obtained a cure? If not, do it. Do it now. And then, having been saved yourself, try to bring every sinner to the Savior, that they may be saved. You cannot make them believe; that is their own act and deed; but you can tell them of their danger, and say, "Behold the Lamb of God."

Lastly, if any bitten Israelite put off looking to the brazen serpent till to-morrow, he perished through *neglect.* And how will you escape, if you *neglect* the Savior? To-day; the Holy Ghost saith, to-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart. It is on your peril that you neglect the present moment. O slight not the present offer of a precious Savior —*American Tract Society.*

☞ Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 private men and 10 officers belonging to the British.

The Trial of A. G. Francis.

This important trial commenced Monday morning the 8th inst., and was continued for three days, the Court sitting eight hours each day. The Hon. G. M Robertson presided. Mr. A. B. Bates the district Attorney conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Griswold and Harris were upon the defence. Monday and Tuesday were fully occupied in listening to the testimony furnished by a large number of witnesses. The career of Francis was clearly traced from his shipping on board the "Shooting Star," on the last of July down to the present time. Such was the minuteness and distinctness of the testimony, that not a shadow of doubt remained in regard to certain facts, viz., that the murder was committed by Francis—that he obtained the arms about six hours before the murder —that he fled hoping to conceal the deed—that he was fully identified by Mr. Winters before dying—that he was not intoxicated—but that he did deliberately and premeditately take the life of Winters. And on the other hand it appeared that he could not have had any particular malice towards said Winters, any more than any other individual whom he supposed would frustrate some unknown design, which he had in visiting the window of Mad. Rouquet's room at the dead hour of midnight. It did not appear for what purpose Francis was there under the tree, or

how long he had been there. It did however appear that the said Francis was laboring under a certain species of mental derangement, but whether the aberration was sufficient to destroy responsibility and take away guilt, was the point at which Judge, Jury and Lawyers labored. The prosecuting Attorney took the ground that admitting Francis was a monomaniac, still he was guilty. Mr. Bates argued this and other points for more than two hours, commanding the fixed attention of the Court, Jury and a large audience. On the part of the defence, Messrs. Harris and Griswold took the ground that Francis was an insane man, and of course ought not to be held responsible. The prisoner could not have asked for abler or more disinterested advocates. They cited English and American precedents, contending most conscientiously for the accused.

His Hon. Judge Robertson charged the Jury at great length, rehearsing the chief points of the evidence, pro and con, and citing numerous authorities.

After having heard witnesses, lawyers and Judge, the Jury retired. The Jury I would remark was composed of twelve of the most respectable persons in Honolulu. No accused person could ask for a Jury of better men, and every one who knows their character might safely entrust his life and character in their hands. After retiring and discussing the matter for six hours, they were discharged at midnight, not being able to agree upon a verdict. Seven being for condemnation, and five for acquittal, on the ground of insanity. Here the matter must rest for the present, the prisoner the mean while being detained in close confinement.

In conclusion, we would remark that no trial at the Islands has ever excited more interest, or called forth more talent. It is the first instance wherein a white man or foreigner has ever been arraigned for the crime of murder in the first degree. Neither murderer or his victim had any family friends at the Islands, from this and other circumstances which might be mentioned, it was a case to be decided strictly according to its merits. The advocates on both sides were unpaid, but none the less anxious that Justice should be done. Before the trial shall be resumed, or the case finally disposed of, it is to be hoped that evidence may be procured which will throw more light upon the subject.

Since the foregoing was written, the following accurately prepared summary of the proceedings of the Court has appeared in the Polynesian:—

The King vs. *Andrew G. Francis.*

The prisoner was charged with the murder of Charles E. Winters, committed on the night of the 18th September. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner had been discharged from the clipper ship "Shooting Star," at this port, in the latter part of August last, after which he worked for a few days as a gardener in the employment of Mr. Fairbanks. After leaving the service of Mr. Fairbanks he called frequently at the study of the Rev. S. C. Damon, Seamen's Chaplain, who kindly allowed him the privilege of going to his study whenever he felt inclined, for the purpose of reading such books as he wished. The prisoner continued to avail himself of this privilege during the absence of the Chaplain on an excursion to the Island of Hawaii. It was during the time that he happened to see Madame Rouquette in Mrs. Damon's company, and from that moment he appears to have been under the impression, true or false, that Madame R. was a lady whom he had known in Sonora, California, and to whom he said on one occasion that he felt under deep obligation for the kindness she had extended to his blind sister at Sonora. He wrote several letters addressed to the "ladies of Honolulu," one addressed to "the Mission," and another addressed to the "lady from California," all betraying a mind deranged in some degree. On Mr. Damon's return from Hawaii, on the morning of the 15th Sept,. the accused called and requested to be allowed a private interview with Madame Rouquette. This was refused him on the ground of the lady's illness, and on account of her mental derangement, which was at times excessive, and rendered it altogether imprudent in Mr. Damon's opinion to permit the interview. From this time up to the time of the homicide the prisoner continued to obstinately press his request upon the Chaplain, but without success. Early on the afternoon of the 18th he returned to the charge, having induced Mr. Andrew Johnstone to accompany him to Mr. Damon's house, but Madame Rouquette being at that time much more indisposed than usual and being in bed, the interview so pertinaciously sought by the accused was again denied him, upon which he turned away very quickly, and apparently much excited. About half past five o'clock the same afternoon he was discovered conversing with Madame Rouquette through a door opening out of the room occupied by her into the adjoining premises, belonging to Mr. Whitney, through which Francis had entered. On this occasion Mr. Damon ordered Francis to leave the premises, giving him to understand that if he did not keep away he would be taken care of. At this Francis appeared quite angry, saying that "he was a gentleman," and would not allow any one to lay hands on him. He then went off apparently under strong excitement. Immediately afterwards he went on board the schooner "S. S." lying at the wharf, and borrowed a single barrelled pistol from Capt. Lucas, to whom he was previously known, and who loaded the pistol for him and gave it to him without asking for what purpose he wanted it, observing no appearance of anger or unusual excitement in his manner or conversation. At about 8 o'clock in the evening he was again met by Capt. Lucas near the water-house, having as appeared by the testimony of a seaman belonging to the "Shooting Star," just come on shore from that vessel, where he had borrowed a revolver. He asked Capt. Lucas if he could supply him with buck shot to load the revolver, and on being answered in the negative, he handed the revolver to Lucas saying that if he should not return the single barrelled pistol he (Lucas) might keep the revolver. At about a quarter past nine o'clock, Francis suddenly entered the house of Capt. Holdsworth (near Mr. Damon's residence) apparently quite excited, saying he wished to speak with Mrs. H. Having seated himself he asked her how many ladies they were next door. Mrs. H. replied that there was but one. Francis said there ought to be two,—that one was a companion or servant to the other. Said he would like to know what Mr. Damon had done with her, adding "there is a screw loose somewhere, and I can't understand it." He said he had known the lady in question in Sonora. He was in a state of great excitement and was dressed in dark clothes with a monkey jacket wrapped round his body. At about half past 11 o'clock Winters, who occupied a small house on Mr. Damon's premises, went out to reconnoitre, and while approaching the fence which separates Mr. Damon's premises from those of Mr. Whitney, he was shot by a man who came from behind a tree growing near the window of Madame Rouquette's room. The report of the pistol and the cry of poor Winters were heard by several persons living in the vicinity, and at the Police Station. The prisoner was seen by Messrs. Williams and Robins coming down the lane towards Hotel Street, from the direction of Mr. Damon's premises at a half trot. As he passed Mr. Williams, supposing him to be a native, he called to him in Hawaiian *owai kela?* (who's that?) He made a short pause and said "what is it?" He was asked if he had heard the shot, and replied "yes, it was down there," pointing towards the sea, passing on at the same time towards Hotel Street, on entering which he was stopped by Mr. Bartlett of the Canton Hotel, who placed his hand on Francis' shoulder saying to him, "who are you?" Francis replied, "I don't know who I am." Policeman Jordan coming up put his hand on the accused, who trembled and appeared agitated. Jordan asked him what he was running for, he answered "nothing." On being asked if he had heard the pistol report, he said he had and that he left his house to see where it was, and seeing every body running he thought he would run too. He was arrested and just at that moment he dropped something on the ground, which on a search being made on the spot turned out to be the pistol he borrowed from Capt. Lucas and a dirk also belonging to Lucas of which he had probably possessed himself while on board the "S. S." in the afternoon, Shortly after this Francis was taken to Winters' presence, who at once said Francis was the man who had shot him. Next morning the District Attorney, A. B. Bates Esqr., had Francis again taken to the presence of the dying man who again said he identified Francis as the person who had shot him. Francis replied, "before God, I did not shoot you."

The counsel for the prisoner made no effort to controvert the evidence introduced on the part of the prosecution, but relied entirely upon the plea of insanity.

It appeared, by the testimony of the witnesses for the defense, that Francis shipped on board the "Shooting Star," at San Francisco, on the 31st of July last. On that night he was discovered on his knees in the forecastle, and on being asked what he was about, he replied that he was praying that Atherton (one of his shipmates then lying asleep) might not be allowed to kill him, saying he had seen Atherton before, and that he wanted to kill him (Francis). During the time he was on board of the "Shooting star" he wrote several singular letters to Capt. Kingman, and his conduct was remarked by those on board as being strange. He talked at times of a large property having been left to him and his brothers and sisters, saying they had been unjustly done out of it. He said he was going to Philadelphia to get a lawyer to reclaim the property. During the few days preceding the homicide, Francis called on Mr. Everett, the Chilean Consul, saying there was a lady from Valparaiso residing at Mr. Damon's in whom he felt a great interest and whom he wished to see, but that he was prevented from this by Mr. and Mrs. Damon. Said the Americans were all against him, mentioning in particular the Consul, Mr. Ogden. Said this affair was "tearing his heart strings out &c." On Sunday the 16th Sept., he called on Mr. Aldrich and told him there was a lady confined at Mr. Damon's in whom he felt a great interest. Said she was rich and had been kind to his blind sister, at Sonora, and that he felt himself under a deep debt of gratitude to her, and felt determined to release her. He had been in the habit of calling frequently at the store of Mr. Cohn, to whom he remarked on one occasion that there was a lady at Mr. Damon's kept a close prisoner, that she was worth $50,000, and that Mr. Damon pretended she was crazy, while in fact she was no more crazy than he (Francis). On the 18th, the day of the homicide, Mr. Cohn remarked that Francis was greatly excited, and towards evening he passed very frequently by the store of Mr. Michel, saying each time, "good night" "good night."

The evidence on the part of the accused closed on Tuesday evening. Drs. Judd, Ford, Hillebrand and Lathrop, who had listened to the testimony throughout, were severally asked to give their opinions as to the prisoner's insanity. Dr. Judd believed him to be partially insane; Drs. Lathrop and Ford thought him slightly deranged, and Dr. Hillebrand considered him to have been a *monomaniac* since the time he joined the "Shooting Star" at San Francisco. On Wednesday morning Messrs. Harris and Griswold, counsel for the prisoner, made an able argument, the first at great length, upon the facts in the case and upon the amelioration of the law as applied to the plea of insanity in modern times. Mr. Bates summed up on the part of the prosecution in an eloquent speech of about three hours in length, but, we regret to say, it is impossible for us to afford space for even an abridgement of his arguments.

After the charge of the court the jury retired at about half past 5 o'clock. In a few hours they returned into court to be re-advised and again withdrew to the jury room where they remained till nearly 12 o'clock, when, as there appeared no probability of their being able to agree upon a verdict, they returned into court and were discharged.

This interesting trial created a deep and universal excitement throughout the community, and a large number of ladies were present during the greater part of the proceedings.

New Book.

The Old Brewery, and the New Mission House at the Five Points. By ladies of the Mission.

"All speech and rumor is short lived, foolish, untrue. Genuine work alone, what thou workest faithfully is eternal. Stand thou by that, and let Fame and the rest of it go prating." CARLYLE.

New York: Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway (under the Museum. 1854.

The above title is prefixed to a volume which was recently handed us for perusal. It is well worthy of being read. It is a simple record of the achievment of christian activity and benevolence, showing what right-minded and noble hearted ladies can accomplish, when urged forward by a desire to do good. After this let no one despair of elevating the most degraded, reforming the most abandoned, and purifying the most polluted. The pages of this book exhibit the happy results of the efforts to improve and bless the dwellers in a portion of New York City, known as "The Five Points." When Dickens the English Novelist visited America, it appears from his "American Notes" that he did not fail to visit or explore "The Five Points" of New York. In describing this locality, he remarks,

"From every corner, as you glance about you in these dark streets, some figure crawls half-awakened, as if the judgment hour were near at hand, and every obscure grave were giving up its dead. Where dogs would howl to lie, women, men and boys slink off to sleep, forcing the dislodged rats to move away in quest of better lodgings.

Here too are lanes and alleys paved with mud knee-deep; under-ground chambers where they dance and game; the walls bedecked with rough designs, of ships, and forts, and flags, and American Eagles out of number; ruined houses, open to the street, whence through wide gaps in the walls, other ruins loom upon the eye, as though the world of vice and misery had nothing else to show; hideous tenements which take their name from robbery and murder: all that is loathsome, drooping and decayed is here!"

The situation of affairs and the immoral aspect of the place remained unaltered, until about the year 1850, the "New York Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," sent a Missionary to labor there. Schools were opened on the Sabbath, and during the week, he gospel was faithfully preached, the hungry fed, the naked clothed, the intemperate persuaded to sign the Pledge, and in fine all the usual appliances of christian benevolence were brought to bear upon this spot, resembling pandemonium. Perhaps some of our readers may ask, in what part of the enlightened city of New York was such a locality to be found? The answer is, within "one minute's walk," of the most crowded, elegant, and sumptuous portions of Broadway. Only "one minute's walk" would have brought the visitor into a spot, where "miserable looking individuals, liquor stores innumerable, neglected scores playing in rags and dirt, squalid-looking women, brutal men with black eyes and disfigured faces, proclaiming drunken brawls and fearful violence complete the general picture."

All is now changed, so this book informs us. The church, the school house, and other visible indications of prosperity greet the eye. Honor to the noble-hearted ladies and gentlemen, who have brought about this change, laboring under the blessing of God. May their success encourage others to go and do likewise. Such triumphs will find a record in the annals of eternity.

If any of our readers desire more ample details upon this subject, we would refer them to the volume, which may be purchased at the Newspaper Depot, in Hotel street.

The Grumbler.—How much this specimen of humanity is to be pitied. Nothing goes right with him. The weather is either too hot or too cold. He is neither pleased with his neighbor's conduct or dress. No matter what subject is under discussion, he is sure to view it from that point of observation which will call forth a scowl or a growl, a grunt or a grumble. This unhappy specimen of humanity, we meet in almost every grade of society. It is said to be Jack's privilege to grumble. It may be so, but Jack is not the only member of "this privileged order." To be sure sailors grumble, and some of them have occasion for it, but then it is rather *pardonable* in them. We do not really think that they intend thereby any harm. We have got so much accustomed to a little grumbling on their part, that it neither surprises us or puts us out of temper. We could get along much better with a sailor's grumbling, if he would not swear. It is the horrid oath that grates upon our feelings. Come Jack, knock that off altogether. If you must growl and grumble, don't swear, don't break God's command. Sailors are not all grumblers. We meet with scores of good natured and honest hearted seamen, that it is a pleasure to welcome year after year. Look out for a landsman, who growls and grumbles. We always intend to give him a wide berth. If the street is wide enough, he may be sure that we shall walk on the side opposite to him. Jack never shows much anger when he growls, but not so with the land's man, who snarls and growls. His temper is easily excited, and woe betide the unlucky biped or quadruped that crosses his path. Reader, don't suspect or reproach your neighbors, but ask yourself if you are not somewhat guilty.

Profane Swearing.—If there be a vice, sin, misdemeanor, offence, or a crime, that is deserving of severe and rigid punishment, it is that of taking God's name in vain. All other kinds of offenders may plead more excuse, or palliation, but the profane swearer can offer no excuse. His oaths are the spontaneous outpouring of a wicked heart. They are as Robert Hall remarks, the "superfluity of naughtiness." When we hear a sailor, a captain, a mechanic, a merchant, or any one else swear, we are reminded of the old Quaker's remark, when he heard a profane swearer vomiting forth his terrible oaths, "*spew it up, spew it up*, you can never go to heaven with all that vileness." We think if the profane swearer would stop and reflect a single moment, he would not thus pollute the pure air of Heaven with his *sulphurous* breath.

"It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme
Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme!
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise;
To SWEAR is neither brave, polite nor wise,
You would not swear upon a BED OF DEATH!
Reflect, your Maker now may stop your breath."

BOOKS,

WHICH EVERY SAILOR ought to own.
Webster's small Dictionary. Price 75 cents and $1,00.
Morse's Geography and Atlas, Price $1,25,
Brown's and Well's English Grammar. Price 75 cts.
The American Arithmetic. Price 75 cts.
The Lamplighter, a thrilling tale. Price $1,50.
Webster's Spelling Book. Price 25 cts.
Clarke's Lectures to young men. Price $1,50.
Beecher's do. do. do. Price $,125.
Chevoir's Travels in Sandwich Islands. Price $1,50.
Bates do. do. do. Price $1,75.
Pitoarn's Island and its inhabitants. Price $1,00
Hawaiian Phrase Books of questions and answers. Price 50 cts.
All the above, together with a large variety of Books (see Catalogue) can be had at the Post Office Bookstore. Also letter paper, Ink, Pens, Journals, Memorandum Books &c. &c.
Oct. 3-mos. H. M. WHITNEY.

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.
DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH
HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night

A Step Backward!—We regret to observe a notice in the last "Polynesian," that the new mail arrangements are to be suspended. We are confident this is a short-sighted measure, which will prove a just and fruitful source of irritation and complaint. If we have been correctly informed, the total expense would not have exceeded $1,000. We hope soon to learn that the Postmaster General is authorised to resume his arrangements.

Improved Bomb Lance and Whaling Gun.—Capt. Babcock, of ship Dover, of New London, attributes the success of his recent whaling voyage in a considerable measure to the use of Messrs. Tracy and Brand's Improved Bomb Lance and Whaling Gun, which has recently been so extensively adopted in the whaling fleet. We also hear our own whaling captains and officers speak of this apparatus in the highest terms of commendation. They say it is invaluable in the Northern Seas. C. B. Merchant is the agent for Dukes County,—*Vineyard Gazette.*

List No. 7 of (paid in) subscriptions to the Sailor's Home.

1855.

July	16, J. W., Kohala,	$30
	28, The Boston subscription, (on acc't)	600
Aug.	10, H. W. McCoughtry Esq.,	20
	11, A Friend,	30
	17, His Excy. R. C. Wyllie,	50
	18, Stephen Spencer Esq.,	10
	21, Charles G. Hopkins Esq.,	25
	R. A. S. Wood Esq.,	40
	28, P. W. Graves Esq.	25
	Messrs. H. Hackfield & Co.,	50
	30, Messrs. Melchers & Co.,	50
	Robert Clouston Esq.,	25
Sept.	3, Dr. Hoffman,	25
	M. C. Monsarrat Esq.,	20
	14, Messrs. R. Coady & Co.,	50
	22, C. A. Williams Esq.,	50
	Messrs. Feldiem & Co.,	25
	24, His Majesty the King,	100
	25, Rev. L. Smith,	25
	29, James Makee Esq.,	100
	Messrs. C. A. & H. F. Poor,	10
	R. W. Wood M. D.,	100
	G. A. Lathrop M. D.,	20
Oct.	1, Thos. F. Thresher "Lancaster"	10
	W. Humphreys Esq,	5
	3, A Merchant Captain,	10
	17, Messrs. Castle & Cooke, (on acc't)	125
	Capt. Moorshed, "Dido" 2nd. Don.	50
	22, Capt. Cox "Magnolia,"	50

G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

Donations for S. F. Society.

Capt. Moorshead, Dido.	$9,00
A Friend.	$5,00.
French Residents, through the French Consul.	$46,00

Special Notice.

All masters, officers and sailors, are invited to attend a meeting at the Home, to-morrow Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject of discussion.

The Sailor's Home.

A Card.

The Trustees of the H. S. H. S; would respectfully acknowledge for the use of the New Reading Room in the Sailor's Home, 1 dozen of settees from Mr. C. Brewer 2nd. A most timely and acceptable donation, valued at $75,00.

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents,

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

Honolulu Marine Hospital.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz.: a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. Hoffman, Ford, Hillebrand, Bullions, Hardy and Guillou.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

A CARD.

DR. M'KIBBEN, SURGEON, &C.,

INFORMS the inhabitants and visitors of Honolulu and neighborhood, that he intends practicing in the different branches of his profession, and hopes he may rest his claims to their confidence on an experience of nearly forty years as a practitioner in a large seaport and manufacturing town, to the principal hospital of which he was for many years attached as operating Surgeon.

In private practice, the diseases of women and children have received much of his study and attention.

Residence,—the house lately occupied by J. C Spalding, Esq., Union street.

Passengers.

Per Flying Dart, from San Francisco, J. C. Clifford, A. M. Dickson, W Hurlbert, E. H. Cook, W. F. Brockway, W. Smith, J. Runn, C. Hooper, J. Hamer, W. Zych, G. Wyman. J. Harrison, J. P. St. John.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Sept. 24.—French sh Angeline, Vaquelin, 445 tons, 53 bbls. whale.

27.—Am. sh Amazon, Barber, Fair Haven, 318 tons, 20 sperm, 2400 whale, 32000 lbs. bone.

Oct. 1.—Am sch Flying Dart, Freeman, 146 tns 14 ds fm San Francisco.

5.—Am sh Meteor, Pike, 1087 tns 13 ds fm San Francisco.

Am sloop J. L. Devotion, Farrell, 20 tns 0 ds fm San Francisco.

Oct. 1.—Am bk Gratitude, Cornell, 337 tns 559 bbls., 4,000 lbs bone.

2.—Am sh Arctic, Phillips, 431 tns 400 sp 1800 wh 18,000 bone.

Am sch E. L. Frost, omstock, 140 tns 3,600 seal skins, 80 bbls oil.

Oct. 12.—American barque N. S. Perkins, Allyn, 309 tons, from Ochotsk, 300 brls seal oil, 6,600 seal-skins.

Am ship Europa, Vinal, 380 tons, 174 sp, 2,000 wh, 20,000 lbs bone.

Am sh Sheffield, Green, 579 tons, 50 sp, 860 wh, 8,000 bone.

Am sh Magnolia, Cox, 400 tons, 500 wh, 5,000 bone.

Am sh Two Brothers, Childs, 288 tons, 300 wh, 3000 bone.

Oct. 12.—Am sh Bengal, Rogers, 304 tons, 9 mos out, 10 sp, 800 wh, 8000 bone.

13.—Siren Queen, Lakey, 461 tons, 24 mos, 450 wh, 8000 bone.

Julian, Cleveland, 356 tons, 11 mos, 50 sp, 1000 wh, 10,000 bone.

Midas, Howland, 340 tons, 26 mos, 50 sp, 700 wh, 1000 bone.

William Tell, Smith, 369 tons, 13 mos, 1300 wh, 15,000 lbs bone.

Morea, Manchester, 330 tons, 24 mos, 1750 wh, 20,000 bone.

16.—Huntsville, Grant, 523 tons, 11 mos, 1100 wh, 12,000 bone.

Waverley, West, 327 tons, 11 mos, 100 wh, 1000 bone.

Three Brothers, Cleveland, 403 tons, 12 mos, 2000 wh, 30,000 bone.

Barque Neptune, Green, 284 tons, 10 mos, 170 sp, 530 wh, 4000 bone.

Ship Tamerlane, Winslow, 397 tons, 12 mos, 65 sp, 1200 wh, 9000 bone.

Charles Carroll, Tuttle, 411 tons, 8 months, 900 wh, 9000 bone.

Barque Lark, Kibbling, 286 tons, 6 months, 1600 wh, 15,000 bone.

Ship Tahmaroo, Neil, 372 tons, 40 mos, 1200 wh.

French ship Espadon, Homond, 377 tons, 43 mos, 1600 wh, 5000 bone.

Am. ship Milton, Jones, 388 tons, 47 mos, 1900 sperm.

William Badger, Braley, 334 tons, 25 mos, 100 sp, 300 wh, 1500 bone.

St. George, Dias, 408 tons, 25 mos, 1300 wh, 8000 bone.

Condor, Kempton, 349 tons, 25 mo, 100 sp, 1500 whale, 8,500 bone.

Cleared.

Sept. 29.—Ship Iematis, Benjamin, for New Zealand.

bk. Gratitude, Cornell, for Honolulu.

Oct. 1.—Timor, Rogers, for New Zealand.

Oct. 2.—Gov. Troupe, Milton: for New Bedford.

Uncas, James, to cruise.

5.—Meteor, Pike, for Hong Kong.

Oct. 5.—Am sh Zenas Coffin, to cruise.

9.—Am sh Jefferson, for New Zealand.

Oct. 13.—Am sch Flying Dart, for Koloa.

Barque James Andrews, New Zealand.

19.—Lancaster, for New Zealand.

Memoranda.

Ship Magnolia reports, Sept 17, off St. Paul's Island, ship Majestic, Percival, of New Bedford, 700 wh the season, Charles Carroll, Tuttle, 1000 wh season, Saratoga, Harding, 2 whales season, heard of Montauk, French, Sag Harbor, 2 whales season, General Williams, Miller, New London, 2 whales season, barque George Washington, La Blache, nothing. Sept 7, H. C. Nye, Soule, 450 brls whale, heard from same date, Albion, Hinds, Fair Haven, 900 wh season. Sept 26, South of Amelia Passage, Fox Islands, sh Tamerlane, Winslow, New Bedford, for Hilo, 1200 brls wh season.

The Danish barque Emma, Capt. Lund, consigned to Krull & Moll, after having tried to come round Cape Horn on her passage from Hamburg, experienced very heavy and contrary winds in 28° South Lat. and 43° West Long., which induced Capt Lund, on the 11th of July, to take the eastern passage. He passed round Cape of Good Hope the 1st of August, south of Van Dieman's Land the 1st of Sept., New Zealand the 6th of Sept. Tahiti 24th Sept., crossed the Line 1st of October, and arrived here the 13th day of this month in the short passage of 138 days from Hamburg.

Capt. Tabor, of sch. Keoni Ana, reports the loss of ship St. Lawrence, Capt. Rand, 523 tons, of San Francisco. She sailed from New Castle, N. S. Wales, on the 17th May, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of 600 tons coal, and in three days sprung a leak. Put in to Auckland, N. Z. Sold 270 tons coal, but made no repairs. Sailed again 9th July, but in a few days leak increased. Run her on shore on Roratonga, July 30, saving only the three boats, ship floated off same day and sunk in deep water.

At Nukahiva, Aug. 24, ship Isaac Howland, Hobbs, New Bedford, with 80 bbls. oil, was to cruise to the Westward, and then to New Zealand, Capt. Hobbs reports that he was obliged to put three men and the third officer on shore on Roa Poa, one of the Marquesas Is., for mutinous conduct and intent to destroy the ship by setting fire to a barrel of camphene, or any other way, when they made some of the leeward Islands. The affair came prematurely to light, before they had time to execute it, and by his prompt action, with the assistance of his officers, the intention was frustrated and every thing has gone on quietly since.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct. 5.—ship Albion, Hincks, Fair Haven, 326 tons; 300 sperm 900 wh, 8000 lbs bone.

Rambler, Nantucket, Winchell, 318 tons: 1,400 sperm, (Had lost Captain.)

11.—ship Marcia, Wing, 314 tons; 250 sp, 1,500 wh, 13,000 bone.

12.—barque Canton Packet, 274 tons; 870 wh, 11,000 lbs bone

ship Oregon, E. Elldridge, 331 tons, Fair Haven, 7 whales.

13.—Joseph Meigs, Coffin, New Bedford, 12 months, 600 wh, 6000 bone, season, 600 wh, 6000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Gideon Howland, Bryant, New Bedford, 25 mos, 1,400 wh, 16,000 bone, season 60 sp, 1800 wh, 16,900 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea

Cortes, Stetson, New Bedford, 25 mos, 750 wh, 10,000 bone, season, 30 sp, 1600 wh, 24,000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Samuel Robertson, Washburn, Fair Haven, 38 mos, 50 sp, 1200 wh, 11,000 bone, season, 100 sp, 3400 wh, 40,000 bone, voyage, from Kodiack.

Hobomok, Childs, Falmouth, 25 mos, 2100 wh, 18,000 bone, season, 25 sp, 2.00 wh, 20,000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Caroline, Gifford, New Bedford, 38½ mos, 650 wh, 7000 bone, season, 290 sp, 1500 wh, 17,000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

15.—Condor, Kempton, New Bedford, 25 mos, 45 sp, 575 wh, 8500 bone, season, 110 sp, 1,500 wh, 8500 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Franklin, Richmond, New Bedford, 25 mos, 850 wh, 9000 bone, season, 80 sp, 1200 wh, 16,000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Majestic, Percival, New Bedford, 27 mos, 750 wh, 7000 bone, season, 100 sp, 800 wh, 7000 bone, voyage, fm Kodiack

Braganza, Jackson, New Bedford, 13 mos, 40 sp, 1100 wh, 9000 bone, season, 40 sp, 1100 wh, 9000 bone, voyage, from Kodiack.

Newton, Sherman, New Bedford, 12 mos, 40 sp. 340 wh, 6000 bone, season, 40 sp, 340 wh, 6000 bone, voyage, from Kamchatka Sea.

Alfred Tyler Chadwick, Edgartown 25 mos, 450 wh, 4000 bone, season, 70 sp, 760 wh, 9000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Fabius, Wing, New Bedford, 14½ mos, 1800 wh, 18,000 bone, season, 35 sp, 2000 wh, 18,000 bone, voyage, from Japan Sea.

General Pike, Kew, New Bedford, 22 mos, 600 wh, 7000 bone, season, 70 sp, 1200 wh, 7000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

French ship Elizabeth, Morel, Havre, 25 mos, 1400 wh, 14,000 bone, season, 80 sp, 1800 wh, 14,000 bone, voyage, from Kodiack and Kamskatka Sea.

French ship Nile, La Baste, Havre, 26 mos, 800 wh. 4000 bone, season, 30 sp, 1900 wh, 14,000 bone, voyage, from Bhering's Straits.

16.—Scotland, Smith, New Bedford, 14 mos. 200 sp, 1300 wh, 14,000 bone, season, 200 sp, 1300 wh, 14,000 bn, voyage, from Kodiack.

Meteor, Dixon, Mystic, 48 mos, 1000 wh, 16,000 bone, season, 3000 wh, 41,000 bone, voyage, from Ochotsk Sea.

Cleared.

Oct. 8.—ship Reindeer, Cromwell, cruise and bone.

13.—Oregon, Eldridge, for Society Islands.

15.—Condor, Kempton, for Honolulu.

16.—Albion, Hines, for Talcahuana.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 11. HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 14, 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, NOV. 14, 1855.

Correspondence - - - - - - - 82
New Church on Hawaii - - - - - - 82
I have hope for the World - - - - - - 83
Guam - - - - - - - - - 83
Ascension - - - - - - - - 84
New Eruption - - - - - - - 85
Sailor's Snug Harbor - - - - - - 85
Death of Abbott Lawrence - - - - - 86
Ship News - - - - - - - - 86
Dialogue - - - - - - - - 86
Japan - - - - - - - - - 86
Sailor's Fair - - - - - - - - 87
Robbert Mills - - - - - - - 87
Ship News - - - - - - - - 88

REMARKABLE EVENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1855.

1. Stamp Act in America, 1765.
4. Erie canal celebration, 1825.
5. Gunpowder plot, 1652.
7. Christianity suppressed in France 1794.
8. Milton died, 1674.
9. Cape Cod discovered, 1620.
10. Luther born, 1483, Mahomet born, 570.
12. Baxtar born, 1612.
13. Curran died, 1817.
14. Charles Carrol died, 1832.
15. First English Parliament, 1213; Cowper born, 1731.
16. Tea destroyed in Boston, 1773.
17. Queen Mary died, 1558.
19. Jay's treaty, 1794.
20. Cape of Good Hope doubled, 1497.
24. Peace with Great Britain, 1814; John Knox, died, 1572.
25. New York evacuated, 1783.
26. Dr. Watts died, 1748.
28. Washington crossed the Delaware, 1776.
29. Revolution in Poland, 1831; First steam-press, 1814.

The Friend.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 25, 1855.

DEDICATION.—The first Methodist Episcopal Church of Honolulu was dedicated last Sabbath afternoon, the services commencing at 3 o'clock. The exercises were opened by singing and prayer by the Rev. J. D. Strong. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. W. S. Turner, Pastor of the Church, who selected as the foundation of his discourse, Ps. 48: 12, 13 verses—"Walk about Zion, &c." A collection was taken up amounting to $187. The exercises were concluded with prayer by the Rev. S. C. Damon, and singing. In the evening, as we have been informed, a still larger collection was taken up, leaving a debt of only about $600 upon the church-building. The land upon which the edifice stands was donated by Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, who has also contributed largely towards the building. We do most sincerely congratulate our Methodist friends upon having so speedily erected a neat and commodious edifice, and also upon having it so nearly paid for. We trust that the usefulness which has characterised the Methodist denomination in other parts of the world, may crown their labors at the Sandwich Islands.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—We regret to chronicle the sad intelligence lately received of the death of Capt. Lamphier and a boat's crew, with a single exception. Capt. Gibbs of the "Speedwell," reports to us as follows: That on the 7th of Oct., while the "Lagoda" was lying in Shanta Bay, Capt. Lamphier went on board the "Phœnix" of Nantucket; while there it commenced blowing, and being anxious to return, he obtained a boat's crew of the "Phœnix," as his own crew had gone ashore. On returning, and when near his own vessel, the boat swamped and all were drowned save one man. Capt. Lamphier left his own son on board the "Phœnix." In making this announcement we would tender the expression of our kindest sympathies to Mrs. Lamphier, who has spent the summer in Honolulu, and who left for Lahaina that she might there join her husband. The sad intelligence will fall with crushing weight upon her anxious and troubled spirit. The mate of the "Ontario" is expected to navigate the "Lagoda" into port.

HOME GATHERING.—On Tuesday evening of last week the Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, and D. A. Ogden, U. S. Consul, addressed a meeting of seamen and residents, at the Bethel, upon the subject of the Sailors' Home. They spoke eloquently and appropriately, setting forth advantages to be derived from the establishment of a "Home" in Honolulu, and asserting the claims which such an institution had upon the sailor, the shipmaster, the shipowner, and the foreign resident. We could wish a much larger number might have been present. A Similar meeting will be held *This Evening*. We would call the attention of seamen and residents to the notice in another column.

☞ The Chaplain would call the attention of seamen to the notice respecting the "*Bible, Book, and Tract Depository.*" The Chaplain will be found at the Depository from 12 to 3 o'clock during the shipping season.

The Ladies' Fair,

For the benefit of the Sailors' Home, will take place on Friday evening next. Rooms opened at 6, and sales commence at 7 o'clock. For additional information respecting the Fair we refer our readers to some remarks in another column.

Table of exports from Ascension Islands.

Dr. Gulick has forwarded a table of exports, but we take the liberty of publishing the summary, instead of writing the exports from each tribe.

Yams, 726 barrels; Wood, 410 cords; Pigs, 83; Tortoise Shell, quantity unknown; Fowls, 2,000; Pigeons, 4,500; Bananas, 1,740 bunches; Pumpkins, 390; Pawpaws, 30 barrels; Cocoanuts, 4,500; Bread Fruit, 1,860; Citron, quantity unknown; Melons, Sasafras, quantity unknown; Mats, quantity unknown

☞ It is gratifying to hear sailors enquiring if the "Home" is open for boarders, but we regret that the only reply which can be given is that "it cannot be opened until next year." The Trustees have done all that they felt authorized to do, with the funds in hand. It is hoped that "The Fair," will place funds in their hands to finish off the building, and pay the debt incurred.

☞ The unknown correspondent, who forwarded $2,50, from Maui, will have the paper sent as directed, from Oct. '55, to end of year '56.

☞ Vessels bound to Strong's Island, Ascension, or Marquesas, will confer a favor by notifying the chaplain.

☞ Contributors to "The Fair," are respectfully requested to forward all articles. immediately, either to the Chaplain's house, or the Sailor's Home, except contributions intended for the refreshment table, those are desired early Friday morning at the, Home.'

☞ Mr. Antrim, has our thanks for a beautiful daguerreotype view of the Sailor's Home. It gives a fine representation of the building, and of the mountains in the rear. The plate will be preserved at the Reading Room of the Home. Mr. Antrim's office is opposite the Bethel.

☞ Now is the time for our foreign subscribers among whalemen, to renew their subscriptions. The Friend, sent to the U. S. $2,00 per annum.

☞ 5,00 will purchase a bound volume of the Friend for 1854 and 5, and forward the paper for one year to the United States.

Correspondence.

Harbor of Toanoa, Tahiti, Sept. 4th, 1855.

(Concluded from page 74, Oct.

And now having accompanied the warlike immigrants to Tahiti, let us stop a while and review them as "protectors." I have a singular sensation in writing that word "protectorate." It is a sad contemplation, that at the moment when the Island of Tahiti might have ranked with the Island of Hawaii; that when she *least needed* "*protectors*," the generous French should have come to cast over her the cloud of a "protectorate!" And such a cloud! from which no fertalizing rain has ever descended, and through which no sun-ray seems to brighten the future!

I will first glance at the state of the English Protestant mission. The missionaries are permitted to preach and exercise their professional functions, but under very extraordinary restrictions. For instance, those protestants who still preach, and perform duties, do so as the *employees* of the French Government. The appointment ranks as any other civil or military appointment, and while the signature of Pomare is necessary to the force of the commission, yet the officials are paid by the island agent, out of the French treasury. The appointment of a minister of the gospel, and that of a common police constable, are tantamount, so far as *the form* goes. Fair as this may seem to be, so far as it may be considered an impartial scheme of policy, still a small reflection will develope the evils that grow out of it. Consider for one moment, that the *real authority* under such a compact, *is that which pays!* How dead must be the Sovereignty of Pomare, if indeed she can be regarded as having any Sovereignty at all! And how humiliating must be the position of the Protestant clergymen, earning Catholic stipends, under Catholic whims; compelled either to abandon their holy work, or to perform it under the same municipal guarantees of being paid, that are given to a common policeman. It amounts to this: Keep your watches faithfully and you shall be paid—preach as I would have you preach or you shall not be paid at all. Many of the Christians rather than struggle on through the dark prospects before them have abandoned the field of labor and gone to the more savage but more hospitable leeward Islands. Some have thought it better to *work on*, even thus restricted, and we cannot but admire their perseverance.

Another restriction of major importance is that no pastor can preach in any other district than his own, without the special invitation or permission of the highest chief of that district. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the effects of such a regulation But it has proved to be a death-blow to the *circuit system* of labor, which, if I understand it correctly, is one that is attended with the most profitable rewards. It is an attack upon the habits of the Protestants; it appears as if an attempt were made to *imprison* the spread of the gospel. It is an ambitious restriction upon the rights of Christianity. I mean, the free interchange of pulpit courtesies, and the liberal influences of social religion.

Still another restriction may be mentioned. Two or more members of the Protestant mission are not permitted to reside, nor exercise their duties, in *one district*. The cause of this regulation is a curious one, and may be given as a specimen of French Catholic logic It is to prevent the Protestant clergymen from quareling! Imagine such a regulation as applied to-day to Honolulu (which I think you regard as *one* mission or district.) Mr. Lowell Smith, Mr. Strong and a host of other good ones, shall not live as neighbors, for fear they may get at loggerheads with each other, and engage in a battle of ministerial fisticuff! Yet such would be the practical operation of the system of logic which prevails to-day at Tahiti.

In one of my visits to Mrs. Howe (one of the 14 years old missionaries, who with her husband, were forced to abandon a flourishing infant school.) I described *a Sunday in Honolulu*. Bad as it may be made to appear, still she contrasted it with *a Sunday in Papeete*, when the clink of the billiard ball, and the fuming odors of the grogshops, greet her hasty passage from her quiet home to the church door!

This illiberality extends to all the departments of life, its business as well as its religion. The Society is a martial force, and the government a military tyranny. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of improvement. An English merchant not long since, applied for permission to build a ware-house upon the brink of the coral reef that faces the town: The permission was granted but with a reservation on the part of the Governor, that should the spot be required at any future time for public purposes, no security could be given that the property would be protected. Of course the ware-house was not built! Even a puddle of water standing before your door, cannot be filled up, without the Governor's permission. The natives have abandoned agriculture. The few arts that commenced to thrive in 1840 are now neglected. The *guavo* has completely supplanted *grass*. Cattle therefore cannot thrive, and have become almost extinct.

In return for all these glorious benefits that are conferred by the merciful hand of the "Protectorate," the natives get nothing. The French garrison (300 in number) are clothed and stationed by stores sent from France. These soldiers therefore have no necessity to spend money, and a Frenchman is scarcely ever pocket-generous. So that the French are a burden, without being a benefit, they are *an incubus* upon the natives; they receive no benefit in return, for thus occupying the island, and why France should continue to waste her treasury in paying the expenses of a large and profitless garrison, is the greatest mystery that I can offer to a political economist for solution!

To show you the high figures that are taken by the United States whalers, before all others, in the list of those which came here in the season of 1854, I have collected the following summary:—

English Whalers,	1;	Tunnage 408.
French,	" 4;	" 1,596.
American,	" 25:	" 8,728.

In looking over these figures, we could suppose that an American interest might be cultivated equal to that of Honolulu.

New Church on Hawaii.

Kohala, Oct. 17th, 1855.

Brother Damon:

On the 11th inst., our new house of worship was dedicated to the service of the triune God. The sermon was preached by Brother Lyons of Waimea from Haggai, II, 9:—

The occasion was one of much interest to our people. The gathering was large and we were favored with delightful weather.

Our new house is of stone 85×48 feet, well roofed and surmounted with a neat turret. It is also floored and filled with 111 comfortable slips. The doors and windows are finished with pointed arches, which latter are properly glassed and furnished with fan blinds. The aisles are covered with chinese matting. The pulpit is of handsome koa, varnished. The *tout ensemble* of the house, somewhat tasteful and becoming a house for the worship of God.

This structure has cost us a vast amount of care and toil. Five years have elapsed since we began to gather materials for its erection, and three years since the first stone was laid.

Our receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

Collected among our own people,	$3,911,78.
Collected and sent by churches or individuals on other parts of the Islands.	901,87.
Sent by friends in United States,	1,460,75
Making a total of cash -	$6,274,40.

All the work not strictly mechanical has been performed by members of our Society. They have done all the mason-tending, collected and brought on their shoulders the sand, lime stone (coral,) wood for burning it, stones for walls, etc. etc., whilst the painting—outside and inside—glazing and a large amount of miscellaneous labor has fallen to my lot.

Sand and lime from Pololu and Kwaihae the two extremes of this district are held in the walls of the house—though the most of the lime stone has been procured nearer at hand by diving—from a depth of 3 or 4 fathoms, piece by piece. The sand has been scraped up by pints and quarts from beneath the rocks on the shore.

In regard to the generous aid which we have received from "Zion friends and ours" in other parts of the Islands and from the United States, I ought in justice to say that in making these most timely and most gratefully accepted offerings the donors self-moved thereto—since nothing of the kind was ever suggested by us neither could any thing of the kind have been more unexpected.

The Lord reward them according to their works. We can never forget this large-hearted kindness, and with help from above, I hope we shall be able to signify as much in our future deeds. Yours truly,

E. BOND.

Marine Disaster.

Mr. Damon, Sir:—Please (if you think best) insert in your journal the following:—

Ship "Metacom," April 19, 1855, lat. 53° 00' N. long. 150° 00' E., Ochotsk Sea, saw the wreck of a whale-ship, apparently quite recent, painted ports, composition bottom—about 400 tons—bottom up. It being very rough, could ascertain nothing more about her. Your's respectfully,

E. H. WOODBRIDGE.

"I have hope for the World."

Thus exclaimed the President of our Honolulu Sailor's Home Society, when we informed him that one hundred dollars in money, and valuable contributions for the Fair had been received from the natives of "Aitutake;" one of the South Sea Islands. We would add that, "the President and others may have hope too for the Sailor's Home when 'Isles of the South' awake." Aid from that quarter could not have been more opportune. Such contributions are calculated to scatter groundless fears respecting the ultimate success of the enterprise. Who would have imagined that the appeal of the Trustees would have been responded to so promptly and generously by the English Missionaries and the natives of Aitutake? We would assure those people that their donations are appreciated, and we sincerely hope that others far more able will be thereby provoked to do as much. The boxes and bales were accompanied by the following modest, but touching epistle from the Rev. Mr. Royle. It has never been our privilege to become personally acquainted with this missionary, but of his worth and usefulness as a laborer among the natives of Aitutake, and of his kindness to the mariner, we have heard frequent and honoroble mention. May both Missionary and people experience the full meaning of that saying of our Lord, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

AITUTAKE, March 10, 1855.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—On looking over your December number of the *Friend* I met with the announcement of your projected Bazaar for November next, the proceeds to be devoted to aid erection of a Sailors' Home on the Sandwich Islands.

You also invited co-operation from the groups in the South Pacific of contributions of native productions for the Bazaar. Having always felt a deep interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of that class for whom the "home" is intended, and feeling anxious to give expression to any sympathy in the objects that has stimulated yours into activity, I brought the matter at once under the notice of our dear people at Aitutake. They promptly responded to the call made upon them in the following manner:

The young men having associated in christian fellowship proposed to the elders to devote whatever might be realized from the sale of firewood and the hires of their boats from the first two ships that should touch here, as a money contribution to the "home" be it more or be it less. While the maternal association at the suggestion of Mrs. Royle, made native cloth and bonnet plait for the Bazaar.

The following we now forward:—240 fathoms of light native cloth made from the paper mulberry, Chinese. We should have sent more, but its preparation requires sunny days, and at this season of year we have few of them. 57 fathoms of stained cloth from the same as above. 21 gentlemen's hats made from the leaves of the banana. Also, plait sufficient for 19 bonnets, made from the leaf of sugar-cane.

In conclusion, we would most greatfully acknowledge the kindness of Capt. Brown of the "Electra," who took the articles from Aitutake, and when he found that he was not coming to Honolulu transferred them to the "Eliza Adams," Cap.. Hawes. By the latter they were safely delivered. May both these captains always find good men at the Honolulu Sailors' Home if they should ever be called to ship seamen at this port.

Guam.

Historical sketch—Government—Stipulation—Products—Resources — Foreigners — Religion—&c., &c.

The Ladrone or Marian Islands are twelve in number, situated between 13° and 19° North Latitude and 145° and 146° East Longitute. They were discovered by Magellan in the year 1520, and were named by him Ladrone (the Spanish word for thief) Islands, from the circumstance of the natives having stolen the rudder of one of his boats.

In 1640 or thereabouts, the group was taken possession of by Spain, whence Catholic Priests were sent out as Missionaries, accompanied by other individuals empowered to establish a local government.

About the year 1672, the Spanish Ministry decided that the sum appropriated for the support of the Government and Mission at those Islands was a useless expenditure and withe'd it accordingly, resolving to recall the officials and priests and suffer the natives to relapse into their former condition of heathenism.

Their resolution would have been carried into effect but for the magnanimous interposition of Mariana of Austria, then Queen of Spain, who offered to bequeath the whole of her jewels to create a fund for the further maintenance of the Government and Mission.

Her offer was accepted, the fund created, and out of it a sufficient sum yearly appropriated to the object for which it was designed, for upwards of one hundred and fifty years, when the Spanish Government resumed the expenditure.

Since the performance of this generous act by the Spanish Queen the group has been known throughout Spain's dominions by no other name than the Marianas.

The only Islands in the group, inhabited permanently are Guam and Rota. The other ten are visited periodically by residents of Guam who procure from them cocoanut oil, beef, pork, arrow-root, yams &c., in abundance.

Saypan is temporarily settled by about 300 natives of the Caroline Islands, who, by permission of the Governor of the Marianas, were allowed to locate there eight or ten years since, under the jurisdiction of an Alcade sent from Guam. This Island is beautifully fertile.

Rota is a small but very productive Island and contains about 400 inhabitants.

Nearly all the Islands in the group are noted for their exceeding fertility; but Guam, or Guahan (as the inhabitants call it) having the advantages of position, harbor, population &c., is most frequented

It is the southermost of the group, being in Lat. 13° North—contains 8,500 inhabitants; is in length from N. E. to S. W. about 35 miles; and has a circumferance of about eighty.

It is richly fertile and presents a most attractive appearance on being approached, on account of the luxuriant foliage which clothes it to the water's edge. Back from the seashore the land rises gradually to the height of some two or three thousand feet, and is beautifully diversified throughout with hills and valleys. It has forests dense enough to afford such protection to the numberless herds of deer which frequent them, that though for several years there have been no restrictions upon the free pursuit of them as game, their number seems to remain undiminished, notwithstanding that many a table is weekly, and perhaps oftner, graced with a haunch of delicious venison. For sixty years after they were first introduced from China upon the Islands, they were protected from molestation by law, during which time they increased to such an extent that the prohibition was considered no longer necessary.

Other game, as snipe, wild pigeons &c., is abundant. There are a few horses and mules upon the Islands, but of too inferior a description to be of much service. Cattle of which there are plenty of a good quality, are used as beasts of burden and as riding animals.

The Agricultural products are various. Indian corn, which is the staple article of food, is raised in abundance. Rice also, is raised to a considerable extent. Sugar-cane thrives well. Yams and sweet potatoes, famous for their superior quality, are abundant.

No pains have been taken to introduce any great variety of fruits, but such as there are—oranges, chirmoyas, mangoes, limes, guavas &c., are in their respective seasons very fine. Of the first named there are two crops a year.

The native inhabitants are peaceful, frugal, and hospitable, but rather prone to indolence, Good land is so abundant and free that each man is allowed to possess as much as he chooses to cultivate, and their habits being simple and their wants few, a very little labor produces enough for their necessities and beyond that they have no anxiety. They are a trifle lighter in color than the Hawaiians, and but for the traces of their Malay origin which their countenances still more or less retain, would be considered much better looking. Their dwellings are of wood with thached roofs and are elevated on posts to the heighth of three or four feet from the ground, and being of uniform size and built in regular rows and all thoroughly whitewashed give the towns and villages a very neat appearance.

The Government officials and priests, who are all from Spain, and the better classes of residents generally live in houses of coral with tile roofs. These dwellings are remarkably well constructed, spacious, comfortable and adapted to the climate, which is very similar to that of the Hawaiian group the Trades being as constant there as here.

The religion is Roman Catholic exclusively, established and supported by Government

and all its requirements, rites, and ceremonies are strictly observed. Its catechism is the principal lesson taught in the schools, and images of the Virgin are daily knelt to in every dwelling. An air of morality, order and peace that is truly commendable pervades the Islands. The principal town on Guam is called Agana. It contains 5,000 inhabitants, is well laid out and pleasantly located, and is the place of residence of the Government officials and of the American Consul. The latter has been residing there about a year. He and his Secretary, and the hospital physician are the only Americans who ever located there; besides whom there are four other foreigners, Englishmen.

No foreigner is allowed to reside at Guam without having personally obtained permismission from the Governor General of the Phillipine Islands at Manilla, under whose direct jurisdiction the Marianas are placed. The delay and trouble attending the procuring of such permission at Manilla, and then the difficulty of getting from there to Guam, an opportunity scarcely occurring once a year, will account for the fact that, notwithstanding its attractiveness; so few foreigners reside at the latter Island.

A vessel with money and household supplies for the officials and Priests is yearly expected at Guam from Manilla, delays in sailing, and head winds often cause intervals of eighteen months to elapse between two arrivals.

As will be seen in the advertising columns of this paper, Messrs. Thomas Spencer & Co. have established a Ship Chandlery at Guam. This will undoubtedly be an important addition to the many attractions which have so long rendered Guam a favorite place of resort for the whaling fleet.

We are pleased to learn that the United States Consul located at Guam, Capt. Samuel J. Masters, formerly Police Magistrate of Lahaina, is as well appreciated in his official and social capacity, as the following Card, which we copy from a number of the New Bedford Mercury lately received, intimates.

AGANA, GUAM, LADRONE ISLANDS, March 1855.

A CARD.—We the undersigned, Masters of American Whaleships anchored in the adjacent commodious harbor of Apra, desire to make a public expression of the gratification we have derived from our present visit here and to recommend this port to other Masters, as affording as many advantages in point of economy, convenience, and facilities for obtaining recruits, as any other in the Pacific.

We are especially pleased with the municipal regulations of the Islands, so surpassingly efficient with regard to seamen, that escape on shore by those disposed to desert is imposible.

We would also remark that we consider the attractiveness of the place not a little enhanced by the residence here of Captain S. J. Masters of New York, United States Consul for this group of Islands; who, by his urbanity and uniform kindness secures the regard of all who have intercourse with him, and whose prompt, efficient and judicious discharge of the duties of his office renders him valuable to the interests of Masters.

We are gratified to learn that, under his auspices, a Ship Chandlery is about to be established here, which, with other improvements now in progress under his supervision, will render this port a still more popular resort for both Whalers and Merchantmen.

(Signed.) Wm. EARL, Ship Jireh Swift,
" SAM'L B. MEADER, Ship Martha.
" EDWIN GRINNELL, Ship Arab,
" CHARLES A. BONNEY, Ship Lewis,
" PETER J. SMITH, Ship Young Hector,
" SAMUEL B. PIERSON, Ship Edgar,
" Wm. H. PENDLETON, Ship Phœnix,
" STEPHEN KEMPTON, Ship Condor,
" SAMUEL H. ANDREWS, Ship Junior,
" Wm. T. HAWES, Ship Omega,
" ANSEL TRIPP, Bark Cossack,
and subsequently signed by others.

(For the Friend.)

Ascension.

Small pox—Shipping—Products—Seeds wanted—Missionary work—Murder of a sailor &c., &c.

ASCENSION ISLAND, }
Matalenim Tribe, May 11th, 1855. }

Rev. S. C. Damon.

DEAR SIR:—Our shipping season must be nearly closed. The first whaler in was the Miantonomi, Capt Clement, in the last part of September. The small pox, which had been raging here and taken off about half the natives, broke out among her crew after she sailed. She in consequence returned, and on the 20th of November was wrecked on the outer reef, between the Bonatik and Paniau harbors; but of this you must have long since heard. The last vessel in was the Sea Shell, Warren, Capt. Martin; who entered Rono Kiti harbor May 5th.

On the 30th of December the steamship Unicorn, Capt. Gooch, arrived from Sidney via Strongs Island, bound to Shanghae. She is the first steamer that ever visited this island. Capt. Clement shipped in her the most he had saved from the Miantonomi, and himself and officers with many of his crew took passage in her.

We have up to this date this shipping season been visited by forty two vessels. Forty were whalers, one a merchantman bound to Hong Kong, and one the steamer Unicorn; which is a greater number than ever before touched here in one season. In 1852-3, twenty nine vessels touched here; twenty five whalers, three traders, one missionary vessel; in 1853-4, thirty four vessels touched; thirty two whalers, one trader, one merchantman.

Twenty of these vessels this season entered the Rono Kiti or Lee harbor; in 1853-4, seventeen vessels entered the same harbor, and eighteen vessels in 1852-3. One this season entered the *Paniau* harbor of the Lee or Kiti tribe: where two entered the last season, and one the season before. Twenty this season entered the *Bonatik* or middle harbor, of the Matalanim tribe; where thirteen entered the last season, six the season before. One has entered the *Matalanim* or weather harbor, where one entered last year, and two the year before.

Our island furnishes *wood* and *water* in great abundance of the best qualities. *Yams* are taken away in considerable numbers, tho' not of the finest kinds. *Bananas*, when in the season, are offered in abundance. An indifferent variety of *fowls* are also to be had in limited numbers. *Hogs* are scarce, and must not be depended on by ships. Those wishing them should touch at Pleasant or Wellington Islands. *Mamee apples* or *Pawpaws*, may be had in any desired quantities. *Pumpkins, Melons, Citron, Lemons, and Pine Apples*, are beginning to be offerred in very small numbers, we may hope these will hereafter be more raised.

Allow me to make a remark which will I trust meet the eye of public-minded captains bound to Ascension Island. This island will be found very productive of almost every tropic fruit, but it is difficult to import them. We, as missionaries, have been doing our best, and only this spring succeeded in procuring from Honolulu any quantity of reliable seeds, of these we cannot yet speak for they have only recently been received. If every ship master would bring down one or more kinds of fruit, agriculture here would take a new start. And how easy for every one to do so, how much more easily and rapidly and effectually might introductions be so made than by leaving us to accomplish it alone. The missionaries here will be glad to take charge of, and to do what they can to propagate such importations, and other foreigners will no doubt be also interested. As missionaries we came to make religion and not agriculture or commerce our main business, but it is both our pleasure and duty to do all the incidental good we can without impeding our proper work of renovating man's moral nature. The rose, geranium, nutmeg, cinamon, allspice, coaco, fig, custard apple, orange, lime, and lemon, with many other such plants, will I think thrive here in perfection. The orange may now be said to be fairly introduced, yet we much desire them in larger quantities, that we may spread them rapidly among the people. Many kinds of plants may be brought us by the slip; and those in seed should be carefully dried and then soldered up air tight in tin, or sealed up in vials. Let no one fear of bringing what others may bring, for the more we have the more rapidly can we spread them.

Your readers will ask about our missionary work. I reply, that those who touch here think we may wait twenty thousand years before we shall accomplish any good. And we ourselves are of that opinion if the power of Him "who turns the hearts of men as the river of waters are turned" does not interpose, for we are conscious of being unable to make a sinful man holy. But with God "all things are possible" and therefore we have not the least tinge of despair or discouragement. We are willing to wait, and you must be so too. It grieves us to say that the moral influence of ships here is almost all on the wrong side. Those who would boil with indignation that their sisters should be debased, join even in debasing some even of our own pupils. I will not say more, I could not say less.

Few commend, but many blame and dislike us for what we are attempting. Some think we attend to much to the secular, while others say we do not enough. Some think we are too quiet, while others think we interfere too much in what does not belong to us. Some blame us for having failed in bringing vaccine matter with which to meet the small pox of last summer; some blame us for not inoculating earlier with the small pox matter; while others blame us for inoculating at all. "To our own master we stand or fall." ROM. XIV. 4.

Probably most who live here and visit here think we have accomplished, and are in the way of accomplishing but little. But it is as true with ours as with most missions, that our work is in considerable part a silent one, deep in men's hearts, and many do not take the feeling, or are morally unable to see the most important of our doings. It is true we have not yet accomplished much of this silent work, we are conscious of an increasing influence and power for good, which we trust, with God's blessing, will result in the saving of souls.

We met a great and depressing calamity in the burning of Mr. Sturges' house on the 9th of October, by which he lost nearly every

thing, and by which we were for several months very much straitened.

In February, just passed, the steward of the Miantonomi, who was left here after her being wrecked, was murdered at the Lee harbor, by the instigation of one of the foreign residents, as is generally reported and believed. There had been previous quarrelling, and threats of killing had been publicly made.

I send you the will of a sailor who was left here in most pitiable circumstances, which will I trust be found available and prove of value to The Sailor's Home.

I also send you a table of the exports from Bonabe for 1854. I will endeavor every year to send you such a table. Yours, in hopes of great and good things for Micronesia. L. H. GULICK.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Coan to Mr. Clark.

HILO, Nov. 7th, 1855.

I have made a second trip to the eruption, the last to the terminus of the stream in the woods. This I accomplished in one day with all the windings, beating through dense jungle, wading one half of the way in a stream from one to three feet deep.

There is no abatement of the fire. The stream pushes slowly on through the woods, in a straight line. It is some 10 or 12 miles from us. On a good road with a good horse, it might be reached in 2 hours.

You will marvel then, why it was not long since upon us. We all thus marvelled, but my personal visit has explained it to my satisfaction. 1st the fusion goes winding 65 miles from its source. Immense quantities thus spent in deposits along the track. 2nd over the plains at the base of the mountain through the forest, the angle of decent is small, say 30' to 1°. Of course it moves slowly. 3rd its lateral expansion is great. It spreads 3, 4 and even 6 miles in some places, and there it leaves immense deposits. 4th the soil, mud, streams, ravines, ridges, hills, pits, basins, pools, with the dense jungle and mighty forest, interpose obstructions almost insurmountable, deadening the incandescent stream, checking its momentum and making its course tortuous. Its present progress, therefore, cannot exceed one mile a week.

I spent one stormy night within five feet of its glowing fusion, in a strait line betwixt burning and chilling with a cold soaking rain. The stream before us was some 3 miles wide, and far as the eye could see above and before us, 10,000 fires mineral and vegetable were glowing amidst the midnight gloom. The jungle was burning—the water was boiling and the trees were falling and consuming all around. We dipped up many specimens of the igneous fusion, cooled it and brought it home with us. We also boiled our teakettle and fried our ham over the fusion.

Mr. Ritson of Honolulu was my companion. Yours, &c., T. COAN.

Sailor'S Snug Harbor.

We are glad that private charity has furnished a home for some of the many disabled sailors, who have become incapacitated to follow the seas and earn a livelihood. The following letter was recently received from a sailor who, a few months since might have been seen hobbling upon crutches, along the streets of Honolulu. He was a worthy man, and we rejoice that he has been enabled to cast anchor in a "snug harbor." While writing upon business, he makes the following statements respecting the institution, where he is residing:

SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR,
Staten Island N. Y., June 6th, 1855.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you from this institution, into which I have obtained an admission. It is sustained by an income derived from the rent of property once left by a seafaring man, for the benefit of aged—worn out and disabled sailors belonging to the United States. Every thing that is necessary is provided for our comfort—not only food and clothing, but also a minister and physician. My health is much improved since I have been here, my sight is better—and I am stronger than I was—can walk alone with a cane (with ease) to the chapel, where we have family worship twice a day, and preaching three times a week. Please to accept my sincere thanks for all your kindness to me when sick and a stranger, when poor and needed aid, and your congregation also who so kindly aided me in a pecuniary point of view. Do please to remember me to them, and assure them I can never think of either of them, without emotions of gratitude.

Abbott Lawrence a donor for the Sailor's Home.

From a recent communication received from Mr. Hunnewell, of Boston, we copy the following paragraph. After referring to various discouraging replies, which had been returned to certain appeals which he had made for the Honolulu Sailor's Home, he remarks as follows:—"Not so, the reply from our late and lamented Abbott Lawrence, which served to cheer and encourage me to persevere. He says, "I have had so many calls for money that I had almost made up my mind to decline your proposal, but the object is so good that I beg to bear testimony to it, and have therefore subscribed a small sum without giving my name." "You will find" continues Mr. Hunnewell, "on the paper, A Friend $20,00."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SEAMEN'S CHAPEL (seats free) supported by gratuitous contributions; and THE FRIEND, one thousand copies of which are distributed among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	CHAPEL.	"FRIEND."
A Sailor	$5.00	$ 5.00
Captain	5.00	10.00
Capt. Jones, "Milton"	5.00	10.00
Capt. Green, "Neptune"	5.00	
A Friend, "Arab"	5.00	3.00
Capt. Tuttle, "C. Carroll"	5.00	
Thos. McGrum		2.50
Capt. Cleveland, "Julian"		5.00
Capt. Wetmore, "S. Serpent"		10.00
Capt. Cornell, "Gratitude"		10.00
Mr. Labaree		2.50
A Friend	3.00	2.00
☞ Incidental expenses on the Chapel Sexton's fees, &c., from January to Nov. 1855		668.33
Donations and receipts		370.31
Present debt		298.02
☞ Cost of 1000 copies of the "Friend" distributed gratuitously		500.00
Donations for 1855		240.00

DONATIONS FOR THE "HOME."

Captain, officers and crew of "Europa"	40.00
Captain, do. do. "Shooting Star"	46.00
Capt., do. do. "Mogul"	67.00
Captain and officers of "Milton"	15.00
Thos. McGrum	2.50
A Cooper	10.00
E. Howell	1.00
Wm. D. Tabor	1.00
A Friend	20.00

BOOKS,

WHICH EVERY SAILOR ought to own.
Webster's small Dictionary. Price 75 cents and $1,00.
Morse's Geography and Atlas, Price $1,25.
Brown's and Well's English Grammar. Price 75 cts.
The American Arithmetic. Price 75 cts.
The Lamplighter, a thrilling tale. Price $1,50.
Webster's Spelling Book. Price 25 cts.
Clarke's Lectures to young men. Price $1,50.
Beecher's do. do. do. Price $,125.
Chevoir's Travels in Sandwich Islands. Price $1,50.
Bates do. do. do. Price $1,75.
Pitcarn's Island and its inhabitants. Price $1,00
Hawaiian Phrase Books of questions and answers. Price 50 cts.

All the above, together with a large variety of Books (see Catelogue) can be had at the Post Office Bookstore. Also letter paper, Ink, Pens, Journals, Memorandum Books &c. &c.

Oct. 3-mos. H. M. WHITNEY.

SHIP CHANDLERY
AT GUAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

THOMAS SPENCER & CO,.

at the Island of Guam, Ladrone Islands, respectfully announce to masters of whaleships and others, that a full assortment of Naval Stores and recruits will be kept constantly on hand and furnished by them on the most reasonable terms, and money advanced on whaler's bills on the United States.

THOMAS SPENCER, Honolulu, S. I.
J. S. VAN INGEN, Guam, Ladrone Islands.
26-6m

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

☞ The following summary of ship news we copy rom the Shipping List just published by Mr. Whitney:

HONOLULU, H. I., Nov. 5, 1855.

In this our first issue of the Shipping List for the fall season of 1855, we are enabled to give full and correct returns from 127 whaleships, which have cruised in the Pacific during the past year. The arrivals in our ports this season have been much earlier than for three years past, as a portion of the fleet cruised in the Kodiac Sea and in the Gulf of California. We shall report full particulars of the remainder of the fleet as fast as they arrive.

In the List which we now give, 107 right whalers hail 86,907 bbls. polar oil, and 2,369 bbls. sperm oil; and allowing one barrel sperm equal to two and a half bbls. whale oil, in order to obtain a fair average, we find our report gives an average of 868 bbls., and 9,120 lbs. bone to each vessel. This average will be increased by th ereports of the vessels yet to arrive, as in every season past the later arrivals have improved the average. It is the opinion of the best informed of our ship-masters and merchants, that the average catch this season will be at least 1,000 bbls. to each vessel, showing the season to have been a good one.

The number of whaleships expected to visit the Islands this fall is about 275, though letters are remaining in the Post Office here for about 310 vessels, a portion of which vessels may not come in this fall. A smaller portion of the fleet than usual will return to the States,—perhaps 40 to 50 vessels may return this fall.

FREIGHTS.—The only merchant vessels which have loaded with oil and bone, are the clipper ship "Shooting Star," Kingman, and Bremen brig "Leander," both full, and will probably sail to-day for New Bedford. The clipper ship "B. F. Hoxie," recently arrived from San Francisco, has engaged a full cargo of about 7,000 barrels at 8 cents per gallon. One or two first class ships would find ready freight at fair rates.

VESSELS LOST.—In Jan. last, the ship "Logan," Capt. Wells, of N. B., was lost on a reef among the Feejee group, with 50 bbls. sperm. Four of the crew were also lost. Capt. Wells is now in this port.

May 13, on the Kurile Islands, in going into the Ochotsk Sea, the ship "Kingfisher," Palmer, of N. B., and ship "Enterprise," Russell, of N. B., were both lost.

June 4, on Jonas Island, ship "Edgar," Pierson, of Cold Spring. Crew and part of cargo saved.

June 7, on Saghalien Island, ship "Jefferson," Williams, of New London. Cargo saved by the "Reindeer," of N. B.

In July, ship "Washington," Halleck, was lost on the Shantar Islands.

☞ The ship seen bottom up by the Metacom and by one or two other vessels, is supposed to have been the ship "City" of New Bedford, lost in the season of 1854, and which had been preserved in the ice. This vessel was painted a light color.

DISASTERS.—Brq. "Belle," Bordon, of Warren, was dismasted in a severe gale off Cape St. Lucas, and her repairs in this port have required about $6000. She is ready for sea again and will return to Warren with a cargo of oil.

Ship "Gratitude," Cornell, N. B., while at anchor at Strong's Island, received severe damages in a squall, losing her keel, and otherwise injuring her bottom on the reef. Her repairs in this port have required some $3000. She is again ready for sea.

Ship "Pocahontas," Butler, of Homes' Hole, on the 12th July, parted both cables, while at anchor near Shantar Island, and came in contact with the ship 'Lewis' and barque 'Iris,' receiving considerable damage and springing a leak. Her repairs here will require about $5000.

Ship "Waverly," of N. B., got on the rocks in the Ochotsk, and sprung a leak. She lost a part of her keel, but her damages otherwise are light.

Several ships have received light damages from contact with the ice, and with other vessels; among them the "Caravan," of F. R., "Magnolia" of N. B., "Syren Queen" of F. H. The ship "Lewis" of N. B., and also "Phœnix," of Nantucket, lost all their anchors.

CONSULAR RATES.—The price fixed by the Consuls for payment of discharged seamen, is 40cents per gallon for polar oil, and $1.20 for sperm, and 33 cts. for bone

EXCHANGE.—Whalers' drafts on New Bedford are quoted at 12 to 15 per cent. discount for 10 to 30 days sight.

In our next issue, about the 30th inst., we shall publish a freight list of oil and bone sent to the U. S. from this port.

For the Friend.

Dialogue between two Sailors.

(Scene commences in a narrow lane in Honolulu.)

Jack. Hallo—there shipmate—where are you bound?

Dick (confused.) O I'm awful dry, and I'm going to get something to wet my whistle with.

J. Well, I'm bound on the same errand, and I propose that we go together.

D. Agreed, but I thought you never took any thing stronger than water.

J. So I Don't. And its to get some of it right from the fountain head, that I'm bound on a cruise up that beautiful valley yonder.

D. O I can't go there! Its too hot, and I'm tired.

J. But don't you see the fresh trades are blowing square in our faces, and as to your being tired, a good bath in that pretty little river will rest you I'll be bound.

D. Well—I suppose I must try. When you get foul of me, my craft has to knock under.

J. Well—now we are fairly under way, tell me what's the matter? you look as if you'd seen rough weather since we shook hands the first day we were in port.

D. O nothing, only the old round of dissipation.

J. And do you call that *nothing*?

D. Well Jack, I should like to know what a feller can do. I think when I'm out at sea, I'll save my money so hardly earned, and keep clear of land traps; but when I get ashore, I meet one in some shape at every corner. If I get safely through one street, I'm sure to be drawn in before I'm half down another; my money slips away, my head gets all of a whirl, and by the time the ship's ready for sea again, I'm sick in body and haven', a cent in my locker.

J. But you need'nt run into these land traps, you're a free man, scores of seamen come here every season who never see the inside of those dens. All the better part of the community here are opposed to them. If we could all be *agreed*, we'd soon starve them out, or oblige them to seek more honorable employment.

D. I know its my own fault.

J. What do you think Lucy would say, if she could see you this morning.

D. Don't name her Jack—it takes the man out of me to think of her, and what I once hoped. But its no use.

J. Don't give up so, you're not past hope. Did you ever sign a temperance pledge?

D. No, Lucy begged me to when I was home last, but I never dared to, I could'nt keep it.

J. I've no fears about your keeping it if you'd only make the promise. Don't you remember when you promised to give me half of the first dollar you ever earned? More than two years passed before you earned the dollar, but you remembered your promise tho' I had forgotten it, and came straight and gave me the half of it. And that half dollar years afterwards, formed part of my first deposit in the savings bank, I've a snug little sum there now. No, no, Dick—you won't break your promise if you will but earnestly make

D. But the grog shops Jack!

J. Hold on a bit They'll have our "Home" under full sail before we come in again, and then we may retire to its safe quarters, and snap our fingers at the land sharks forever.

D. I've a great mind to try. Will you help me Jack if you see me like to fall?

J. Yes, but I've no fears. Come, here's a copy of the pledge Our captain gave it to me as I was leaving the ship. He get's them of the Chaplain, I got two signers before I met you, you shall be the third. Here's a pencil, we can ink it over afterwards.

Dick. (writes his name.) May God help me keep this pledge!

J. Amen! Come—here we are on the bank of this clear stream. Let us give three cheers for Temperance and the Sailor's Home, and then take a plunge!

And the old hills that skirt the quiet vale, through which flows the bright little Hapana river, echoed back the hearty "three times three" which came up from the depths of those honest sailor hearts.

JAPAN.—A friend has passed into our hands, a letter recently received from the 1st officer of the brig "Leveret." It has been suggested a portion of the letter should be published, for the purpose of furnishing the seafaring community correct information respecting the capabilities of the Japan ports, for furnishing vessels with supplies.

HAKODADE, June 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir:

As an opportunity offers, I take the opportunity to let you know that we have arrived. We have had considerable difficulty since we have been here. The people will not allow any one to land, not even the passengers. The town is a mere fishing village. You cannot obtain any fresh supplies, and to get your water, you have a deal of trouble. You have to get it of the authorities, and they have been eight days furnishing us with 30 barrels and 200 sticks of wood. The Spanish dollar is the only coin current, and it goes for only 25 cents. There is nothing manufactured here excepting lacquered ware, which is shipped to Jeddo, in exchange for clothing and other necessaries. Their houses are inferior to the native huts, at Honolulu. Their dress is of an inferior quality, silk is rare and seldom seen. Lacquered ware is dearer here than at Honolulu, and very scarce.

The harbor is large and commodious, and that is all the inducement that their port offers for ships. Their principal food is seagrass preserved and fish—no bread and vegetables. No hogs, no fowls, and it is altogether the most contemptable place that I have visited during my twelve years cruise in the Pacific. This place will never become the resort for whalers, but may be visited by men-of-war during the European war, and no longer. They do not allow any people to reside or remain on shore after sunset. The people are not what they are represented to be, they are even inferior to the Kanakas. The English squadron sailed from this place June 8th, the American squadron is here under Commodore Rodgers, and the French fleet is expected here shortly."

N. E. B.

The Boston subscription for the Home.

Through the unwearied efforts of Mr Hunnewell, the sum of $1,028 has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Honolulu Sailor's Home. This gentleman deserves the thanks of all the friends of the institution for his zeal in collecting funds. His zeal should provoke others to do much for the Home. That our readers may learn what he has done, we copy the following extract from a private letter reccently received:—

"I have derived some instruction as well as amusement, in obtaining the names to this object. It may be amusing to you, to hear about my operations. From the first I intended to do something - I appealed to quite a number personally to take hold and aid the work. "O, yes! it is a noble object and must go, but I am so much engaged that I cannot attend to it," so said quite a number. After the printed appeal came out in the Boston papers, I adopted the plan of writing a letter telling the story and accompanying it with the subscription paper and printed appeal, requesting an answer by mail. I have already written nearly *four score* of letters on the subject. Some answers were cold and chilly, others cheering and encouraging, and from others not a word of answer."

The reply from Deacon Grant the great temperance advocate, was characteristic of the man "I regret" says the Deacon, "that the subsrcription $10,00 is so small, would that I had the means of the lamented Lawrence, I would give more," but he adds slyly, "if I had it, it is not certain that the disposition would remain!"

The Sailor's Home Fair.

The Trustees have made arrangements for holding The Fair on next Friday evening, at the Home. The arrangements for the most part, will be under the direction of certain committees of ladies of Honolulu. The Trustees feel the utmost confidence, that every thing necessary to secure the success of the enterprise has been, or will be done by the ladies.

We have heard allusions made to various schemes which will be adopted for the amusement of the visitors. The Post Office department, will not prove a source of disappointment to those calling for letters or papers. Sailors and residents may confidently expect letters. Shipmasters will doubtless find letters from their wives, and perhaps from their owners! Jack may be sure of a letter from his mother and sisters. A *new* newspaper will make its appearance. Its name, its politics or its principles, are not as yet made known. It may not be Royal, but it is certain to be Loyal, for it will be printed at the Government Press!

Not only will fancy articles be exhibited, but the useful will be offerred for sale, at moderate prices. Sacks of flour, and preserved fruits for the house keeper, tarpaulins and monkey jackets for the sailor; vests and dress coats for the clerk; dresses and toys for the children; whips and fans, pipes and pencils, vases and work boxes, silks and satins, shoes and slippers, dressing gowns and dressing cases, writing materials and other things too numerous to mention. We need not of course intimate that the ladies will furnish the tables with excellent fare.

In alluding to the variety of articles which will be exhibited for sale, we know not which most to admire the zeal and efficie ncy of lady solicitors, or the generosity and liberality of our Honolulu merchants. We have not heard as the Committee omitted calling upon a single store or shop from the stately wholesale dealer, to the humblest vender of nick-nacks; but what is more surprising almost every one gave liberally.

But we do not wish to excite expectations which will not be realized. The public to be fully satisfied, must come and see, come and hear, come and taste, come and read, come and *buy*.

Robert Mills.

An American sailor, by this name, has recently attracted considerable notice in the United States. His history is briefly this. Sixteen years ago, with a boat's crew, he was separated from his ship, cruising off the Marquesas Islands. Being unable to find their vessel, they landed. The natives forbid their leaving. Subsequently all but this man escaped to another whale ship. He soon became settled in the family of the principal chief, and married his daughter. He then undertook the work of elevating and civilizing the people. Feeling the need of assistance, he reports that he wrote to the Sandwich Islands, but obtained no reply. He then started with his native wife for the United States, and after a long wandering of two years, he arrived, having touched at New Zealand, Australia, Valparaiso, and Rio. In the United States he found friends. Various whaling captains testified to his good character. Having made arrangements with the American Missionary Society to send out Missionaries to Marquesas, he left the Atlantic States by a steamer via Panama for San Francisco. In company with the Rev. Mr. Seymour, he reached San Francisco by the "J. L. Stevens." At that place the wife of Mills died, Sept. 3rd, and her funeral was attended in the Congregational Church. "The Pacific" of the 7th thus refers to Mrs. Mills :—

The many friends of the new mission at the East, whose interest has been excited towards this lady, will be saddened to learn of her death. She exhibited many interesting traits of character; and these, as well as the position which she occupied, and her adventures as connected with the establishment of a new mission, imparted great interest to her person. Although an uneducated Islander, until lately wholly unacquainted with civilization, we are assured that she everywhere at the East, attracted attention by her simple grace and correctness of deportment, in no instance drawing attention to herself by reason of any inappropriate act. She was possessed of a good mind, bestowing interest upon things really worthy. Her attention to the proclamation of the Gospel ever since she came within its sound was sincere and earnest. The missionary party who have accompanied her thus far, became much attached to her and feel keenly their loss. In person she was interesting. Her features were regular and intelligent: her complexion an olive, somewhat lighter than the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Upon her arm was a beautiful specimen of Island tattooing. The funeral services were held at the First Congregational Church on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services were interesting. An address was given by Rev. Mr. Seymour, dwelling upon the character of the deceased, upon her interesting adventures and the loss which the mission sustains in her death.

At the last accounts, the party were seek an opportunity to start for the Marquesas. We could wish they might visit Honolulu, for the purpose of conferring with the Directors of the Hawaiian Mission Society.

Things by their Right Names.—A clergyman in England whose appetite for brandy was increasing with his age, was in the habit, of calling upon Robert Hall. Seeing that his ruin was inevitable, unless the habit was broken, Hall resolved to make a strong effort for his rescue. The next time he called, when he had as usual asked for a glass of brandy and water, Hall said, "Call things by their right names, and you shall have as much as you please." "Why, don't I employ the right name," was the reply; "I ask for a glass of brandy and water." "That is the current, but not the appropriate name," said Hall; "ask for a liquid fire and distilled damnation, and you shall have a gallon." He turned pale with anger, but knowing that Mr. Hall, did not mean to insult him, he stretched out his hand and thanked him, and from that time ceased to take brandy and water.

An unfounded Impression Corrected.—From careful tidal observations made at Panama and Aspinwall, the general belief that there was a difference of mean level between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Pacific at Panama being supposed to be 3.52 feet higher than the Atlantic at Chagres, has proven to be incorrect, their mean level, or their height at half tide, being exactly the same; owing to the difference of the rise of tide at both places, there are of course, times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other.

A Frail Ocean Craft.—A small sloop of only 26 tons, and drawing but four feet of water, has arrived at New Orleans from Leghorn in the Mediterranean with a cargo of fruit, after a voyage of 80 days with contrary winds.

DIED.

On board ship Rambler of Nantucket, May 25th, Capt. John Parker, of Nantucket. with an inflamation of the Brain, after an illness of four days.

He was very much beloved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves a young wife and infant daughter to mourn his loss.

Oh! Death, whose awful influence
Is felt o'er land and sea,
It seems thou will not be content
'Till all have bowed to thee.

We stood beside him when he died,
Oh! solemn was the scene,
To see him, who by all beloved,
Passed from us like a dream.
No wife was there to sooth his brow,
No infant daughter near;
To Heaven he's gone, his final home,
Oh! may they meet him there.

Without a mound or monument
To mark where he was laid—
'Tis there he sleeps, from care released,
'Till the sea gives up its dead. E. P. T.

Lost overboard in the Ochotsk Sea. on the 17th Sept. 1855, Samuel Freeland, of Sag Harbor, 3d officer of ship 'Onward.

At sea, on board ship "Onward," Antone Rose, (Portugee) of consumption

At Koloa, Kauai, Oct. 23, of consumption, John Hunter, a native of Georgia, and late from California—aged 46 years.

At the United States Hospital, Aug. 15, Joachin Joseph; Oct. 16, Alfred B. Smith; Oct. 27, Christian Gronbeck, Dane; Nov. 4, Elias Fieroja S. Tahmarre, of Tulcahano; Nov. J, Jose Moran, S. Brookly, of Fombos.

In the month of June on board Wm, Thompson, Joseph Cota a native of the Western Isles, was killed by a whale. Sept. 10th, 1st. officer of Wm. Thomson, J. Shute of Troy N. Y., was killed by a whale.

NOTICE.—A Meeting in behalf of the "Home" will be held at the Bethel on THIS evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

The seafaring and resident communities are invited to attend. It is hoped the ladies will honor the meeting by their attendance.

☞ Those shipmasters and seamen recently arrived are particularly invited.

A statement will be made respecting the progress of the "Home," and Addresses delivered calculated to excite an interest in the advancement of the enterprize.

BIBLE, BOOK AND TRACT *DEPOSITORY* at the Sailors' Home.

Bibles, Books and Tracts, in the English, French, Portuguese, German, Danish and Spanish languages. *For Sale at cost prices, but*

Gratuitous to Seamen.

Also, Office of "The Friend;" bound volumes for sale; Subscriptions received.

N.B.—Seamen belonging to vessels lying "off and on," will be supplied with books and papers at the Depository.

Passengers.

Per barque Yankee, A. G. Jones, C. J. Lovett, N. L. Ingols, W. Scott, T. T. Doughterty, J. Feary and wife, Mrs. Force, Master Benedict, W. C. Parke, W. F. Dow, A. Potter, Mrs. Bradshaw, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs Sullivan, Mrs. Campboll and 3 children, C. J. Wellington, Mr. Lee anb 4 children, W. Armstrong, Messrs. Peoples, Codona, Deane, Wyatt, Hinckley, Hornhousen. Sinegan, Lemau, Warner, Rospett, Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Miss Virginia, Miss Annereau, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, and two children. Messrs. Bell, Barrett, Hogan, Mackie, Francis, Roundtree, Alexander, and eight Hawaiians.

Per sch, Forward, J. Brown, J. Gardner, W. Markman, and one in the steerage.

Per sch. Pfiel, S. Linsey.

Per "Yankee," for San Francisco:—M. Wheat, B. F. Dennison and son, J. Nutter, J. D. Willard, L. B. King, Dr. O'Brien, Mr. Steffans, Mr. Herlick, H. Morgan, J. A. Nichols, J. S. Payne, E. Gibson, T. S. Nye, Mrs. Force, Master Benedict, Capt. Cook, G. W. Parris, F. Armas, R. Smith, A. Foigd, M. Ruth, Capt. Greene, Capt. Sisson, H. Woodall, Mr. Hinton, A. Ewing, Miss Alleyne, and eight in the steerage.

Per "Gen. Pierce," from San Francisco, S. Franklin, J. Mayler, W. Dodd, T. Peterson, W. Smith, Mr. Olivier, and 3 Chinamen.

Per "Eliza Adams," Capt. S. G. Russell.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct. 24.—Am. sh. Arab, Grinnell, 333 tns. 22 mos. 1100 wh 12,000 lbs. bone. season.

25.—Bk. Geo. Washington, Lablache, 18 mos. clean.

Sh. Pocahontas, Butler, 341 tns. 27 mos. 40 sp 300 wh. 3,000 lbs. bone, season.

26.—Scotland, Smith, 388 tns. 12 mos. 240 sp. 1300 wh. 14,000 lbs. bone.

Baw. sch. Pfiel, Schiembeck, 6 mos. oil, bone, furs &c.

Am. sh. Brookline, Sisson, 360 tns. 7 mos. 1300 wh. 13 000 bone.

Bk. Bayard, Graham, 339 tns. 26 mos. 200 sp. 700 whale.

Oct. 22.—Am. sh Carrington, French. 600 tns. 19 ds fm San Francisco, cleared same day for Hong Kong.

Bk. Yankee, Smith, 14 ds. fm. San Francisco.

24.—Sch. Forward, Chapman, 140 tns. 20 ds. fm. San Francisco.

Oct. 26.—Am. sh Brooklyn, Sisson, 360 tons, 7 mos., 1300 wh, 13,000 bone.

Am. bk Bayard, Graham, 339 tons, 26 mos., 200 sp, 700 wh.

27.—Sh Benjamin Morgan, Parsons, 407 tons. 9 mos., 50 sp, 2000 wh, 15,000 bone.

Ship Roman, Blackman, 350 tons, 14 mos., 100 sperm 400 wh, 8000 bone.

Fr. sh Pallas, Couppey, 333 tons, 13 mos., 600 whale, 9,000 bone.

29.—Am. sh Mary, Marchant, 349 tons, 41 mos., 1900 wh, 13,000 bone.

Am. sh, Janus, Winslow, 321 tons, 14 mos., 20 sperm 1100 wh, 20,000 bone.

Am. sh Montauk, French, 505 tons, 15 mos , 50 sp, 200 wh, 1500 bone.

Fr. sh Georges, Sulus, 320 tons, 45 mos., 1100 wh 4000 bone.

30.—Am. bk, Shepherdess, Watrous, 274 tons, 25 mos., 1,300 wh 16 000 bone.

Br. Merrimac, Rice, 423 tons, 148 ds, fm New London.

Schooner Restless, Sawyer, 191 tons, 51 days from Sydney via Tahiti.

Br. frigate Trincomalee, 25 guns, W. Housten, Capt., 1337 tons, 12 days, from San Francisco.

Nov. 1.—Sh Herald. Allen, 262 tons, 7 mos , 375 wh, 6060 bne.

B. F. Hoxie, Stark, 1387 tons, 10 days, from San Fr.

Nov. 6.—Bremen brig Leander, Fettjuch, 257 tns from sea in distress.

7.—Am sch Gen'l Pierce, Badger, 114 tns 12 ds fm San Francisco.

9.—Haw brig Primo, Hunter, 280 tns 13 ds fm San Francisco.

5.—Am wl Harvest, Spencer, 313 tns 22 mos 300 wh 4,000 bone, fm Ochotsk sea.

Sp Cicero, Manchester, 241 tns 28 mos 70 sp 530 wh 6,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.

French sp Nil, Lebaste, 397 tns 26 mos 30 sp 1,009 wh 5,000 bone, season.

6.—Am sh George and Mary, Walker, 364 tns 11 mos 950 wh 9,500 bone season, fm Ochotsk.

7.—Fh sp Napoleon III, Lopez, 704 tns 24 mos 2,100 wh 800 season, 5,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.

9.—Am sh Eliza Adams, Hawes, 408 tns 13 mos 1,000 wh 15,000 bone season.

Cleared.

Oct. 31.—Am. sch. Forward, Chapman, for Koloa.

Ship Midas, Howland, to cruise.

Sh Milton, Jones, for New Bedford.

Oct. 25.—Danish bk. Emma, for Shanghai.

26.—Julian for Talcahuano.

Oct. 26.—Empire, Henry, for New Bedford.

Julian Cleveland, for Talcahuano.

27.—Scotland, Smith, to cruise,

29.—Hibernia, Hunnewell, to cruise.

30.—Shooting Star, Kingman, for New York.

31.—Black Eagle, Edwards, to cruise.

Nov. 3.—Am bk Yankee, Smith, for San Francisco.

1.—Belle, Bordon, Warren.

2.—E. L. Frost, Hempstead, for Guam

5.—Am sh Magnolia, Cox, for New Zealand.

3,—Leander. Fettjuch, New Bedford.

5.—Morea, Manchester, do. do.

6.—Condor, Kempton, to cruise.

7—Bengal, Rogers, New London.

Gratitude, Cornell. cruise.

Nil, Lebaste, Tahiti.

Geo. Washington, Clemens, cruise.

8.—Harvest. Spencer, cruise.

9.—Sea Serpent, Whitmore, Hong Kong.

Nile, Hempstead, New London.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct. 25.—C. W. Morgan, Ripley, New Bedford, 25 mos 1,050 wh 11,000 bone season, 280 sp 500 wh 15,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Onward, Norton, New Bedford, 12 mos 12 sp 500 wh 5,000 bone season. 12 sp 1850 wh 11,000 bone voyage, Kodiack.

American, Jernigan, Edgartown, 24 mos 300 wh 4,000 bone season, 800 wh 9,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

J. E. Donnell, Charry, New Bedford, 27 mos 1,350 wh 13,000 bone season, 1,850 wh 20,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

26.—Speedwell, Gibbs, Fair Haven, 23 mos 40 sp 600 wh 8,000 bone season, 200 sp 1,200 wh 18,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Henry Kneeland, Whalon, New Bedford, 13½ mos 30 sp 1,000 wh 9,000 bone season, 30 sp 1,000 wh 9,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk and Japan sea.

Cossack, Tripp, New Bedford, 26 mos 250 wh 3,000 bone season, 25 sp 750 8,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Oct. 27,—Cornelius Howland, Luce, New Bedford, 14 mos 600 wh 8 000 bone season, 150 sp 600 wh 8,000 bone voyage. Ochotsk sea.

Wm. C. Nye, Soule, New Bedford, 12 mos 700 wh 8,000 bone season, 150 sp 700 wh 8,000 bone voyage, Kodiack.

Minerva, Pease, New Bedford, 25 mos 1,300 wh 16,000

Nov 10.—John Howland, Taylor, 12 mos. 500 bbls, 600 bone.

Martha. Drake, 16m, 145 sp, 1200 w, 12000 bone,

Thos Dickason, Taber, 40 m, 70 sp, 1400 wh, 14000 b

Philip 1st, Sission, 15 m, 500 wh, 8000.

Delaware, Homan, 11 m, 1450 wh, 20000 b.

Splendid, Smith, 24 m, 2500 wh, 28000 b.

12.—Saratoga, Harding, 36 m, 3400 wh, 700 b, season.

Fh. Manche, Lahaney, 9 m, 1000 wh, 10000 b.

Am. Seine, Lander, 24 m, 500 wh, 6000 b.

Thos. Nye, Smith, 14 m, 1000 wh, 10000 b.

Venice, Lester, 13 m, 500 wh, 5000 b.

China, Howes, 39 m, 600 wh, 8000 b.

Fanny, Nye, 37 m, 3400 wh, 1200 b, season.

bone season, 200 sp 2,000 wh 25,000 voyage Ochotsk sea.

California, Manchester, New Bedford, 12 mos 80 sp 850 wh 8,000 bone voyage.

Parthol Gosnold, Fisher, New Bedford, 12 mos 1 4 sp 1,200 wh 14.000 bone season, 114 sp 1,200 wh 14,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

29.—Brunswick, Butler, Dartmouth, 27 mos 400 wh 5,000 bone season, 30 sp 1,400 wh 15,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Italy, Weld, Greenport, 12 mos 880 wh 7,000 bone season. 125 sp 880 wh 7,000 bone, voyage, Kodiack and Kam.

Vineyard, Fisher, Edgartown. 27 mos 140 sp 1,650 wh 25,000 bone season, 250 sp 2,100 wh 28,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Coral, Manchester, New Bedford, 14 mos 500 wh 8,000 bone season, 70 sp 500 wh 8,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Polar Star, Bailey, New Bedford, 20 sp 450 wh 5,000 bone.

Bk Covington, Newman, Warren. 39 mos 32 sp 160 wh 2,000 bone season, 58 sp 1,700 wh 23,000 bone voyage, Kodiack.

Bk Wm. Thompson, White, New Bedford, 24 mos 50 sp 1,750 wh 1-000 bone season, 50 sp 2,550 wh 30,000 bone voyage, Kodiack,

Bk Martha. Meader, Fair Haven, 34 mos 800 sp season, 800 sp voyage, Japan.

Abigail, Tabor, New Bedford, 35 mos 1,200 wh 16,000 bone season, 30 sp 5,200 wh 70,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

30.—Wm. Wirt, Ashley, New Bedford, 25 mos 1,200 18,000 bone season, 80 sp 2,000 50,000 bone voyage, Ochotsk sea.

Omega, Hawes, Nantucket, 22 mos 50 sp 1,200 wh 13,000 bone season, 100 sp 1,500 wh 20,000 bone voyage, Japan sea.

Nov. 2.—Saratoga, Harding, New Bedford. 34 mos 80 sp 3,4 0 wh 35,000 bone voyage, 80 sp 700 wh 5,000 bone season, Bhering str.

2.—Florida, Little, New Bedford, 24 mos 1,800 wh 20,000 bone voyage, 1,200 wh 15,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

5.—L. C. Richmond, Cochran, New Bedford, 12 mos 850 wh 8,000 bone voyage, 850 wh 8,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

Man'l Ortez. Huestis, New Bedford, 14 mos 200 sp 600 wh 6,000 bone voyage, 160 sp 600 wh 6,000 bone season, Ochotsk and Japan sea.

6.—Maria Theresa, Davis, New Bedford, 12 mos 20 sp 850 wh 12,000 bone voyage, 850 12,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

Florida, Williams, Fair Haven, 13 mos 90 sp 900 wh 9,000 bone voyage, 900 wh 9,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

7.—G. Washington, Allen, Wareham. 27 mos 250 sp 600 wh 7,000 bone voyage, 250 wh 5,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

Petral, Tucker, New Bedford, 25 mos 150 sp 1,700 wh 25,000 bone voyage, 650 wh 9,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

Robert Morrison, Pease, New Bedford, 14 mos 120 sp 320 wh 1,500 bone voyage. 320 wh 1,500 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

Washington, Holley, New Bedford, 26 mos 1,700 wh 20,000 bone voyage, 600 wh 7,000 bone season, Ochotsk sea.

E. F. Mason, Jerigan, New Bedford, 23 mos 20 sp 1,000 wh 12,000 bone voyage, 20 sp 1,000 wh 12,000 bone season, Japan and Ochotsk sea.

Ocmulgee, West, Tisbury, 14 mos 1,250 wh 14,000 bone voyage, 1,100 wh 14,000 bone season Ochotsk sea.

Cleared.

Oct. 31.—Gen'l Pike, Kew, for New Zealand.

30.—Wm. C. Nye, Soule, to cruise.

31.—Caravan, Bragg, for Fall River.

Nov. 6.—Braganza, Jackson, to cruise.

7—C. W. Morgan, Ripley, to cruise and home.

6.—Meteor, Dixon, for Mystic.

7.—Henry, Kneeland, Whalon, to cruise.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Oct. 14.—Bar. Harvest, Spencer, 300 bbls. season.

Bar. Philip 1st, Sisson, 500 bbls. season.

Sh. Pacific, Snell, 130 bbls. season.

16.—Sh, Eagle, Cannon, 1850 bbls. season.

Memoranda.

Two Ships Lost.—Capt. Palmer of the ship "King Fisher" has furnished us with a long report of the loss of that vessel on the 14th of May last, on the North East end of Company's Island, one of the Kurile group. Her cargo at the time consisted of 1242 bbls. of whale Oil and 489 bbls. Sperm. The "King-Fisher" was at the same time in company with the "Enterprise," Capt. Hassell, and no sooner had Capt. Palmer's vessel struck than he dispatched a boat and fired muskets, in the hope of warning off his companion. He did not succeed, however, and the "Enterprise" went on shore also. The two Captains and crews were eventually taken on board the "Montezuma," Capt. Forsyth, of New London. Capt. Palmer says:

"For the benefit of my friends, whose business calls them to visit these dreary regions, I would state that the N. E. end of Company's Island is at least 30 miles E. N. E. of the place indicated on Blunt's Charts of 1853—to which error in the chart and a change of the current from South Easterly to South Westerly, I attribute our disaster. And further, as near as I could observe, the Southern side of the N. E. end of Company's Island tends nearly E. N. E. and W. S. W., instead of as delineated on the above named charts."—[*Polynesian.*

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. IV, No. 12. HONOLULU, DECEMBER, 1. 1855. Old Series, VOL. XII.

CONTENTS OF FRIEND FOR DECEMBER.

Loss of ships King Fisher and Enterprise, - 90
Sailors' Home Society's Account with Treasurer, 91
Ship News, &c., - - - - - - 92
Folio, - - - - - - - 93-96

The Friend.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER, 1. 1855.

End of Volume XII.

The Friend has now been published twelve years. The closing up of a volume, is an occasion when Editors usually indulge in a moralizing strain, upon the *ups* and *downs* of life, and profess to impart some very good counsel and advice to their readers. As we have but a narrow space to occupy and only a few moments to write, our remarks will be brief, and exceedingly practical. We earnestly recommend our readers in the style of Dr. Franklin, to settle up their accounts. See how you stand with your neighbors, whether debtors or creditors. Some you may not owe money, but you may owe them an apology or thanks, oftimes more valuable than money. Some you may owe a deed of charity, neglect not to settle up these matters otherwise the joints of life will rub and grate! Do you not owe some mechanic or *newspaper publisher*, or some one else whose bills are small, but not trifling? You may think them trifling, he does not. He may have journeymen to pay off; and they their boarding house keeper; and the boarding house keeper the grocer; and the grocer the importer; and the importer some merchant in a foreign land; and so on. Look out for if you neglect paying your little bills, you may starve a Hindoo laborer, beggar an English mechanic, or make a Yankee farmer fail. The truth is all the nations of the earth are but the scattered members of one great family, while sailors are the links binding the family circle together. Let us join hands, and be sure and not allow sailors to slip out of the ring! If they will roam and wander let us make for them "Homes" in every sea port; they are our brothers Did sailors not think they had some kind hearted sisters the other night, at the Fair for the Sailor's Home! Never did the Ladies of Honolulu (in our opinion,) appear to greater advantage than on that occasions! Our word for it, their praises will be sung in every ship throughout the Pacific! They have our thanks for what they did on that occasion! Ah, but we are moralizing and this is what we promised not to do. So here's an end of our editorial palaver, with our readers, for 1855.

Support of the Friend for 1855.

Many months ago we resolved our paper should not live by begging. Up to this period we have kept our resolution, and do not intend to break it. When the public (and especially the seafaring) clearly intimates by withholding donations, that $500 annually is too great a tax for 1,000 copies scattered broad cast among seamen in the Pacific, then we shall cease to publish upon the *gratuitous* plan and adopt the *cash* system, when perhaps the editor might get a small salary! During the past year, we have made the "Home" enterprize so prominent in our columns, that a portion of the contributions which would have aided "The Friend" and "Bethel," has been turned aside in that direction. We do not complain of this, although for the time being, it has compelled us to incur a debt. We know that our expenses for "The Friend," must exceed our receipts unless *every subscriber* pays, and donors make good the sum of $500, which as yet amounts to only $249,50. While it is always gratifying to receive donations for general distribution, still when a sailor subscribes to forward the paper to his mother, or a shipmaster to his wife, we feel that we are conferring a more direct benefit; thereby we are confident a certain amount of real pleasure is conferred upon the sailor's friends. Often times the report in our columns, of a ship cruising in the Pacific, when read, by friends in the United States, is as good as a letter! Although our columns may sometimes contain sad intelligence respecting wrecks, deaths, or disasters, still even such news affords a melancholly satisfaction. We do urge upon seamen of all classes to subscribe and forward The Friend to their homes. This is an easy and satisfactory way of supporting the paper. Buy also bound volumes, and we are confident the purchaser gets his money's worth.

First Anniversary of H. S. H. S.

The Sailors' Home Society held its first Anniversary at the Bethel, Monday evening, the 26th ult. Below will be found a list of the officers chosen for the year ensuing. The Report of the Treasurer, found in another column, shows what has been collected and expended. From this document it appears that the total amount of receipts from various sources, has been $8,518 50, while $7,423 04 has been expended, leaving $1,095 46 surplus. Thus it appears, that for the time being, the institution is free from debt, and has a balance in the treasury. We think the Trustees and patrons of the 'Home' ought to feel more than satisfied with what has been accomplished, for much more has been done than it was supposed could have been performed in the space of twelve months. When the Government generously donated the land, on condition that $5,000 should be raised within the space of one year, it was thought that the condition could not more than be complied with; but the sum of more than $3,000 in addition has been realized. If persons will look at the facts just as they exist, we think it will clearly appear, that the institution has progressed much beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

One year ago, the trustees, estimated that it would require the sum of $15,000 to complete the building and furnish the same. That estimate is near the truth. The trustees in entering upon the second year of the society's existence, are resolved to urge forward the enterprise, finishing off the building and otherwise preparing the establishment for occupancy. It is not their design however, to incur an onerous debt. What has been done they offer as a pledge to the public of what they design to accomplish when funds shall be placed at their disposal.

According to the Charter, six new Trustees are to be annually chosen. The following is a list of the Trustees and Officers of the H. S. H, S.

Trustees.

First Class.

W. L. Lee, H. J. H. Holdsworth, Thos. Spencer, J. T. Waterhouse, H. M. Whitney, G. M. Robertson.

Second Class.

E. H. Allen, C. H. Butler, R. Armstrong, J. Bartlett, S. N. Castle, H. Dickinson.

Third Class.

S. C. Damon, G. B. C. Ingraham, G. P. Judd, John Ii, W. Johnson, J. E. Chamberlain.

Officers for 1855-6.

HON. E. H. ALLEN, *President.*
Hon. W. L. Lee, *Vice President.*
G. M. Robertson, *Treasurer.*
J. E. Chamberlain, *Secretary.*
G. P. Judd, S. C. Damon, and H. J. H. Holdsworth, *Ex. Committee.*

Loss of the "King Fisher" and "Enterprise."

LAHAINA, Oct. 24, 1855.

To Rev. S. C. Damon:

DEAR SIR:—I send to you, for publication in your valuable paper, the following particulars in relation to the loss of the "King Fisher" and her valuable cargo, consisting of 1,242 barrels of whale oil, and 489 barrels of sperm, which took place on the morning of the 14th of May last, at a quarter before 2 A. M., on the N. E. corner of Company's Island.

On approaching the Kurile Islands we experienced a South Easterly current, that increased in strength as we neared the straits. We first discovered land on the 9th, in company with ship Nassau and bark Favorite—had light southerly winds, steered North. On the 10th, spoke ship Enterprise, Capt. Russell, bound into the Ochotsk Sea. Our Lat. this day, 45° 26' N., Long. 151° 11' E. Land in sight bearing N. W., 50 M. distant, light airs and calms until 7 P. M., when we experienced fresh breezes from E. N. E.—steered N. in company with the Enterqrise until half past 12 at night, when a gale commenced from N. E. to N. W., attended with sleet and snow, which lasted until midnight of the 12th. Laid to, heading to Eastward and Northward through the gale. At 1 A. M. of 13th, wore ship to the N. N. W. and made sail as the gale abated, and at 8 A. M. was under full sail, with a fresh breeze from the Northward. At half past nine A. M., saw land on the weather bow—at noon wore ship to the Eastward. The nearest part of Company's Island bore N. W., 30 or 35 miles distant. Our Lat., by good observation, was 45° 32', and Long., by equal altitudes, was 150° 28' 30" E. Stood to the Eastward 7 or 8 miles and spoke the Enterprise. It now became nearly calm—we both obtained good observations—his placed us in 150° 44' E., and mine was 150° 35' E., which appeared correct according to Blunt's Charts. It remained calm or light airs until 9 P. M., when a breeze sprung up from S. E. by S., and steering N. by E. ½ E. by compass, (variation 6 degrees easterly,) in company with the Enterprise, each having lights set, having determined to run 35 or 40 miles, which would bring us abreast of the Straits of Bonsole, and there heave to and await day-light before attempting to enter the Ochotsk Sea.

At 10 I went below, leaving strict orders that the ship should not be steered to the Northward of her course, that a strict lookout should be kept, and that the least change in the weather, which was then tolerably clear, should be observed and immediately reported to me, and the log to be hove every hour. At 20 minutes before 2, A. M., of 14th, the officer of the deck reported to me that the weather was thick and rainy, and the wind rapidly increasing—that the ship was then under topsails and jib, and the yards braced up, although the wind was on the quarter, so as to enable the Enterprise to keep in company with us. We were sailing at the rate of about 8 knots. While the officer was communicating these facts, I had discovered that we had nearly run out the distance, and I was about giving the order to haul more to the Eastward and shorten sail, when the cry of "Land!" and "Breakers!" on the port bow, and close to, reached me. I instantly sprang for the deck, the helm was put hard to port, but before the ship luffed more than a point or two, she struck on a reef of rocks. After thumping two or three times, she brought up. The topsail and jib halliards were let go, but every sea hove her still further on, and pieces from her bottom appeared alongside. Perceiving that my ship was inevitably lost, I directed my attention to endeavor to warn our consort of her danger. A boat was lowered, in command of the mate, to proceed if possible to her. Muskets were fired, but were not heard by those on board. The mate also was compelled to return without accomplishing his object; while I, with feelings that may be imagined but which cannot be described, was compelled to be a passive spectator of the destruction of another ship amongst frightful rocks and breakers, that were rapidly breaking up our own stout vessel. She struck about the same time that we did, and about one fourth of a mile from us. Shortly after we struck our hold was full of water. In the interval between the rollers, I caused the three larboard boats to be lowered and 25 men placed inside of them, to pull outside of the rollers and remain until morning if possible. Immediately afterwards I cut away the masts, which eased the ship. The starboard boat was then lowered, and 4 men placed in her to prevent her destruction by the wreck. A few nautical instruments and 4 hams were also put into her.

Day-light now dawned upon us, and displayed to us our true position. Land was about one-third of a mile distant, and appeared an almost perpendicular bluff, about 200 feet high, with a very small beach at its base, while around the ship and towards the shore were very heavy breakers. The ship at this time was further on, and the sea had so increased as to preclude the possibility of being able to get over the reef and following the other boats to the leeward. In fact, the sea was breaking entirely over the wreck, and she was striking so violently as to render it impossible to maintain a foot hold on the deck. At about 4 A. M. took to the boat—each man in his shirt sleeves—and by almost a miracle safely reached the shore. About two hours afterwards we were joined by the third mate, who informed me that the danger of swamping the boats, soon after leaving the ship, compelled him to bear away to the leeward, and that he and the second mate had discovered a landing. He could not give me any information concerning the mate; but in two hours afterwards I was relieved of my intense anxiety for him by his appearance amongst us, with the grateful news that he had found a safe landing about 10 miles from the wreck. The Enterprise had struck in a more favorable place, and being lightened was driven up further, although she was surrounded by heavy breakers; but by great coolness and care all were safely landed from her. At 9 A. M. Capt. Russell landed, being the last man that left the ship.

Sad and disheartened we extended our hands to each other as we met on the beach. The sight before us was one never to be forgotten. A heavy gale was blowing, attended with sleet and rain, causing high breakers, and in the midst of them lay our late noble ships, (the King Fisher being but two years old,) now shapeless wrecks, fast breaking up and strewing the beach for miles with their timbers and cargoes. Thus in a few short hours we found ourselves removed from our comfortable ships, a most successful voyage destroyed, and bright prospects for the future cut off, and we cast upon a desolate, inhospitable coast. The first day and night were spent in endeavoring to save provisions as they drifted upon the beach. A fire was kindled which, in a measure, mitigated our suffering from the wet and cold.

On the morning of the 14th, the gale having much abated, a boatsteerer, at the risk of his life, swam on board the wreck and obtained the clothes from the slop-chest, which were distributed among us and afforded us much relief, as we had not saved any clothing from the wreck except the suit we had on—the water also being exceedingly cold. About noon of the 15th, two ships were seen standing along the land to the N. E. A boat was sent to solicit assistance, which was most readily granted. Two boats were sent from each ship to take us off, and by night there were but 15 men left. Capt. Russell and myself went on board the Montezuma, Capt. Forsythe, of New London. The other ship which relieved us was the Joseph Haden, Capt. Goosman, of Bremen. On the morning of the 16th we returned to the wrecks, and being very low tide, were enabled to get on board. Both deck frames of the King Fisher still held together, but the greater part of her bottom was destroyed. But little remained that could have been saved had she been situated in a favorable place. As it was, our nearest landing was about 4 miles distant, and a part of that over a beach of cragged rocks, and this landing was only practicable in smooth weather or westerly winds. Owing to a strong current, which was now found to be setting to the land westward, the rugged nature of the place, and the liability to S. E. gales at this season of the year, all hopes of being able to save any thing was abandoned, and at 3 P. M. we bore away for the Ochotsk.

For the benefit of my friends, whose business calls them to visit these dreary regions, I would state that the N. E. end of Company's Island is at least 30 miles E. N. E. of the place indicated on Blunt's Charts of 1853—to which error in the chart and a change of the current from South Easterly to South Westerly, I attribute our disaster. And further, as near as I could observe, the Southern side of the N. E. end of Company's Island tends nearly E. N. E. and W. S. W., instead of as delineated on the above named charts.

To Captains Goosman and Forsythe, my gratitude will be ever due for the readiness with which they came to our relief, and that at the risk perhaps of the loss of their ships. To both these gentlemen I am particularly indebted for their kindness and sympathy, and the attention paid to every want of ours while on board their vessels. In fact, it is but a poor tribute of gratitude towards them to say that the kindness and devoted attention on their part towards us, was of the most delicate nature, and must have been dictated by hearts full to overflowing with the milk of human kindness. To Capt. Bryant of ship Gideon Howland, I likewise would extend my acknowledgements for favors bestowed upon me and for taking part of my crew. A part

of the season I passed on board of the Syren Queen, and I feel particularly grateful to Capt. Lakey for his kind and generous treatment, and for his care and attention during my illness. Also to Capt. Lamphier of the Lagoda I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for his rotherly treatment to me while on board of his vessel. Capt. Earl also, of ship Jerih Swift, who kindly gave me a passage to this port. In fact, all amongst whom I have been sincc I have met with this sad disaster, will please accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the many favors they have bestowed upon me. May God bless and protect them from a misfortune like that which has befallen me.

Yours truly and respectfully,
MARTIN PALMER,
Late Master of "King Fisher."

THE CURSE OF RUM.—The illness of Florence Nightingale, which compelled her to leave the hospitals, where her devotion to the sufferers of the Crimean campaign attracted the admiration of the world, was caused by the additional labors resulting from intemperance, which, she says, has worked more havoc than the ball of the Russian or the stroke of disease. Before grog-shops were started in the Crimea, her labor, though toilsome, was one of love and hope. But after that, her nurses, who had been vigilant, became abandoned drunkards, causing her night after night to sit up to attend to their duties; and her patients, who before were heroes, became sots. Having to move with disgust through lines of beastly victims of intemperance, her brave heart, which had enabled her to overcome all other obstacles, gave way. From her sick couch she has sent an imploring appeal to her country to sweep away the wretches who fatten and feed on the misery and ruin of their fellow-men, who, as she says, "know not what they do."

☞ Hon. W. L. Lee, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Sandwich Islands to our Government, took a final leave of the President of the United States on last Monday week. Before leaving, he expressed great gratification at the successful termination of his mission, and predicated highly beneficial results to the two countries, from the negotiation of the treaty of commercial reciprocity. The President, in reply, concurred with Mr. Lee as to the results likely to be secured by the treaty, and spoke in highly complimentary terms of the manner in which he had conducted his negotiations.—[*Boston Journal* Oct. 5.

DIPLOMATIC—Hon. W. L. Lee, Minister resident to our government from the Sandwich Islands, took a final leave of the President on Monday last. Brief speeches were made by both gentlemen. Mr. Lee predicated highly beneficial results to the two countries from the new treaty of commercial reciprocity, and the President spoke in highly complimentary terms of the manner in which Mr. Lee had conducted his negotiations. Mr. Lee's return to the Sandwich Islands is rendered imperative on account of his delicate health.—[*Ibid.*

Dangerous Rock.

Capt. Howes of Ship China, informs us of the existence of a very dangerous rock, in the vicinity of Jonas Island. At the time, Capt. H. saw it, there was but 6 inches water over it; state of the tide unknown. Its situation is about 1 1-2 miles N. W. by N. from the Island. This rock is very dangerous, as the soundings elsewhere around the Island are deep. As this rock is not laid down on any chart, we cheerfully publish Capt. Howes' discovery, for the information of masters of ships, who may hereafter cruise in that vicinity.

[*Polynesian.*

Dr. Honolulu Sailors' Home Society in account with the Treasurer. Cr.

1855.			1854.	
May 19,	To amount paid Mr. Damon for granite stones, &c.,	$70 00	Nov. 20, By amount collected in cash at the Bethel, at the organization,	$414 75
" 26,	To amount paid J. G. Harding for draughting plans of building,	50 00	" 23, By amount received of H. M. Whitney, the first Treasurer,	110 50
" "	To amount paid H. M. Whitney for Stationery,	10 38	1855.	
" "	To amount paid Polynesian Office, printing,	32 00	Sept. 24, By amount received of J. T. Waterhouse on acc'nt rent of cellar,	500 00
June 4,	To amount paid C. W. Vincent on account of building contract.	3,000 00	Nov. 22, By amount proceeds of Ladies' Fair, held Nov. 16th,	1,665 27
Aug. 21,	To amount paid R. A. S. Wood, as per contract, for cellar and foundation,	1,045 00	" 24, By amount of all other subscriptions, donations, &c., up to date,	5,827 98
Sept. 24,	To amount paid C. W. Vincent on account,	1,000 00		
Oct. 16,	To amount paid Thomas & Butler for work on Reading Room.	150 00		
" 19,	To amount paid Peterson, Guardian,	55 00		
Nov. 20,	To amount paid C. Brewer's account,	11 25		
" "	To am'nt paid W. N. Ladd's account,	16 25		
" "	To amount paid L. H. Anthon's account for slates, slating, &c.,	956 80		
" "	To amount paid George G. Howe's ac't. for lumber,	224 97		
" "	To amount paid P. Emmert's account for painting,	435 00		
" 24,	To amount paid for one pair of Lamps,	18 00		
" 26,	To balance cash on hand,	1,443 85		
		$8,518 50		$8,518 50
			1855. Nov. 26, By amount cash on hand,	$1,443 85

E. & O. E.

G. M. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

HONOLULU, 26th Nov., 1855.

Memorandum by the Treasurer.

Subscriptions not yet paid in, say,		$500 00
To be drawn from Boston, Mass.,		600 00
J. T. Waterhouse's note; due March 22, 1856,		500 00
		$1,600 00
We owe, note to C. W. Vincent, due March 22, 1856,	$1,948 39	
Cash on hand,	$1,443 85	
To be collected,	1,600 00	
	$3,043 85	
Debt,	1,948 39	
Surplus,	$1,095 46	

AN UNFORTUNATE MISPRINT.—It is stated, on high authority, that the words in the New Testament, "which strain *at* a gnat, and swallow a camel," contain a misprint which was passed over in the edition of 1611, and has since been retained. The early translations say, "which strain *out* a gnat," etc., which is the proper rendering.

POWER OF KIND WORDS.—Some little readers may ask, What are we to do when our companions provoke or injure us? Let me tell you about an old colored woman, who was walking along the streets of New York on an errand, with her tobacco-pipe in her mouth, quietly smoking. A jovial sailor came along, and when opposite good old Phillis, he crowded her off the pavement, and with his hand knocked her pipe out of her mouth. He then stopped to hear her fret and complain of his trick. But what was his astonishment when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, and giving him a look of mingled sorrow, kindness, and pity, said "God forgive you my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the sailor's heart, and brought tears to his eyes, and giving her a handful of money, he exclamed. "God bless you, kind mother, I'll never do it again."

LIGHTNING AT SEA.—During a period of 21 months, ending in August, according to a record kept in New York, 121 vessels have been struck by lightning, ten of which were set on fire and five destroyed; only one was a steamboat, which was but little injured. Notwithstanding the immense travel of steamers, not a single loss of life has been known to have occurred by lightning on board a steamboat or ocean steamer, or on iron ships, or vessels furnished with metallic lightning conductors which continued uninterruptedly to the water. No insurance company has ever been called to pay for loss or damage by lightning to a vessel thus protected, while they have paid millions for loss on vessels that neglected this protection.

THE FOLIO.—Some of our readers may be surprised to find four pages of our paper filled up with "The Folio." A word of explanation will be sufficient. At the late Sailor's Fair, this paper was issued by the Ladies, and sold by the news-boys and girls, and furnished to such persons as called for papers through the Post Office. Believing that this paper deserves something more than an ephemeral existence, we have transferred its entire contents to our columns. It formed an interesting feature of a "Fair," which will be long remembered by those who were instrumental in getting it up, and by the dense throng of visitors. Its result, in a pecuniary way, fully answered our expectations, considering the universal cry of "hard times." Had we the space, we should gladly add sundry comments upon the Fair, not failing to express our thanks to the Ladies of Honolulu. In the name of all the Sailors in the Pacific we thank you Ladies, for your exertions in behalf of the Sailor's Home.

☞ In the last column of the Folio, appears a Charade, and two Enigmas. We do not wish our readers to imagine, that we succeeded in solving these puzzling enigmas by our own unaided wisdom, but at our elbow there is one who reports, that "Punch Bowl," the name of an old crater in the vicinity of Honolulu explains the Charade, while "The Sailor's Home" and "Kilauea" will solve the Enigmas.

ANTI TOBACCO PUBLICATIONS.—Of these we have received several from the Rev. D. Baldwin of Lahaina. Among them we find "A Prize Essay, on the evils of Tobacco, as they effect body, mind and morals, *by Rev. Dwight Baldwin.*" We shall notice these publications, at a future time.

☞ Capt. Paty, of the "Frances Palmer" has our thanks for promptly furnishing files of papers and ship news. If shipmasters on going into port would follow his example, they would aid newspaper publishers, and render important service to the public.

☞ Any persons having funds in hand, on account of The Friend, are requested to forward the same as early as convenient.

SHIP CHANDLERY
AT GUAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS, under the name and firm of

THOMAS SPENCER & CO,.

at the Island of Guam, Ladrone Islands, respectfully announce to masters of whaleships and others, that a full assortment of Naval Stores and recruits will be kept constantly on hand and furnished by them on the most reasonable terms, and money advanced on whaler's bills on the United States.

THOMAS SPENCER, J. S. VAN INGEN,
Honolulu, S. I. Guam, Ladrone Islands.
26-6m

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

HONOLULU MEDICAL HALL,
DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, &c.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Honolulu and vicinity that he has taken the old established Drug Store, corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, which he has remodelled and means to keep constantly supplied with the best medicines he can procure from the United States and England. The concern will be constantly under his own or his son's superintendence, so that families requiring medicine may depend on getting the best, carefully prepared.

He has just received a case of London perfumery Soaps. Brushes, &c., and daily expects a further supply, which, with the ordinary patent and other medicines, will be sold on reasonable terms.

Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Captains or owners of vessels will find every attention paid to themselves or families if requiring medical assistance.

Medicine Chests carefully examined and refitted

Attendance for consultation at office from 9 A. M. till noon, and from 4 to 6 P. M. on week days. On Sunday from 9 A. M. till 11 at other times, at his residence Union Street. 27 tf

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu Nov. 25th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. John Bartlett, keeper of Oanton Hotel, to Mrs. Eliza Funk.

DIED.

On board ship John Howland January 11th 1855, Solomon E. Kolfock, aged 50 years, and belonging to Newark N. J.

Lost overboard and drowned from John Howland, May 9th 1855, John Frances of Boston, aged 20 years.

On board John Howland, Nov. 9th 1855, Henry Anderson, a native of Prussia, aged 27 years. [Com. by Capt. Taylor.

On board ship Uncas Sept 17th, John Betucau, aged 18 years, a native of Western Islands. [Com. by Capt. James.

On board Siren Queen Oct. 2nd, Wm. Prendergast, aged 26 years. He belonged to West Troy N. Y. A shipmate of his desires us to assure this young man's friends, that all was done that could be for his comfort on shipboard by his shipmates.

John Smith, Boat-steerer on board ship Young Phœnix, of New Bedford, was drowned Sept. 28, by capsizing of the boat by a whale.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 10.—Splendid, Smith, 24 mos, 3,700 wh, 52,000 bone.
Nov. 13.—Am. sh John Wells, Bessy, 366 tons, 16 mos, 300 sp, 1200 wh, 16,000 bone. fm Ochotsk.
Adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy, 350 tns, 27 m, 70 sp, 700 whale, 7,000 bone.
George, Jenney, 280 tons, 26 m, 50 sp, 300 whale, 2,000 bone.
14—Euphrates, Killmeny 365 tns, 13 m, 55 sp, 1050 wh, 16,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
Lagoda, Warrington, 340 tons, 24 m, 1,700 whale, 27,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
Charles Phelps, Layton, 362 tons, 28 mos, 40 sp, 625 wh, 6,500 bone, fm Ochotsk.
15—Ocean, Norton, 567 tons, 25 mos, 650 wh, 5000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
Cincinatti, Williams, 457 tons, 38 mos, 1400 wh, 20,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
Young Phœnix: Tobey, 377 tons; 27 mos. 200 sp, 1700 wh, 14?000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
16—Phœnix, Pendleton, 401 tons, 24 mos, 120 sp, 1500 wh, 15,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
Brunswick, Butler, 297 tons, 27 mos, 800 wh, 5000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
Nov. 10.—Am sh Cato, Burr, 465 tons, 183 days from Boston.
12.—Brig Agate, Collins, 185 tons, 19 days from Astoria.
Sch Sea Lark, Blackett, 53 tons, 25 ds from Tahiti.
13.—Brig Prince de Joinville, Babcock, 141 tons, 11 days from S. Francisco.
16.—Brq Francis Palmer, Paty, 203 tons, 11 ds from San Francisco.
Brig Grecian, Warner, 229 tons, 11 ds from S Francisco.
Nov. 19.—Am sh Metacom, Woodbridge, 360 tns, 27 m, 1,100 wh, 16,000 bone, fm Ochotsk.
20—Washington, Holly, 344 tns, 26 m, 1,750 wh, 9,000 b, fm Ochotsk
22—Cambria, Pease, 365 tns, 14 m, 215 sp, 800 wh, 12,000 bone.
21—Challenger, Burgess, 1,334 tns, 10 ds fm S. F.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 7.—George, Jenny., New Bedford, 25m, 140 sp, 300 wh, 3,000 b, voyage; 50 sp, 300 wh, 3,000 season, Okst.
8—Jeanette, Pierce, New Bedford, 17 m, 70 sp, 450 wh, 3,000 b, voyage; 400 wh, 3,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
9—Coriolanus, Gurgun, Mystic, 24 m, 1,100 wh, 12,000 b, voyage; 1,100 wh, 12,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Niger, Jenegan, New Bedford, 37 m, 500 sp, 1,?00 wh, 26,000 b, voyage, 550 wh, 6,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Nimrod, Baker, New Bedford, 14 m, 150 sp, 1,850 wh, 17,000 b, voyage, 1,700 wh, 17,000 b, season. Japan and Ochotsk.
Levi Starbuck, Jernegan, New Bedford, 25 mos, 400 sp, 1,600 wh, 20.000 b, voyage, 480 wh, 5,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
10.—Chas. Phleps, Layton, Stonington, 28 m, 60 sp, 1,600 wh 18,000 b, voyage, 625 wh, 6,5000 b, season, Ochotsk.
12.—Bk. Harvest, Riddell, Riddell, Nantucket, 28 mos, 100 sp, 1 700 wh, 25,000 b, voyage, 800 wh, 13,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Rosseau, Pope, N B, 26 m, 150 sp, 400 wh, 5,000 b, voyage; 320 wh, 4,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Young Phoenix, Toby, N B, 27 m, 200 sp, 1,700 wh, 25,000 b, voyage: 1,050 wh, 14,000 b, season, Okt,
Nassau, Murdock, N B, 25 m, 30 sp, 2,300 wh, 30,000 b, voy; 1,100 wh, 15,000 b. season, Ochotsk.
Caroline, Grey, N. B, 34 m, 515 sp, 550 wh, 3,000 b, voyage; 250 wh, 2,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Alex. Coffin, Penuington, N B, 14 m, 120, 1,500 wh, 18,000 b, voy; 1,500 wh, 18,000 b, season, Ochotsk:
Bk Newburyport, I S Crandall, Ston. 27 m, 100 sp, 2,400 wh, 38,000 b, voy, 1,200 wh, 18,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Ohio, Barrett, N B, 24 m, 1,600 wh, 21,000 b, voy; 1,100 wh, 11,000 b, season, Ochotsk.

Cleared.

Nov. 7—Henry Kneeland, Whalon, cruise.
Cornelius Howland, Luce, cruise.
8—Italy, Wold, cruise.
Saratoga, Harding, Honolulu.
9—Speedwell, Gibbs, cruise
California, Manchester, cruise.
Sh George, Jenny, cruise.
10—Vineyard, Fisher, cruise and home.
Bart. Gosnald, Fisher, New Zealand.
Lexington, Brock, cruise.
12—Eagle, Cannon, Honolulu.
Coral, Manchester, Honolulu.
Mather, J. B. Meader, cruise.
Chas. Phelps, Layton, Honolulu.
13—Abigail, Tabor, cruise and home.
Polar Star, Baily, home.
Fabius, Wing, New Zealand.
Young Phoenix, Honolulu.
Brunswick, Butler, New Zealand.
Nov. 14.—Florida, Little, for Honolulu.
15,—Minerva, Pease, to cruise.
Onward, Norton, to cruise.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Nov. 9.—Sh Massachusetts, Nickerson, Nantucket, 36 m, 24 sp, 1200 wh, 23,000 b, fm Ochotsk.
Sh Rebecca Sims, Gavitt, N B, 23 m, 500 wh, 8,000 b, fm Ochotsk.
10—Sh Dan. Wood, Tallman, N B, 35 m, 1100 wh, 13,000 b, fm Ochotsk.
12—Sh Rambler. Willis, N B, 40 m, 1000 wh, 13,000 b, fm Ochotsk.
Sh South Boston, Randolph, Fairhaven, 12 m, 140 sp, 350 wh, 4,000 b, fm Ochotsk.
13—Sh Gen Teste, Rossitre, Havre 37 m, 400 wh 4,000 b, fm Ochotsk

THE FOLIO.

"TRUE TO THE KINDRED POINTS OF HEAVEN AND HOME."

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

The Folio.

PUBLISHED AT THE

SAILORS' HOME,

NOVEMBER 16, 1855.



PROSPECTUS.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a person or class of persons to sever the ties with which nature or society has bound them to a certain position or line of conduct, and assume duties which place them among the more public actors on life's broad stage, a decent respect for the opinions of *man*kind requires that they set forth the reasons which impel to such a step.

We hold it to be a self-evident fact, that *man* is possessed of certain inalienable rights, and in the beginning, we declare ourselves free and independent of any disposition to invade those rights. We are bound by no shackles of sect or party. As friends of humanity we enter the arena, where so many stronger, wiser, and better have preceded us—not to measure weapons with them—but to contribute, if need be, our mite of strength to stay the hands of those who have long been earnest in the conflict We bear no shield or banner with strange device to indicate our purpose or limit *our sphere* of action. We ask no herald to announce to the crowd our coming. To our friends we will ourselves speak our name and purpose.

Not with tongue or sword, but pen, we hope to serve; and though to present our rights might awaken hostility, we hope our writings will be received in the spirit of amity and good-will.

"What's in a name?" has been asked by one of world-wide celebrity. We are not prepared to answer in the words of another, "there's magic in it," yet we believe there is something. Our *nom de plume* is our *nom de geurre*. To select it from the many thought appropriate by others is not easy. Our flowers of wit and gems of thought, we fear, will be too few and far between to be twined in *The Wreath*, or gathered in *The Casket*.—Should we adopt "The Home Journal," it may be expected of us that we devote too large a space in our columns to domestic news. The "Cabinet" suggests an idea of the wonders of both sea and land, while we expect only to gather a few articles from our friends, exclusively of home manufacture, with such waifs and estrays as may be chance-directed to our hands. We adopted THE FOLIO because it seems liable to no similar objection; for whatever may be the character of its contents, it is what none can gainsay or contradict, a folio of four pages. To our friends we say, what you'll have it, make it. And we entreat let none condemn or speak slightingly of what it contains who have contributed nothing to enhance its value or increase its efficiency. Story, sketch, poem—each and all will be acceptable—each and all will be found on our pages, if our friends are true to themselves and the cause we advocate. If they are not, none can experience deeper regret and disappointment than ourselves.

Though we have screwed our courage to the sticking place and entered the lists, we confess to some misgivings. We fear there may be for us such a word as—Fail. The good we would do, we may not accomplish. The pleasure we would gladly offer may elude our grasp, as the fruit of the fabled bough of old did that of him whose doom it was ever to strive and never reach. But what we can not claim from your justice we will, in this case, gladly receive from your generosity. To that we confidently commend ourselves and our cause.

HONOLULU, Nov. 16, 1855.

CONSTITUTION OF HONOLULU SAILORS' HOME ADOPTED, AND TRUSTEES CHOSEN, Nov. 20, 1854.—"The Trustees chosen to manage the affairs of the institution, are a pledge to the public that integrity and fidelity will characterize the financial operations of the concern." *The Friend.*

INVOCATION.

Bear me on thy heaving bosom,
Ever bright and changing sea,
Bear me with thy gentlest motion,
O'er thy billows fearless, free.
Where thy glad waves flashing leap,
Where the loud voiced winds do blow,
And answering echoes long and deep,
Tell of haunted halls below;
Where the morning's rosy ray
Turns thy foam-wreaths into gold;
Where the silver wavelets play
Nightly with the moonbeams cold;
Where the clouds that never weep
Roll through their vast cerulean home;
Where sunny isles in beauty sleep,
And Beauty's dark-eyed maidens roam;
Where the wild bird sweetly sings
On the golden orange bough;
Where the breeze at evening brings
Fairy whispers soft and low;
Where the Sun with gorgeous dyes
Paints the shores, and waves, and sky;
Where the flashing fountains rise,
Breathing Nature's minstrelsy,—
There, oh take me on thy bosom,
Ever wild and heaving sea;
There, oh take me restless ocean,
Where summer reigns eternally!

HONOLULU.

CENTO VERSES,

To form cento verses, each line must be taken from a different author, or different poems of the same author, as,

Tell me not in mournful numbers,—*Longfellow.*
All our life is mixed with death;—*Barrett.*
Wake the better soul that slumbers,—*Anon.*
There is higher life than breath. "

It is not necessary at all times to preserve consistency in the picture, as the following:

Turn, gentle hermit of the vale,—*Goldsmith.*
Equipped from top to toe,—*Cowper.*
To walk yon studious cloisters pale,—*Milton.*
Where knelt the vanquished foe.—*Holmes.*

Those who think it easy to form cento verses, may find a fourth line for the following:

When Music, heavenly maid! was young,
And little to be trusted,
Ere yet the creature found a tongue—

Those for whom Time does not unroll the web of fate with sufficient rapidity, may have it done to order by our

FATE-LADY.

Nov. 16, 1855.

WELCOME.

Welcome, Mariner! Welcome from the care, the toil and the danger of ocean to the festivities of the evening, prepared for you in this thy island *Home.* If, in the far off land from which you came, you have left a wife, a mother, or a sister, whose affection has gladdened your life, and whose image is blended with all your holiest recollections of it, in their name, and for their sakes, we bid you a cordial welcome, and offer our earnest wishes that the hours spent in this festal scene, may form but the beginning of a long series of bright and happy ones within these walls.

Home! How many dear forms of absent ones are made to rise before us by the magic of that little word. You will miss, on your coming here, their glad smiles and affectionate greetings; and as the thought of the unmeasured distance which separates you rushes upon your mind, loneliness may weigh upon your heart, prompting you to turn away with a feeling that The Home is not your home. But enter we entreat you; for we hope you will find here, at all times, many of the comforts to which, through their kind care, you have been accustomed. Enter, and by your patronage and your influence aid us to make this place what its name indicates, and what we ardently desire it should prove—a haven of rest, of security and of peace.

Mariner, once more we bid you welcome! Once more offer our wishes that you may here find refuge from the perils of sea and of land. But whether you seek the rest and security it promises, or go down in ships upon the mighty deep, may the protection of Him who holds the sea in the hollow of His hand be yours; and against thy name, in the volume of His will, may Happiness be written.

Two Scenes in a Picture.

Far away amid the vast waters of the Pacific Ocean, a group of coral-girt islands rises to view. The perpetual green of their wild forest scenery proclaims their tropical birth. Birds of brilliant plumage inhabit their shady groves; and the lover of Nature's varied handiwork may find his tastes gratified in the beautiful, the picturesque and the sublime scenery which vary their rich landscape.

But the beings who inhabit these fair isles form a sad contrast to their beautiful birthplace. A slight covering made from the bark of trees, with feathery ornaments, conceal but a portion of their dark forms; while the war-cry, the horrid call to human sacrifice and the most brutal indulgences, form a large portion of their employment and their recreation. Not one trace of civilization appears

Now a group of savages are assembled on the strand near one of their beautiful bays. A large ship lies in the offing, and the strangers who have ventured on shore, excite the wildest curiosity of the untutored natives. At first they are ready to offer to their strange visitors the blind homage paid to their rude idols. Anon, in a moment of misunderstanding, a savage chieftain gives liberty to his uncurbed passions, and the noble captain of the foreign ship lies dead at his feet, and indignities of the most revolting character are subsequently practised on his lifeless remains.

Night—moral night, settles down over the scene, with a darkness that may be felt!

The scene changes. The same group of islands rises again to view. But how different! The same dark native forms appear, but the coarse garb of bark and feathers has given place to the varied costume of civilized lands. The savage war-cry is hushed. Instead of the idolatrous *Heiau*, temples dedicated to the worship of the true God have been erected in every village. School houses stand by their side, while christian ministers, and books and teachers, in active service among the people, all proclaim that a great moral and intellectual change is in progress in the land. Its natural features even seem to be somewhat modified, for the unmistakable marks of civilization are here. Large tracts of soil have been brought under cultivation; and the products with which the markets are filled, are transferred to the civilized homes on shore, and to the numerous ships which crowd the harbors. Agriculture, commerce, and the various arts of life, are rapidly progressing, both among natives and the residents from other lands, who dwell in peace among them.

Again a numerous concourse of people are assembled on a spot near one of their principal harbors. Not ONE, but many ships lie in quiet security along the wharves. Mariners mingle freely in this assembly. By and by the youthful Sovereign of these Isles appears. No one could recognize him as a descendant of the savage horde, who murdered the great navigator mentioned in the first scene of this picture. He has justly taken his place among the monarchs of the nations, and is respected as King. He advances, and with His own royal hand *lays the corner stone* of a "Sailors' Home" in the metropolis of his realm, where the mariner when far from his father's house may find a safe retreat and a quiet resting place from the fatigues and perils of his ocean labors. A volume of the sacred Scriptures, a copy of the laws of the land, both printed in the language of the Islanders, with other mementoes are placed within the stone. Prayer is offered; and speeches fraught with good will to the mariner are made, and the vast assembly disperse to their homes and various occupations.

Day—a moral day—has broken over the landscape, and its cheering influence is felt by all!

Pause, skeptic! repress that sneer! Look candidly at the two scenes presented in this picture, and confess that christianity, aided by her handmaid civilization, is omnipotent in power to reclaim the savage tribes of man, and elevate them to the *full* enjoyment of present comforts, and to hopes of future blessedness. A.

HONOLULU.

THE FAIRIES' GIFTS.

When the first sailor was about to leave his home to pursue his dangerous calling, the Fairies assembled to bestow on him a parting gift.

Said the first, "His lot will be to undergo toil, privation and hardship. The fierce winter wind will whistle around him, its chilling blast will pierce him to the bone; his limbs will be benumbed with cold. I will give him a sound constitution to enable him to endure these without injury."

The second said: "The waves may run mountain-high, the monsters of the deep may threaten, the lightnings may flash, the shrieking tempest may sweep around his frail bark, but I will endow him with courage indomitable and unblenching, which shall laugh at their power, and defy the wrath of the Storm-King."

"And I," continued the third, "will crown his efforts with success. His strength and courage, joined with a steady perseverance in his calling, shall procure him a competency. Old age shall come upon him as a gentle rest-giver, and peace and enjoyment shall be the attendants of his declining life."

But the last, still kinder, said: "You have bestowed on him but physical blessings. You have vied with each other in planning for his bodily comfort, but I will give him higher good than you have bestowed: friends to shield from temptation, to watch over him in sickness, and give him a HOME in a foreign land."

And it was so. Wherever the sailor went, there he found friends ready to minister to his wants, to offer him a HOME. Sailor! will you accept and prize the service of those friends? W.

HONOLULU.

The Ocean Burial.

Silently—tearfully,
Cover that brow!
Gone is the might
Of his manliness now;
Cold is the bosom,
Glassy the eye,
Far on the blue wave
He wandered to die!

Silently—tearfully,
Fold the dark pall,
Sternly old Ocean
Shall close o'er its fall;
No dirge but the wild wind,
No tomb but the sea,
Deep 'mid its treasures,
His lone sleep shall be.

Afar o'er the billow
There's gladness to-day,
In the green sunny vale
Where his young children play
And the thought of their sire
Is coupled in glee,
With the joy of a greeting
That never shall be.

And long shall those dear ones
Await—but in vain—
The step that will gladden,
Oh! never again.
They'll list for the loved tone,
So gentle—so gay—
Alas! the Death-Angel
Hath stilled it for aye.

Oh! wave of the ocean!
What tale canst thou tell
Of all o'er whose slumbers
Thou soundest the knell;
Oh! wave of Life's ocean,
Thy merciless surge,
O'er all we have treasured
Is sounding the dirge.

Silently—tearfully—
Leave him to sleep,
Where coral is gleaming,
And dark sea weeds weep;
Yet know that the spirit—
The deathless, the free!
Bows not to the spoiler,
Rests not in the sea! S.

FOR SALE.

A great variety of valuable articles—useful and ornamental—modern and antique, suited to every climate and every taste.

The above may be obtained by application at the—Grab-Box!

Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1855.

We chanced to hear two gentlemen conversing on the probable character of our paper. One thought it would contain all the daily news. The other confidently asserted it would be news of the *weak!*

Honolulu, Nov. 12, 1855.

Dear Editress:

I desire to bespeak one little corner of your paper for the purpose of advocating the great cause of poor oppressed woman-hood, a cause which only the genius of this progressive age could have originated. For years it has been my hope that some dear, sweet reformer like Lucy Stone, would illumine this benighted portion of the earth, and by her vast mental strength burst the narrow bounds of our sphere, and open to us the glorious liberty of free and independent citizenship—a blessing now denied us by the inexorable tyranny of man. This hope, however, had well-nigh spent its last glimmer, when I heard of your intention to devote yourself to the cause of humanity by publishing a paper. Now then, the hour has come when your name can be made immortal by becoming the defender, supporter, aye, creator of Womans' Rights in Hawaii!—When I think of the wrongs heaped upon us, I really wonder that volcanic fires are restricted to the lonely heights of *Mauna Loa*, for surely it is not unreasonable to expect that Nature will avenge the indignities inflicted on—Woman.

Even to mention all the merits of our cause would at once fill a volume *folio*, instead of the aforesaid small corner. But I will take time to point to an example or two of woman's power and influence, when by force of circumstances she has been allowed the privilege of free action.

Take the two best reigns of English sovereigns, and do we not find them embodied in the fair forms of good Queen Elizabeth and the present ruler, Her Majesty Victoria?—What page of history presents more brilliant victories than those won in battle by Joan d'Arc? Had *she* headed the Crimean legions, may we not venture to assert that the taking of Sebastopol would not have been at this day an unsolved problem? The Maid of Saragossa is another whose bravery saved her king and country, by leading troops to victory, under the most adverse circumstances and against fearful odds. Who can forget that the star of Napoleon I. began to decline when he banished his gentle adviser Josephine from his councils?

It would be pleasant both to your readers of the "stronger sex" and myself, to dwell on such examples—of which there are many—but I must turn to the darker side of the picture—our wrongs, which are many and grievous. First. Can the wisest man in this community give a reason *why* one human being has the right to deprive another of a *legal* existence? Why! we are compelled to support and obey laws which we had no voice in making. Expected to honor men in authority and high places, who are there—certainly not by our advice and consent, much less our authority, to say nothing of their merit.

We are deprived of fortunes acquired, if not by our direct efforts, yet by our economy, advice and general direction. Then we are so belittled by every sort of small epithet—"weaker sex," "gentle spirits," and the like—as though *our* part in the great battle of life is not beset with the same trials, sorrows and labors as that of the *soi disant* Lords of creation, and did not require an equal amount of nerve, strength and endurance!

Where would be the power of a bird to soar into the blue ether above us, were it forever to be prisoned within a cage, even though the bars of that cage were of gold, and starred with diamonds? No! strength is the gift of action every where in the mental, moral and physical worlds.

Other absurd and unjust principles might be shown to your readers in all their hideous deformity, but I must reflect that your space is valuable, and rest in the hope of being able, in some future number, to rouse every just and discriminating mind to the importance of this great work, success in which will, I trust, stamp the nineteenth century with immortality, as the era of Woman's Emancipation.

Your's hopefully,
CATHERINE CLATTERTON, L.L.D.

If Russia should repulse the army of the Allies, and invade France, what will prevent Paris from being taken?

The French Consul is respectfully requested to relieve the public mind by replying to the above question.

NOTICE.

The Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Relations are respectfully informed that important documents have been received by the Bearer of Despatches, which await their order at the Post-office.

To Contributors.

Contributors will please accept our earnest thanks. Each contribution helped to encourage us onward. We omit many with regret—especially those by "D. N. H," and "Flowers," by "R. J. T."

Old Brooms for New.—It's all very well to talk about new brooms sweeping clean, but there's an old Brough'm in the House of Lords which sweeps away rubbish like a new 'un.—*Punch.*

The Mariner's Request.

"Oh, bury me not in the churchyard old,"
Said a mariner grey as his form waxed cold,
While Death's strong grasp chilled his heart so bold,
And his dark eye glazed as it upward rolled—
"Oh! bury me not in the churchyard old,
Oh! dig not for me in the crumbling mould,
Where the earth worm coils his slimy fold,
A grave so narrow, so dark and so cold.
And bury me not 'neath the flowery sod,
Where the wild bees hum and the daisies nod;
Where the heedless feet of rude rustics plod,
Or the old woods utter glad thanks to God.
And bury me not where the throstle sings,
Where the nestlings young first try their wings,
Where the flower to the breeze its sweet breath flings,
Where the rushes wave near the rivulet's springs,
And the grass grows green and the cowslips blow,
And the lillies fair, and the blue-bells grow,
And the sunlight laughs on the streamlets flow—
There all is beauty and joy I know,
But lay me not down in an earth-grave low."

"Oh! bury me far 'neath the deep blue wave,
It has been my home; I would make my grave
On the crystal floor of a pearl-built cave,
Where the sea nymphs come and their fair forms lave,
Or dance at eve o'er its glittering pave;
Far, far adown 'neath the white waves crest,
There's many a mariner found a rest,
From the storm that wrecked and the howling blast,
A welcome rest they have found at last.
Then bury me far 'neath the deep blue sea,
On its bosom the tall ships bound so free,
There the wind and the wave will wail for me,
And quiet and sweet shall my death-sleep be."

But they heeded not his last behest,
They took no thought of his dying request;
In a cold earth-grave they laid the world's guest,
In a coffin of unplaned boards to rest!

HONOLULU.

HONOLULU, WAHOO, Oct. 30, 1555.

DEAR MOTHER:

We arrived here from the Nor' West about a fortnight ago. Our success this cruise has been about middlin'. But we've all had good health and spirits. The Chaplain gave me your letter. I was right glad to hear such good accounts of matters and things at home. Thank you always for your good advice; I've tried to follow it, and I think it will be easier than heretofore.

When our ship got in we found quite a stir in the community about the new "Sailors' Home." As you get *The Friend*, it is not necessary to go back to the beginning of its history. The good folks here had got the building up, but they had stuck as to funds—and they were waiting for the whaling fleet to come in to help them out. Now, mother, don't think I'm proud when I say that no one ever appealed to a sailor in vain. The fact is, the house was ours from the beginning. The very first donation made for it was a half-dollar, given by a sailor. After the hundreds and thousands of dollars we have worse than thrown away, it would be a pity if we could not build *one* "Sailors' Home." We *can* build it—we have built it. The house is up, but it is not all finished and paid for. The captains and crews take hold of the work with as good will as they ever harpooned a whale, or pulled a rope when homeward bound. The ladies too have joined hands with the gentlemen, and are getting up a "Fair," the proceeds of which are to be used towards completing the house. Things are going on swimmingly just now.

So mother, you need not have so many fears about sending Jerry round Cape Horn, as you had about me. There is a safe retreat preparing, where he may, if he chooses, keep himself from the snares and temptations of a seaport. Our Chaplain is always on hand to help a poor fellow who is trying to steer clear of the breakers.

But I must close. Give my love to Jerry and the Girls.

Your loving son,

RICHARD.

IN THE year 1784 John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, was residing with his family in France. It was the custom of the country for strangers to pay the first visit. Mrs. Adams, whose character every American lady knows, or ought to know, took the earliest opportunity of calling on the Marquise de la Fayette. In a few days the call was returned, and a card of invitation to dinner followed. Mrs. Adams says "She came—we had a large company. There is not a lady in our country who would have gone abroad to dine so little dressed; and one of our fine American ladies who sat by me, glittering in diamonds, watch-chains, girdle, buckles, &c., whispered, Good Heavens! how awfullly she is dressed. I could not forbear returning the whisper, which I most heartily despised by replying, The lady's rank sets her above the little formalities of dress. We wish it was the case now that all who occupy high places would feel themselves above such small matters, and that everyone, of whatever station, would consider that a cultivated and well regulated mind, agreeable manners, and right conduct elevate those that possess them, almost infinitely higher than costly array or sparkling diamonds.

A *select few* of the residents of Honolulu, with the *elite* of their seafaring brethren in port, assembled at the Chapel on Wednesday evening when they enjoyed "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul" until the evening was far spent. They regret the loss those sustained who were not there, and cordially invite all to come up and join them on all similar occasions in the future.

Auction! Auction!

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at The Sailor's Home, Friday evening Nov. 16th,

A pair, of fat Live Turkeys.

CHARADE.

My first a laughter-loving wight,
Carking care doth banish quite,
With joy each passing hour to bless,
Eye, ear and taste, its power confess.

Formed now for use, not deeds of fame,
My second seems an humble name,
Yet once, in ages gone, 'tis said,
Sage, bard and warrior sought its aid.

My whole, firm, bold and undismayed
O'er Honolulu casts a shade,
Yet ne'er shall I pronounce the name
Where laws of Maine obedience claim.

ENIGMA.

My whole is composed of 14 letters.
My 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, is a useful artisan.
My 11th, 8th, 13th and 3rd, is the best place in the world.
My 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 1st, is indispensable in cookery.
My 1st, 14th and 5th, is a great favorite with elder-ly ladies and Chinamen.
My 12th, 6th and 7th, is the object of long and perilous voyages.
My 2nd, 8th, 9th, 4th and 3rd, is the most useful of quadrupeds.
My 9th, 12th, 10th and 3rd, is the name of a beautiful flower.
My 2nd, 14th, 9th and 12th, is a rare fellow.
Without my 2nd, 14th, 5th, 7th, 1st and 11th man is miserable.
My 5th, 6th and 9th, is indispensable to animal life.
My whole is the object of the Ladies' Fair.

HAWAIIAN ENIGMA.

I am composed of seven letters.
My 1st, 7th and 5th, is a district on Hawaii.
My 1st, 4th, 3rd and 2nd, is the name of a chief who died in 1852.
My 3rd, 6th and 2nd, is an ornament worn by Hawaiians.
My 4th, 1st and 5th, is an adverb.
My 1st, 5th, 3rd and 4th, is necessary to the prosperity of these islands.
My 4th, 1st, 5th and 7th, is the appellation of deity.
My 1st, 6th and 4th, is the name of a mountain.
My *whole* is the abode of one of the ancient deities of the Hawaiians.

"Bless us" said Mrs. Partington, "what *monsters* those sugar-planters must be. Why some of them have as many as a *hundred* hands."

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE
OF "THE POLYNESIAN."
HONOLULU, H. I.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. V, No. 1. HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1856. Old Series, VOL. XIII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, JAN. 1, 1856.

Time is Fleeting - - - - - - 1
Who is my Neighbor - - - - - - 1
Letter from Pitcairn's Island - - - - 2, 3, 4
Mr. Lawrence's Death - - - - - 4
Almanac 1856 - - - - - - 5
St John the Evangelist's day - - - - - 5
The Whaleman's Friend - - - - - 6
List of Donations in Boston for The Home - - 7
A Yankee Character - - - - - 7
Mr. Ogden's Remarks - - - - - 7
Shipping Intelligence - - - - 8

The Friend.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1856.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

"The year is born! the year is born!
The past is numbered with the dead!
What thoughts arise on New Year's morn!
What days—what friends—what hopes are fled!
New time arrives—new works to do—
New cares—new dangers are in view."

The world's history commences a new chapter to-day. Individuals commence anew the journey of life. It is a fit season to break off old and vicious habits, and make good resolutions for the future. Try it reader. Try it seamen. Profit by past experience. Shun whatever is evil. Imitate whatever is good. As we cannot foresee what shall take place in the future, how timely the exhortation of the Psalmist, "Trust in the Lord, and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." We should aim to prepare our minds for scenes of sorrow as well as joy, for as it has been aptly and beautifully said by another, "What the years to come will be, no man can say. To some they will come leaping like bride's maids to a wedding; to others they will arrive weeping, like mourners clad in sackcloth to a funeral. It is well that we do not know which it will be!" Hence, let us labor, look up, and trust!

PLENTY OF WHALES.—The universal remark during the past season among whalemen has been, that they saw a plenty of whales. Some have said that they never saw so many in all their going to sea. They were wild, and difficult to take, but still no lack as to numbers. This report does not correspond with that old story, that the whaling business was about done, as all the whales were killed off.

PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

WE hereby proclaim Our pleasure that Tuesday, the first of January next, be kept as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His numberless blessings to Our kingdom and people.

(Signed,) KAMEHAMEHA.

PALACE, 10th, Dec. 1855.

HAWAIIAN THANKSGIVING.—By Royal appointment, this day, January 1st, is observed as a day of Thanksgiving. Public religious services will be held at the Court House, at 11 A.M., where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. D. Strong.

"And who is my Neighbor?"

About one year ago, a shipmaster by the name of Elliot, commanding a merchant vessel lying in this port preached an excellent sermon from the text, "And who is my neighbor?" It is seldom that we enjoy the privilege of listening to a sermon, but whenever the opportunity occurs we never fail to improve it. The sermon to which we now refer was a most timely effort. Capt. Elliot being a shipmaster, and having been connected with the N. Y. Sailor's Home, his remarks fell with peculiar weight upon the mind. We would add by the way, that he was a local preacher of the Methodist Church. He spoke as one practically acquainted with the subject of Sailor's Homes, and showed their importance so clearly that we have ever since felt that the experiment should be fairly tried in Honolulu. He showed too most clearly that all shipmasters were clearly bound to promote in every possible way the establishment and support of these institutions. His final appeal to his brother shipmasters was so truthful and touching, that we have always regretted it was not committed to writing and published. In his address to landsmen, he showed too, most conclusively, that the sailor in a scriptural sense, *is the neighbor of every christian man*, and furthermore that the landsman should not act the part of the Priest and the Levite, but that of the Good Samaritan. Should these lines ever fall under Capt. Elliot's notice, we desire to express our sincere thanks to him for that sermon. Its influence has been operating, for good upon the mind one, at least, during the past twelve months.

[Written for "The Folio."]

"TIME IS FLEETING."

What though time is short and fleeting
Here below!
Few our friends and cold their greeting,
In our woe!
What though strongest ties are broken,
And farewells are hourly spoken,
Here below!

Time is long enough for duty;
Act to-day,
Ere the bloom of youth and beauty
Pass away;
While our friends around are falling,
And a warning voice is calling
Us away.

Act to-day, and trust the morrow
For its part;
It may bring surcease of sorrow
To the heart;
Like a vision o'er thee stealing,
It may soothe each sadden'd feeling
Of the heart.

D. N. H.

☞ It is a source of great encouragement to the Trustees of the "Home," that Mr. Hunnewell, of Boston, has met with such success as is indicated by the list of donors published in another portion of our columns. We hope others will thereby be provoked to manifest a similar zeal to advance the cause. May it not reasonably be expected that the whaling ports of the U. S. do something? Will they allow Boston the sole honor and privilege of contributing to this enterprize? Contributions may be forwarded to James Hunnewell, Esq., Boston, or to the Rooms of the American S. F. Society, New York. When the enterprize first started, the Trustees estimated that it would require $15,000 for its completion. About $8,000 has already been contributed.

A STEP FORWARD.—In our October number it was our painful duty to report that the Hawaiian Government had taken a step backward, in stopping the mails; but we now rejoice to report that the Government has taken a step in the other direction. A good begging on New Year's. We hope our subscribers will not have occasion to complain that "The Friend" does not reach them regularly.

Foreign Correspondence.

LETTER FROM PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The following deeply interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Nobbs, we received some months since, but its length, and the pressure of other articles prepared for our columns, prevented us from presenting it to our readers. We think our readers will be much interested in the varied contents of this communication.

Death of the author's son—Honorable conduct of the notorious Meiggs—Remarks upon the religious education of the children of the islands—Death of David McCoy—Future prospects of the inhabitants—Reasons for removing to Norfolk Island—Generous conduct of the British Government—Observance of the Sabbath—Day School — Grateful acknowledgements, &c., &c.

PITCAIRN, May 7, 1855.

MY RESPECTED FRIEND—I sent you a few hurried lines some two months since, accompanied by a book recently published relative to our "Rock of the West." The ship by which I forwarded them making so short a stay that I could not answer your kind letter handed me by Capt. Connelly, so fully as I desired. Three days previous to the date of my last letter it pleased God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to call from time to eternity my eldest son Reuben: he had been, for some years past, living in Valparaiso, and by his correct and exemplary conduct obtained the love and respect of all his acquaintance. About twelve months since, during a fit of coughing, he burst a blood-vessel, which reduced him so much that he was obliged to leave his situation and put himself under the directions of his invaluable friend, Dr. Ancrum. After a few weeks the doctor found his case hopeless, and advised him, as a last resource, to return home. There was much difficulty in procuring a passage hitherward, but he succeeded at length in securing for himself and a younger brother (who also betrayed premonitory symptoms of consumption) a cabin on board a French brig bound to Tahiti. There he remained three months in a gradual state of decline, but most kindly and efficiently cared for by Consul Miller, Dr. Johnson and other good Samaritans.

It began to be doubtful at last whether he would be spared to return to his home. In the midst of these doubts an American vessel from San Francisco (ostensibly bound on a pleasure cruise) touched at Tahiti, and the owner of the barque ("American," of Astoria) on learning the anxiety of the lads to return to Pitcairn's, most humanely consented to bring them hither. Accordingly they embarked, and after a lengthened passage of twenty-two days, arrived in safety. To preserve the thread of my desultory epistle as untangled as conveniently possible, I may as well say now what I subsequently learned concerning these humane and apparently honorable parties, the owner and the charterer of the barque who had his family and several others of his relatives on board. On the passage from Tahiti Reuben and his brother could not have been more kindly cared for had they been dearly beloved relatives, neither would these gentlemen accept of any remuneration in the shape of passage money—and Mr. Seamen, the owner of the barque, sent on shore a large supply of such articles as were likely to be needed by my invalid child. Moreover whatever they received from the shore they insisted on paying the established prices, although the community were most solicitous they should receive gratuitously the supplies they needed, in consideration of their sympathy for my children. The conduct of the whole party while here on shore was gentlemanly and consistent with the requirements of christianity, and when they took their departure after two days sojourn, they carried with them the esteem of the whole community. Judge then of our astonishment and regret when a month afterwards we were informed, by a ship from California, that Mr. Meiggs was a defaulter to a very large amount, and that the other parties on board were accessory to and implicated in the fraud! It came upon us somewhat like a domestic affliction, and we still cherish the hope that the accusations are greatly exaggerated: at all events they obtained our respect and heartfelt gratitude, and that gratitude they still possess; and whatever may be the result of Mr. Meiggs conduct at San Francisco, (unfortunate, unjust or exaggerated, as the case may elicit) my daily prayer shall be, that the kindness shewn by Mr. Meiggs to my dying child, and his brother, and his anxiety that any thing on board the ship which could be of service, might be left for my son's use, may be rendered him a thousandfold; and that the commiseration he has expressed for others may be mercifully extended to himself. My poor boy sunk rapidly, after his return; I saw, from the first there was no probability of recovery; but this stroke of domestic affliction was mercifully divested of much of its severity on finding that he was perfectly aware of his situation, and not only resigned to it, but anxiously desirous to depart and enter into the joy of his Lord. Sometimes his dear mother and myself, flattered by the specious appearance of his anxious disease, would hint at the possibility of his being spared to us; but with a gentle shake of the head, he would reply "No dear parents—I feel I am rapidly approaching the grave—humanly speaking, my recovery is impossible, and that my dear father knows as well as I do; and if it is not improper to entertain such a wish, I would rather not return to health again; my earnest desire and prayer is to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better." Such was the tenor of his discourse during the short time he was spared us, and he died "strong in faith, giving glory to God" An hour before his death he was seized with a violent spasm which we thought would have carried him off, but he rallied again. Seeing his mother weeping he said "Do not weep mother, one more such stroke and I shall be in the arms of my Saviour." Shortly after he had another attack, and nothing remained but his attenuated form—the happy spirit returned to join the glorified throng. He died on Friday afternoon, March 2nd, at 6 o'clock.

The Sunday before his death I administered to him the Holy Eucharist—there were eight of us present—and it was indeed a time of refreshing; so awfully sublime did it appear to us all that we felt as if we were indeed where Jacob felt himself to be on his awaking at Luz. I feel very much your debtor for the solicitude you so kindly express for the welfare of this community generally, and myself in particular. As respects my ordination, although I did not seek it, still I am bound to say I have ever considered a scriptural and apostolic induction into the ministry of paramount and vital importance; and I humbly trust that He who mercifully directed me on my voluntary, but arduous, engagements previous to my ordination will still vouchsafe me His support and guidance now that I am more solemnly pledged to Him by the imposition of hands and by prayer. The administration of the holy communion is attended with most beneficial results; otherwise we seem to pursue the even tenor of our way much as we used to do before my visit to England. With us there are neither remarkable declensions nor conversions. The requirements of morality being strictly observed, the children have no bad examples to lead them astray; consequently when the monitions of the Holy Spirit act upon the awakened and willing mind, when the hitherto correct and decent subject of parental anxiety and pastoral care yields the heart and affections to the influences of Divine grace; the vital change is not nearly so remarkable as it would be in those who have lived for years in the neglect of, or in opposition to the immutable precepts promulgated from Sinai. Mistake me not, my worthy friend. Do not for a moment suppose I would assume so unscriptural a dogma as to assert that our children are born with a less corrupt nature than others, or that the seeds of evil are not inherent in their dispositions, in common with all the fallen offspring of fallen Adam. I am sure you will give me credit for a better knowledge of humanity in the abstract, and of the institutes of the Christian religion as taught by Him who spake as never man spake. What I intend to observe is simply this: immorality or profligacy not being countenanced among us; we are, comparatively speaking, ignorant of the ten thousand forms in which vice in England, or America, allures immortals to destruction: so that here when a sinner turns from the error of his ways, it is not with that *eclat* which is too often the attendant of conversion in more civilized, but less favored parts of the christian world. True, the mighty change is not altogether unnoted, although the happy recipient is often the last to believe it. A more frequent and earnest perusal of "God's Book," and increased desire of religious conversation, a more subdued demeanor, and a love for seclusion and retirement speak volumes to the observant and happy father, mother, husband or wife, as the case may be—and the future conversation of the "sinner saved by grace" is "such as becometh the Gospel of Christ."

Such, my dear sir, is the simple history of "conversion" among this community, and I humbly trust that the fruits may continue to proclaim aloud the genuineness of their faith, hope, and charity. I am not attempting metaphysical accuracy in this relation, though I should be sorry to violate it; neither am I disposed to carp at the elaborate and flowing accounts, which occasionally appear of remarkable conversions; all I would say is,

that the only test on the part of the convert, whether the subject of excitement or depression, is that proposed by the Redeemer himself, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and this with us *is* the rule of descrimination. But there is another phase of the consistent professor's life to which I can revert with unmingled satisfaction. "The chamber where the good man meets his fate." It has been my privilege to attend the bed of sickness among this community for 27 years, and I have frequently had the unspeakable happiness to listen to the testimony of the dying believer,—to see death so robbed of its sting that the soul before quitting its frail tenement seemed invested with an antepast of heaven. Such manifestations can by no means be construed into mental hallucinations or transient feelings of excited gratitude—for not to recur to the happy state of mind in which many of our immortals have entered the "dark valley," here, (I refer to my deceased child) he was a young man prostrated in the prime of his days, and for many weeks standing on the brink of eternity ; with a full and solemn view of his state clearly impressed on his mind, both from his own feelings and the conversations of his sorrowing, yet happy friends, he could still amid the ravages and exhaustion of pulmonary consumption, so entirely resign himself to the providential dispensations of his heavenly Father, as to make the exemplary words of his suffering and adorable Saviour the frequent and ardent theme of his aspirations. "Not my will but Thine be done." Were not these sweet words for an earthly parent to listen to ? I found them unspeakably so. Such unwavering confidence with eternity in view strengthens me amid this temporal bereavment. "Bless the Lord O my soul ; and all that is within me bless His holy name."

Three weeks after the demise of my son, death made another inroad among us: A little boy of ten years of age pierced his foot with a barbed arrow, (used for taking fish from the holes of the rocks,) which induced tetanus, and in forty-eight hours after the terrible disease commenced, his happy spirit fled to the realms of bliss. During the intervals of the spasmodic constrictions of the suffering body, the dear child would speak of his blessed Savior, and ask him to take him to be with those whom he blessed when on earth. The patient sufferer was aware that he could not recover, still he never expressed the least dread of death. At the time of his departure I was praying with him ; his parents and several others kneeling around his bed; he gave one slight shudder and exclaimed in a clear, audible voice, "Lord Jes s receive my spirit," and then went to see Him as He is. But one fortnight had elapsed from this period, when another sad and awful bereavement fell upon the community. Daniel Mc Coy and his wife went to the northwest side of the Island in quest of fish. After descending to the rocks, Daniel left his wife and ascended again, with the intention of passing the head of a small inlet of the sea and then going down to the rocks on the other side. While doing so he fell ; and his poor wife saw him roll down the face of the crag and lay motionless on the rugged lava washed by the sea. She had the presence of mind to call a lad, at some distance fishing, and despatch him to the village with the sad tidings that Daniel had fallen, but she did not know the extent of his hurt. She then swam thro' a heavy surf, all alone, and landed close to her husband, whom she found a corpse. Less than half an hour previous he had left her with a smile on his countenance, for Daniel was always in a cheerful mood. What must have been the poor girl's agony as she sat by her deaf husband with his head resting on her lap for more than an hour ere any one could get to her assistance. Her feelings I will not attempt to describe, but I will tell you what she did ; on finding life extinct she knelt down and prayed that God would give her grace so to live that she might rejoin her dear Daniel in heaven ; for I am sure, said she, when speaking to me on the subject, that he was prepared for death, and that takes away the pain of my great loss. I was on the bed at the time of the accident; suffering from Bronchitis, or something very like it, when a long low wail reached my ear accompanied by the exclamation, O dear, dear ! Jumping from my bed I ran out of doors forgetting that I was, or had been sick, and on enquiring what was the matter learned that Daniel McCoy was badly hurt, if not killed by falling from the precipice. Most of the men were out in their canoes fishing; (it being Saturday) the two or three men that were at hand hastened to the spot; and several of the women followed, among whom was my wife; now as they would have to go the same route by which the decease fell I was in great fear lest a similar accident might befall Mrs. Nobbs. I did not say any thing to prevent her going with the other women, because I felt it was as much her duty as theirs to render what assistance she could, for we had been now more than once in a somewhat similar situation and had received much attention from our neighbors, (that is the whole community,) yet I am free to say a heavy load was removed when I saw her return in safety. She had not got so far as the dangerous part of the road when she met one of the men returning, who informed her that poor Daniel was dead. A canoe was sent to summon home the fisherman, and the whaleboat manned and taken to the spot where the corpse lay, when it was put into the boat and brought round to "Bounty Bay," then transferred to a canoe, for a bier, and borne on men's shoulders to the village. I had been busy preparing bandages and such other things as might be necessary, and placed them in the house to which I supposed he would be brought, but the sad news of his death rendered all my intentions useless : however, busying myself about these things kept me in a great measure from the painful impressions induced by suspense, and fretting myself about the safety of my dear wife ; but a chapter from the Bible and a few words of prayer I found to be the panacea. At length the women returned, and my wife and eldest daughter (whom I did know had gone) with them—and I was truly thankful. A messenger now came from "Bounty Bay," summoning me thither, as the sister and brother of the deceased were both attacked with spasmodic fits : taking some remedies, I started, but met them on their way home—poor Lydia McCoy came home in the whaleboat with the corpse. On examining the injuries I found the spine was broken at the bend of the shoulders, and the acciput badly fractured, from which the brain protruded. There was also a deep cut on one of the legs but no other bones were broken that I could ascertain. Such and sudden was the death of Daniel McCoy, a young man beloved by the whole community, and most deservedly so. He is the third of the family which have met an untimely end within a very few years. William McCoy died from lock-jaw, occasioned by a splinter of wood running into his foot. Matthew McCoy, from wounds received by the accidental explosion of a cannon belonging to the "Bounty,"—and now the third brother Daniel, by falling from a precipice on the north-western side of the island. May the God of the widow support poor Lydia under the awful calamity. She has no children to rest her affections upon—but she has a mother, and brothers and sisters, and she has the sympathies of the whole community. On Him who, above all others, well deserves the name of Friend may she place her affections : to Him let her flee as a very present help in time of trouble and all will be well both for time and eternity. Daniel McCoy was in his twenty-third year. I have been more prolix than I intended, but being sure of your christian sympathy in our bereavements, I shall forbear making any apology.

Ere you receive this, the number of inhabitants will exceed two hundred, all, with the exception of three, born on the island. How many will go to Norfolk Islond is, at present a problem which I cannot undertake to solve —there are a few, chiefly the elder people, who wish to remain, but the idea of separation is favored by none—and I am inclined to think that whenever a ship comes to remove them, and they find *that* a reality, which they at present view as merely a probability, all will embark rather than part to meet no more in this world. For myself, if any do remain, I shall stay with them, and request the Bishop of London to send a younger man to assume the clerical duties of Norfolk Island. You ask the question "Why do they go." The reason is very simple, but very cogent, viz. : Want of the adequate means of subsistence. Our rocky island is barely four-and-a-half miles in circumference and most of it is uncultivable—we cannot afford to rear animal food, except in very small quantities—and when ships come for vegetables, we can rarely supply them, so that we have no means of procuring many things which are indispensable to domestic comfort. Several competent and influential persons who have visited us of late years, are of opinion that an emigration should take place—and have reported the same to the British Government, who graciously proposed to remove us to Norfolk Island, on the withdrawing of the penal settlement now in course of operation. Our friends in England are anxious we should avail ourselves of this most eligible opportunity at once, for in case we hesitate, emigrants from the mother country, or the colonies would soon profit by our indecision.

Norfolk Island is, of all places, the best suited to our peculiar circumstances ; and as we must necessarily go some where in a few years at farthest, the best thing, humanly speaking, is to go whenever the authorities at home send out a vessel for the purpose of removing us. I apprehend it would have been ere this but for the war in Europe, and

it is, I think, not probable it will now take place until peace is restored. I do not suppose, go where we may, our sympathies can amalgamate with the soil, as is the case here; every bush and crag on the isolated rock are familiar and old acquaintance. Then the romantic origin of the community affects us similarly, though on a less degree, with our benefactors in the great world; and Pitcairn Island will ever be to us what Zion was to Jews of old, "The city of our solemnities."

Another unpleasant thought will sometimes cross our minds—if we should embark in a body and bid adieu to an island which antagonistic circumstances have succeeded in rendering unique and interesting, and should be placed in juxta-position with families from England or the colonies, as will probably be the case if removed to Norfolk Island, our social identity from circumstances, which we cannot control, will speedily cease to exist and be numbered among the things that were. However the necessity is imperative, and our future is in the hands of Him who doeth all things well.

Our people have collected several articles of their homely manufacture for the benefit of the "Sailor's Home." A few were sent by the same vessel by which I wrote: the remainder will be forwarded by the first opportunity—whenever that may occur—but I fear it will not be previous to November. Ships rarely visit us, although we frequently see them passing on their way to Australia. Whale-ships are the visitors best suited to our requirements; but we have so little to spare that they do not like to come so far off to the westward, and then be disappointed of a supply. Between August and November, 5 or 6 ships might obtain a tolerable supply of yams—but the remainder of the year sweet potatoes (not in large quantities) can only be obtained. Water may generally be had if the weather and surf is favorable; and firewood, though that also is becoming a scarce article. Our present comfortable condition is very much owing to the representations of our inestimable friend, Admiral Moresby. An account of our peculiar situation, our actual wants and prospects, after a careful investigation personally, was transmitted by him to the British Government, and influential private friends, and was farther corroborated by himself as the bearer of despatches. The authorities immediately made a most liberal grant of clothing, tools, &c., and numerous friends set on foot a subscription-list, the proceeds to be consolidated into a fund called "the Pitcairn Island fund." After applying to our immediate use a portion of the money so collected, there is yet £500 invested in the public stocks for our future benefit. In addition to all this, the naval officers on the station, and through their representation many residents in Valpariso have afforded us great assistance. Thus my respected friend I have given you a cursory sketch of the why and the wherefore of our present state and condition: the domestic haunts of the community are more in accordance with the prevalent customs of civilized society than they were thirty years ago, otherwise there is little alteration. The day school is regularly kept and well-attended The Sabbath day strictly observed. The Sunday school numbers sixty persons, under the care of five teachers; and the singing school is frequented three times a-week by the greater part of the community. As to myself, what with my clerical duties, superintendence of the schools, and the medical care of the sick, I am constantly employed, and sometimes laboriously so, but my avocations suit me, and I believe I am suited to them, and thankful I am for health and strength to fulfil them—still I feel old age creeping on, and our meagre living does not agree with me so well as formerly. The Society for the propagation of the gospel unsolicitedly placed me on their list of Missionaries, with an allowance of £50 per annum. But this, being all the income I possess, does not go far in purchasing necessaries for a family of 12, besides grandchildren. Since my return I have given the proceeds of the day-school (one shilling per month) to a young man who is not able to obtain a livelihood by manual labor—and he assists me in teaching. I dare say I might have obtained a larger stipend from various sources in England, but I did not go thither for gain, and I returned quite satisfied with my reception. In the name of the community I am desired to return thanks to yourself and the many friends who contributed to the valuable collection of articles brought hither by H. M. S "Amphitrite." I have written to Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Whitney, and did I know the names of other donors I would write to them also. I enclose five dollars for any purpose you may choose to appropriate it, and shall feel much obliged if you will, when an opportunity offer, send me a few numbers of the *Friend*, for it is the 'Annalist of the Pacific.'

My spouse and daughters send their love to Mrs. Damon as a sister in Christ, and believe me, my respected friend, that I feel myself very much your debtor for your christian courtesy, which closely resembles that of your countryman and fellow-laborer, the Rev. David Trumbull, who conferred many favors on myself and three of my children while they resided in Valparaiso. Should you call in at General Miller's at any time please offer him my best respects; and the Rev. Mr. Taylor also, of whom I heard my deceased son frequently speak with respect.

Yours in verity and truth,

GEORGE H. NOBBS.

Rev. S. C. Damon.

A Full-Blooded American.—Tim Mullowney, a jolly-looking tar, with the richest of brogues, applied at the Custom House the other day for "purtection" as an American citizen. He was asked for his naturalization papers.—"Me naternal papers, is it, your honor wants," said Tim, with an insinuating grin, "an' me a full-blooded American?"

'You don't mean to say that you were not born in Ireland?"

"Born in Ireland," replied Tim. "Sure I was. But thin, your honor, I kem from Cork to New Orleans last summer, an' there the bloody muskeeteers run their bills into every inch of me, an' sucked out every drop of my Irish blood, good look to 'em an' now I'm a full-blooded American"

These was some philosiphy as well as fun in this reasoning, but it had no effect; and the last that was seen of Tim, he was on his way to the City Hall, to look for "the man who sells the naternal papers."—[N. Orleans paper.]

The following notice of Mr. Lawrence's death, we copy from the "American Messenger" for October.

Death of Abbott Lawrence.—This distinguished Bostonian died August 18th, in his 63d year. From a farmer's boy, coming to Boston at the age of 16 with a bundle under his arm and three dollars in his pocket, he became one of the merchant princes of that city, distinguished for his energy, his enterprise, his liberality, his intelligence, his wealth, and his public and private example. His name was never given to a bad cause. Hon. Edward Everett in speaking of his integrity said, that he was persuaded that if the dome of the State House had been one solid diamond, and laid at his feet as a bribe for a dishonest transaction, he would have spurned it like the dust he trod on. His promise was a sacrament. He also stated that when Mr. Lawrence was offered the post of ambassador to England, he consulted him in regard to accepting it, and inquired if there was any truth in the jest, that an ambassador was one sent to a foreign government to tell lies for his own; adding, that if that was the case, his mind was made up, for he had never yet told a lie, and he was not going to begin at the age of 56 years. He was one of the leaders of the manufacturing and railroad interests of the country in the days of their infancy. A Boston editor says, "It is hardly too much to say, that Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, and Lawrence, owe their existence and prosperity in a great measure to his single individual force of character, in connection with wider forces which it brought into the field." He was the constant and warm friend of education. His beneficence was great: though of large means, the use he made of them was larger, and like his brother Amos, every day of his life was a blessing to somebody. As was said of another Boston merchant, "He had the fortune of a prince, and a heart as much larger than his fortune, as that was greater than a beggar's." By his will he bequeathed $50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific school at Cambridge, in addition to $50,000 given in 1847 for the purpose of founding the school; $50,000 for the building model lodging-houses for the poor of Boston, one-half of the net rents of which are to be distributed annually to various charitable institutions in that city, and the other half to accumulate for a fund to keep the houses in order; $10,000 to the public library in Boston; $5,000 to the Franklin library at Lawrence; and $5,000 each to the American Bible, Tract, and Home Missionary Societies.

☞ Hon. W. L. Lee, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Sandwich Islands to our Government, took a final leave of the President of the United States on last Monday week. Before leaving he expressed great gratification at the successful termination of his mission and predicated highly beneficial results to the two countries from the negotiation of the treaty of commercial reciprocity. The President, in reply, concurred with Mr. Lee as to the results likely to be secured by the treaty, and spoke in highly complimentary terms of the manner in which he had conducted his negotiations.—[Am. paper.]

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, 1856.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

☞ We are most happy to assert that the avails of the Sailors' Home Fair, over all expenses, was $1,700.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

Of Bethel from January 1, 1855, *to December* 31, 1855.

Sexton's services - - - - -	$120 00
Lamps, chimnies, oil, &c., &c. -	96 25
Repairs, painting, new fence, &c.. &c. -	494 27
	$683 52
Donations, &c. - - - - -	442 31
Debt, Dec. 31, 1855. - - -	$241 21

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Seamen's Chapel, (seats free,) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean:

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Capt. Neil, "Tahmaroo,"		$15 00
Capt. Allen, "N. S. Perkins."	$4,00	4 00
Capt. R. P. Smith,		5 00
A Friend,	3 00	5 00
Capt. Woodbridge,	5 00	5 00
Capt. Murkock,		5 00
Rev. Mr. Bond,		10 00
Mr. Ingraham,		5 00

☞ Report of receipts and cost of The Friend will appear in next number.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.
DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

SHIP CHANDLERY
AT GUAM.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS, under the name and firm of
THOMAS SPENCER & CO,.
at the Island of Guam, Ladrone Islands, respectfully announce to masters of whaleships and others, that a full assortment of Naval Stores and recruits will be kept constantly on hand and furnished by them on the most reasonable terms, and money advanced on whaler's bills on the United States.
THOMAS SPENCER, Honolulu, S. I.
J. S. VAN INGEN, Guam, Ladrone Islands.
26-6m

THE ADVERTISER,
WHO is a good and expeditious writer, wishes for a situation. Apply by letter to A. B. Office of this paper.

ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY.—The Masonic Lodge, in Honolulu, observed the 27th of December, in honor of the memory of St, John the Evangelist. D. A. Ogden, Esq., U. S. Consul, delivered an address on the occasion, at the Court House. The address was highly appropriate, setting forth the principles of the Masonic order, touching upon its antiquity, and combatting some of those objections commonly urged against it. Some passages in the address were quite eloquent. The orator of the day read at the opening of the exercises, from a printed document, some statements of an historical nature, which were rather startling. Such, for example, as that the Evangelist John, after he was ninety years of age, and while Bishop of Ephesus, become the Patron, or Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge at Jerusalem! Dr. Gilliou officiated as Chaplain upon the occasion, and the Circus Band entertained the audience with excellent music. This Masonic Lodge appears, to the uninitiated, in a very prosperous condition

THE FRIEND BOUND.

Bound volumes of the Friend, may be obtained, at the Chaplain's study or at Dr. Hoffman's Drug store.

☞ Although our present list of exchanges is quite respectable, yet we are desirous of enlarging it, and for this purpose, that we may furnish the Reading Room at the Home. We would call the attention of all Newspaper Publishers to this notice, to whom this and the following numbers of our paper may be sent. We are especially desirous of obtaining newspapers published in the Eastern Atlantic States, because large numbers of seamen visiting Honolulu are from that region. All our old exchanges will please continue their favors.

COLLISION.—On the morning of Dec. 2d, while the E. F. Mason Capt. Jernegan, and the Vernon, Capt. Gardner, were lying off and on, they came together, producing sad injury to both vessels. The Mason, struck the Vernon abreast of the main chains. They were together about two hours. The Mason lost her cut-water and carried away about 30 feet of her main rail, besides other serious injuries. She has been undergoing repairs and will be ready for sea, about the 15th of this month. The Vernen lost all her spars, except bow spirit and fore mast. Her main mast fell across the Masons deck. She was much more seriously injured than her companion It was quite surprising and providential that no lives were lost or limbs broken. Report says that both vessels had lights, but the night was dark and the wind blowing quite fresh. The Vernon was afterwards towed into the harbor by the steamer Akamai.

The Whaleman's Friend.

A WHALING VESSEL IN THE ICE.

(From the New Bedford Mercury, Sept. 25.)

Ship Congress, Capt. Bartlett, which sailed from this port July 25th, on a whaling voyage to Northumberland Inlet, Davis Strait, expecting to pursue the fishery there during a season of about 2 months, and then either to be frozen in or to go south after sperm whales and return north in the spring, arrived at this port this morning, having met with an untoward accident. We learn the following particulars of the voyage from Capt. Bartlett and his officers.

The first ice was seen on the 20th of August in latitude 61 North, longitude 56 West. On the 25th they made the south end of Cumberland Island; on the 27th, lat. 64, lon. 62.50. they saw land bearing from west to north by east. There was a thick fog prevailing during the day and ice in all directions; light sails were taken in and the ship was hove back to avoid the ice. On the 28th, it lighted up a little at daylight and a boat-steerer was stationed upon the try works as a lookout. The ship was under whole topsails and going at about 3½ knots per hour, when the lookout gave the signal to keep clear of a cake of ice that was drifting towards them, but the ship was so near that it was impossible to avoid it, and she struck the ice on the larboard bow, staving in three planks and four timbers, together with the ceiling, leaving an aperture about four feet in length by three in width, causing the ship nearly to sink. Both pumps were started as soon as possible, and after ten minutes, thirty inches of water were found in the hold. Not finding it possible to free the ship by the pumps, threw overboard shooks, coal, wood, and everything forward of the fore hatch. In twenty minutes after the ship struck, forty inches of water in the hold. After lightening the ship for three hours and tipping her by the stern, they succeeded in getting the broken planks partly out of water, and in four hours the vessel was free from water. In the morning, when the Congress struck, there was a heavy swell from the southwest, which continued through the day. At night she drew 18 feet of water aft and 10 feet forward.

On the 29th, the timbers were cut away inside, and they succeeded in getting some canvas and boards over the hole, and stanchions to keep them in place, and prevent the sea from coming in. The next day a canvas mat was drawn over the aperture on the outside, and the ship was kept before the wind, it being East, with the hope of finding land as soon as possible. The ensuing two days, August 31 and Sept. 1, they experienced a very heavy gale from the N. N. E., during which the ship labored hard, and leaked from 400 to 500 strokes per hour On the 3d of September, the Congress made land and came to anchor at Hopedale, on the coast of Labrador, lat. 55 30, lon. 60. They remained there two days, during which the ship was heeled, and repairs made. On the 7th they started for home, the ship leaking about 50 strokes per hour on the passage.

Mr. Smith, the 2d officer, was the only man aboard who had ever been on the grounds before. He was there last season in a New London vessel, which made a very successful voyage. He thinks that if this accident had not occurred, the Congress would have found plenty of whales. He informs us that he never saw so much ice there before; the shores were lined for fifteen or twenty miles out to sea, with solid packed ice, which had been driven in by the southerly winds that had been prevailing for a few days previous. The ship, at the time she struck, was laying off and on, waiting for the wind to shift and clear the ice away, they being but about 30 miles from the entrance to Northumberland Inlet.

The Congress is the first ship that has been sent to these regions from this port. Several New London vessels have been sent there within the past few years, and have made good voyages. The Congress saw no whales, not having passed through the Inlet to the whaling grounds.

Piracy and Murder on Board a New Bedford Whaler.—The following account of the seizure of the ship John, of New Bedford, and the murder of the captain, first and second mates, and a number of the crew, is from the Empire, of Sydney, N. S. W. of July 11th:—

We are indebted to Capt. Bowles of the schooner Black Dog, which arrived from the Islands July 8th, for the following report of a daring and murderous piracy committed on board the ship John of New Bedford, by two South Sea Islanders. The particulars were supplied to Capt. Bowles by one Francis John, a white man stationed on Roche's Island, in lat. 2 degrees 32 minutes South, lon. 176 degrees 9 minutes East. It appears that on April 17, a vessel was seen standing towards the Island from the southeast, and the Black Dog being expected there, several canoes put off to meet her. No sooner were they alongside. however, than two natives presented fire-arms and drove them away. Francis John, seeing the vessel in distress, then pulled to her, when he was hailed by the natives, who inquired to what country he belonged, and if not to London. On answering in the affirmative, he was warned off, and told that "no white man was wanted alongside." Believing the vessel to have been forcibly taken by the two natives, he communicated a suspicion to two other natives who were in his canoe, and made an attempt to board her, but was repelled with loaded muskets. Finding it impossible to get on board, he returned to the shore. Subsequently another canoe, manned by natives, went alongside, and entered into conversation with the pirates, who divulged their horrid deed of which they were guilty, and the motives that led to its commission. The captain of the John having ill used them, they took advantage of the absence of two boats and the greater part of the crew, to indulge an insatiate desire for revenge. Besides the two natives, the captain, cook and cooper were left on board; these they killed.

After the capture of a whale, the mate's boat went alongside with it; he was killed with spades, and all his crew but one man, who pushed off from their reach and was left astern, the vessel having some way upon her. Soon after the second mate's boat was alongside, he and three men were killed, the remaining two pushed off from her, and joined the other boat In this predicament they were left on the wide sea without compass or food. This statement was voluntary on the part of the pirates, and from information gained from the natives of Roche's Island, is believed by Capt. Bowles to be correct. On being asked where the ship was bound, the pirates replied, "to Ocean Island," but if unable to make it, they would run her ashore where no white man lived. Francis John, the white man, read the ship's name — "John, New Bedford," she had a jib, foresail, foretopsail, main and mizzen-topsail set. The main top-gallant sail, and spanker, were also set. She was on the starboard tack, and seemed to have been so from the time of her seizure, as both fore and main tacks were well down, which could hardly be accomplished by two blacks. When last seen she was steering wild from north to west. Prior to leaving, the pirates offered tobacco and other inducements to the natives of Roche's Island to join them, but to no purpose. The Black Dog arrived at Roache's Island, April 29th, twelve days after the John's visit, Had the interval been shorter Capt. Bowles would have made an attempt to discover her whereabouts.

There seems to be no room for doubt that the officers and a portion of the crew were murdered, and that the remainder of the crew were left ty the mercy of the waves. The captain of the John was Otis Tilton of Edgartown, the first mate, Henry C Allen, son of Joseph Allen, Jr. of New Bedford, and the second mate Isaac W. Gallop, of New London. The ship was owned by Frederick Parker, Esq. of New Bedford and was last reported at Paita, Jan. 24, bound to the Sandwich Islands with 350 sperm, and 350 whale oil.

Return of the Arctic Expedition.—The news of the arrival of Dr. Kane and the members of the Arctic expedition which left this port on the 31st of May, 1853, will be received throughout the country with feelings of pleasure and delight. It was feared by many that our brave and gallant countryman, who had perilled his own life in search of Sir John Franklin, had shared the fate of the lost navigator; and had it not been for the most unwearying perseverance and undaunted courage in the midst of the perils by which he was surrounded, he would probably never have returned to his native land. The account of his adventures and explorations in the Arctic regions will be read with deepest interest, and the additions which he has made to the geography of the Polar regions will be received by the scientific world with that consideration to which their importance entitles them. The party composing the expedition travelled a distance of thirteen hundred miles over the ice, and although subjected to much suffering and hardship arrived at the Danish settlement of Leavely with a loss of only three out of nineteen. They were obliged to abandon their vessel, the Advance as she was completely frozen in, and as Dr. Kane considered it unsafe to pass another winter in her.—[Am. paper.

☞ Thomas Haynes, of the Majestic, will find a letter at the Chaplain's study.

☞ Henry Gray's letters forwarded to Lahaina.

SUBSCRIPTION for the Honolulu Sailor's Home, among the citizens of Boston and vicinity.

James Hunnewell,	$150
Chas. Brewer,	100
A Lady in Dorchester,	100
Sampson & Tappan,	50
Gardner Howland Shaw,	50
Wm. Appleton & Co.	50
Geo. B. Upton,	50
James Lawrence,	30
Ed. S. Toby,	30
R. B. Forbes,	25
W. Ropes,	25
Twombly & Samson,	25
Cunningham Brothers,	25
J. W. Paige & Co.,	25
John Bertram,	25
Jonathan French,	25
J. M. Beebe Richardson & Co.,	25
Wm. F. Weld & Co.,	25
Chas. H. Mills & Co.,	20
H. H. Hunnewell,	10
Thomas Simmons,	10
Isaac Rich,	10
Geo. Calender,	10
Winslow Brothers,	10
Alpheus Hardy,	20
A Friend, (Abbott Lawrence.)	20
A Lady,	20
Dorchester Seamen's Friend Society,	50
A. Heard,	30
J. P. Cushing,	30
W. H. B.,	50
A. A. L. per letter to J. H.,	20
S. C. Thwing & Co.,	20
Albert Fearing,	20
F. C. Gray,	20
Chas. Scudder & Co.,	20
Gliddon & Williams,	20
N. Appleton,	20
Saml. Lawrence,	20
Wm. B. Richards, $10 R. A. Richards $10,	20
John. E. Lodge,	10
Donald. McKay,	10
And. T. Hall,	10
Henry Hill,	10
M. Grant,	10
Mrs. Babcock,	10
Wm. B. Reynolds,	10
C. F. Adams,	10
Wm. Thomas,	10
Nath. Walker,	10
J. Thacher,	10
Dea. J. C. Proctor,	10
Coleman & Co., San Fr'o.	10
Walcott, $5, A Friend, $1,	6
A. R. Thompson,	2
John G. Gray,	10
Robt. B. Storer,	10
David Snow,	10

MAN.—Every physician knows, though metaphysicians know little about it, that the laws which govern the animal machine are as certain and invariable as those which guide the planetary system; and are as little within the control of the human being who is subject to them.—*Priestley.*

A YANKEE CHARACTER.—About twenty-five years since, J. R., a young man of Charleston, Mass., impelled by that love of adventure that characterises so many of the boys in the Atlantic cities, started off as a common sailor, to see the world. By his correct deportment, he was soon appointed mate of a ship, and spent a long time in the East Indies, cruising and trading amongst the Spice Islands, to Canton, &c. Business called him to the Feejee Islands, where he took a liking to the King's daughter, and the matter being "agreeable all round," the Princess and the American sailor boy were duly married. In a short time he was appointed Governor of one of the Islands, where he has reared a family, and exercises great influence.

These Islands lie between the 15th and 18th degrees of south latitude; the climate is so warm but little clothing is required, and many dispense with it altogether, as a superfluous luxury, tropical fruits grow spontaneously, and most of the useful vegetables of the temperate zone have been introduced by trading ships. Some useful arts are practised; but the people generally are of a savage and barbarous character; of dark complexion, tall, with large mouths, and many disgusting habits; their morals are not much attractive; covetiousness abounds, and they generally lie in preference of speaking the truth. Some Missionaries, and a good many runaway sailors, are settling among them, and it is to be hoped the character of the people, in many respects, will be gradually elevated.

The American Sailor Boy has already introduced many "improvements" on his island; has induced the natives to abolish cannibalism and human sacrifices; to erect better dwellings, and pay more regard to the decencies of life.

Should this number of the Cincinnatti Gazette reach Mr. R., he is informed that a legacy of a few thousand dollars has been left him which he can receive should his excellency ever revisit the United States.--[Cincinnati Gazette.

WHAT CAUSES THE DECAY OF TIMBER.—Some years ago a philosopher, being acquainted with the fact that every species of fungus, which is the real source of the rot in timber, can vegetate only on substances whch are soluble in water, made the following experiment with sawdust. He took a portion of sawdust from a heap and divided it into two equal parts One heap was washed over and over again in water, till every soluble part was removed; the other heap was undisturbed. Both, having been dried, were placed side by side, in a damp, close vault, and allowed to remain there several weeks. They were at length taken out, and the following was the result; that portion which was washed until nothing more could be washed off by water, remained clean and bright as when it was carried into the vault; the unwashed portion had become a prey of foul parasites, and was completely imbedded in an offensive mass of mould. This experiment proved the theory of the philosopher, and convinced him, that, if by any means, our timber of any sort could be deprived of all those matters contained in it which are soluble in water, it could be kept any number of years entirely free from rot.

REMARKS UPON THE HOME ENTERPRISE.

By D. A. Ogden, U. S. Consul, at the Bethel, Friday evening Nov. 7th, 1855.

We are to build a Sailor's Home to meet a want, and like all benevolent and meretorious enterprises, we are not to pause or cease our labors because obstacles meet us, nor because we may not see clearly the whole good to be accomplished. The enquiry we are to make is, Will this enterprise, the Sailor's Home do good? Is it demanded? Do the best interests of the sailor—does his moral intellectual and physical good call for it? Will it tend to elevate him, to excite his ambition and make him a better man? These answered in the affirmative and we have nothing to do but to go ahead, to persevere and struggle on. We do not, and have no right to expect, we should mistake the teaching of our own experience and the well settled principles of human action, did we look to the Sailor's Home for the reformation of all the sailors who resort to our port. The question is not whether all or a major part, even, will be made better and more comfortable, but the appeal that comes to the heart of benevolence is, will any? Can one sailor—can a few, of the wanderers on the deep, be better provided for, stimulated to more noble action, elevated to be better and happier men? Satisfied of this, we move on, without stopping to quarrel with the fault-finder, or to combat the sophistry of the cold-hearted. The aim is to do good; there is need and room for it, the prospect for its accomplishment is reasonable, and we do our duty, and only do it, when we make the effort, and use to the utmost the means we have at command. The Sailor's Home is designed to do the Sailors who come to Honolulu, good, to provide for them more comfortable quarters, to throw about them stronger moral influences, *something of the purity and sacredness of Home*, to elevate their thoughts, invigorate their manhood, inspire hope, and awaken a spirit of emulation. That all sailors are to be thus acted on and influenced is not claimed; that all the vicious are to be reformed, all the wayward subdued, and all the bad made good no one pretends; but we do claim, we do expect, that some will be lifted up, reformed made better and happier, and if that number be but ten or even one for every year, the end sought will be attained, and we shall all feel that our labor has not been in vain. It is not the spirit of genuine and warm benevolence, of honest and heart-felt charity to stop and coldly calculate the cost, and canvass the chances with a view of striking balances. But looking upon wretchedness and suffering, upon woe and want, the true man says, "I will make an effort, I will do what I can, trusting that the Wise Disposer of events will bless the work, Be the good done great or small, be the number benefitted few or many, I at least will have a conscience void of offence towards God and man, I at least can say—I have done what I could."

OF ABUSES.—There is a time when men will not suffer bad things because their ancestors have suffered worse. There is a time when the hoary head of inveterate abuse will neither draw reverence nor obtain protection.—*Burke.*

A CARD.

DR. M'KIBBEN, SURGEON, &C.,

INFORMS the inhabitants and visitors of Honolulu and neighborhood, that he intends practicing in the different branches of his profession, and hopes he may rest his claims to their confidence on an experience of nearly forty years as a practitioner in a large seaport and manufacturing town, to the principal hospital of which he was for many years attached as operating Surgeon.

In private practice, the diseases of women and children have received much of his study and attention.

Residence,—the house lately occupied by J. C. Spalding, Esq., Union street.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

BIBLE, BOOK AND TRACT *DEPOSITORY* at the SAILORS' HOME.

Bibles, Books and Tracts, in the English, French, Portuguese, German, Danish and Spanish languages. *For Sale at cost prices, but*

GRATUITOUS TO SEAMEN.

ALSO, Office of "THE FRIEND;" bound volumes for sale; Subscriptions received.

N.B.—Seamen belonging to vessels lying "off and on," will be supplied with books and papers at the Depository.

SAM'L N. CASTLE, AMOS S. COOKE.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,

At the old stand, corner of King and School streets, near the large Stone Church.—Also, at the Store formerly occupied by C. H. Nicholson, in King St., opposite the Seamen's Chapel. 35-tf

G. H. BURGESS,

Artist and Wood Engraver. 32-tf

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Nov. 30th, Mr. J. F. Tibbetts to Milliama, both of Honolulu.

Dec 2nd, Mr. W. E. Cutroll, of the Merchant's Exchange Hotel, to Miss Lydia Brooks, both of Honolulu.

Dec. 20th, Mr. W. Fehlbehr, of Lahaina, to M. Kaina, of Honolulu.

DIED.

At Lahaina, December 5th, at his residence, GEORGE M. CHASE, Esq., U. S. Consul. The deceased has for a long period suffered from debility, but his final sickness was short and his death quite unexpected. He was able to attend at his office until a very few days before his death. Mr. Chase was universally beloved and respected for his many estimable and noble traits of character. In the discharge of his official duties he was very popular, while in the social and domestic relations of life but few were more beloved.

In Honolulu, 24th Dec., Mr. Matthews, an engineer. Being a member of the Masonic Order, his funeral was attended by the Lodge of this city.

April 7th, 1855, on board ship Nassau, James Weeks, belonging to Henderson, New York. His disease, the typhoid fever. At the time of his death, the vessel was three day's sail from Guam. [Communicated by Capt. Murdock.]

Lost overboard and drowned, S. L. 37° and E. L. 1° Dec. 27, 1854, William Burns, cook of ship Robin Hood. On board the same vessel, July 22, 1855, John H. Launise fell into the cooler or deck-pot, and was badly scalded, living only 30 hours. He belonged to the city of New York. His body was buried upon the Shasta Island. [Communicated by captain of Robin Hood.]

On board French whal-ship Ville de Reine, Nov. 25th, William Cound, an American sailor, belonging to Boston. His disease was the scurvy.

At U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, Dec., 1855, Mr. William Bradley Lewis, a native of Western New York, where he has friends now residing, and also in Wisconsin, for many years an officer on board different whale-ships. [Western papers requested to copy.]

On board of the Ontario, in the Ochotsk Sea, Aug. 10, 1855, James Garnet, of East Hampton, Long Island, He was buried in Dinmore Bay, and the funeral service was read over his remains by Capt. B. Lamphiere, of the Lagoda. [Communicated.]

P.S. Only a few days subsequent (Oct 7th), Capt. Lamphier, was drowned, and his body never recovered See *Friend*, Nov. 14th.

In Honolulu, Dec. 7th, Charlie Williams, infant son of D. M. and M. J. Weston, aged 1 year and 3 weeks.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 24.—Am. sh. Chariot, Brown, 325 tns, 9 mos, 25 sp, 500 whale.
Sch. Favorite, Austin, 39 tns, 9 mos, 40 sp, 150 whale.
Sh Corinthian, Russell, 401 tns, 13 mos, 1,000 wh, 12,000 bone.

27.—Am. Bk. Oscar, Cross, 369 tns, 12 mos, 25 sp, 400 wh, 6,000 bone.

28.—Am. Bk Alice, Penney, 284 tns, 13 mos, 900 wh, 10,000 bone.

29.—Am. sh. Mary, Marchant, 349 tns, from sea leaky.

30.—Am. sh Montreal. Gray, 534 tns, 26 mos, 2,500 wh, 18,000 bone.
Sh. Florida, Williams, 523 tns. 14 mos, 900 wh.
Sch Restless, 191 tns, from Lahaina.

Dec. 1.—Am. barque Mary Gardner, Lorren, 316 tns, 36 mos, 1,050 wh, 16,000 bone, Ochotsk.
" Sh. Montpelier, Macomber, 320 tns, 27 m, 1,200 wh, 18,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Champion, Pease, 400 tns, 26 m, 1,800 wh, 15,000 b, Ochotsk.

" 3. " Europa, Pease, 397 tns, 25 m, 40 sp, 1,750 wh, 18,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Benj. Rush, Hotchkiss, 384 tns, 28 m, 850 wh, 1,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Barque Harmony, Allen, 316, tns, 11 m, 50 sp, 1,050 wh, 16,000 b, Ochotsk,
" Sh, Massachusetts, Thompson, 364 tns, 48 m, 60 sp, 1,300 wh, 20,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Barque Delta, Weeks, 314 tns, 37 m, 1,200 w, 18,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Bk. Iris, Harris, 245 tns, 12 m, 30 sp, 720 w, 10,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Sh. India, Long, 416 tns, 10 mos, 2,400 wh, 40,000 b, Ochotsk,
" Barque Favorite, Spooner, 293 tns, 24 m, 1,300 w, voyage, 400 w, 3,000 b, season, Ochotsk.
Fr. sh, Ville de Rennes, Bellot, 310 tns, 37 m, 670 w, 4,000 b, Ochotsk.

" 4. Haw. sh. Joseph Hayden, Goosman, 398 tns, 38 m, 150 sp, 2,400 w, 18,000 b, Ochotsk.
Am. sh, Lydia, Leonard, 352 tns, 13 m, Lahaina,
" sh. Nauticon, Luce, 372 tns, 26 m, 1,600 w, 14,000 b, Cape St. Lucas.
" sh, Lewis, Bouney, 301 tns, 28 m. 1,000 w, 14,000 b, Ochotsk,
" sh Eliza F. Mason, Jernegan, 582 tns, 24 m, 20 sp, 1,00 w, 12,000 b, Ochotsk.

" 6. " sh. Mary Frazier, Hassard, 288 tns, 26 m, 1,600 w, 20,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Robin Hood, McGinley, 14 m, 75 sp, 1,300 w, 2,000 b, Ochotsk.
" Barque Vernon, Gardner, 307 tns, 14 m, 500 w, 3,000 b, from sea in distress.

" 3. " Barque Fanny Major, Hays, 223 tns, 60 ds. fm. Sydney.

Dec. 10.—Am. sh. Junior, Andrews. 379 tns, 27 m, 175 sp 1,100 w, 15,000 b, Ochotsk

11.—Am. brig Tarquina, Harris, 210 tns, 33 ds. fm. Port Townsend.

12.—Am. sh. Rebbecca Sims, Gavitt, 500 w 8,000 b.

13.—Am. sh. Daniel Wood, Talman, 345 tns, 36 mos, 1,000 w, 12,000 bone

14.—Am. sh. Rambler, Willis, 399 tns, 38 mos, 2,800 wh, voyage, 1,050 wh, 13,000 b, season.

Dec. 15.—Am sh Rainbow, Plaskett, 475 tons, 36 mos, 30 sp, 1500 wh.
Am bk Endeavor, Horsley, 250 tons, 14 mos, 500 wh, 4000 bone.

17.—Haw. sh Alexander Barclay, Heine, 465 tons, 3,400 wh, voyage; 1,900 wh, 24,000 bone, season.
Fr sh Gustave, Gilles, 406 tons, 13 mos, 20 sp, 1200 wh, 15,000 bone.

18.—Am sh South Boston, Randolph, 339 tons, 13 mos, 140 sp, 350 wh. 5 00 bone.

21.—Am sh Seine, Lander, 281 tons.
Am bk Bhering, Morse, 376 tons, 26 ds. Hakodadi.

Cleared.

Nov. 10.—Fr. sh. Espadon, for Havre.
Am. Sh. Tamerlane, cruise.

13. Bk. Shepherdess, Mystic.
Philip 1st, cruise.

14. Haw. sch. Pfiel, Manila.
Am. sh. Mary, Marchant, cruise.

15. Sh. Tahmaroo, Fairhaven.

16. Sh. George, cruise.

17. Sh. Benj. Morgan, New London.
Sch. Gen. Pierce, San Francisco.

19. Sh. Wm. Tell cruise.

20.—Fr. sh. Pallas, cruise.
Am. sh. Montauk, cruise.

21. Sh. Arab, cruise.

22. Sh. Wm. Badger, Japan sea
Sh. Siren Queen, cruise.
Sh. Seine, Hilo.
Haw. bg. Prince, Sydney
Am. Sch. Restless, Lahaina.

25. Sh. Huntsville, cruise.
Sh. Waverly, cruise,

26. Sh. Brookline, New London.

28. Sh. Cicero, New Bedford.

30. Sh John Howland, cruise.
Sh. Splendid, Cold Spring.

Dec. 1.—Charles Carroll, Tuttle, cruise.
Sea Lark., Blackett, Tahiti.
Frances Palmer, Paty, San Francisco.
Mogul, Clark, cruise.

3. Favorite, Spooner, cruise.

4. Fanny Major, Hays, San Francisco.
Favorite, Austin, cruise.
Mary, Merchant, New Bedford.
Lydia, Leonard, cruise.

5. Manche, Lalauney, cruise.
Thos. Nye, Smith, cruise.
Restless Brown, Lahaina.

6. Napoleon III, Lopez, Havre.
Martha, Drake, Guam.
Cincinnati, Norton, Stonington.

7. St George, Dias, cruise.
James, Winslow, cruise.
Cato, Burr, Hong Kong.

10. Saratoga, Harding, cruise and home.
Euphrates: Killmer, Hilo.
Agate, Warner San Francisco.
Washington, Holley, Kings Mill group.

11. Thos. Dickason, Taber, New New Bedford.
Venice, Lester, cruise.
China, Howes, New Bedford.
Corinthian, Russell, cruise.
Frances, Bowser, cruise.
George and Mary, Walker, cruise

12. Metacom, Woodbridge, cruise.

13. Lark, Parsons, cruise
Bayard, Graham, Guam.
Roman, Blackman, cruise.
Dan'l. Wood, Tolman, cruise and home.

14. Lagoda, Russell, cruise and home,
Ocean, Norton, cruise.
Rebecca Sims. Gavitt, cruise.

Dec. 17.—Am bk Fanny, Nye, cruise and home.
Ship John Wells, Bessy, cruise,
Brig Prince de Joinville, Babcock, cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Nov. 26.—Am. barque Louisa, Green, New Bedford, 28 mos, 90 sp, 2,000 wh, 30,000 bone, voyage, 1,100 wh, 17,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.
Sch. Restless, Brown, N. London, fm Honolulu.

" 29. Sh. Phœnix, Maury, Nantucket, 28 mos, 110 sp, 1,925 wh, 31,000 bone, voyage. 75 sp, 825 wh, 13,000 bone season, Ochotsk.
Fr. Sh Gustave, Gilles, Havre, 12 mos, 20 sp, 1,200 wh, 15,000 bone, voyage, 1,200 wh, 15,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.

" 30.—Am. Sh Lydia, Leonard, Fair Haven, 13 mos, 600 wh, 9,000 bone, voyage, Ochotsk.

Dec. 1. " Omega, Sanburn, Fair Haven, 15 mos, 1,200 wh, 16,000 bone, voyage, Ochotsk.
" Bowditch, Waldron, Warren, 38 mos, 2,600 wh, 40,000 bone, voyage, 1,250 wh, 1,750 bone, season, Ochotsk.

" 3. Bk. Fortune, Butler, New Bedford, 16 mos, 125 sp, 1,600 wh, 23,000 bone, voyage, Ochotsk.
" Commodore Preble, Prentice, Lynn, 26 mos, 115 sp, 1,500 wh, 25,000 bone, voyage, 1,400 wh, 23,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.
" Hoogly, Cole, Warren, 25 mos, 1,300 wh, 30,000 bone, voyage, 1,000 wh, 16,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.
" Edward, Smith New Bedford, 25 mos, 260 sp, 1,850 wh, 25,000 bone, voyage, 940 wh, 13,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.
Sh Navigator, Fisher, New Bedford, 14 mos, 20 sp, 680 wh, 5,000 bone, voyage, 680 wh, 5,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.
Sh Tiger, Lax, Stonington, 32 mos, 36 sp, 1,800 wh, 24,000 bone, voyage, 800 wh, 14,000 bone, season, Ochotsk.

Dec. 4.—Am. barque Endeavor, Horsley, New Bedford, 13 m, 450 wh, 5,000 lbs. bone, Ochotsk.

5.—Am. ship Roscoe, Gifford, New Bedford, 24 m, 40 sp, 1,200 wh, 16,000 bone, voyage, 350 wh, 4,000 bone, season, Ochotsk

Cleared.

Nov. 22.—Omega, Hawes, to cruise.
Ohio, Barrett, cruise.

24. Coriolanus, Gwynn, cruise and home.
Niger, Jernegan, New Bedford,

26. Newburyport, Crandall, New Zealand.
Washington, Halley, cruise and home.
Caroline, Grey, cruise and home.

27. Florida, Williams, cruise.
United States, Holt, cruise.
Montreal, Grey, New Zealand.
Alex. Coffin, Furrington, cruise.
Harvest, Riddell, cruise.
Rosseau, Pope, Japan Sea.

29. Manuel Ortez, Heustis, cruise.
Eliza F. Mason, Jernegan, New Zealand.
Adeline, Brotherson, New Zealand and home.
Vernon, Gardner, cruise.

30. Lydia, Leonard, cruise.
Hillman, Cook, cruise.
Montezuma, Forsyth, cruise.

Dec. 4.—Nassau, Murdock, cruise and home.

10. Ontario, Tooker, cruise.
Endeavor, Horsley, cruise.

12. Nimrod, Baker, cruise.

Dec. 13.—Am. sh. Brutus, Swift, cruise and home.
Pacific, Snell, cruise.
Barque Fortune, Beetle, cruise and home.
Phœnix, Maury, "

14.—Fr. sh Gustave, Gilles, cluise.

15.—Am. sh Navigator, Fisher, cruise.

17.—Am. sh Omega, Sanburn, "
Tiger, Lax, cruise and home.
Barque Edward, Smith, cruise and home.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. V, No. 2. HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1856. Old Series, VOL. XIII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, FEB. 1, 1856.

S. I. Monthly Magazine - - - - - - - - 9
Simoda and Hakodadi - - - - - - - - 10
A Sailor's Auto-Biography - - - - - - - 10, 11
Formation of Coral Islands - - - - - - - 12
Kansas Correspondence - - - - - - - - 12
Remarks on Timothy's wine-drinking - - - - 13
Faith and Works - - - - - - - - - 13
Mauna Loa and Brooklyn Heights - - - - - 14
Various items - - - - - - - - - 14, 15
The Pilgrim's first Sabbath - - - - - - - 15
Poetry - - - - - - - - - - - 15

The Friend.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

The Sandwich Islands' MONTHLY MAGAZINE. January, 1856. *Honolulu: Printed and pulished by A. Fornander, at the "New Era and Argus" Office. Price fifty cents.*

At a time when our dull season is about commencing, and "hard times" is the too common remark, a monthly Magazine makes its appearance. Really its projectors and publisher deserve the thanks of the foreign residents on the Sandwich Islands. The effort redeems our community from the stigma of being destitute of literary talent. The idea of such a publication is excellent, and we sincerely hope it may succeed. Let no one complain of the price, for its publisher can say in the language of Dr. Smollett, "Gentlemen, the price of our paper is as low as it can be afforded or obtained at any shop in London."

From the "Prefatory" we learn that its conductors intend that "no pent up Utica" shall contract their powers. We are glad to see that "a large space" will be given to the development of Hawaiian history. "The Foreign Missionary enterprize" will find a place. Science too—and last, but not least, Theology, will not not be forgotten. Commerce, agriculture, new works, etc., are not to escape the notice of its conductors and publisher. Really its readers will have no occasion to complain if a tythe of this programme is brought out from month to month in this tropical country, where man's mental as well as physical energies feel the enervating effects of the climate.

The first article on "The Polynesian race, and lost islands of the Pacific" is richly worth the price of the number, and in our next issue we intend copying it entire, as we do not see the work is copy-righted!

We do not intend noticing all the articles; we would merely add that "a thought" upon civilization is worth thinking about. To the brief remark from Sherlock, we direct the special attention of all our readers, teetotal, as well as those holding opposite opinions.

INTEMPERANCE.—Those men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance and an irregular life, do as manifestly kill themselves, as those who hang, or poi-on or drown themselves.—[Sherlock.

So much of the editor's "Chit-Chat" as relates to preachers, we would especially commend to the perusal of the clergy.

☞ One of the largest distilleries in Scotland, the Leith Distillery, where 1,200,000 gallons of whisky used annually to be made, has just been converted into a flour mill.

Some months or years ago, we read a remark going the round of the papers, that such was the amount of intemperance in Scotland that it deserved the name of "drunken Scotland." This remark, if we recollect aright, was made by some member of Parliament. We are glad to see the tide flowing in another direction. Turning *distilleries* into *flour mills* will dry a fountain of tears, gladden many starving families, make prisons tenantless, and cause angels to rejoice. We shall be glad to report further progress.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TONNAGE.—The shipping of the world is estimated at 145,500 vessels, and the aggregate tonnage at 15,500,000. Hunt's Magazine estimates that at $50 a ton the shipping of the world is worth the enormous amount of $775,000,000. Of this fifteen and a half millions of tonnage, more than ten and a half millions belong to the Anglo-Saxon race; United States 40,500 vessels, and 5,661,416 tonnage; Great Britain, 35,960 vessels, and 5,043,270 tonnage.

We heard a member of the British Parliament say in his place less than two years ago that the tonnage of America would in a few years exceed that of Great Britain. At that moment, as we ascertained the next morning by consulting the proper authorities in the banking house of Baring Brothers, it was *greater*, and now we have the evidence that both the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage of the United States exceed that of Great Britain!—[New York Observer.

VOLCANO STILL IN ACTION.

Under date of Dec 28th, the Rev Mr. Coan writes as follows:

"Every day darkens the prospects of Hilo. The stream comes in great force, some two miles a-week. Three or four miles will bring it through the woods. It follows water channels, dries up aqueous matter, and forms fiery cascades of terrible sublimity. It heads straight down upon us, and nothing but the hand of Omnipotence can save our town and bay. Our expulsion seems every day more and more a solemn reality. Molten fires are gleaming, trees are falling, the jungle is consuming, rivers are boiling and ascending in steam clouds. Onward, onward, rolls the burning deluge; slowly, sullenly, relentlessly and with resistless force. I hope to be able to give you a full account in time.

"P. S. A man died this morning from falling into the boiling water near the fused lava stream. The molten flood is still making fearful progress towards Hilo."

WHAT IS GAINED BY TOTAL ABSTINANCE?

Those who abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, do certainly avoid being made the dupes of the liquor-dealer! It is not to be supposed those who drink intoxicating liquors at the islands, are duped. Oh no! The shippers of liquor in New York, Boston and London, send out to the Pacific, the pure article! They retain for the home consumption the base and adulterated article!

The New York Times, in the course of an article on liquors, says, "The fact is, nineteen-twentieths of all the wines and brandies drank in this country—and nine hundred and ninety nine thousandths of all the rare and costly wines over which our high livers smack their lips and roll their eyes, and astonish their epicurean friends, are manufactured for the market—made up by a skillful compound of drugs, with infusions of flavoring matter and a basis of alcoholic or vinous material, so as to resemble any brandy or any sort of liquid that may be desired."

☞ Thinking it might be interesting to our seafaring readers belonging to Martha's Vinyard, a *Bank Note* of One Dollar's value has been exhibited to us, issued by the New Bank on Martha's Vinyard. It is the first bank there established. As might be expected, a member of the *Pease* family is Cashier, and a *Fisher* is the President. We think those two families must embrace nearly all the population of the Island.

The Whaleman's Friend.

SIMODA AND HAKODADI AS RENDEZVOUS FOR THE WHALING FLEET.

San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1855.

Editor of the San Francisco Herald:—Previous to embarking for Japan, I was requested by Messrs. Elias Perkins, D. Waterman, R. Coady & Co., and others who are known to be largely interested in the whaling fleet, to furnish them with such information as I might gain of the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi—as to their adaptation and fitness, etc., for whale ships to rendezvous or quarter at. In answering their interrogations, there are facts that may interest the general shipping public, and, with your consent, I select the *Herald* as a proper medium through which to reply. First: Simoda furnishes not much encouragement for whale ships, from the fact that the harbor is not well protected, and the holding ground not reliable. The prevailing winds are from the southeast, and at such times the harbor of Simoda is like an open roadstead, quite as much sea as outside. In addition there is no good or safe place to haul down a ship. The climate of this place is well adapted to whalemen's wants; and in this respect I am sure none is to be found more agreeable. Protection to the Captains for their crews is also abundant, for they could not by any means have men desert them; on the contrary, they might find the Japanese too zealous watchmen over them. The charges are of no amount scarcely—only a fee of five dollars for pilotage is recognized or asked by them—no port charges, export or import duty. Wood and water, if furnished, are at low rates, say fifty cents for large casks of water, and three dollars per cord for good wood. Vegetables are plenty, and not expensive; I saw no Irish potatoes, but abundance of sweet potatoes, and cheap as well as fine. Salt and fresh fish are also abundant, as well as eggs, chickens, and ducks. Eggs are cheap, but chickens nine dollars per dozen. Beef is plenty, but they will not sell it. But for this restriction, I see nothing to prevent whaleships from finding it a good harbor to supply themselves with fresh provisions, as well as vegetables. Simoda, then, will never become a popular whaling depot, on account of its bad harbor. The The other objections can and may soon be overruled. There is, however, a beautiful harbor thirty miles from Simoda, which is peculiarly adapted to the whalemen's wants, I refer to the harbor of Heda; in this harbor is abundant room for a large fleet, and perfectly land-locked or protected; good facilities for hauling down a ship, and the harbor is easy of escape. The United States surveying steamer John Hancock visited and surveyed this harbor, and confirms the favorable report of one Captain Worth, and also that of the Russians; in short the harbor of Heda has all the facilities that any natural harbor could have for the accommodation of ships; I know no reason why the Japanese could not be prevailed upon to exchange the harbor of Heda for that of Simoda, or in other words allow American ships to run into Heda instead of Simoda.

It is supposed that Commodore Perry was anxious in selecting two harbors, to locate one of them as near Jeddo as possible, and being ignorant of the geography of the country or coast, selected Simoda, not from its good qualities, but from its being a tolerable harbor near Jeddo, when, undoubtedly, if he had known of Heda he would have chosen it. Hakodadi is located on the Straits of Sangar, about forty-five miles from its mouth or from the ocean. This narbor (to use the expression of Lieut. Maury) is realy the finest harbor in the world, with unlimited capacity for ships, well protected or land-locked, good holding grounds, and facilities for hauling down and repairing. The Straits are narrow with a strong current one way or the other, according to tide; and Hakodadi being equidistant from each mouth, and the entrance to Hakodadi Bay being quite narrow, affords no chance for seas or swells, hence at no time can there be sufficient swell to prevent the most indifferent boat from crossing the Bay. In relation to Hakodadi I can conceive of but one objection to this port becoming a popular resort for whaling ships, and that is, it might be rather too cold in January and February. I was told that in these two months there was more or less snow fell, yet it never stays upon the ground for any length ot time. I was told that the ground never became frozen and seldom ice ever made to the thickness of window-glass. I may be mistaken, yet I think that it is never colder there than it was here in the winter of '53 and '54, that winter, ice froze, in small standing bodies, to the thickness of window-glass. Wood, water, vegetables, and other things mentioned at Simoda, are as plenty, or more so, at Hakodadi, and beef-cattle, appear more abundant. I also saw at this place, Irish potatoes growing, and fruit and nuts are abundant. The location of this place, its proximity to the whaling-ground being only about four days' sail therefrom, and laying directly in the road of whale-ships from the line-cruise to the northwest cruising grounds; also, laying as it does on the direct line, marked by Lieut. Maury, of clippers from Canton or China to San Francisco, thus rendering the transhipment of oil sure and direct: all combined make this the natural resort of whale ships. I observed also any amount of whales during the two days we were becalmed off the east entrance of Sangar Straits. I see no reason why, as soon as the Japanese become reconciled to the treaty, our whale ships will not, from policy, frequent this last mentioned place, and as soon as they do become reconciled, Americans will be there to furnish them with all things requisite. Merchantmen will readily resort there to repair damages, and clippers will universally call there for freight and passengers. And from this day forward it is bound to be a favorite resort for ships of war of all nations cruising in those waters. I was informed that the "Allies" would winter there this coming winter. And the impression was that Com. Abbot would rendezvous there instead of China, on account of its being so much more healthy. All things considered, I look forward, and to no very remote time either, and see Hakodadi a large commercial place, with natural facilities not equalled by any other place within my knowledge, and a location such as will early force commerce upon her.

Hoping, gentlemen, that I have answered all your interrogations, and knowing as I do the deep interest you feel in gaining correct information of these ports, I will only add, I am conscious of having made fair representations, and beg to remain as ever,

Yours, faithfully

W. C. REED.

☞ The following letter we copy from a late number of the *New York Observer*. It was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Jones, one of the Seamen's Chaplains in New York city. Having met with not a few young men whose career, in many respects, corresponds to that deliniated in this letter, we feel authorized to endorse its truthfulness. It is gratifying and encouraging to contemplate examples of this description, for they are such apt and forcible illustrations of the language of scripture, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days. "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters."

A SAILOR'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

"Sailor's Home," N. Y., June 1, 1855.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with your kind request, and the promise given, the following lines are written in the hope that they may prove of some interest to yourself, and that they may be considered as one more encouragement to the efforts being exerted in behalf of seamen.

I feel assured that my letter will prove a source of joy to you, for it will be perceived that one more immortal spirit has turned unto God through your instrumentality; that the simple and casual remarks, so quietly made, were followed by the influence of the Holy Spirit, causing a deep conviction of sin, then repentance, and finally faith and hope in Christ.

A few of the circumstances attending the change which has occurred, through the mercy of God, have already been stated; but to show how great has been the mercy extended, I will give an outline of my career until the present time.

In early life, the advantages of an education were offered me by a pious father, whose intention was to educate a son for the ministry. Providence had blessed my father in his business, so that a want of means to defray collegiate expenses, was not a difficulty to contend with. A kind, loving mother and affection brothers and sisters were ready to assist me to the utmost of their power, but, unfortunately, as it afterwards proved, at my own solicitation, I was sent from home at the age of fourteen, and entered an academical institution, located in a village situated in the northern part of this state. Previous to my departure, resolutions had been formed, promises given, and my parents had prepared a series of written rules for my guidance while absent from the parental roof.

Although residing with relatives in the village, scarcely two months passed by ere I had entered upon a downward course. By degrees, objectional associations and intimacies were formed, my promises were forgotten, and I disregarded the rules given by my parents. In the short period of seven months, I had acquired the habits of smoking, chewing, and drinking intoxicating liquors. Upon

learning my evil course, I was instantly recalled by my parents, who wept over my early fall, but who forgave the deep transgressions.

I was then placed at school at the Columbia College Grammar Institute, and for a short time made rapid progress, but I soon formed improper friendships, became weary of the restraints of the school room, and longed to become a merchant. My wishes were gratified, and I was allowed to leave home to enter a country store as junior clerk. Soon becoming dissatisfied, and having yielded to temptation, I was recalled. It is almost unnecessary to say that my course was still downward. My parents forgave me again and again, and procured excellent situations for me, but all promises were broken as soon as I was not under a watchful father's eye, and my career was marked by dissipation.

By the disobedience and ingratitude rendered my parents, at length, all confidence was lost, my father's hair had grown white in sorrow, my mother's heart was bowed down with grief, and the affection of brothers and sisters began to lose its brightness.

In the month of September, 1849, I was placed on board a whaling ship bound for a cruise in the Arctic Ocean, in the hope that such a voyage might be the means of correcting my evil habits. We had a prosperous voyage, and arrived home again after an absence of nineteen months.

As my "out fit" had been given me, there were $245 in my locker when we were "paid off," but this was soon disposed of, sailor fashion, and once more I embarked in a whaler.

The second voyage was an unlucky one; we were unsuccessful in capturing whales, passed through many dangers and much hardship, and long before the trip was concluded, I had been discharged into hospital at Tahiti, Society Islands. There, in sickness, thousands of miles from home, amid strangers, I thought of those I loved, although I had wronged them, and a resolution was made to lead an upright life, should I ever be enabled to reach New York. Through the mercy of God, I was allowed once more to clasp the hands of relations and friends, and receive a welcome of which I was undeserving. All this time I was living in violation of God's law; the name of God was never uttered but to curse. Religion was scoffed at, ridiculed, and made a means of sport.

As soon as my health was restored, I once again became a clerk, and received a fair salary. All went smoothly for a few months, but temptation came, and I had not strength to resist. I did not give way entirely to dissipation, but would be steady at times, and as a new influence was brought to bear upon my life, it was hoped an entire and permanent change would take place. Suddenly, an accident occurred, which prostrated me on a bed of pain for weary months, and it was believed to be one of the consequences attending a life of dissipation. My life had been spared, as it were by a miracle, yet my heart gave no thanks to God, whose mercy permitted me to live. This dispensation, instead of awakening me to a sense of my lost condition, but seemed to make me more careless and indifferent. Again I disgraced my relations and friends, and as my conduct had estranged me from all, I left home last winter in anger, with the determination never again to cross the threshold of my father's house. None ever desired to see me again, until I had become a better man. All affection had died. I had outraged all propriety; trampled upon every holy feeling; caused my parents days and nights of sleepless agony; defied God and man; I was not fit to live, and I cannot conceive how my life could have been spared by that Infinite Being whom I had reviled, blasphemed and hated. The next day after my arrival at the "Sailor's Home," by the persuasions of a friend, I was induced to sign the pledge, and resolved to keep it. One evening while seated at the table in the reading room, conversing with some seamen lately returned from various voyages, an invitation was extended to visit the house of prayer. I accepted the invitation, through motives of curiosity. While listening carelessly and indifferently to the words of divine truth, the expression, "Quench not the spirit," attracted my attention. The words, and remarks following them, became deeply engraven upon my mind, and I could not forget them. The next day I sailed for Baltimore, and during my absence, often thought about a future existenre, although endeavoring to shake off the feeling. Upon my retnrn to New York, after an absence of one month, I avoided the house of God, for I wished to rid my mind of all thought upon the subject of religion. Still these words, "Quench not the Spirit," were ringing in my ears. I could not drive them away.

About one week previous to my departure for the West Indies, while conversing with one of my brothers at the "Home," I was invited to attend church, but replied, "Not to night—by and by—to-morrow." You then remarked, "Now is the time—to-morrow may never be yours, my friend"

Those words fell upon my heart with so much force that I began to think deeply, "to-morrow" may not be mine! then if the voyage of life should end this night, where, where would it commence again? During the period of one week after this, my mind was greatly depressed in view of the judgment certain to overtake my soul, but I could not pray; I did not dare to pray. Our voyage commenced—I had left the "Home" without informing any one of my state of mind, for I hoped the feeling would prove transitory. The first day passed by, and "cleaning up decks," my mind was diverted from its serious thought; but when all became quiet, and the shades of night began to steal over us, the impressions came back with ten-fold force. My mental distress was so great, that I fell upon my knees and prayed for mercy, until called to take my turn at the helm. As soon as our "watch" was relieved, I hastened below to read my Bible—a Bible that had been my companion for eleven years, but always remained at the bottom of my chest, bag, or trunk. As I opened the sacred pages my eyes fell upon the verse, "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." While pondering over the infinite love of the Creator and Redeemer, a sense of my guilt filled my heart. The fear of the judgment was lost in the thought of ingratitude to Him who had experienced the agonies of the cross, and died for my sake. As I continued to read, my heart sank lower and lower; it could not be that so much love had been manifested for me—no, no. I had so long slighted the advantages and blessings which had clustered around my pathway in life from my infancy—so long disregarded the precepts, entreaties, and promises revealed in God's word—so long denied my Saviour, and defied my Creator, that it could not be possible he died for me. No, no. I had broken all laws and sinned beyond forgiveness; never could I receive pardon. Day after day passed in this manner. My agony of mind was too great to admit of sleep. My Bible was my constant companion, but every verse seemed to condemn me; I felt myself lost forever. The Saviour could not forgive. Two weeks had passed by in this manner since the commencement of the voyage, and my mind was still bowed down under a conviction of my dark sin. While pacing the deck, one night, the dark heavy clouds obscured the sky like a gloomy pall—it was like my heart—darkness overspread all, and there was no ray of light to shine through the gloom—no hope, no hope—I was in despair. Suddenly, I recollected that the blessed Saviour forgave even those who slew Him, and my heart leaped for joy, for there was a hope that even my sins could be forgiven. I fell upon my knees by the windlass and implored forgiveness for the Redeemer's sake. I felt that I was a lost guilty wretch, unfit to live, but Christ the Redeemer had given himself a ransom for me, and I had faith in the efficacy of his blood to cleanse my soul of sin. I gave myself wholly to God. My supplications for mercy and forgiveness were changed to a song of praise and joy, and I arose from my knees with peace in my heart.

Oh how my soul praised God for all his mercies and kindness, and above all, for the inestimable gift of His dear Son, whose blood had obtained pardon for even me. How changed were all my feelings! How differently every thing appeared! The sun, the sky, the sea, the ship, and even my shipmates were presented in a different light. Which ever way I turned, new beauties seemed unfolded. My Bible possessed a dearer interest; where before it had condemned me, or appeared dull, was now a source of consolation and delight.

God be praised, it was His work. The unfruitful tree, which for twenty-five years has cumbered the ground, has at last brought forth fruit.

Dear brother, pray for me that strength may be given me from above to continue firm in the good cause—that temptations may be withstood with God's help and blessing. Pray that I may be enabled to live in the glory of God, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth. There is no strength of my own. I am but a polluted worm in the sight of God. May I ever love and trust my Saviour, and do his will. Oh, may my white-haired father's heart be gladdened when he hears of the change of heart experienced by his son. May he feel it answer to his prayers. God bless all your efforts, dear brother, and may you behold the little seed quietly dropped by the wayside springing up into a goodly tree bearing fruit unto eternal life, and may the hearts of Christians be cheered by receiving daily answers to their prayers for seamen.

Truly yours, N. T.

FORMATION OF CORAL ISLANDS.

The islands of the Pacific are either volcanic or coral formation. The latter are all low islands, not rising but a few feet, at most, above the surface of the ocean, while the former send up their towering summits, dwelling among the clouds.

The following observations respecting the formation of coral islands, we doubt not, will be perused with interest by some of our readers. We copy these paragraphs from "The Wonders of Geology," by S. G. Goodrich, *alias* "Peter Parley."

The coral banks are every where seen in different stages of progress. Some are become Islands, but not yet habitable; others are above high-water mark, but destitute of vegetation; while many are overflowed with every returning tide. When the polypi of the corals at the bottom of the ocean cease to live, their skeletons still adhere to each other, and the interstices being gradually filled up with sand and broken pieces of corals and shells,, washed in by the sea, a mass of rock is at length formed. Future races of these animalcules spread out upon the rising bank, and in their turn die, increase, and elevate this wonderful monument of their existence.

The reefs which raise themselves above the level of the sea are usually of a circular or oval form, and surrounded by a deep and oftentimes unfathomable ocean. In the centre of each there is generally a shallow lagoon, with still water, where the smaller and more delicate kinds of zoöphytes find a tranquil abode; while the stronger species live on the outer margin of the ilse, where the surf dashes over them.

When the reef is dry at low water, the coral animals cease to increase. A continuous mass of solid stone is then seen, which is composed of shells and echini, with fragments of corals, united by calcareous sand, produced by the pulverization of the shells of friable polyparia. Fragments of coral limestone are thrown up by the waves: these are cracked by the heat of the sun, washed to pieces by the surge, and drifted on the reef. After this, the calcareous mass is undisturbed, and offers to the seeds of the cocoa, pandanus, and other trees and plants, floated thither by the waves, a soil on which they rapidly grow, and overshadown the white, dazzling surface. Trunks of trees, drifted by currents from other countries, find here at length a resting-place, and bring with them some small animals, as lizards and insects. Even before the trees form groves or forests, sea-birds nestle there; strayed land-birds find refuge in the bushes; and at a still later period, man takes possession of the newly created country. It is in this manner that the Polynesian Archipelago has been formed. The immediate foundations of the islands are ancient coral reefs, and these, in all probability, are based on the cones or craters of submarine volcanoes, long since extinct. There is another circumstance worthy of remark; most of these islands have an inlet through the reef opposite to the large valleys of the neighboring land, whence numerous streams issue and flow into the sea; an easy ingress is thus afforded to vessels, as well as the means of obtaining a supply of water.

Of the grand scale on which the operations here contemplated are going on, we may form some idea from the facts stated by competent observers, that in the Indian Ocean, to the southwest of Malabar, there is a chain of coral reefs and islets four hundred and eighty geographical miles in length; on the east coast of New Holland, an unbroken reef of three hundred and fifty miles long; between that and New Guinea, a coral formation, which extends npwards of seven hundred miles; and that Disappointment Islands and Duff's Group are connected by six hundred miles of coral reefs, over which the natives can travel from one island to another.

There is so much of the marvellous and sublime in the idea of the creation of islands and continents by the ceaseless labors of numberless myriads of living instruments, that we cannot be surprised that this interesting subject has attracted the attention of one of the most elegant of our modern poets. The following extract, which is alike poetic and descriptive, we take from "The Pelican Island" of James Montgomery.

"I saw the living pile ascend,
The mausoleum of its architects,
Still dying upwards as their labors closed.
Slime the material, but the slime was turned
To adamant by their petrific touch,
Frail were their frames, ephemeral their lives,—
Their masonry imperishable. All
Life's needful function, food, exertion, rest,
By nice economy of Providence,
Were overruled to carry on the process
Which out of water brought forth solid rock.
Atom by atom, thus the mountain grew
A coral island, stretching east and west;
Steep with the flanks, with precipices sharp,
Descending to their base in ocean gloom.
Chasms, few, and narrow, and irregular,
Formed harbors, safe at once and perilous,—
Safe for defense, but perilous to enter.
A sea-lake shone amidst the fossil isle,
Reflecting in a ring its cliffs and caverns,
With heaven itself seen like a lake below.
Compared with this amazing edifice,
Raised by the weakest creatures in existence,
What are the works of intellectual man,
His temples, palaces, and sepulchres?
Dust in the balance, atoms in the gale,
Compared with these achievements in the deep:
Were all the monuments of olden time;
Egypt's gray piles of hieroglyphic grandeur,
That have survived the language which they speak,
Preserving its dead emblems to the eye,
Yet hiding from the mind what these reveal;
Her pyramids would be mere pinnacles,
Her giant statues, wrought from rocks of granite,
But puny ornaments for such a pile
As this stupendous mound of catacombs,
Filled with dry mummies of the builder-worms."

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following extract we copy from a letter received, by the last mail, from a friend in Kansas. It is dated Lawrence, K. S., Oct. 6, 1855. We would merely remark that the writer formerly resided in the town of Groton, Mass. :—

Last Fall I took a start to view the western country. I passed through many states and territories, and among the rest Kansas. I was pleased with the country—liked it better than any other place I saw—and thinking we might do something towards making it a free state, and forming its rising institutions on a right basis, we concluded to come here. For you know when you once get started, the distance of a thousand miles, in these days of steam, makes but little difference. We came to the borders of Kansas, all the way, by railroad and steamboat, where we purchased a team and came to Lawrence, 45 miles, in our own conveyance. I have taken a farm claim of 160 acres, about 6½ miles out of town, which Howard and I have cultivated this season. We have raised about 16 acres of corn, and a good supply of potatoes, beans, squashes, pumpkins, and other vegetables, sufficient for a year. We have also sown four acres of winter wheat, which, we hope, will supply us with flour after next May or June, when wheat is said to ripen here. Our crops are all good, and we have made a better start, in six months, than we could in Mass. with the same capital and 10 years of hard work and fair success. The family has remained in Lawrence through the summer, and probably will through the winter, as it will be pleasanter for them to be near meetings, school, post-office, and stores, than to be out on the claim. We shall have a good comfortable frame-house for our winter quarters. You, no doubt, have fancied us as living in a far-off wilderness, deprived of all the comforts, and almost necessaries of life, with scarce a neighbor within ten miles—no schools, meetings, or any other privilege we left behind. This was true, when I came here, one year ago. Then Lawrence contained one building, covered with grass, one log cabin, and a few tents. Now, we have preaching every Sabbath of all sorts, a Congregational Church and Society formed while I was here last Fall, and which has seen fit to choose me Deacon, since we came back; we have weekly prayer meetings, Sabbath-schools and day-schools: also, fine well filled stores, where all necessary store-goods can be obtained at reasonable prices, a large hotel, built of stone and containing 40 rooms, and several smaller hotels and eating-houses, druggist store building, confectionary, provision store, butcher's shop, doctor's and lawyer's offices, I don't know how many—two blacksmith's two wheelwright's and one cabinet-maker's shop, three steam saw-mills, and a gristmill nearly done, post-office, a brick yard, and lime-kiln, and some two hundred houses, many of them built of stone, and many well-finished frame-houses. The city is *now* growing faster than ever before. Our Society hope soon to build a good church. The Unitarians are about doing the same. Occasionally a steamboat comes up the Kansas river and lands at our wharf. Around Lawrence for a distance of six to ten miles, except the north, (which is Indian country) you will find nearly every half-mile a good farm-house and cultivated fields. Nor have we anything to fear from proximity to the Indians, they being quite civilized and friendly to the whites—especially the Yankees—whom they prefer to the Missourians—and they are particularly hostile to the wild Indians back on the mountains, and would go out and fight them if Government would allow them. Such are "the wilds of Kansas," where we have made our home, and *hope* to spend our days. We all feel contented, and have no desire to return to the "flesh-pots of Egypt." In fact I know of nothing that would induce me to go back to my circumstances there. Besides, we feel that a large field of usefulness is open before us here. As one man can do more for good or evil, in shaping the beginning of society, than half a score after the bias is formed. But you probably feel that there is danger of Kansas becoming a slave-state, and what shall we do in that case. Well, if that is the will of

Providence we will submit, and labor on to make it a free state. We have no idea of giving all up for lost, even then. But let me tell you, that will never be. I have lately been a tour over nearly all the whole territory where there are settlements, and from actual investigation, I am satisfied that four-fifths of the settlers are free-states-men, and women too. We may be overborne by armed invaders at first, but Missouri cannot *always* play that game. Nay, her time is already past. Although they threatened this Fall to do, what they accomplished las spring to take possession of our polls, the time passed, and they did not even attempt it. Our men are now organized and armed with Sharp's rifles, and would fight to the death for our families and homes, as did our fathers of old—and our enemies know it—and considering "discretion the better part of valor" will wisely let us alone. I never was treated with more respect than by the Missourians, both here and in Missouri, where I frequently go, having passed through the state three times. Nor do I have the least fear of personal violence to myself or my family, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject. We pay no attention whatever to the laws they made for us, but trample them under foot. Nor have they, as yet, attempted to enforce them. I feel perfect confidence that the Lord will over-rule all this violence for the furtherance of the cause of freedom. The Slave-Holders have already so overdone the business that they have done more to make Kansas a free state than the anti-slavery folks themselves.

Yours, &c. C. D.

A TEXT OFTEN MISAPPLIED.

Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmaties. 1 Tim. 5:23.

There has been much difficulty felt in regard to the *connection* which this advice has with what precedes and what follows. Many have considered the difficulty to be so great that they have supposed that this verse has been displaced, and that it should be introduced in some other connection. The true connection, and the reason for the introduction, and the reason for the introduction of the counsel here, seems to me to be this: Paul appears to have been suddenly impressed with the thought—a thought which is very likely to come over a man who is writing on the duties of the ministry—of the arduous nature of the ministerial office. He was giving counsels in regard to an office which required a great amount of labor, care, and anxiety. The labors enjoined were such as to demand all the time; the care and anxiety incident to such a charge would be very likely to prostrate the frame, and to injure the health. Then he remembered that Timothy was yet but a youth; he recalled his feebleness of constitution and his frequent attacks of illness; he recollected the very abstemious habits which he had prescribed for himself, and, in this connection, he urges him to a careful regard for his health, and prescribes the use of a small quantity of wine, mingled with his water, as a suitable medicine in his case. Thus considered, this direction is as worthy to be given by an inspired teacher as it is to counsel a man to pay a proper regard to his health, and not needlessly throw away his life. Comp. Matt. x. 23. The phrase, 'drink no longer water,' is equivolent to, 'drink not water *only*.' See numerous instances in Wetstein. The Greek word here used does not elsewhere occur in the New Testament. ¶*But use a little wine.* Mingled with the water—the common method of drinking wine in the East. ¶*For thy stomach's sake.* It was not for the pleasure to be derived from the use of wine, or because it would produce hilarity or excitement, but solely because it was regarded as necessary for the promotion of health; that is, as a medicine. ¶*And thine often infirmities.* Weaknesses or sicknesses. The word would include all infirmities of body, but seems to refer here to some attacks of sickness to which Timothy was liable, or to some feebleness of constitution; but beyond this we have no information in regard to the *nature* of his maladies. In view of this passage, and as a further explanation of it, we may make the following remarks: (1.) The use of wine, and of all intoxicating drinks, was solemnly forbidden to the priests under the Mosaic law, when engaged in the performance of their sacred duties. Lev. x. 9, 10. The same was the case among the Egyptian priests. *Clarke.* Comp. Notes on ch. iii. 3. It is not improbable that the same thing would be regarded as proper among those who ministered in holy things under the christian dispensation. The natural feeling would be, and not improperly, that a christian minister should not be less holy than a Jewish priest, and especially when it is remembered that the *reason* of the Jewish law remained the same—"that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and clean and unclean." (2.) It is evident from this passage that *Timothy* usually drank water *only*, or that, in modern language, he was a '*tee-totaller*.' He was, evidently, not in the *habit* of drinking wine, or he could not have been exhorted to do it. (3.) He must have been a remarkably temperate youth to have required the authority of an apostle to induce him to drink even a *little* wine. There are few young men so temperate as to require *such* an authority to induce them to do it. (4.) The exhortation extended only to a *very moderate* use of wine. It was not to drink it *freely;* it was not to drink it at the tables of the rich and the great, or in the social circle; it was not even to drink it by itself; it was to use "a *little*," mingled with water—for this was the usual method. (5.) It was not as a common drink, but the exhortation or command extends *only* to its use as a medicine. All the use which can be legitimately made of this injunction—whatever conclusion may be drawn from other precepts—is, that it is proper to use a small quantity of wine for medicinal purposes. (6.) There are many ministers of the gospel, now, alas! to whom under no circumstances could an apostle apply this exhortation—"Drink no longer water only." They would ask, with surprise, what he meant? whether he intended it in irony, and for banter—for they need no apostolic command to drink wine. Or if he should address to them the exhortation, "use a *little* wine," they could regard it only as a reproof for their usual habit of drinking much. To many, the exhortation would be appropriate, if they ought to use wine at all only because they are in the habit of using so *much* that it would be proper to restrain them to a much smaller quantity. (7.) This whole passage is one of great value to the cause of temperance. Timothy was undoubtedly in the habit of abstaining wholly from the use of wine. Paul knew this, and he did not reprove him for it. He manifestly favored the general habit, and only asked him to depart in some small degree from it, in order that he might restore and preserve his health. So far, and no farther, is it right to apply this language in regard to the use of wine; and the minister who should follow this injunction would be in no danger of disgracing his sacred profession by the debasing and demoralizing sin of intemperance.—*Rev. A. Barnes.*

FAITH AND WORKS—TWO PLANKS.

From the pocket of a dead Russian soldier in the fortress of Bomarsund a British sailor took a tract, which was sent to England as a curiosity, and was there translated and published by the London Religious Tract Society. The following extract illustrates a great truth:

"A preacher wishing to explain to his congregation what a dangerous delusion those persons are in who seek salvation partly from their own works and partly from the righteousness of Christ, said to them, Supposing it is needful for you to cross a river, over which two planks are thrown. One is perfectly new, the other is completely rotten. How will you go? If you walk upon the rotten one, you are sure to fall into the river. If you put one foot on the rotten plank and the other on the new plank, it will be the same; you will certainly fall through and perish. So there is only one safe method left: *Set both your feet on the new plank.*

"The rotten plank is your own unclean self-righteousness. He who trusts in it must perish without remedy. The new plank is the eternal saving righteousness of Christ, which came from heaven, and is given to every one that believeth in him. Trust in his righteousness, or rather in his everlasting truth, and you shall be saved; for the Scripture saith, 'Whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed.'"

A Deserved Rebuke.—The celebrated Abdel Kader has sent to the Asiatic Society of Paris an original manuscript, consisting of religious and moral disquisitions, written by himself. In his first chapter, which treats of the advantages of science, he complains that the learned men of Europe, particularly of France, who have carried human knowledge to a vast height, and are constantly carrying it higher, never think of raising their hearts and minds towards God, who governs the world with supreme wisdom. "Never," says he, "do they mention Him in their conversation, and never is there any mention of Him in their writings."

Victims of a Battle.—The correspondent of the London Times who gives a frightfully graphic sketch of the most "heart rending and revolting pictures of the horrors of war," which were witnessed in the hospital of Sebastopol, says, "How the poor human body can be so mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life-stream, one might study here at every step, and at the same time wonder *how little* will kill!"

METEOROLOGICAL ANNEXATION, OR MAUNA LOA AND BROOKLYN HEIGHTS UNITED!

The political annexation scheme of the Sandwich Islands and the United States, seems to be at rest, but a certain Mr. Meriam, carrying on his scientific and meteorological observations on Brooklyn Heights, is advocating the theory that the Aurora Borealis beautifying the heavens encircling Long Island, is connected with the eruptions on Hawaii. Some remarks of this gentleman upon this subject are to be found in the *Albany Argus* of Nov. 12, suggested by the published account of the recent eruptions, communicated by the U. S. Consul, Mr. Ogden. Our narrow limits will not allow us to copy all of Mr. Meriam's remarks, and we shall merely insert his observations upon the eruption in 1852. The communication above referred to contains similar remarks upon the recent eruption.

"I have for many years been engaged in extensive and minute observations upon the Aurora Borealis and meteors, as connected with other wonderful phenomena of nature, and the facts I have collected during my long-continued researches, placed in chronological and geographical order, fully, clearly, and most convincingly illustrate the connection.

On the 16th of February, 1852. the volcano of Mauna Loa moved in a fearful convulsion, at 3h. 20m. A. M.; at 11 P. M. of that day, the Aurora was seen from my place of observation on Brooklyn Heights; and at the Highfield House Observatory, London, Eng., a faint auroral arch was seen. On the morning of that day, the ship Tybee was struck by lightning. The day previous an earthquake was experienced at Palermo, Sicily, and also in Cecil county, Md.

On the morning of the 18th the aurora continued visible from my place of observation, till the light of day obscured it. When the sun rose and shown upon the clouds, they became intensely luminous. At the Highfield House Observatory the aurora continued, and lightning was seen in the west. The Aurora was also seen from Newbury, Vt.

Evening of the 19th, the aurora increased in its glow and brilliancy as daylight was retiring, and in a little time became splendidly magnificent. I never before saw, nor have I since seen, such a wonderful and profuse display of boreal corruscations. It was seen from Albany, N. Y.; Springfield and Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Portland, Maine; Havre, France; Frankfort, Germany, and at the Highfield House Observatory, England. At Charbro, France, a most violent thunder storm, accompanied with vivid lightning, snow and hail—such, it was said, was never before seen in France—prevailed. The aurora continued throughout the night, and until the sunlight of the 20th rendered it invisible."

An Aerial Echo.—The passengers in a recent balloon excursion state that at the height of 14,000 feet above the earth, every thing spoken distinctly by them was returned in about a minute in an echo so clear and distinct as the words spoken.

Fame.—Milton and his widow only received $115 for the copyright of Paradise Lost, while the piece of paper signed by him, containing his contract with the bookseller, was recently bought for $525, or more than four times the author's receipts.

The Sunken Fleet.—The naval armament destroyed by the Russians at Sebastopol, to prevent its falling into the hands of their enemy, it is said, exceeded the whole naval force of the United States. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol, in September, 1854, numbered 108 vessels, carrying 2,200 guns; while the United States navy, according to the American Almanac, consists of 73 vessels, carrying 2,120 guns.

Steamer "Kalama" Totally Wrecked.

It is with great regret we have learned from Capt. Jones, who returned to this port on Thursday morning, the particulars of the wreck of the above named steamer, which took place at Koloa, Kauai, on the 5th inst. The Kalama arrived at Koloa and came to anchor about 7 1-2 o'clock A. M., and immediately commenced taking in freight for Honolulu. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the wind shifted from the Northward and Eastward to the Southward and Westward with squalls, and gradually increased till 1 P. M., at which time Capt. Jones deemed it necessary to get under-weigh. leaving some freight still on shore. The boats were immediately recalled and secured, and the capstan manned for heaving in the chain. The boat was propelled slowly to assist in this operation. As soon as the anchor was tripped, the usual signal was made to go ahead, and the order given verbally by Capt. Jones to "hook on," which order was responded to by the Engineer, the boat being at that time heading off shore. In a few moments Capt. Jones discovered that the steamer's bow was falling off into the trough of the sea, and that she was making little or no headway. At the same time Capt. Prendergast, who was on board, noticed this circumstance, and called Capt. Jones' attention to the fact that the engine was not working properly. Capt. J. being at the helm, requested Capt. P. to step into the engine room and ascertain what was the matter with the engine. In a few moments Capt. P. returned on deck and reported to Capt. J. that the engineer was working the engine by hand over her centres, and that she had caught once on her lower centre. By this time the boat had fallen broad off into the trough of the sea, and was drifting bodily on to the point. The boat having little or no headway up to this moment, an effort was made to back her into the cove, but without effect, and there being no prospect of clearing the point with steam, the anchor was let go as a last resource, but with no avail. In a few moments she struck heavily fore and aft on the point, and immediately bilged, and in a few hours was a total wreck.—[*Polynesian*.

Loss of Ship Iris.—A letter from Capt Devoll. of Ship Iris, of this port, reports the loss of that ship at Port Gregory, New Holland, as follows:—"June 29th, went into Port Gregory, New Holland, with a pilot on board with the intention of humpbacking in the Bay; anchored the ship on good holding ground, with two anchors ahead, a kedge and a moving buoy astern, and made arrangements with a party on shore to take humpback oil in the Bay. On the night of the 10th of July, a severe gale from the north west sprung up, and accompanied with a severe current, were driven ashore. The ship lies deeply imbedded in the sand, and will undoubtedly prove a total loss, with the exception of what we can save by our efforts. Had at the time of the loss, 150 bbls sp. oil and 1 humpback whale. Officers and crew saved" The Iris was owned by Edward C. Jones Esq., and is fully insured in this city.

Capt Devoll writes that he cruised off the N. W. Cape of New Holland from April 1st to June 1st, in company with 20 to 30 ships. —[N. B. Mercury.

Expensive.—The Dublin University Magazine states that the war with Russia costs England and her allies *a quarter of a million sterlin*, or 1,250,000 per day!

The Barometer and the Bombardment.—A scientific Frenchman announced the cannonade and the assault of Sebastopol from the changes effected in the mercury of his barometer. He says that it takes an hour and forty minutes for barometers in France to receive the impression of the guns at Sebastopol.

[From the New York Observer.]

SAILORS' CHILDREN.

Another of those noiseless but beneficent institutions which adorn our city, and which have been originated and sustained by little bands of excellent, self-denying women, presented its eighth annual notice to the public on the 31st October.

We refer to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, located on a beautiful rise of ground in the rear of the Sailor's Snug Harbor on Staten Island. We found Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. LeRoy, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Bement, and many other originators and firm friends of the institution from our city and the island, assembled to witness the condition and proficiency of the 112 children of seamen there gathered together, of which the most of them are between the ages of from 3 to 12 years. Everything passed off in a highly satisfactory manner; the children looked clean and healthy; well clothed, well fed, and happy.

As far as we could judge, the management and government of the "house" seems to be very kind and paternal. The house is abundantly large, and the accommodations are on the most liberal scale. It is well warmed and ventilated, and the children have five acres of handsome wood lawn for their play-ground.

The ladies have erected the spacious building at a cost of about $30,000, and sustain it at an annual expense of a little more than $7,000.

For all of which we are indebted to the personal exertions and influence of a very small band of Christian mothers and daughters, who, in the service, we trust may find that it is more blessed to give than receive.

R. G. P.

THE WONDERS OF PRAYER.

BY REV. J. RYLAND, OF NORTEAMPTON, ENG.

Abraham's servant prays—Rebekah appears. Jacob wrestles, and prays, and prevails with Christ—Esau's mind is wonderfully turned from the revengeful purpose he had harbored for 20 years. Moses cries to God—the sea divides. Moses prays—Amalek is discomfitted. Joshua prays—Achan is discovered. Hannah prays—Samuel is born. David prays—Ahithophel hangs himself. Asa prays—a victory is gained. Jehoshaphat cries to God—God turns away his foes. Isaiah and Hezekiah pray—185,000 Assyrians are dead in twelve hours. Daniel prays—the dream is revealed. Daniel prays—the lions are muzzled. Daniel prays—the seventy weeks are revealed. Mordecai and Esther fast—Haman is hanged on his own gallows in three days. Ezra prays at Ahava—God answers. Nehemiah darts a prayer—the King's heart is softened in a minute. Elijah prays—a drought of three years succeeds. Elijah prays—rain descends apace. Elisha prays—Jordan is divided. Elisha prays—a child's soul comes back; for prayer reaches eternity. The church prays ardently—Peter is delivered by an angel.

Since the commencement of the war, England has sent to the Crimea 80,000 men; and besides guaranteeing the $20,000,000 loan of Turkey, and advancing $10,000,000 to Sardinia, has expended $80,000,000 in the prosecution of war.

ADVANTAGE OF USING TOBACCO.—The following was communicated to Com. Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, by a savage of the Feejee Islands.—He stated that a vessel, the hulk of which was still lying on the beach, had come ashore in a storm, and that all the crew had fallen into tho hands of the Islanders.

"What did you do with them?" inquired Wilkes.

"Killed 'em all," answered the savage.

"What did you do with them after you had killed them?"

"Eat 'em, good," returned the cannibal.

"Did you eat them all?" asked the half-sick commodore.

"Yes, we eat all but one."

"And why did you spare one?"

"Because he taste too much like tobacco. Could'nt eat him no how!"

If the tobacco chewer should happen to fall into the hands of New Zealand savages, or get shipwrecked somewhere in the Feejeean group, he will have the consolation of knowing that he will not be cut into steaks, and buried without liturgy in the unconsecrated stomach of a cannibal.—*National Magazine.*

MINIATURE PAINTING BY SUNLIGHT.—A microscopic photograph was recently exhibited at Manchester, England, of the size of a pin's head, which, when magnified several hundred times, was seen to contain a group of seven portraits, the likenesses being admirably distinct. Another of less size represented a tablet erected to the memory of a citizen of Manchester; it covered only one nine-hundreth part of a superficial inch, and contained 680 letters, every one of which could be distinctly seen by the aid of the microscope.

ANOTHER SHORT CUT.—The viceroy of Egypt has given permission to constitute a company composed of capitalists of all nations, for the purpose of making a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

ANOTHER EXPLORER.—Dr. Barth, who has spent five years in the interior of Africa, of which hitherto unknown land he has gained much knowlege, has returned in safety to Europe. Among other valuable discoveries, is that of two large empires, Gando and Hamd-Allaki, the names of which were not even previously known, and an inland sea twice as large as the Black sea.

A STRANGE IDEA.—A captain of the British Navy has published a book advocating the conversion of the Arabian desert, which he believes was once the bed of an ocean, into an ocean again, by canals from the Mediterranean, which is 1,300 feet above the level of the desert. One of the advantages would be, making the navigation to India through the valley of the Jordan and the basin of the Dead sea, as short as the overland route.

AN EXPENSIVE HORSE.—A Bedouin Arab horse has arrived in Philadelphia, of gray color and four years old, for which his owner has refused $10,000, requiring $12,500.

RIGHT NAMES.—A New England physician, becoming convinced of the evil of giving and receiving wine and spirits in the social circle, having several friends at his house, said, "Gentlemen, here are wine, and brandy, and arsenic; all are poison—some slower than others but equally sure. Take your choice."

THE PILGRIMS' FIRST SABBATH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Among the many striking peculiarities of the Pilgrim Fathers' their strict and conscientious observance of the sabbath should never be forgotten. It had an important influence upon their descendants, and would that their descendants, at home and abroad, observed the Holy Sabbath as becomingly and sacredly. It was religion which made those men what they were, and it was a part of their religion to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." The following allusion to the first Sabbath spent by the Pilgrims in New England, we copy from a late *American Messenger:*

"The May-Flower had borne its one hundred and one souls across the ocean. It hove in sight of the bleak shores of New England at the opening of a dreary winter. A spot was to be selected for the children's dwelling-place, and for the parents' grave. The shallop was unshipped, but needed repairs, and sixteen weary days were spent in fitting her for service. Six men were then sent in her, amidst ice and snow, to find a spot on which to land. The spray of the ocean dashed over them and froze on their clothes like coats of mail. Five days more they wandered, searching in vain for a place to land. A storm arose; snow and rain fell in torrents; the sea rolled its mighty waves; the mast and sails went overboard, and the rudder itself gave way. In the midst of the tempest and without a shelter, and while they were tossing upon the mighty deep, approached the day of the Lord, the pilgrim's friend, in which they had been taught "not to do any work." The evening before the day of rest drew on; they pushed their way from surf to surf, till they entered an inlet, sheltered under the lea of a rising hillock; and there they kindled a fire, and on a little island spent the day in solemn adoration of the Lord of the Sabbath. The next day they stood on Plymouth Rock."

A QUEER LIBRARY.—Col. Rawlingson has discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, containing many large treatises on astronomy, mathematics, and other branches of knowledge, which will throw great light on biblical branches of history and criticism, and the history of our race. This library was not printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS APPRECIATED ABROAD.—The American agricultural machines, both reaping and threshing, took the premium at the recent trial before the Commissioners of the French Universal Exposition, as they did at the World's Fair in London. Every American machine entered proved greatly superior to every European machine. ☞ *The first prize for pianos was given to a Boston maker*, greatly to the surprise of the Parisians, who supposed that their instruments were the best in the world. Such national triumphs are more glorious than the victories of war. May Europe and America never contend except in such peaceful strifes.

[For The Friend.]

HYMN.

THE ROCK OF AGES A SECURE REFUGE.

I was treasuring stores of wrath,
Thickening gloom was on my path;
Looking for the dreadful day.
All was terror, guilt, dismay;
I no ray of hope could see.
Black despair was shrouding me.

Then a still, small voice I heard,
Which my inmost spirit stirred,
"Flee from wrath, O sinner, flee,
Come, thy refuge find in me—
In the Rock of Ages hide,
Let tormenting fear subside."

Now in joyful trust secure,
With my heart and conscience pure,
Though terrific thunders crash,
Tempests roar and lightnings flash,
I will praise my glorious Rock,
That sustains the fiercest shock.

In this refuge, what can harm?
'Tis without that fears alarm.
Here remorse and terrors cease,
And is felt a perfect peace.
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,"
I'm forever safe in Thee! L. E.

Jan. 5, 1856.

For the "Friend."

WHAT I'D RATHER DO.

Brave whalers leaving native home,
Seek treasure far and near,
Now o'er Pacific's billows roam,
Now steer for Arctic drear.

They meet the keen and northern blast
With firm but anxious mind
While cruising by the icy mass
Their oily prey to find.

But ah! the life a whaler leads
Is not the life for me,
I'd rather dig among the weeds
Than hunt upon the sea.

Or even on some quiet isle
Dwell far from haunts of men,
There I might use my books awhile,
Or maybe try the pen.

I'd seek with words of life to tell
God's sympathy and love,
And as I strove each grief to quell,
Confide in him above.

W. D. TABER.

Ship "Cortes."

[Written for "The Folio."]

Life!
What is it?
'Tis a scene of strife
For honor; 'tis a visit
To the world's wide field of battle where
None is crowned but he who conquers; 'tis a gift
Of heaven to fallen man; 'tis a fair
Inheritance; tis a swift
Vision; 'tis death;
A veil which, lift,
Then enters
Death.

D. N. M.

BOSTON SUBSCRIPTION for the Sailors' Home at Honolulu.

John W. Sullivan	$10
John Tappan	30
William W. Goddard	25
Icabod Washburn, Worcestor	10
William T. Eustice	10
John Gove	5
"D. S." supposed David Sears	10
Robert F. Hooper	10
Thos. B. Wales & Co.	25
Gage, Sawyer & Co., Charlestown	20
Magoun & Son	20
Charles B. Fessenden	25
Nath. Goddard	20
Addition subscription to "A Lady" on the sub. paper sent Oct. 18	5
R. S. Wade	10
S. G. Reed	10
Benj. T. Reed	10
F. C. Manning	10
W. R. Lawrence	10
H. H. Crocker	10
Charles Wills, N.P.	25
John M. Forbes	25
Amount of names *this date*	335
Names sent 18*th Oct.*, 1855	1473
Whole amount subscribed	$1808

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Seamen's Capel, (seats free,) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Capt. Pease, "Champion"	$5 00	
Charles Sylvester, 1st officer	2 50	
Capt. Cross, "Oscar"	5 00	$5 00
Mr. Bartow, Lahaina		3 00
Rev. T. Coan		5 00
Mr. Thrum		3 00
Mr. Waterhouse		10 00
Capt. Layton	5 00	
Found on Bethel Pulpit	2 50	
Cost of the Friend for 1855.		
Printer's bill, paper, &c.		$962 52
Receipts.		
Island subscriptions	316 00	
Foreign do.	211 00	
Donations	284 50	811 50
Debt, Jan. 1st, 1856		$151 02

☞ It is highly satisfactory that we have been enabled to meet the current expenses of the Friend without incurring a debt of only $151 02. The Home has diverted many "donations" which would have fallen to the benefit of the Chapel and Friend. While the Friend has been supported less by donations, it has derived more from island and foreign subscribers than during any previous year of its existence.

☞ More than 1200 copies of each number of the Friend have been distributed gratuitously.

CARD.—The following timely donations have been made to the Home:—A looking glass and 2 lanterns, from Mr. Everett; a set of the lithographic views of Honolulu, by Mr. Emmert; a quantity of lumber (valued at $10.15) by Mr. Ware; a barrel of oil, by Capt. Tobey, of ship Young Phœnix, (valued at $21.00). All donations in money will, in due time, be reported by the Treasurer.

DIED.

At Lihue, on the 13th ult. Mr. E. H. Rice, aged 37 years. It is less than a year since he left his home and family in Wisconsin, hoping that a voyage to these Islands and a short residence here would restore his health; but he had deferred this voyage too long; consumption had fastened upon him, and its hold could not be relaxed by the clime of our sunny Islands. He came for health—he found a grave.

In Marine Hospital, Nov. 19th, of Dropsy of Brain, Jno. Walker, discharged from Bark Fanny.

Novt 22nd, of Consumption, Wm. Farmlee, carpenter of Ship Wm. Tell.

Dec. 5th, of Effusion of the Brain, Louis Santos, a native of Cape Verd Islands, discharged from Ship Mogul.

Dec. 15th, of Consumption, Isaac Murdock, aged about 27, a native of Portland, Maine, late 3rd off Bark James Andrews.

Dec. 18th, of Liver Complaint and Dropsy, Manuel Lewis, belonging to San Carlos.

Same day of Consumption Bartolomeo Correra, belonging to Gracios, Western Islands.

Dec. 22rd of Consumption, James Bogue, belonging to Cambridge Mass., discharged in April from Ship Ontario.

Jan. 11th, 1856, of Dropsy, John Gommez, (col'd) a Portuguese, discharged from Ship Alex. Barclay.

Jan. 21st, of Consumption Jose Delgado, a Portuguese discharged from Bark Delaware."

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, at Washington Place, in this city, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, W. C. Parke, Esquire, Marshal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, to Miss Annie, daughter of the late Hon. Luther Severance, U. S. Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands.

On Monday, Jan. 21, by the Rev. J. D. Strong, S. L. Austin, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, to Miss Caroline H., daughter of the Rev. E. W. Clark, of Honolulu.

Information Wanted.

SHOULD John W. Marston, a seaman on board the whale ship Drafer, Capt. Sanford, visit Honolulu, he is requested to call upon the Chaplain.

HONOLULU MEDICAL HALL.
DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, &c.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Honolulu and vicinity that he has taken the old established Drug Store, corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, which he has remodelled and means to keep constantly supplied with the best medicines he can procure from the United States and England. The concern will be constantly under his own or his son's superintendence, so that families requiring medicine may depend on getting the best, carefully prepared.

He has just received a case of London perfumery Soaps, Brushes, &c., and daily expects a further supply, which, with the ordinary patent and other medicines, will be sold on reasonable terms.

Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Captains or owners of vessels will find every attention paid to themselves or families if requiring medical assistance.

Medicine Chests carefully examined and refitted

Attendance for consultation at office from 9 A. M. till noon, and from 4 to 6 P. M. on week days. On Sunday from 9 A. M till 11 at other times, at his residence Union Street. 27-tf

C. H. WETMORE,
Physician and Surgeon,

HILO, HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

N. B.—Medicine Chests carefully replenished, and on reasonable terms.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

THE ADVERTISER,

WHO is a good and expeditious writer, wishes for a situation. Apply by letter to A. B. Office of this paper.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

BIBLE, BOOK AND TRACT *DEPOSITORY* at the Sailors' Home.

Bibles, Books and Tracts, in the English, French, Portuguese, German, Danish and Spanish languages: *For Sale at cost prices, but*

Gratuitous to Seamen.

Also, Office of "The Friend;" bound volumes for sale; Subscriptions received.

N.B.—Seamen belonging to vessels lying "off and on," will be supplied with books and papers at the Depository.

Honolulu Marine Hospital.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz.: a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. Hoffman, Ford, Hillebrand, Bullions, Hardy and Guillou.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

BOOKS,

WHICH EVERY SAILOR ought to own

Webster's small Dictionary. Price 75 cents and $1,00.

Morse's Geography and Atlas. Price $1,25.

Brown's and Well's English Grammar. Price 75 cts.

The American Arithmetic. Price 75 cts.

The Lamplighter, a thrilling tale. Price $1,50.

Webster's Spelling Book. Price 25 cts.

Clarke's Lectures to young men. Price $1,50.

Beecher's do. do. do. Price $,125.

Chevoir's Travels in Sandwich Islands. Price $1,50.

Bates do. do. do. Price $1,75.

Pitcarn's Island and its inhabitants. Price $1.00

Hawaiian Phrase Books of questions and answers. Price 50 cts.

All the above, together with a large variety of Books (see Catalogue) can be had at the Post Office Bookstore. Also letter paper, Ink, Pens, Journals, Memorandum Books &c. &c.

Oct. 3-mos. H. M. WHITNEY.

Passengers.

Per Frances Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Noyes, Mrs St Clair and child, Henry C. Shaw, William P. Drew, P. W. Burke, Platt Southward, A. Roeder, William Greig.

Per barque Yankee, Smith, for San Francisco—Messrs. Peoples, Codona, Brewer, Leaman, Snyder, lady and 2 children, Wyatt, Hohenhausen, Annereau, Hinckley, Armstrong, H. C. Lee and 3 sons, Zwicker. Warner, Austin and lady, Bell, Barrett, Hogan, Hiss, Tobin, Carter, Warrell, Mitchell, Dana, Cushing, Hoffschlager and son, Avis, Wardwell, Welling, Fitch, Hazell, Farrell, Jones, Townsend, Brien, Scott, Sheppard, Van Dorous, Halstead, White, Dious, Johnston, Harrison, Perkins, Dennis, Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Emmes Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cramer, Miss Annereau, Miss Virginia, Capt. Fanning, Capt Wall, lady and 3 children. Victoria Mazano, J. Heath, R. L. Stevens.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 30.—Am. barque Erances Palmer, Paty, 25 days from San Francisco.

Cleared.

Dec. 24.—Am. sh Adeline Gibbs, Pomeroy, to cruise.
Seine, London, to cruise.
29. Alice, Penny, to cruise.
Jan. 2.—Am. barque Yankee, Smith, for San Francisco.
Champion, Pease, cruise.
Tarquina, Harris, Port Townsend.
Massachusetts, Thompson, cruise and home.
4.—Nauticon, Luce, cruise.
Jan. 5.—Haw. sh. Alex. Barclay, Heine, Bremen.
7.—Am. sh. Champion, Pease, cruise.
Am. sh. Phenix, Williams, cruise.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. V, No. 3. HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1856. Old Series, VOL. XIII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, MARCH, 1.

Island Life &c. - - - - - - - 17
Polynesian Race and lost Islands of the Pacific. - 18-19
Anxieties of a Sailor's Life - - - - - 20
Marquesas Correspondence. - - - - - 21
Chinese indifference to Life - - - - 21
Custom House Statistics for 1855 - - - - 22-23
The new Volcano. - - - - - - 23
Donations, Deaths, and Marine Journal. - - 24

The Friend.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1856.

ISLAND LIFE.

It is a mystery to some, how it is possible for any one to be contented with life, at the Sandwich Islands, where there are no railroads, telegraphic wires, and a lack of the thousand-and-one other elements of life and activity, which make other countries such desirable localities for residence. We have sometimes tried to solve this mystery ourselves, but yet never could form any definite theory upon the subject The fact is undeniable, that those who have once resided here, and gone elsewhere, do look back with a longing desire to their former homes. Those who have gone abroad and returned, speak of their delight *to get home.* The Islands may not offer great inducements, to the man of business and wealth, life here may be devoid of the excitement of England and America, hurry and bustle may not characterize our streets, still Honolulu and other parts of the group inspire many hearts with those peculiarly gratifying and homelike feelings which are more valuable than gold. One who has just left for a trip to father-land, remarked, a few hours before going, "but I am coming back to lie in that lot I purchased in the N. V. C.;" and another just returned from an extensive tour abroad, remarked "I wish to purchase a lot in N. V. C.; and here I am going to rest!" These are not uncommon remarks. To us they breathe a rich and deep meaning. Men would not speak so, unless they felt it. It is desirable to foster such feelings. The influence upon society will be good. The more we identify ourselves with the Islands, their institutions, their prosperity, their progress, and their people, foreign and native, the happier we shall be and the happier life will pass. To do this, does not require of us, that we should be blind to the evils and sorrows which abound, but seeing the evils and experiencing the sorrows, we shall be made happy, in proportion, as we strive to do away with the former and relieve the latter. Perhaps, in solving the query why residents here are attached to the Islands as their home, His Majesty hit upon the true idea, in his speech, before the Native Hawaiian Agricultural Society, on the 5th of February.

"Who ever heard of winter upon our shores? When was it so cold that the laborer could not go to his field. Where amongst us shall we find the numberless draw backs which in less favored countries the working classes have to contend with? They have no place in our beautiful group, which rests on the swelling bosom of the Pacific like a water lily. With a tranquil heaven above our heads, and a sun that keeps his jealous eye upon us every day; whilst his rays are so tempered that they never wither permaturely what they have warmed into life. we ought to be agriculturists in heart as well as practice."

Whether there be truth or not in the above extract, the ideas are beautifully expressed.

READING MATTER FOR SEAMEN.

Persons unacquainted with the circumstances of sailors, cannot fully estimate the importance, of furnishing them with a liberal supply of books, pamphlets and papers. It is peculiarly gratifying to be able to meet the demand. Two families in Honolulu, Dr. Judd's and Capt. Snow's, have recently forwarded a good quantity of reading matter for seamen; including school and other books of general interest. As there is a great variety of tastes among seamen, it is important that all should be suited. We doubt not that there are many other families in Honolulu, and and other parts of the islands, which would be glad to be relieved of a superabundance of books and papers which have been read. We would earnestly invite them to send us *any quantity!* Second hand school books are especially solicited. Files of newspapers always acceptable. Jack is fond of history. He would not be displeased with a volume of Travels. As for novels, he must purchase such as suit him! We must not fail to specify two classes of books that are always desirable to have on hand, "Commentaries upon the scriptures," and "singing books." These are frequently called for.

☞ We speak the language of many, in extending to Chief Justice Lee, and lady, a cordial welcome, on their return to the Islands. That he should have endured the the fatigue of long journeys by land and sea, inspires the hope that years of health and usefulness open before him; and that the community will long enjoy the benefit of his matured wisdom and varied experience. The "Raduga's" list of passengers exhibits many other names well known at the Islands, whose return is also hailed with rejoicing. We cannot give any very satisfactory ground for the feeling, but somehow, towards all "old residents" who have sought, but not found a home in other lands, we entertain a sort of family sympathy. We are glad to welcome them back. We hope they may find homes, a thousand times more desirable, than other lands can afford.

BULL TEASING.

In the Panama "Star and Herald," for Jan. 16, 1856, there are some very appropriate remarks upon the Sunday afternoon's amusement of *bull teasing*, following the installation of the new Bishop in the former part of the day. The idea of installing a new Bishop, and then leaving the Cathedral for the Plaza, to tease "a poor lean bull or ox, that has been starved for several days previous, attaching a rope of some thirty yards to his horns, and then goring him with a sharp stick, or fire darts, and shake colored blankets at him until he becomes perfectly infuriated," seems too absurd and brutal to find a place, even among the mummeries and rites of the dark ages!

☞ The late mails bring no special news of the war, since the Russians were compelled to retreat to the North of Sebastopol. Both armies had gone into winter quarters. The Russians are reported to keep up a vigorous fire upon the allied army; but upon the whole the allies appear to be making advances upon Russia, which is essentially weakening her power in the Black Sea. The loss of Russian fleet cannot be replaced for a long time to come, even if the war were to stop where it is. Sweden is reported to have joined the allies.

THE POLYNESIAN RACE, AND THE LOST ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

"Nor can I quite pass over the probability of the former existence of large Archipelagoes of lofty Islands, where now only rings of coral rock scarcely break the open expanse of the sea, throwing some light on the distribution of the inhabitants of the other high Islands now left standing so immensely remote from each other in the midst of the great ocean."—[Darwin's Voyages.

Who has not felt that there is something mysterious, something apparently inscrutable, connected with the first peopleing of these little isles of the Pacific? We read the accounts of the great navigators of the last century—they sail over this ocean for days and weeks and months,—they arrive at length by chance at some small island—they find it peopled—sailing again for thousands of miles, another speck of land appears—it also is peopled. The inhabitants of these islands new nothing of each other, or of any other portion of the globe, they knew not how or when they came there. In many not even a tradition exist of anything beyond their own little cluster of rocks. They have been there for ages. The more we reflect on the facts, the more mysterious do they appear, the more we strain our eyes, the greater the darkness becomes. It is true that every work written on the subject of the Pacific groups, usually commences with some Hypothesis professing to account for the origin of the inhabitants in a very off hand matter course way But who is satisfied? Do we not feel that their explanations are like the answers we often have to give children when they ask natural but puzzling questions? They will do in the absence of better.

The remark of the celebrated naturulist Darwin, as above quoted, is casually introduced in his account of his rovings in the Pacific, but the other numerous and highly interesting subjects of which he treats so fully and so well, seem to have prevented his pursuing the present one further—yet—like a single lightning flash in the darkness of night, does it not for a moment illuminate the whole landscape?

In reviewing the facts connected with this subject, it is unnecessary here in the Sandwich Islands, to enter into any proofs that a large portion of the island of the Pacific, stretching from New Zealand to Hawaii and from the Navigator's Islands to Gambier's Islands, are inhabited by one race, that is to say by a people who are intimately all in color, form and features, in language, and in manners and customs; by a race in fine that must not only have had one common orgin, but must have always been kept separate from and out of the influences of any other race. More than this, the particular group from which the Polynesian race was first distributed, and the general course they must have taken, has been pretty clearly demonstrated by Mr. Hale, in his work on the Ethnography and philology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition. He shews, principal by an examination of the dialects, and finding which is the original and which the derived or corrupted one, that the Samoan or Navigator's islands, was the group first inhabited by this race, and that from these they spread themselves as far as New Zealand on one side, and through the Society Islands and the Marquesas group to Hawaii on the other.

But the demonstration of the direction in which the Polynesian race has spread, leaves us just where we were with regard to the mode of its accomplishment. When we are told (and there seems little reason to doubt it) that the Hawaiians came from or through Nukuhiva, we have then to ask, how they got here, over such a vast expanse of ocean, and the picture of the first canoe load of Marquesians landing on the desolate lavas of Hawaii, excites in our minds more curiosity than it allays.

The supposition most commonly brought forward to account for the spreading of the Polynesian race, is, that each separate island or group was peopled by the natives of one of the inhabited islands being accidentally blown to sea in their canoes, and after being tossed about the ocean at the sport of winds and waves, to have been finally thrown on an uninhabited one.

An examination of this theory, however, will show that if the islands of the Pacific ocean have been since the human epoch just as they are now, the probabilities against it would be so great, as almost to amount to a certainty that this has *not* been the mode in which they have been peopled.

The islands or rather groups which may be classed together as inhabited by one race, and which have received the designation of Polynesia, are the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Paumotu, Gambier, Austral, New Zealand, Friendly and Navigators. Besides these there are some smaller and unimportant groups, and single islands, which however came within or near to the boundary of the area occupied by those specified. The inhabitants of the Feejee islands, and of some of the groups and islands of Micronesia (all outside the above boundary) are supposed to hold an intermediate place between the Polynesian and Melanesian races.

Now if we take a map of this ocean, and observe the relative distance and position of the Polynesian groups above enumerated, both to each other and to the neighboring continents and islands, we are astonished at being told—first, that specks of land so isolated and remote as many of them are, should be inhabited at all,—second, that the whole have been people from one source—and third, that they have been peopled from each other, and that the direction which the migration took is known. For we do not at all perceive why New Zealand should not rather have been peopled by the same race which peopled the neighboring Australia or Van Dieman's Land; or why the inhabitants of the Friendly or of the Navigator's islands should not be of the same stock with that of the adjacent Feejees, or of the New Hebrides; and with regard to the Hawaiian group, we might much rather expect it to have been peopled from North West America or from Japan, than from any of the other Polynesian groups, not only on account of the distance, but from the prevailing winds being favorable to the former and unfavorable to the latter supposition. Indeed taking into consideration the populousness of Japan and the fact that Japanese junks with their crews have been known to be cast away on these Islands in recent times, whilst no instance of a canoe load of Polynesians being driven this way has ever been heard of, the probabilities against these Islands having been peopled by accidental drifting from the Southward seem overwhelming.

Although in a theory of chances, such as this one is of people a certain number of islands with one race by accidental blowing to sea, nothing positive can be deduced from one chance, yet when a number of chances have to be considered, calculations may be made which within certain limits may be relied upon. In this case, taking all the groups and islands of Polynesia, we have a great number of chances presented to us, but we see at a glance that it is not necessary to work the sum, and that the answer could never result in favor of the supposition; we see in fine that it is in the highest degree improbable that whilst the Polynesian race was being accidentally blown in every direction from one little island or group to another at a great distance—the other races, far more numerous in the islands and continents contiguous, should have never peopled a single island within a certain boundary, by a similar accident, notwithstanding that from their contiguity, their relative position and the prevailing winds, there appear better chances for their having done so.

In the face of these difficulties the great fact remains, that the islands of Polynesia are inhabited by one race and have been peopled from each other. Besides, there is a pretty well authenticated tradition in this group, of the Hawaiians having formerly made voyages to Nukuhiva and to Tahiti and back, in their canoes. And in this fact, supposing it to be one, lies the great difficulty we are considering, which is, by what means did the Sandwich Islanders make these long voyages in their canoes? How was the existence of Tahiti first ascertained? Or supposing its existence to have been ascertained by accident, or by the remembrance of the first accident which brought them here, how could these natives confidently and deliberately set out on their voyage, succeed and arrive safely back, as tradition reports them to have done? Navigators in these seas are quite aware that it is not always an easy matter to make Tahiti (and still less Nukuhiva,) from this, even with a fast sailing vessel, and with all the advantages of modern knowledge. When we consider that the Phoenicians and Carthagenians who were great Navigators, and comparatively civilized, and even Europeans up to a recent period of their history and civilization, knew nothing of tho Western Islands, the Canaries, or the continent of America, and were for ages afraid of venturing boldly into the Atlantic ocean, it seems a most incredible circumstance that the ancestors of the South Sea Islanders should have found their way over thousands of miles of trackless ocean from one small group of islands to another. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we must allow that the first Hawaiian who accomplished the voyage to Tahiti and back, in his canoe, (a distance of about 4,000 miles of open ocean,) threw the exploits of Captain Cook and even of Columbus himself, completely into the shade; whether we regard the boldness of the attempt, or the skill and sagacity which must have been displayed in its accomplishment.

In whatever way the first peopling of these remote islands by one race has been viewed, and whatever hypothesis has been advanced to account for the facts, almost insuperable difficulties have presented themselves, and our anxiety to penetrate the mystery has been

lessened by the apparent hopelessness of the task.

The investigations and discoveries of scientific men of late years however, have established a class of facts with reference to the Pacific ocean which appear to indicate that the suggestion of Darwin already alluded to contains the true solution of the difficulty The beautiful generalizations of this naturalist, (subsequently corroborated and enlarged upon by J. D. Dana, Geologist to the U. S. Exploring Expedition,) respecting the nature of coral reefs and atolls, shew that an immense area in the Pacific has for ages been gradually subsiding, and that the numerous lagoon islands point to the spots where the highest peaks of what were once mountains, have sunk beneath the waves. That in fact where there is now nothing but open ocean, or at most but a few low coral islands, there existed in a geologically recent period of the earth's history, large islands with lofty mountains.

The process of reasoning by which Darwin in the first instance arrived at this conclusion is amply detailed in his works, and when once exhibited is so clear, simple and beautiful, that the truth o the theory was acknowledged with delight and admiration by the geologists of Europe and America.

Dana in his "Geology" of the U S. Exploring Expedition, in the chapter on 'Changes of Level in the Pacific Ocean,' after reviewing the different circumstances connected with the subject, says:

"'The facts surveyed give us a long insight into the past, and exhibit to us the Pacific scattered over with lofty lands where there are now only humble monumental atolls Had there been no growing coral, the whole would have passed without a record. These permanent registers, planted ages past in various parts of the tropics, exhibit in enduring characters the oscillations which the "stable" earth has since undergone. Thus Divine wisdom creates, and makes the creations inscribe their own history; and there is a noble pleasure in deciphering even one sentence in this Book of Nature."

It is a circumstance particularly worthy of note, in connection with our subject, that Dana makes the line of *greatest depression* in this subsiding area of the Pacific "pass from Pitcairn's Island towards Japan"—*such a line would pass nearly through the centre of Polynesia.* More than this, if we take the chart of the Pacific, and draw a line round the groups inhabited by the Polynesian race, that is to say by a race closely allied in feature, language, manners and customs, we shall find the boundary to correspond in a remarkable manner with Dana's boundary of the area of depression, and that the greatest subsidence has probably occurred where there are now few or no islands, that is, *in the great blank between the Hawaiian and the Southern groups.*

Now if we allow that Asia or Malasia may have been inhabited at the time when this area of subsidence was a few hundred feet or even a few fathoms higher than it is now, at a time when in fact, *Polynesia consisted of a closely connected Archipelago,* instead of a few straggling islands, all our difficulties at finding these *now* distant and disconnected groups peopled by one race—vanish.

The only question perhaps, that can be raised to militate against this solution is, whether it be probable that man existed upon the earth at the time when islands were so much more numereus in the Pacific than they are now; whether the long period which we might suppose must have elapsed since the islands now beneath, were above the ocean, would not carry us back beyond the time that the commonly received chronology allows for man's existence upon earth.

To assist us in forming an opinion upon this point, Dana's work may be again quoted. In one place he says:

"However moderate our estimate, there must still be allowed a sinking of several thousand feet, and however much we increase it within probable bounds, we shall not arrive at a more surprising change of level, than our continents shew they have undergone."

A little further on he writes, "The period during which these changes were in progress was probably within and *since* the Tertiary epoch."

But we are not left entirely to conjecture on this point, for we have evidence that on some of the islands of this subsiding area, there has been a considerable amount of subsidence, not only within the human epoch; *but since the Pacific Islands have been inhabited.* Dana informs us, that "The islands of Bonabe in the Caroline Archipelago, affords evidence of a subsidence *in progress*, as my friend, Mr. Horatio Hale, the Philologis of the expedition, gathered from a foreigner who had been for a while a resident on this island. Mr. Hale remarks, after explaining the character of certain sacred structures of stone; "it seems evident that the structures at Ualau and Bonabe are of the same kind, and were built for the same purpose. It is also clear that when the latter were raised, the *islet* on which they stand was in a different condition from what it now is. For at present they are actually in the water; what were once paths, are now passages for canoes, and as O'Connel (his informant) says, when the walls are broken down, the water enters the enclosure. Mr. Hale hence infers that the land on the whole group of Bonabe, and perhaps all the neighboring groups, has undergone a slight depression."

Another singular fact to a considerable extent, connecting the subsidence of the islands of the Pacific, with the human epoch is, that in some cases there appear to exist ruins of ancient cities,* of a style and of dimensions incompaticle with such a population as the *now* small islands on which they stand are capable of supporting.

Now we find that the amount of subsidence necessary to submerge an Archipelago, in the principal place where we required it to have once existed, that is between Hawaii and the Southern groups, was only a few feet, for Dana informs us that in the whole area between the Hawaiian and the main southern groups, there are in all two hundred and four islands, of which *every one are low coral islands,* not more than ten or fifteen feet high, except the eight Marquesas. Ualau, Bonabe, Hogoleu and two or three coral islands, and that they decrease in size from the south towards the north, the majority of the latter being what Darwin calls "half drowned Atolls," islands in the last stage of existence.

* U. S. Exploring Expedition, vol. 7, page 85—Annual of Scientific Discovery, for 1853, Boston, page 38s.

But let us again refer to Dana's own words, he says:

"When after thus reducing the size of the Atoll, the subsidence continues its progress, or *when it is too rapid for the growing reef, it finally sinks the coral island* which therefore disappears from the ocean. Now it is a remarkable fact that, while the islands about the equator above alluded to, indicate greater subsidence than further south, north of these islands, that is, *between them and the Hawaiian group there is a wide blank of ocean without an island, which is near twenty degrees in breadth.* This area lies between the Hawaiian, the Fanning and the Marshall islands, and stretches off between the first and last of these groups, far to the northwest.

Is it not then a legitimate conclusion that the subsidence which was least to the south, beyond the boundary line, and increased northward, was still greater or more rapid over this open area; that the subsidence which reduced the size of the islands about the equator, to mere patches of reef, was further continued, *and caused the total disappearance of islands that once existed over this part of the ocean?*"

Here then we see that the submerged islands, between the Hawaiian and southern groups, must previous to their submergence have existed as few lagoon islands or Atolls, not more than ten or fifteen feet high. The rate of sinking which submerged one island, would submerge all, so that a few centuries of subsidence "too rapid for the growing reefs," the same perhaps which lowered the structures of Bonabe into the sea, may have obliterated from the ocean the very stepping stones we are in search of.

This hypothesis would at the same time, easily account for the knowledge of the existence and direction of Tahiti by the Hawaiians, and the confidence with which they undertook their voyages thither. For in former ages, when as we have seen, there was in all probability, a string of islands between the two places, perhaps no one, more than a couple of days sail from the other, there would be no difficulty in the undertaking. As centuries rolled on, one island after the other would be submerged, and the communication would gradually become less frequent. Still a few islands might remain to guide the voyage of an occasional adventurer, and keep up the remembrance of the course—at last some one relied upon as a landmark would disappear beneath the waves—and the bewildered navigators without the means of recovering the route, would be lost on the now trackless ocean. The Hawaiians not seeing their countrymen return, and the voyage having become a serions undertaking, would never attempt it again. At the present day the very existence of Tahiti, and the voyages of their ancestors are legends only just separated from the fabulous period of Hawaiian tradition.

There are certain differences between the condition of the inhabitants of the Polynesian groups, and the condition of the inhabitants of the rest of the globe, which point to something anomalous, something hitherto unexplained. As one instance of a striking contrast it may be mentioned, that in the small and compact area of the British Isles, extending over a space of only a few hundred miles each way, there exist up to the present

day, notwithstanding the assimilating operation of one government, the printing press, railroads and steamboats, no less than six distinct languages commonly spoken in different districts—whilst only one language is spoken by the inhabitants of Polynesia, although the latter contains ten or fifteen distinct groups, under distinct governments, and which have been for ages without *apparent* means of communicating with each other; some of them being at a distance of above a thousand miles from the nearest of the others, and most of them separated by very considerable distances; the whole having a range of about five thousand miles in one direction, and more than four thousand in another, of sixty-seven degrees of latitude and sixty-five degrees of longitude, or over one sixth the circumference of the earth in either direction

A phenomenon so singular and having no parallel on the earth's surface, we can hardly expect to explain on any ordinary hypothesis; and on a review of all the facts, it does not appear that any theory has ever been offered so satisfactory as the submergence of vast archipelagoes, suggested by Darwin. Its simplicity and the completeness with which it solves all our difficulties, would probably lead every mind to assent to it without hesitation, were it not that our mental eyes are unaccustomed to look so far back into the abyss of time, in connection with the history of our race, as this theory seems at first sight to require. But—independent of the proofs adduced of the connection between the subsidence and the period during which the Pacific islands have been inhabited, a rigorous examination shews that a few centuries might have easily accomplished all that was necessary; for—taking the subsidence to have been at the same rate as the coast of Sweden is *now* known to be rising, that is two feet in a century, it would in ten or twelve centuries sink and erase from the ocean, the one hundred and ninety coral islands now existing to the northward of "a line drawn from Pitcairn's by the Gambier group, the north of the Society group, Samoa and the Solomon islands to the Pelews," and would only leave *six* islands above water (exclusive of the eight Marquesas) between that line and the Hawaiian group, in "an area two thousand miles wide and six thousand long."

But whatever time may have been necessary for the submergence of the missing islands, we ought not to reject the possibility of its having been contemporaneous with the human epoch solely on chronological grounds; at least not on the authority of those chronologies which limit the existence of man upon earth to some six thousand years, and which dating back from the creation, fix the period of, and describe the different events in early times, with an appearance of precision, as likely to mislead as the dates are known to be uncertain and probably incorrect. Such systems of chronology are fast being shelved with the Astronomical and Geological systems of our forefathers; and when the progress of science succeeds in finally breaking through this artificial barrier, we shall probably find its investigations extend to periods of human existence, which can only be limited by or compared with the duration of a geological epoch. We shall then have scope for explaining on intelligible principles, the great distinction of races, and the highly artificial state of their language, religion and government, which we know to have existed at the most remote historical periods. The inhabitants of Polynesia are by no means the only race whose present state and past history may elude solution, whilst our speculations are bounded by an uncertain chronology. G.

[*Sandwich Islands Magazine.*]

The Whaleman's Friend.

ANXIETIES OF A SAILOR'S LIFE.

A few days ago a man was speaking to me of the emotions with which he bid adieu to his family on his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard. The packet was at the wharf which was to convey him from Nantucket to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea-stores packed away in the sloop and then returned home, to take leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fireside, struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old in her arms and with her foot was rocking the cradle, in which lay another daughter about three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprinted a kiss upon the cheek of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take that child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in anguish, he closes the door of his house behind him. Four years must elapse ere he can cross that threshold again.

A lady said to me a few evenings ago "I have been married eleven years, and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent, having been gone fifteen months; and two years and two months must undoubtedly elapse before I can see his face again; and when he does return, it will merely be a visit to his family for a few months only, when he will again bid them adieu for another four years' absence."

I asked a lady the other day, how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. "And how many did he receive?" "Six." The inevitable rule is to write by every ship that leaves this port or New Bedford, or any other port that may be heard of for the Pacific Ocean. And yet the chances are very small that any two ships will meet on this boundless expanse. It sometimes happens that a ship returns, when those on board have not heard one word from their families during the whole period of their absence. Imagine then the feelings of a husband and father who returns to the harbor of Nantucket after a separation of forty-eight months, during which time he has heard no tidings from home. He sees the boats push off from the wharves which are to bring him the tidings of weal or woe. Pale and trembling he paces the deck with emotions he in vain endeavors to conceal. A friend in the boat greets him with a smile, and says, "Captain, your family are all well." Or perhaps he says, "Captain, I have heavy news for you, your wife died two years and a-half ago.

A young man left this island last summer, leaving in his quiet home, a young and beautiful wife and young child. The wife and child are now in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will not know of it for some months to come. He perhaps falls asleep every night thinking of the loved ones at home left at his fireside, little thinking they are both cold in death.

On a bright summer's afternoon the telegraph announces that a Cape Horn ship has appeared in the horizon and immediately the stars and stripes of our national banner are unfurled from our flag-staff, sending a wave of emotion through the town. Many families are hoping it is the ship in which their friends are to return, and all are hoping for tidings from the absent. Soon the name of the ship is announced and then there is an eager contention with the boys to be the bearer of the joyful tidings to the wife of the captain; for which service a silver dollar is the established and invariable fee.

Who can describe the feelings which must agitate the bosom of a wife? Perhaps she has heard no tidings of the ship for more than a year. Trembling with excitement she dresses herself to meet her husband. "Is he alive?" she says to herself, "or am I a widow, and my poor children fatherless?" She walks about the room unable to control herself sufficiently to sit down; eagerly is she looking out the window and down the street. She sees a man with a hurried step turn the corner, with a little boy holding his hand. Yes it is he. And her little son has gone down to the boat and found his father. Or perhaps instead of this she sees two of her neighbors returning slowly and sadly, and directing their steps to her door. It is the knell of her husband's death, and she falls senseless to the floor as they tell her that her husband has long since been entombed in the fathomless ocean.

This is not fiction. These are not extreme cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continual occurence; facts that awaken emotions to whi h no pen can do justice.

A few weeks ago a ship returned to this island, bringing the news of another ship that was nearly filled with oil, that all were well, and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resided in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in the harbor, and the friends of the lady went to escort the husband to the wife from whom he had been so long separated. Soon they sadly returned with the tidings that her husband bad been seized with the coast fever, upon the island of Madagascar, when about a week out on his return home, he died, and was committed to his ocean burial. A few days after, I called upon the weeping widow and little daughter, in their home of bereavement.—*Nantucket Paper.*

☞ A new Poem, "The Song of Hiawatha," by Longfellow, has been published. It is purely an American affair, founded entirely upon legendary tales of the North American Indians.

☞ The new historical work, Philip 2nd. by Prescott, has made its appearance in England and the United States.

MARQUESAS CORRESPONDENCE.

War in Fatuhiva ended—Departure of Catholic Missionaries.

OMOA, FATUHIVA, Nov. 3, 1856.

MR DAMON—DEAR BROTHER:—A small vessel now at anchor in the bay, affords me an opportunity of writing to you, to inform you that a brighter prospect is opening upon Fatuhiva. The unhappy war of which I gave you an account a few months ago, has been brought to a close. All the tribes are now at peace with one another; a circumstance which, perhaps, has not very often taken place in Fatuhivan history. To those who walk by faith, the finger of God is clearly manifest in the events which have lately taken place. I give you a brief account of the closing of the war, to engage you to rejoice with us that our God is at the helm of affairs in Fatuhiva.

About twelve days ago, this tribe, together with the tribes inhabiting the eastern side of the island, entered the valley of Hanavave and blockaded it. On the thirty-first of October, an engagement took place, in which one man, belonging to the Hanavave tribe was killed. The engagement gave this tribe and its allies a signal advantage, and they were preparing to make use of it. It was their intention to fall upon the Hanavaveans in the morning and exterminate the whole tribe. Matuunui, the chief who went to the Sandwich Islands, has friends in the Hanavave tribe. He was desirous of saving them, and he affected this object by going to them, and persuading them to send offering to the gods of the Omoa tribe. About midnight, on the thirty-first of October, some of the Hanavave people, accompanied by Matuunui, came to the bay of Omoa and made presents to the gods, and by so doing, put an end to the war. A messenger was immediately dispatched to the war party, to apprise them that the Hanavaveans had been to Omoa and propitiated the gods. Some of the warriors were rather vexed to see the prey taken from their very grasp, they could proceed no farther with the war; their superstitious fears restrained them.

"Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered."

The better disposed of the warriors, went among the Hanavaveans and made friends. Yesterday the principal chief of Hanavave came here and secured the peace. To-day, presents have been exchanged between the tribes of Omoa and Hanavave.

The termination of the war has been a matter of rejoicing to those who are engaged in the Missionary work. The war was a serious obstruction to the progress of the truth. Its removal raises the hope, that the Lord may carry on His work, and that the events of the last few months, are the incipient steps to a bright, and more glorious era for Fatuhiva.

The part which the chief Matuunui has acted in these events, leads us to the belief that his doings are controlled by an overruling Providence. Measures which he has undertaken, in order to promote his own worldly interests, will be the means of bringing much glory and honor to the cause of Christ. He went to the Sandwich Islands to procure muskets, and powder, and he obtained Missionaries instead. Again, lately, self-interests induced him to try to save a few friends, and under God he was made the means of saving a whole tribe from destruction.

An event of vast importance to us, is, the abandonment of this station by the papist-mission. The departure of this mission removed a great obstruction from our pathway.

The whole length and breadth of the land now lies before us. All that we are waiting for is, to hear the command of God. "Go in and take possession." It is easy following, when He leads the way.

Yours in Christain live,
S. BICKNELL.

A NEW MEETING HOUSE IN VALPARAISO.

By a late N. Y. paper we learn that the Protestants in Valparaiso, are erecting a *Meeting House*. It is well known that the laws of Chile forbid all *heretics* from erecting houses for religious worship; still the authorities adopt a practical *Know-Nothingism*, and allow the erection of buildings where Protestants may meet for religious worship. For many years the English Episcopal Service has been read in Valparaiso, in a building, without bell or belfry, but in other respects fitted up conveniently for religious worship. The building however, if we have been correctly informed, was registered as a *stable* in the City Registry! We enjoyed the privilege of once worshipping in said stable! We rejoice that another *stable* is to be erected in that *Paradisiacal* city, for the worship of God, in accordance with the views of Protestants. We congratulate the Rev. Mr. Trumbull, in the success which has thus attended his labors in that city, among foreign residents and seamen.

☞ In another column will be found interesting communications relating to the volcano. We have still later intelligence, and are most happy to learn that there are less and less grounds for the opinion that Hilo will be destroyed. During the last four weeks the stream has not advanced over a mile. Dr. Winslow, formerly of Lahaina, and a gentleman of scientific predilections has advanced the idea, that according to *his theory*, Hilo is safe, for the stream will cease to flow, on or before the day on which our paper is now issued! As he has repaired to the scene of action, we may ere long expect some accurate data upon the subject.

☞ The Hawaiian Missionary Society, will dispatch a small vessel to Fatuhiva, Marquesas, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and a vessel chartered. It is expected that the Reverend Lowell Smith will visit the Fatuhiva station. As this expedition will be attended with considerable expense, it is desired that all persons having funds in their hands belonging to the Society, will forward the same, by the earliest opportunity.

CHINESE INDIFFERENCE TO LIFE.—B. F. Angell, Esq., (late U. S. Consul at Honolulu) in a letter to the Rochester Union, writing from Canton, gives the following evidence of the stoical indifference of the Chinese to life.

Having been here a sufficient length of time to lose all respect and sympathy for the people, I concluded to accept an invitation to visit the execution ground with my friend, Lieut. W., who had been several times there, and was familar with that suburb. I was told that on every day, not sacred to some Joss, large numbers of Chinese rebels and criminals were beheaded; and that in some cases, when the culprit is a chief among the rebel forces, the Chinese penalty of being "cut into ten thousand pieces," was almost literally performed. My informant, Lieut W., saw a man flayed in the most brutal manner—his face skinned, his legs and arms broken, his bowels ripped open and his liver taken out to be prepared as a delicacy to be eaten by the Imperialists! My curiosity, however, only extended to visiting the scene of these barbarities. I had never visited an execution, and had no desire to do so; but after we got to the ground the gate closed upon us, and we were compelled to be the unwilling witnesses of a most appalling butchery. No less than one hundred and fourteen victims were decapitated in our presence, and after the first flowing of blood produced, I must admit in all frankness, that I looked upon this wholesale murder with as much indifference as I would see a flock of sheep slaughtered. The whole band received their doom with the most stoical indifference, and I saw no tears, and listened in vain for a single moan. The prisoners kneeled, leaning forward with their heads bent downwards, and their necks severed with a single blow of the short sword held in both hands by the executioner. As the head dropped, the body pitched forward to bear it company.

As an evidence of the Chinese indifference to life, I was informed by a respectable American merchant, who had been several years in Canton, Mr. H., of the house of King & Co., *that a culprit condemned by the laws of China to suffer death, may hire a substitute to die for him for the sum of twenty dollars!*

Almost every hour of the day you may see dead bodies floating among the rafts of the boat on the river, and no one turns aside to drag them out and bestow upon them the rite of sepulture. They look with equal indifference upon the struggles of a drowning man, and only in rare cases will lend a hand to save. A foreigner, who happens to fall into the river, would be beaten of if he attempted to save himself by clinging to the boats of the Chinese. But I weary you with these disgusting details, as I am myself wearied in recounting such evidences of barbarity and depravity.

THE MAINE LAW APPROVED BY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND—A copy of an order in Council dated at the Court of Windsor Castle, November 21st, 1855, was recently received at the office of the "Prohibitionists" in Albany. In it her Majesty gives her official sanction to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Province of New Brunswick, and directs the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and all other persons whom it may concern, to be governed thereby accordingly. The law takes effect on the first of January.

☞"Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless, who during his life has swallowed a township, trees and all !"

We copy the above from an American paper. If drinking champagne and brandy merely rendered men *landless*, it would not matter so much, but alas not only do they forfeit land, but they inherit misery, wretchedness and sorrow. No wonder, we have hard times in Honolulu, when it is considered how much the spirit-drinking portion of the community pay for liquors. According to the Custom House report more is expended for alchohol in various shapes, than for schools, churches, charities and all the various schemes of philanthropy.

☞A physician in Honolulu called our attention to the following paragraph, remarking that he was fully confident great injury resulted from the practice of wearing—

PANTALOONS WITHOUT SUSPENDERS.—Professor La Borde, of South Carolina College, in his recent work on physiology says :

As the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, some men, especially in the city, have thought they would prove pantaloons can be worn without suspenders. The men now strut the streets, with their pantaloons tightly buttoned, side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view the evil is the same in both cases, pressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of development, deformity, disease and permature death. The New York Phrenological Journal says : As we walk the streets of our city, we see scores of boys from twelve to sixteen years old, with their pants buckled very tightly around their disconnected bodies, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dispeptic, paled-faced puny analogies for men.

AMERICANS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune contributes the following extract from a private letter written by an Englishman in Australia. The letter reads :

"You, who have been so much in America, will not be surprised when I say that the Americans are by far the best men in this country. You know well their enterprise, but even you will be astonished with the following statistical information : at Ballarat, according to the census commission, the population is 22,000, of whom only 210 are Americans. In order to drain the water from the deep sinkings, and also to wash the stuff, there are seventeen engines and machines ; of these four belonged and were worked solely by Americans. All the great contracts are taken by them ; the lines of stages to and from diggings that are accessible to wheels, and few are not, are all Yankee; the coaches either Troy or Albany built; the harness and all from the same country. In coming into the bay you will notice that all the fine ships are Americans, the best hotels are theirs—in fact, they are improving our people out of the place altogether."—*American Paper.*

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS FOR 1855.

PREPARD BEY W. GOODALE. COLLECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FROM

The United States, Atlantic side,		$371,477 73
" " Pacific "		3.4,951 73
Great Britain,		167,234 34
Bremen,		95,178 62
China,		72,0-0 22
Australia,		46,-08 21
Hamburg,		30,619 50
Vancouver's Island,		10,707 00
Whalers, dutiable,		5.955 99
Sea, &c.,		2,593 97
Petropaulski,		532 30
Tahiti,		406 65
France,		313 00
		$1,128,159 06
In addition to the above, imported free of duty by Missions, &c.,	$26,583 23	
" " Returned cargoes,	12,134 78	
" " Whalers,	8,987 65	
" " Agriculturists,	5,092 22	
" " Haw. S. N. Co.,	14,735 00	
" " Diplomatic,	454 00	65,206 97
Value of goods entered in bond from United States, Atlantic side,	$43,902 30	
" " Pacific "	59,242 72	
Great Britain,	13,076 26	
Sea, &c.,	7,655 20	
Bremen,	3,375 20	
Petropaulski,	3,501 12	
Australia,	2,966 59	
Returned Cargoes,	4,267 75	
	$137,987 14	
Withdrawn from bond for consumption.		61,173 10

Imports at Lahaina,	Free. $13,24- 98	Dutiable. $25,411 69
" Hilo,	4,008 22	1, 49 36
" Kawaihae,	2,098 92	1,534 88
" Kealakeakua,	1,276 67	
	$20,630 79	$28,095 93

Total value imports,		48,726 72
		$1,306,355 80

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

	Honolulu.	Lahaina.
Import Duties Goods,	$66,597 25	1,273 31
" " Spirits,	63,171 64	5,040 25
" " Bonded Goods,	3,351 39	
Transit Duties,	201 65	208 46
" " Bonded Goods,	1,341 22	17 95
" " " Spirits,	481 43	8 51
Samples,	46 00	
Shipping Natives,	452 50	915 50
Native Seamen's Taxes,	780 00	350 00
Harbor Dues,	200 00	
Buoys,	614 00	
Storage,	4,645 56	
Interest,	1,691 19	
Lights,		100 00
Passports,	282 00	
Registry,	132 86	
Coasting Licenses,	723 50	
Fees and Perquisites,	70 00	
Fines and Forfeitures,	220 97	
Blanks,	3,014 40	1,373 00
	$149,250 57	8,677 38

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Honolulu,	$149,250 57
Lahaina,	8,677 38
Hilo,	278 91
Kawaihae,	154 74
Kealakeakua,	38-30
Waimea,	17 00
Koloa,	[illegible] 158,411 90

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Value Foreign Goods exported,		297,859 82
" Domestic products "	113,816 65	
" furnished as supplies,	160 $25 00	274,741 67
Total value exports,		$572,601 49

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM HONOLULU FOR THE YEAR 1855.

Sugar,	289,908 lbs.	Limes,	13 boxes, 30,000 in bulk.
Molasses,	26,299 galls	Arrow root,	8,070 lbs.
Syrup,	12,405 "	Fungus,	460 bags.
Goat Skins,	103,700	Flour,	453 bbls.
Hides,	4,331	Beef,	69 "
Tallow,	160 bbls.	Pumpkins,	500
Salt,	6,328 "	Oranges,	68 bags, 53 cases.
Bananas,	16 bunches	Melons,	2,550
Sweet Potatoes,	2.159 bbls.	Turkeys,	370
Pulu,	82,558 lbs.	Cattle,	4
Coffee,	77,6:6 "	Wool,	19 bales.
Koa Lumber,	6,100 feet.		

Value of Domestic Exports Honolulu,	$113,816 67
Furnished as supplies to 174 whalers, at an average of $275 per vessel,	46,525 00
" " to 142 merchantmen at $200 each,	28,400 00
" " to 16 national vessels at $1,000 each,	16,000 00
All other ports, all vessels, cargoes and supplies estimated,	70,000 00
Total value exports and supplies,	$274,741 67

OIL AND BONE TRANSHIPPED DURING THE YEAR 1855.

SPRING SEASON—HONOLULU.

Bound to the United States :

Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Bone.
57,290 gals.	269,832 gals.	62,518 lbs.

FALL SEASON—HONOLULU.

Bound to the United States :

Sperm Oil,	Whale Oil.	Bone
37,728 galls.	995,166 galls.	706,402 lbs.
Bound to Sydney,	21,335 "	
Bound to Havre,	35,292 "	12,167 lbs.

LAHAINA.

Bound to the United States,		
14,290 gals.	113,185 gals.	46,867 lbs.

Total, ... Sperm Oil, 109,308 galls.; Whale Oil, 1,436,810 galls ; Bone, 827,954 lbs.

NATIONAL VESSELS AT HONOLULU DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Arrived.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Commander.	Guns.	From.	Sailed.	For.
March 8,	American.	Sloop-of-war,	Decatur,	Sterett,	16	Valparaiso,	June 1,	Nihau.
" 9,	British,	" "	Dido,	Morshead,	18		April 16,	Petropaulski.
April 9,	"	Storeship,	Rattlesnake,	Trollope,	4	"	June 9,	
" 10,	"	Frigate,	President,	Rear Ad. Bruce,	50	"	April 18,	"
" 14,	"	Steamer,	Brisk,	Curtis,		"	" "	"
" 17	French,	Frigate,	Alceste,	Penauros,	50	Callao,	" 20,	"
" 24,	British,	"	Pique,	Nicholson,	50	San Francisco,	" 27,	"
May 9,	French,	"	La Forte,	Fournichon,	60	Callao,	May 15,	"
" 9	British,	"	Amphitrite,	Frederic,	25	"	" 11,	"
" 11,	French,	Brig,	Obligado,	De Rosencoate,	16	"	" 15,	"
" 19,	"	Corvette,	Eurydice,	De la Grandiere,	30	"	" 20,	"
" 24,	British,	Ship,	Monarch,	Patey,	84	Valparaiso,	" 26,	"
June 6,	American,	Sloop-of-war,	Decatur,	Sterrett,	16	Cruise,	June 28	San Francisco,
July 14,	"	" "	St. Marys,	Bailey,	22	San Juan del Sur,	July 30,	Navigators Islands.
Sept. 24,	British,	" "	Dido.	Morshead,	18	Cruise,		Cruise.
Oct. 30,	"	Frigate,	Trincomalee,	Houston,	25	San Francisco,	Dec. 4	"

MERCHANT VESSELS AT THE PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR 1855

Nation.	Honolulu. No.	Tons.	Lahaina. No.	Tons.	Hilo. No.	Tons.	Kealakeakua. No.	Tons.	Kawaihae. No.	Tons.	Koloa. No.	Tons.	Totals. Tons.
American,	116	42793	4	489	4	868					5	824	44965
Hawaiian,	7	1261	1	79									1340
British,	8	2178											2178
Mexican,	1	300											300
French,	1	77											77
Peruvian,	2	695											695
Tahitian,	1	37											37
Chilean,	1	489											489
Hamburg,	1	120	1	120									240
Bremen,	3	654											654
Danish,	1	266											266
Society Islands,									1	63			63
Totals,	142	48870	6	679	4	868			1	63	5	824	51305

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS FOR 1855—(Continued)

WHALING VESSELS AT THE PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Nation.	Honolulu.	Lahaina.	Hilo.	Kawaihae.	Kealakeakua.	Koloa.	Totals.
American,	154	174	47	51	6	4	436
French,	14	10	1	1	3		29
Hawaiian,	3						3
Totals,	171	184	48	52	9	4	468

SPIRITS TAKEN OUT OF BOND FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR 1855,

	Rum.	Gin	Brandy.	Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Port.	Sherry.	Madeira.	C. Cordials, &c.	Sundries.
Honolulu.	Gall.	Gls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls	Galls.	Galls.
First Quarter,	16	852	2716	172	105	263	795	38	169	78
Second "	32	24	1498	24		465	834	24	9	7
Third "	125	667	1869	54	5	123	210	105	141	42
Fourth "	20	756	2896	403	251	326	523		279	37
	193	2504	8879	893	361	1177	2362	167	598	164
Lahaina.										
First Quarter,			84							
Second "			78							
Third "		12	53						11	
Fourth "		93	604	50			33	14	103	
	193	2609	9698	853	361	1177	2490	181	712	164

[For The Friend.]

THE NEW VOLCANO—HILO THREATENED, &c.

Hilo, January 22nd, 1856.

Mr. Editor :—Having just returned from the lava flow, I feel moved to communicate the result of my observations.

We found a considerable ascent between the shore and the present terminus of the lava, which is about 7 miles from the town, towards which it is directly advancing with unabated activity. There still intervenes about 3 miles of dense forest and jungle between it and the open ground. It has now been flowing about 23 weeks, all but the first 2 or 3 of which have been occupied in fighting or gnawing its way with sluggish but resistless force through 10 or 12 miles of forest. The whole stream is some 60 miles long. Its rate of advance has been for a long time quite steady at about one mile in two weeks. These data may enable you to calculate how long it must continue to run to complete its victory over its most formidable obstacle, the forest, which has so far been the means of preserving the harbor of Hilo from its terrific invasion. It was about dark, when having ascended for 100 rods the bed of the branch of the Wailuku river, we mounted a *pali* between two nearly dry cascades, and found ourselves in the presence of the blazing woods and jungle. Passing up a few yards, we suddenly stumbled on the flowing lava, in a narrow dull, sluggish stream, filling a side channel of the brook It being in small quantity, yet in a state of fussion, gave us an admirable opportunity of obtaining such specimens as we could conveniently take away. This lava appeared to be about a hundred yards in advance of a large body of the same, about 300 yards wide which was vigorously burning its way down towards us through the woods. We finally laid down in a place that seemed secure, on the brow of a dry cascade. But at 3 A. M., a body of the enemy came down in strong force and routed us out to watch its movement. Unobstructed in the smooth channel it rolled on about 100 feet an hour, its front a glaring red, cooling as it flowed. At 4 a bright tongue darted forward, and rolled with dull plash over the precipice. We sprung down to witness the marvellous sight. A brilliant cascade of intensely bright lava was pouring down a height of 25 feet, first in a broken, and at last in a continuous torrent, striking on a ledge and sliding off into the deep pool below, which hissed and roared in agonizing resentment at the horrible intrusion upon its placid slumber. The sheet of fire was about 6 feet wide narrowing beautifully till it struck the rock, where it gradually heaped a mound of half solidified lava, which would now and then crush down into the water, which would then splutter and fly in all directions, while a glorious column of white vapor rose far aloft We felt that we had a spectacle provided for us, and until day broke we stood devouring it with our eyes. No words can describe the exquisite and entrancing beauty of the whole scene, of which the hideous crawling monster we had seen above thus suddenly transfigured and leaping in glory, now became the centre and the gem. Imagine a scene of most dim and delicate beauty, such as you may have seen or thought of, a silver cascade with its flashing foam and dark romantic amphitheatre of cliff and forest all thrown into dim but rich relief by a full moon in a cloudless sky, then change your pale silver flood into one of intense burning gold, rolling down still and bright as the heart of a furnace, and you can imagine what a gem we gazed on and in what a setting. Nor did the grand white column of steam detract from the beauty of the sight. But day broke, the moon paled; the bright flood became again encased in its black and hideous mail, a huge mound of smoking scorial was filling the basin, and the boiling water was flowing by our feet. So we returned up the other side of the stream to observe by daylight the great river of lava above Making our way to its edge in various places, we were enabled to see that a vast river of it, now congealed in black misshapen billows of coke-like stone, had forced its way from the S. W. past the point where we stood towards the Wailuku river, but that it had paused in that direction, and had broken out on the side where we stood, pushing forward long tongues of fire into the timber as an advance and following these up in mass, burning and covering what they had spared. In one case we walked 100 yards through the woods upon a slender thread of lava cooled, say 15 feet wide across which lay trees and bushes whose roots it had burned away. But everywhere the following fusion forbade our passage on to the main stream. This we judged to be more than one mile wide. Its depth is irregular. In the centre it appeared to be heaped up 30 to 50 feet. We estimated its breadth by the appearance of the trees beyond. But for this test to correct deceptive appearances, I should have called it not above 100 rods wide. The advancing phalanx of fire was about to reach en masse the wider and deeper channel of the stream below the fall, where it was evident so much of it as the capacity of the channel would admit, would pass forward with rapidity, and might run on even miles in advance of the rest. But even should this small portion soon pass down the Wailuku and reach the sea, it could do no fatal injury. Should the main body take the same course as appearances indicate it would, the town and harbor would be totally destroyed. It is however the opinion of some who are familiar with the ground that the general direction of the lava after leaving the woods would be to the southward of the town, across the Waiakea river, and into the bay near the present projecting reef which forms the harbor. It is of little use to speculate upon the result. This great eruption is an appalling thing. The hand of God governs it. He can turn its course, or stay it altogether. But our fears are not allayed when we look at Mauna Loa and see those two vast columns of smoke which it is still pouring forth. Some here have in their fears that faith in the Hearer of Prayer which God's word justifies, and are supplicating the Divine interposition to avert the threatened calamity.

Truly Yours,

S. E. BISHOP.

P. S. Since receiving the above we have been favored with the following from the Rev. Mr. Coan, under date of January 26.

As for our volcano it comes like a relentless consumption, slow and sure. Did the molten stream possess intelligence we would call it implacable. For a time we did allow ourselves the hope that the flow was abating but that hope was illusive. The red glare of the fused minerals is as intense as ever and the flaming forest throws up a terrible radiance against the midnight sky. Day after day we watch the ascending column of steam and smoke as it rises and expands and gyrates and rolls in convolving waves, or hangs in a glorious canopy under the vaulted sky, or sweeps off horizontally like the tail of a comet, or spreads to uniform and dim drapery like the penumbra of an obscured orb.

Night after night, also, we gaze upon the lurid glare of that devouring fire which flashes through the forest and threatens us with burning ruin.

What a work this fiery serpent is doing eating every herb and tree—drinking up the rivers and licking up the dust. All is life and verdure before—all ebon blackness and desolation behind. Not a greenthing—not a rill or pool or drop of water over all its vast and smouldering track.

It is now about six miles from us, coming at the rate of a half a mile a week, probably. It is easy of access. Men run up to it and return before noon of the same day.

Splendid pyrotechnical scenes are often displayed as it comes down the bed of rivers and leaps precipices into deep basins of water. But my time is up and I can say no more.

Yours fraternally,

T. COAN.

An old sailor at the theatre said he supposed dancing girls wore their clothes at half mast as a mark of respect for departed modesty.

DONATIONS for the Seamen's Chapel. (Seats free,) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
Capt. Andrews, - -	$10 00	10 00
Rev. Mr. Pogue. - -		8 00
Rev. L. Smith, - -	- 5 00	5 00
A New London ship owner for his five ships, $5 00 each for two years.		50 00

☞ Donations for "The Friend," very acceptable, as we were compelled to report in our last No., a debt of $151 on the 1st of February 1856.

☞ G. M. Robertson, Esq, Treasurer of Honolulu Sailor's Home, would acknowledge a donation of $100 from Messrs. Keith, Butler and Hill of Boston, through Messrs. Castle & Cook.

☞ Capt. Pease of the "Europa" made the donation of a barrel of oil for the "Home."

DIED;

Drowned March 5th, 1855, in the bay Omoa, Fatuhiva, T. G Cooke, a native of London, aged 19 years.

Drowned January 26, 1856, Joe Luce a Portuguese, belonging to ship "Janus" Capt. Winslow. He fell from the topgallant yard and struck on the forward davit. His friends reside in St Michaels.

At Punahou, on the 13th inst., aged 6 months, Clara, infant daughter of E. G. Beckwith, Esq., and Caroline Beckwith.

In this city on the 4th inst, Mr. James Dunn, a native of England, aged about 40 years. His remains were followed to the grave by the 1st Hawaiian Cavalry, of which body the deceased was a member.

In this city Feb. 2, Mr. John C. Bullions, of the firm of R. Coady & Co., aged 28 years. Mr. B. was formerly a resident of Albany, N. Y.—[San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., in Honolulu, David Kaauwai, Esq., a member of the Bar, and formerly Representative for the district of Kaanapali, in Maui.

Mary Ann, daughter of Mr George Hyatt, departed this life January 21st, 1856—aged 19 years.

Honolulu Marine Hospital.

THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz.: a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.

Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this what a Hospital should be.

Patients will also be received by Drs. Hoffman, Ford, Hillebrand, Bullions, Hardy and Guillou.

Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.

GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.

You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call.

P. CUMINGS.

Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

B. PITMAN,

BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.

DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

BOOKS,

WHICH EVERY SAILOR ought to own
Webster's small Dictionary. Price 75 cents and $1,00.
Morse's Geography and Atlas, Price $1,25,
Brown's and Well's English Grammar. Price 75 cts.
The American Arithmetic. Price 75 cts.
The Lamplighter, a thrilling tale. Price $1,50.
Webster's Spelling Book. Price 25 cts.
Clarke's Lectures to young men. Price $1,50.
Beecher's do. do. do. Price $,125.
Chevoir's Travels in Sandwich Islands. Price $1,50.
Bates do. do. do. Price $1,75.
Pitcarn's Island and its inhabitants. Price $1.00
Hawaiian Phrase Books of questions and answers. Price 50 cts.

All the above, together with a large variety of Books (see Catalogue) can be had at the Post Office Bookstore. Also letter paper, Ink, Pens, Journals, Memorandum Books &c. &c.

Oct. 3-mos. H. M. WHITNEY.

Information Wanted.

SHOULD John W. Marston, a seaman on board the whale ship Drafer, Capt. Sanford, visit Honolulu, he is requested to call upon the Chaplain.

C. H. WETMORE,

Physician and Surgeon,

HILO, HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

N. B.—Medicine Chests carefully replenished, and on reasonable terms.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night.

GEO. A. LATHROP,

Physician and Surgeon,

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

GILMAN & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and General Agents,

Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

J. WORTH

HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

HONOLULU MEDICAL HALL.

DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, &c.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Honolulu and vicinity that he has taken the old established Drug Store, corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, which he has remodelled and means to keep constantly supplied with the best medicines he can procure from the United States and England. The concern will be constantly under his own or his son's superintendence, so that families requiring medicine may depend on getting the best, carefully prepared.

He has just received a case of London perfumery Soaps, Brushes, &c., and daily expects a further supply, which, with the ordinary patent and other medicines, will be sold on reasonable terms.

Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Captains or owners of vessels will find every attention paid to themselves or families if requiring medical assistance.

Medicine Chests carefully examined and refitted

Attendance for consultation at office from 9 A. M. till noon, and from 4 to 6 P. M. on week days. On Sunday from 9 A. M till 11 at other times, at his residence Union Street. 27 tf

BIBLE, BOOK AND TRACT *DEPOSITORY* at the Sailors' Home.

Bibles, Books and Tracts, in the English, French, Portuguese, German, Danish and Spanish languages. *For Sale at cost prices, but*

Gratuitous to Seamen.

Also, Office of "The Friend;" bound volumes for sale; Subscriptions received.

N.B.—Seamen belonging to vessels lying "off and on," will be supplied with books and papers at the Depository.

Passengers.

Per Kate Hill, Baldwin—M. Forbes, A. McMillar.

Per Orkney Lass, Perrington—Mrs. Jane Clark, Miss Emma Clark, Master William Clark.

Per Yankee, from San Francisco, Mr. E. Grover and lady J. A. Post, Doct. C. F. Winslow, W. T. C. Talmer, M. Modeste, M. Lipper.

Per Frances Palmer, for San Francisco. J. Ware, P. W. Graves, J. Almon, J. Strouss. A. Frick, A. Allen, J. D. Blair, — Severance. C. Perkins, Mrs. Rose. Miss. Rose, Mrs. Swan and child, J Romettre, J. Rowland, J. Enos, A Friday, M. Doiron, A. Gaske, J. Silva, A. Arfit. A. Franci-, J. Humphreys, Mrs. Humphreys and child, F. Silva, J. Josiah, H. Bird, Mrs. Bird and four children, M. Souza, J. Silva, A. F. Burney, J. Baptiste, J. Hussey, A. McMillar, J. Baylor

Per Raduga from Boston, W. L. Lee and lady, E. P. Pond, lady and child, Misses Lewers, Mr. Lewers, Mr. Hazard, Mrs. Harder and two children, Miss Allen Mrs. Lary and three children, W. Hawthorne, Mr. T. Brown, Lady and three children.

Per Lahore from. San Francisco Mr. Harrington.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 2.—Am. sh Golden West, 21 ds from San Francisco.
4.—Am. sch Kate Hill, 110 tons, Parker, 27 ds from San Francisco.
5.—Br. bk Orkney Lass, 326 tons, Perrington, 242 ds fm Liverpool via Rio and Montevideo.
6.—Am. sch John Dunlop, 105 tons, Candage, 26 ds fm S. Francisco.
Am. wh sh Nimrod, 345 tons, Baker, fm Lahaina.
Feb. 12.—Brem. sh. Republic, Leyer, 500 tns, 4 mos. 4 sp. 50 whale.
13.—Am. sh. Omega, Hawes, 363 tns, 26 mos. 75 sp. 1,300 whale.
15.—Haw. sch. Liholiho, Halsey, 139 tns, 43 ds Panama, 60 sperm.
Am. barque Yankee, Smith, 18 ds fm. San Francisco.
Feb. 16.—Am. sh. Chandler Price, Curn, 442 tns. 17 ds. fm. Marquesas, 1,000 wh. 8,000 bone.
Fh. sh. Gustave, Gilles, 406 tns.
19.—U. S. S. Independence, Mervine, from Hilo.
British sh. Lahore, Tesseyman, 535 tns. 17 days fm. San Francisco.
Feb. 22.—Am. sh. Raduga, Green, 587 tns. 126 ds. fm. Boston.
Jan. 23.—Am. wh. sh. Chandler Price, Curn, from Marquesas Island, 1000 bbls. wh. 10,000 bone, season.

Cleared.

Feb. 9.—Am. barque Frances Palmer, Stott, for San Francisco.
11.—Am. sch. Kate Hill, for Koloa.
Am. barque Delta, Dubey, to cruise.
13.—Am. sh. India, Long, Ochotsk.
15.—Am. barque Harmony, Hempstead, cruise.
Am. sh. Europa, Pease, to cruise.
Feb. 18.—Fh. sh. Gustave, to cruise.
19.—Am. sh. Chandler Price, to cruise.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 7.—Am. wh. sh. Omega, Sanburn, 20 bbls. sp. this season,
Feb. 13.—Am. sh. Janus, Winslow, 17 mos. nothing season.
14.—Am. sh. Eliza Adams, Howes, 15 mos. 50 sp. season.
" —Am. ship Speedwell, Gibbs, nothing season.

Cleared.

Feb. 8.—Am. wh. sp. Omega, Hawes, for Honolulu.

☞ Through the politeness of the Postmaster we are enabled to give the following list of arrivals and clearances at Nukuhiva (Marquesas Group) forwarded to him by Mons. Jouan, Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy, Commanding Officer on that station.

July 10.—Am. wh. sh. Isaac Howland, Hobbs New Bedford, from Payta. Cleared on the 25th.
Aug. 23.—U. S. S. St Mary's Commander Bayley. Cleared on the 25th for Tahiti.
Oct. 31.—Am. wh. sh. Spartan, Turner, Nantucket, from a cruise, 690 bbls. sp. Cleared on the 16th Dec.
Nov. 2.—Am. wh. sh. Henry, Bunker, Nantucket, from a cruise, 400 bbls. sp. Cleared on the 20th.
Nov. 4.—Am. wh. barque President, Young, Westport, from Payta, 400 bbls. sp. Cleared on the 12th, to cruise about the Islands.
Dec. 3.—Am. wh. sh. Columbia, Folger, Nantucket, 220 bbls. sp. Cleared on the 20th.
Dec. 5.—Am. wh. sh. Chandler Price, Sevay, New Bedford, from Ochotsk sea, 1,000 bbls. wh. Cleared on the 23rd, for Hawaiian Islands.

Memoranda.

The barque "Orkney Lass," from Liverpool, for Honolulu, arrived at Montevideo on September 19th with damage, having been struck by a sea on the 2nd of September when 360 miles to the westward of Cape Horn. She was discharging and repairing and expected to sail about the end of October.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON.

THE FRIEND.

New Series, Vol. V, No. 4. HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1856. Old Series, VOL. XIII.

CONTENTS OF THE FRIEND, APRIL 1.

Editorials,	33
Address of Robert Mills,	34
Marquesas Mission,	35
The Poet Rogers,	36
Welcome to Judge Lee,	37
Fatuhiva Correspondence,	38
Half Holiday Movement,	38
Rum in the Crimea,	39
Marine News,	40

The Friend.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1856.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN, AND DRINKING BOOTHS ATTACKED.

The Allied Army has now came in contact with a foe worse than the Russians Sevastopol has been besieged, taken, and its foundations are now being razed. The world has intently watched the terrible struggle. It is now ascertained, that another foe has appeared in the Crimea, more deadly and cruel. We hope the British Lion may be as successful in his encounter with the Monster Rum, as with the Russian Bear. Some at least will as intently watch the progress of this war with the "spirits," as they have the progress of the attack upon Sevastopol's strong holds. If the Allied Army triumph over the fall of the "drinking booths," it will be a more glorious achievement than to plant their flags on the "Redan" and "Malakoff."

That angel of mercy, the philanthropic Miss Nightingale, could stand at the door of the Hospital and welcome the mangled victims, as they were borne upon litters by scores and hundreds, from the bloody battle field and the trenches, but her noble and heroic heart, quailed, sickened and fainted when the grog shops sent their miserable, brutalized and bloated victims. We commend the remarks copied from various London papers, upon Rum in the Crimea, to the careful perusal of our readers. "Here" says the Globe "is a great evil to be grappled with." It is an evil to be grappled with not only in the Crimea, but in England, America and all over the world. We shall anxiously wait to receive the report of the reception which Lord Panmure's instructions meet with. We fear he will find it an easier matter to drive the Russians out of the Crimea, and close up the Perekop passage, than to close up the doors of those frail looking and slender built establishment, called "drinking booths."

THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.—(*Ka Hae Hawaii,*) is th title of a new weekly paper published in the Hawaiian language. Four Nos. have made their appearance. It is issued from the office of the Minister of Public Instruction, and is under the editorial charge of the Chief Clerk of this department, J. Fuller, Esq. That such a sheet was needed has been clearly manifest for a long period, to those acquainted with the wants of the natives. In our humble opinion, if the government has money to spare, it ought to publish two paragraphs for the native population to one among the foreign. For years the natives have been left to glean all foreign and domestic news from the pages of a small paper issued from the press of the American Mission. We hope those who have now taken the matter in hand, will not spare labor or money to make "The Flag" a first rate newspaper. The Hawaiians are famishing for useful information upon various secular subjects, education, agriculture and mechanical trades. We hope to see the talent of the natives, from His Majesty, to the humblest of his subjects, who can write (who cannot?) sending forth their thoughts through the columns of "The Flag." The old missionaries have done well to sustain a native newspaper for more than twenty years, and we hope they will aid to make this sheet all that can be desired for the Hawaiian people. We have been prompted to make these few remarks, from the sincere interest we have long felt and do now feel, in this people among whom our lot is cast. We do not sympathize with that feeling entertained by some towards the Hawaiian and other Polynesian races, because they may seem to be wasting away and may not possess all the elements of national greatness, which the God of nations has bestowed upon other races, therefore they are to be *left to perish.* We are not blind to the sins of Hawaiians, but do not other and superior races commit more heinous sins? It is an easy matter for the proud Briton, or the self-conceited Yankee to see the mote in a Kanaka's eye, but stare and gaze about, as if there was no beam in his own eye! But what has this to do with the "Hawaiian Flag?" We hope it may serve to swell the breeze which shall cause its folds to wave long and prosperously over the Hawaiian people. May the sheet we now commend teach the Hawaiian to fear God, honor the King, work on the land, buy cows instead of horses, cultivate *kalo* instead of *awa,* build good houses, send his children to school, make his sons and daughters industrious at home, and respect himself.

☞ A large portion of our colnmns will be found to contain documents relating to *one Robert Mills.* Since preparing this matter, through the politeness and courtesy of Mr. Perrin, the French Consul, we have seen a letter written by the French Governor of Marquesas, respecting this same Robert Mills, who is described as "*a first rate scamp and a big rascal.*" The Governor intimates that should Mills return to the Islands, he will be taken in custody and punished as a notorious criminal.

☞ Capt. Hand commanding whale ship "Neva," has sent us the following statement for publication, but does not inform us where the vessel was cruising at the time, although we suppose it must have been off Sag Harbor. We infer this from the time mentioned.

"Alonzo L. Davis, with two others, deserted from the "Neva," Sept. 15th, 1855. They were taken by the police on the 16th. On the 17th, the ship lying "off and on," they were brought on board. That night the ship being 10 or 12 miles from land, Davis left the vessel on one of the fore-scuttle doors. I knew nothing of it until the morning. The officers of the watch missed the man about 10 o'clock; but supposed the man had stowed himself away on board. I do not suppose he could have reached the shore, unless he was picked up by some fisherman who was fishing at some distance from land. Davis hailed from Staten Island, but was born in Poughkeepsie, New York"

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ROBERT MILLS.

Thinking our readers will be interested to know by what means Mills could have made so favorable an impression upon the minds of the friends of Missions in the U. S., we publish the following extracts from an address of his, as we find it reported in the New England Puritan (a Boston paper) of Aug. 16th. A previous speaker had remarked:

"Mr. Mills, he said, was a sailor. He was born in Ireland, came to this country when he was young, lived some time in Schoharrie County in the State, and afterwards went to sea, on board a whaler. He and his companions got separated from the ship in a boat, and were cast on one of the Marquesas Islands. There he remained sixteen years, married the daughter of the principal Chief, who is now with him, and on the death of the chief which took place some time since, her son, now five years old, has become the hereditary Chief of the Island. Feeling the need of the Gospel, Mr. Mills came to this country to obtain Missionaries. He first applied to the American Board, but as they were restricted by an agreement with the London Missionary Society not to send missionaries South of the Equator, they could not grant his request. Mr. Tappan read an extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Eldredge, of New Bedford, confirming Mr. Mills's statements, from the reports of ship masters and owners, and a similar document from a merchant in New York."

☞ Many of the assertions of Mills we know to be false, but still we let him tell his own story;—

"Mr. Mills was then introduced to the audience. His statement, which was made somewhat after the idiom of his countrymen, was full of spontaneous wit, and showed to a man of good sense, and no small degree of shrewdness. Getting lost in a whale boat, he said, they concluded to go to the Marquesas, though they understood that they were cannibals, and therefore had no very inviting prospect. There are ten of these Islands, containing in all about 40,000 inhabitants. The one on which they landed contained about 6,000. They found the people eating human flesh, though they did not compel them to eat it. They were separated from each other, though the natives treated them as Mr. Mills said, "as well as they could." It was six or seven months before they had an opportunity to consult each other as to the means of escape. The vessels which formerly touched at the Island had been in the habit of inviting chiefs on board, and then keeping them till they would furnish sandal wood for their redemption. This so exasperated the natives that it was dangerous for them to land, and intercourse was almost entirely cut off.

At length they found a place to look out for a vessel and get off in their boat. It was his turn to look out; and when he gave the signal his companions rushed to the boat, and put off, leaving him a quarter of a mile behind. Some months after this, a man came to him from another tribe, and proposed to take him to another place where ships landed. He went, and was put under the care of the Chief. He went on board a vessel, and found the Captain to be a relative of his. Of him, he get a certificate of his good character, so as to induce vessels to stop and trade. For he said that white people who live on the Islands, are often as bad as the natives. He said the whale ships only wanted the natives civilized enough not to kill them. They don't want missionaries. The excuse made for this at New Bedford was, *that the Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands have corrupted the Natives!*

The captain, his relative, also gave him a whale boat. He then went to the people at all the Islands and told them that they must behave themselves, or else the ships would not come there to trade. He made them understand that it was against their interest to steal and commit other crimes; and this was the only appeal that could be made with any effect to the untutored natives.

After a while the people began to inquire after Missionaries. They saw natives of the Sandwich Islands, well dressed and in every way superior themselves. But they did not want such Missionaries as the French and English sent. There was one place where there was a French Catholic and an English Protestant Mission. The Catholics told them they must not believe what the Protestants said, for they lied; and the Protestant Missionaries, as they were bound to do, said they must not believe what the Catholics said for they lied. And so the natives would believe neither. The Catholics had never succeeded there. They had been there thirteen years, and made no converts. They attempted to convert them by force; but the natives would not be driven. It was like trying to drive a hog; they would turn round and fight you. When they saw the Sandwish Island's people, and how they had been benefitted, they said, "Could'nt we have such Missionaries?" When he found they were so anxious, he wrote to the Sandwich Islands, requesting an American Missionary; not native teachers alone. He did not believe in sending them out alone. He thought they would be more likely to fall back into their habits, than to improve the natives. But he never received any answer.

Some months after, a ship came that was going to New Zealand, and he paid his passage there and back, with the hope of getting a Missionary. But he did not succeed, and therefore proceeded to this country.

Mr. Mills then proceeded to give a very interesting description, in his own peculiar way, of the condition of the natives when he went among them. They were cannibals, but not from love of human flesh. They had been first lead to eat their enemies from revenge. This practice, however, was now entirely done away with, unless it might be by a few old people. The rising generation would not have this habit, nor many others which used to degrade the people; among which was their belief in the prophets. Their prophet was the greatest man in the nation. He was their Pope. Under him were others, who killed people by their superstitious practices. The people also believed in *spirit-rappings*, or ventriloquest women, who professed to call spirits out of another world, but greater and better. One of these women proposed to bring back all the people that had ever lived on the Island. There was a consultation about it, and it was concluded that there would not be room enough for them all to stand. It was then proposed that she should bring back one of the principal Chiefs. She had to fetch him three times before he would stay, and she must have her pay first. And sure enough the old Chief came, dressed up just as he used to be; but his friends caught him, determined, now they got him back, to keep him; when lo, it was the old woman dressed up in his clothes! Thus they learned it was all a humbug, and the spirit-rappers lost their hold upon the people."

These people, he said had many Jewish ideas and customs. They have a history of the flood. A prophet forewarned them of it, and told them to flee to the tops of the mountains; but they did not believe it and were drowned, and turned into porpoises! They practiced circumcision, and it was death to remove a neighbor's land mark. Thieving was punished with death. Polygamy was not practiced. Husband and wife generally live together during life.

The people on this island, when he landed, were divided into seven different tribes, but now they were all one family. They are now increasing, which he attributed to the introduction of fire arms. Formerly, when they fought with clubs, their warfare was very destructive; but the muskets were so sure to kill that they fought two miles off, and when they had discharged their muskets, both parties run! When he discovered this, he encouraged them to buy guns, and he supposed there was one to every man on the island.

These people are not idolators. They believe in one God and though they have images of the deceased prophets, they do not worship them. The people have lost confidence in the prophets, and their images are trampled on.

They have doctors, but they give very little medcine but rely upon their superstitious practices. The last medicine they give, in a desperate case is, *a coffin!* They lay it alongside of a sick person; and if he is really going to die, it helps him off. If not, it starts him up. So, sometimes, when they think he is really dying, they shoot guns in at the door, under pretence of shooting the spirit back into him, after he has left the body; and sure enough, sometimes the dying person will start and run! Most of the people on this Island wear our clothing. They have regular dress-makers; and if one brings a new article of dress, all the rest must have it. Property is pretty equally distributed; for if one has a thing that another wants, he has only to ask for it, and it is given him; but then, the giver is sure to ask as much at another time from the receiver.

He found himself, he said, in a difficult position, having all the trade of the Island in his hands. He wanted to please himself; he wanted to please the traders in the ships; and he wanted to please the natives. But he found the best way of this was to *do right*. There was no law among them, except some regulations about the land. If one man wanted to knock another down with a stone, he did it, and never was called to account. But he introduced a code of laws for the regulation of trade, and got the master of vessels to sign them. One of them was, the "Maine Liquor Law;" no man must get a

native drunk, or send a drunken man ashore, no sailor was to stay over night on shore. In either of these cases, he was kept and made to pay for his keeping before he was released.

In conclusion, he supposed it might be thought necessary for him to return thanks, not only to God, but to the people, for finding Missionaries, and to them for going. But as for himself, there was no honor due to him, because he had done nothing but his duty. When he went to the Seminary and told his story to the students, Mr. Seymour said, 'I will go.' But he supposed there was no honor due to him for that, because, according to his profession, he only did his duty. But, must he not thank the churches for sending them? He did not know as there was any honor due to them, because it was their duty to send them. With this, he bade us farewell for the last time; but he hoped it would not be long before we should hear from them again."

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE NEW MISSION TO THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

In the November No. of the Friend, it was stated that a new mission was about to be established upon the Marquesas Islands, under the auspices of a Missionary Society, in the United States, and that one Robert Mills, a sailor, had been instrumental in starting this enterprise. The prospects of this mission are for the present clouded, and the enterprise hindered, in consequence of the unworthy and base conduct of said Mills. That our readers may understand the subject, we would refer to documents published in other parts of our columns.

Previous to receiving the letter signed "Aloft" and communicated by a highly respectable American, shipmaster, we had received a communication from the Rev. M. Seymour, one of the missionaries destined for Marquesas, but now at San Francisco. He speaks of the detention of the Missionaries at San Francisco, "chiefly by untoward-ed developments in the character of Mills." So it appears that Mills is likely to be thoroughly understood and exposed.

Bad as Mills may prove to be, base as his character may have been before leaving the Marquesas Islands, and unworthy of confidence as he is at present, yet we do not regret that this mission should have been projected. The cause was good, although advocated by a bad man. Mills, most surely has proved himself a skillful hypocrite and adroit manager, to leave the Marquesas Islands with a native wife, friendless and penniless pushing his way to the United States, via., New Zealand, Australia, Valparaiso and Rio, there finally to be taken up by a Missionary Society, composed of shrewd Yankees, and then to be sent out with associates to establish a new mission.

The "American Missionary Society" (not the American Board of Foreign Missions supporting missionaries in the Sandwich Islands) does not appear to have hastily taken up this enterprise. The officers of this society to justfy their position, have recently published the following statement in the New York papers.

"The letters which we had just before received from our missionaries (at San Francisco,) led us to hope that we might be spared the necessity of giving publicity to the other causes referred to. It is with great reluctance that we mention publicly the faults of one in whom the Christain public has taken so much interest, and for whom so much has been done, but the duty which we owe to the friends and supporters of missions, will not allow us to keep silence. Necessity is laid upon us and we are constrained to say that since the greatest calamity which fell upon Mr. Mills (as well as our Mission) in the death of his wife, such developments have been made by him that the Missionary Company with the sanction of the Executive Committee, have been compelled to withdraw their confidence from him, and decline to proceed any further in his company.

We are aware that this intelligence will be exceedingly distressing to many of our readers, as the causes that have lead to it have been to us. The testimonials that Mr. Mills brought to our committee were of the most gratifying kind; such as constrained us to believe it to be our duty to present them to the Christian public, and ask for the means to enable us to send a missionary to the Marquesas with him

Our first knowledge of him was derived from an article in the New York *Evangelist* of Feb. 8th, 1855, entitled "Royal Visitors," which was understood to have been written by a distinguished clergyman in this city, and pastor of a Presbyterian church. Verbal and written testimony was received from two secretaries of missionary societies in this city, and from clergymen, pastors of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Some of these testimonials were published in the *Independent* for April 19th, 1855, in the May number of the *American Missionary*, and in many other papers. One of them from the excellent pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts, was as follows: "From shipmasters, owners, and others interested in our whaling fleet, I learn that his influence among the natives, which is very great, has been always on the side of order and good morals. Missionaries laboring there would have in him a prudent, experienced, reliable and influential cooperator." Another from one of the secretaries above referred to, said:

"The documents which Mr. Mills has with him leaves no doubt of the sincerity with which he is prosecuting this matter." Another from a pastor in this State said:—"His statements can be fully depended upon, as I have a man in my church, who until a short time, was a yearly visitor of these, and indeed most of the South Sea Islands, who endorses every statement made by Mr. Mills."

We afterwards received voluntary testimonials from captains of vessels and other persons who had known him at the Islands, speaking highly of the character and extent of the influence exerted by him there. In view of these facts, three insurance companies before whom they were laid, contributed liberally for his personal benefit, that he might look after their interests in that part of the world.

Under such influences the Executive Committee of the Association appointed two missionaries, and their wives to accompany him to the Marquesas and commence a Christian mission there. They sailed from this city August 5th, for California.

Mrs Mills died soon after their arrival at San Francisco. In less than three weeks from that time Mr. Mills married the nurse that had been provided for his infant child, and his whole course since his arrival in that city has been such that our missionaries assure us, they have lost all confidedce in him. As has been previously intimated, for a few days there was hope that a favorable change had taken place, but this was soon destroyed. A judicious friend, residing at San Francisco, writing to one of the secretaries says: "Certain it is, that his conduct has disappointed those who knew him at the Islands, and I doubt if he returns there."

The Committee have not yet abandoned the hope of establishing a mission on the Islands, although they do not think it prudent for our missionaries to go immediately to Ohivaoa. They have been advised to visit other parts of that ocean, from whence they can emplore the Marquesas Islands."

Not only does Mills appear to have deceived the officers of the Missionary Society, *but distinguished clergymen, captains of vessels and others.*

In another column, we publish extracts from the farewell address of Mills, delivered in the Plymouth Church in New York City, August 5th, 1855.

ROBERT MILLS AGAIN.

KAWAIHAE, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, March 4th 1856.

REV. S. C. DAMON—DEAR SIR:—A friend and lover of truth, desires to correct a statement made in the November No. of the Friend, in reference to one *Robert Mills*, who it appears has created quite an interest in the United States by setting himself up as a teacher, or preacher at the Marquesas Islands. The account rendered is in substance as follows.

Mills got separated from his ship and married the daughter of a chief when being moved with compassion at seeing the fallen state of the natives he undertook to elevate them, and after a time wrote to Honolulu for aid in the accomplishment of so great a work. As his letter did not reach its destination and in consequence of receiving no answer he took passage himself accompanied by his native wife and after a protracted and circuitous route, reached the Atlantic States, and in course of time San Francisco, on his return to the field of his former labors. Here his amiable wife died, and had they both been buried in one grave, a mantle would cover all, and Mills in one portion of the globe at least might pass for a saint.

But truth being stronger than fiction and

the deceiver still living, it is meet that his true character be made to appear.

Mills has acquired a reputation at the Marquesas no ways enviable, it is that of having had *many wives*, and led a dissolute life even to the procuring of human sacrifices for the *idolatrous* worshipers of Dominica. After deserting from a whale ship (for his *separation* is accounted for in this way,) he lived at Hanamanu and for sometime acted as linguist for the masters who touched for supplies. No complaint that I am aware of was made against him while acting in this capacity, and it is supposed that the written recommendations given as a trader, has been used to give himself the character of a teacher of righteousness.

It was here that the high chief sickened, and declared that nothing short of a human sacrifice could restore him to health again. Mills to raise himself in the estimation of the sick king, offered to procure a subject and with this view entered another bay where his own immediate tribe were at war, but where he (Mills) had a friend in the chief highest in power. Being challenged as he approached in his whale boat armed cap-a-pie, he says, "call me friend, I have a present for him." The old man not at all suspicious (the title of friend being sacred) swam off to the boat accompanied by his little grandson. When within reach, the boat's crew seized upon the lad and murdered him. The chief seeing this attempted to save himself by diving, but as he rose to the surface Mills discharged his muskets loaded with slugs the contents of which took effect in the right shoulder without causing death. It was in consequence of this tragedy or rather the fear of revenge for the horrible deed that caused this demon in human shape to leave the islands.

The Governor of Nookaheva as well as several other respectable residents will at any time confirm the above statements, you can judge of their surprise and indignation when your little sheet informed them that this Mills was "amongst the prophets." It is not strange the devil should assume the character of an angel of light, for he has practiced this in every age of the world but that he should attempt to add the heaven born principle, *love* is altogether too glaring and the cloven foot is seen under the covering.

Yours, respt.,

ALOFT.

A Good Swimmer —A sailor belonging to a whalesbip, when off "Diamond Head," a few days since, jumped overboard, about 8 o'clock in the evening. He took a small board and upon it endeavored to reach land. The tide or current was so strong against him, that he could not make much headway. While struggling with the waves a shark paid him a visit, and nibbled off one of his fingers, and also caught away his plank, but that he recovered, After a nine hours' swim, he was picked up by another vessel, and brought to Honolulu the next morning.

☞ All persons having books loaned to them by the Seamen's Chaplain, are respectfully requested to return the same.

THE POET ROGERS.

The late papers announce the death of this distinguished English Poet, at the advanced age of ninety. From a new book fresh from Boston, entitled, "Visits to European Celebrities" by Dr. Sprague, of Albany, we notice a graphic sketch of a visit to this celebrated individual in 1836 twenty years ago. The following is a part of the sketch:

"I called at Rogers' house, and as, he was not at home, left my letter of introduction, which was almost immediately answered by a note, inviting me to breakfast with him. I went at the specified time, and was received with equal dignity and hospitality. He had the appearance of a man of seventy; he was of about the middle height, stood perfectly erect, and had a face beaming with intelligence and good nature. His manners were at once dignified and graceful, and seemed to indicate both a gentle and thoughtful spirit. I found him living in splendid style, but quite alone, his servant being the only person besides himself whom I saw; and my impression was and is, that he was a bachelor, though of this I cannot be quite certain. His health was, at that time, perfectly good; though he told me he never knew what health was till after he had passed fifty."

"He talked a good deal of Washington Irving and Cooper, both of whom he knew well, and regarded as among the stars of our common English literature. His admiration for Robert Hall's genius was unbounded, though he said it happened that he had never heard him preach but once. He observed, apparantly with a good deal of satisfaction, that in the room in which I was sitting, he had had the honor to receive three who had been presidents of the United States, besides Mr. Van Buren, who, he supposed, was destined to add one to the number. After breakfast, he asked me to go up stairs with him, that he might show me some of his literary curiosities; but then he said he must first feed birds; and immediately, on throwing down some small bits of bread, some twenty birds or more, that were domesticated on his premises, came flying down and picked them up He made some beautiful remarks upon their being so affectionate and loving towards him, and showed that he had himself strong domestic affections, though I saw nothing to indicate that he had any objects more considerable, or more knowing, than birds to fasten them upon.

On going up stairs, he brought out various literary relics of by-gone days, all of which were of very great interest, and for some of which he had paid a very large price. His greatest treasure of this kind, however, was a document, which was framed, and hung up in his hall. It was nothing less than the written engagement between Milton and his publisher, which secured to the latter the right to print the Paradise Lost, on condition of his paying six pounds for each edition. For this document he told me he gave sixty pounds."

MAJOR ANDRE'S INTENDED WIFE.

Dr. Sprague, during his visits among "European Celebrities," made the acquaintance of the Edgeworth family, residing in Ireland. From a brief sketch of the visit, we copy the following:

"While Miss Edgeworth was occupied in something designed to contribute to my gratification, Mrs. Edgeworth stepped with me into the library; and my eye casually rested upon the Life of Major Andre. As I opened the volume, I asked her if she knew what ever became of the young lady to whom Major Andre was engaged to be married. "Why," said she, "I perceive you do not know the history of this family very thoroughly. That young lady, Miss Honora Snead, was my husband's (Mr. Edgeworth's) first wife;" and she then brought me her miniature, which represented her as extremely beautiful; and, indeed, Mrs. Edgeworth said that she was reputed one of the most beautiful women in the kingdom"

☞ As intimated in our last No., a small schooner, the "Kione Ana," commanded by Capt. Tabor, sailed on Monday morning the 10th ult., for Fatuhiva, Marquesas Islands. The vessel was chartered by the Hawaiian Missionary Society, to take supplies to the Missionaries. The Rev L. Smith, and one Hawaiian, sailed as delegates of the churches. The vessel is expected to return on or before June 1st.

List of Officers on board of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Alarm, now lying in the port of Honolulu.

Captain.—Douglas Curry.

Lieuts.—Alex. Philips, Thos. Hooper, W. F. Legh.

Master.—Jos. Wallis.

Chaplain.—S. Payne.

Surgeon.—J. Andrews.

Paymaster.—J. W. P. Foord.

Lieut. R. M.—H. L. Harrison.

Assist. Surgeon.—W. J. Bluett.

Mates.—W. J. Richards, H. Powys.

Second Master.—W. J. Cunningham.

Midshipman.—W. F. Hastings.

Clerks.—John Harvey, H. Seale, W. Warren.

Naval Cadets.—Wm. Bond, W. H. Barnett.

Mast. Assist.—Chas. Wade.

List of Officers on board of the U. S. S. Vincennes.

Commander—John Rogers.

Lieutenant Com—H. K. Stevens.

Lieutenant—J. V. McCollum.

" Thos. P. Fillebrown.

" John H. Russell.

" Beverly Kennon.

Fleet Surgeon—W. Grier.

Purser—W. Brenton Roggs.

Zoologist—Wm. Stimpson.

Artist—Edward M. Kern.

Secretary—E. R. Knorr.

Draftsman—Arthur Weitzleiben.

Assistant Astron.—Anton Schonboon.

Captain's Clerk—F. H. Beerbowers.

Purser's do.—Thos. H. Niblo.

Carpenter—James K. Owens.

Sailmaker—Richard Berry.

Master's Mate—Joseph Kent.

Poetry.

HONOLULU, March 18, 1856.

FRIEND DAMON,—I enclose you the following lines written by my particular friend Dr. Winslow, in Mrs. Bigelow's Album at her request, as a souvenir of the Doctor's recent visit to Maui. Our much respected Consul at Lahaina who extended the hospitalities of his house to our friend happened to live in the Doctor's old premises, which made his visit there peculiarly gratifying, and the following effusion will show how much he appreciated the attentions received at his old house.

If you think them worthy of insertion in the columns of "The Friend," you will confer a favor on me, as I think there are a great many in this ocean who would peruse, with pleasure, anything that comes from his pen—and if these happen to meet his eye, he will excuse us for taking the liberty to make them public

Yours' &c.,
G. L. COX, Ship 'Magnolia.'

I'm loth to leave this sunny shore
So full of fruits and flowers,
Where I've enjoyed such tender care,
And spent such blessed hours.
No hospitality more full,
No hearts were e'er more warm.
Than I have known beneath this roof,
Of yore my happy home.

But all the e golden joys must end.
And I must haste away,
Still where I go my heart will turn,
And rather fondly stray.

Kind farewell words are often stored,
Like gems at parting given,
Sweet seeds that bloom when friends are dead,
To fructify in heaven.

O, may these be—though feebly said
And not a tithe I feel—
A fragrant garland to adorn
The parlor and the meal—
When I am gone, to ne'er return
To smile beneath this roof,
A breathing shadow of my farm,
An everlasting proof,
That I have prized your cordial care.
And overflowing bowl,
With all the warmth that you could wish,
And tenderness of soul.

How soon to fade, ye balmy shores!
These lawns and limpid streams?
These cordial friends of various hues,
How soon to change for dreams!
Ye towering hills, and verdant groves,
How soon to disappear!
I'm bound away for fonder loves,
And still my heart is here.

C. F. WINSLOW.

Written at my old home, Lahaina,
Maui, March 14, 1856

[For The Friend.]

WELCOME TO JUDGE LEE.

A welcome—thrice welcome is borne on the breeze,
That sways the rich boughs of our tropical trees.
'Tis breathed anthem-like in the wild ocean's roar,
As it dashes and breaks on our coral bound shore.

Glad tidings! proclaim them—repeat them again,
To our shores has returned the champion of men;
Across the deep waters, around the old "Horn,"
In safety and speed the "Raduga" is borne.

The brilliant and mirthful, the good and the fair,
The noble and brave, the true-hearted are there.
There are some whom we greet, we have seen here before,
And how sweet to their vision these Islands once more.

But none among thee more welcome can be,
Than the judge of our nation—William L. Lee.
Who fearless is found to right every wrong,
Thus snatching the weak from the grasp of the strong.

There are dusky browed men who take a deep pride
In claiming thee firm and true on their side,
From the King on his throne, to the humble and poor,
A ready admittance all find at thy door.

God's blessing benignant be on thee! renown
Attend on thy pathway, and yield thee a crown:
Not forsorth the rich spoils of "barbaric gold,"
But the hearts of a people in thine own enrolled.

Prayerful and grateful, calm and sincere.
The voice of thanksgiving and gratitude's tear,
The cry of "ALOHA" floats sweet on the air,
And a heart-felt welcome is breathed in our prayer.

March 1 t 1856. GEM.

"DOWN EAST" GIRLS.

In one of the factories of Maine, recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike: and, as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have, in the mean time, issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph:—"We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be without employment; can turn our hand to most anything; don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing, where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes, patch, darn, knit, stew and fry, make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies; in fact can do any thing the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scoldings on Mondays and Saturdays. For specimens of spirit refer you to our overseer. Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most be witchingly. An elderly gentleman in want of a good housekeeper, or a nice man in want of a wife—willing to sustain either character; in fact, we are in the market! Who bids? Going—gone—gone!"

☞ Although the British journals grievously complain of sympathy for Russia, in the United States, yet not a particle of aid has been extended to that country; while, on the other hand, there have been thirty to forty thousand tons of the finest vessels under the American flag in the employ of the allies, constantly conveying troops and military supplies.—*Am Paper.*

THE PAISLEY ABSTAINERS AND LORD PANMURE.—In reply to a memorial from the Committee of the Paisley Abstainers' League, Lord Panmure states that he has adopted measures to have the drinking booths in the Crimea closed. His lordship has sent off instructions to that effect before the receipt of the memorial from Paisley.—[*Late Paper.*

[From the Polynesian of March 29, 1856.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

BE IT KNOWN to all whom it may concern, that EDWARD MOLL, ESQ., having this day presented to this Department his Commission from the *Senate of the Free and Hanseatic city* of Hamburg, which is found to be in due form, he, the said EDWARD MOLL, ESQ., is hereby acknowledged by order of HIS MAJESTY, as CONSUL OF HAMBURG for the Hawaiian Islands; and all his official acts, as such, are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of this Government.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Foreign Office, at Honolulu, this 25th day of March, 1856.

[L.S.] R. C. WYLLIE.

DARIUS A. OGDEN, ESQUIRE, Consul of the United States, having leave of absence from his Government, with the sanction thereof has appointed DR. GEORGE A. LATHROP to act for him as Vice-Consul; and it has pleased the KING to approve of his appointment.

R. C. WYLLIE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 28th March, 1856.

☞ A shipmaster from a cruise in a distant part of the Pacific, reports that he finds "The Friend" everywhere! We mention this fact for the encouragement of those inclined to contribute for the gratuitous circulation of our little sheet. More than 1200 copies of each number we scatter broad cast, and we rejoice to learn that when vessels speak at sea, the enquiry is for "The Friend," and that it also finds its way to all those who can read the English language, dwelling upon the remote Islands of the Pacific.

☞ The tone of the English and French journals seems to point to the dissolution of Turkey. Already it is a common joke in Constantinople, that the next sultan will be a Frenchman.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Seamen's Chapel, (Seats free,) supported by gratuitous contributions; and The Friend, one thousand copies of which are distributed gratuitously among seamen in the Pacific Ocean.

	For Chapel.	For Friend.
"Jack"		$10 00
Rev. E. Bond, Kohala.		10 00
"Eugene"	$10 00	10 00
Ezra Plank, "Eugene."	2 50	2 50
Wm. Brown, "	2 50	2 50
C. A. Williams, Esq., Ag't. for 4 whaleships		20 00
Capt. Smith, Splendid.		5 00
Capt. Besse, "John Wells."	5 00	5 00

FATUHIVA CORRESPONDENCE.

OMOA, FATUHIVA, Jan 21, 1856.

MR. DAMON—DEAR SIR:—By the communication of November last, I believe I informed you that the war here had been brought to a close. Peace still continues. The different tribes are friendly disposed to each other. Their attention is now turned towards feasting and dancing.

A few days after concluding peace, the Hanavave people removed over to the island of Tahuata. After being subdued they did not think it prudent to remain on this island Their removal reduces the population of Fatuhiva to less than 1000.

Since our arrival here nearly two years and five months ago, the deaths in the Amoa tribe have been 21, the births 11. The tribe numbers about 300. The population, as you will perceive, is on the decrease. There is reason to believe, that in less than fifty years, the whole race will be extinct. On the other islands of the group, the decrease is more rapid than here: foreign diseases being much more prevalent. Uapou, Uahuna, and Tahuata, have but a remnant left upon them.

Mr. Thompson, as you will see, by refering to the Friend of Jan. 1845 estimated the population of Fatuhiva at 3000. That estimate was probably correct, a decrease of two thirds of the number having taking place since it was made.

The most prevalent complaint among the natives is consumption. Whole families have been swept off by it. After a member of a family is attacked, it not unfrequently happens, that, from him, the disease is communicated to the rest, either by means of the tobacco pipe, or through eating out of the same dish.

Marquesans are great smokers. A singular instance of the power of this hold, I witnessed some months ago, while standing at the bedside of a native in the last stage of consumption. His friends were assembled around him, weeping and wailing, and expecting every moment to see him go off.

Unable to move, just able to speak, and with death staring him in the face, the man asked for a smoke of the pipe.

A few days ago, we were visited by a severe gale from the westward. A small schooner built on Uahuna, and owned by a company of white men living on that island, was driven ashore in the gale. It is now lying high and dry upon the beach—a wreck.

The Hawaiian missionaries are all well The natives are still greatly opposed to the Gospel. The prospect is, that the patience of all connected with the mission, will be severely tried before anything is effected among them. Yours, truly,

J. BICKNELL.

P. S. Opportunities, at times, present themselves of giving away books, or tracts Should your supply enable you to part with a few, I should be rejoiced to receive them. J. B.

JENNY LIND.—It is stated that Mr. Mitchell gives Mme. Goldschmidt Lind the enormous sum of £500 sterling for each concert in which she sings in the series of concerts he is now giving in London. Mme. Goldschmidt is also likely to sing in the provinces under an arrangement with Mr. Mitchell.

HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

At the present time there is a strong effort, in England, to open places of amusement upon the Sabbath, and otherwise do away with the Sabbath as a time-honored and sacred day of holy rest, among the English people. This tendency has been watched with much solicitude, by the friends of the Sabbath and the serious portion of the community. It is gratifying to witness a movement that will meet the exegencies of the case. The laborer needs recreation, but let him have it upon the week day. Why should not men give up a portion of the six days, wherein the laborer may enjoy recreation, as well as God be called upon to surrender the Sabbath? To take holy time for this purpose, is robbery. God never granted man this privilege. The movement to which we allude, is well indicated in the following extract:—

Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, delivered the fourth lecture of the course, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exter Hall, on Tuesday evening. His subject was, "Labor Lightened not Lost." It was decidedly the best lecture of the four that have been delivered. Lord Paumure, who occupied the chair, introduced him as a countryman of his own, and certainly no Scotchman was ashamed of his countryman on Tuesday evening. His lecture was a master-piece of oratory. There ran quite a vein of humor through the whole, and his sentorian voice made the immense hall ring again. Now he would have his audience in roars of laughter, then almost on the verge of weeping. The numerous stories with which he diversified his lecture were told with such an air of *naivete*, mixed with playful humorousness, that he at once rivited the attention of his audience and maintained it without flagging for two hours. The burden of his lecture was the advocacy of the half-holiday movement, and the sacred observance of the Sabbath. He also advocated every day ablutions, and attention to personal cleanliness, and in denouncing intemperance, he paid a graceful tribute to the good effects which have resulted to Scotland from Forbes M'Kenzie's Act, and called upon Englishmen to demand such an act for England. He described the Saturday half-holiday as the key to the proper observance of the Sabbath. At the present time, when the half-holiday movement is being agitated, this lecture will do immense good.—*Northern Ensign.*

LAVA CEASED FLOWING.

From a letter written by Rev. Mr Coan, dated March 17th, we copy the following.

The lava stream has ceased to advance towards Hilo. There is still much smoke, in the top of the mountain, and fusion bursts up here and there on the hardened stream several miles above its terminus. Hilo is spared and we should be thankful.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

We copy the following extract from a letter dated Papeete, Feb. 19th, 1856.

H. B. M's. ship "Dido," Capt. Moreshed, arrived here from the Samoas on the 31st of December, and after spending a very pleasant time to the 19th of Jan., when she left here for Raiatia. On the 21st, however, in the night, she fell in with the heaviest part of a severe gale, when she carried away her jib-boom, fore-mast, main and fore top-mast, two anchors and suffered other damage, she returned here on the 24th in a very crippled state. They are employing all the means this place can afford in repairing their damages, and may in all possibility be ready for sea again in about a fortnight.

Our Governor, Count De Bouzet, who had the misfortune to loose his vessel at New Caladonia in April last, has been re-called. The name of his successor has not, as far as I can learn, yet transpired.

ITEMS FROM LATE PAPERS.

BRITISH ARMY.—It may surprise persons to be told, what is the undoubted fact, that there are now in the Crimea 50,000 British fighting men: that there are at home or in the depot in Malta recruits enough to raise that force to 70,000—an army of British-born subjects larger than the Duke of Wellington ever had in his command Besides these there is the Turkish Contingent of 20,000, the Foreign Legion quite as strong, and the Sardinian troops of 15,000, making a total of at least 125,000 men, marching under the British flag.

THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.—This noble and English joint was this year cut from a five-years'-old Highland stot, fed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the Norfolk farm, in Windsor Great Park, and weighed 425 lbs. The process of roasting occupied fifteen hours. It was decorated with holly and ivy, and placed, cold, on a sideboard in the banqueting-room, on Christmas day, where it remained, together with the boar's head and woodcock pie, during the week.

MR. MACAULAY'S PROFITS.—On Tuesday last the Messrs Longman paid to Mr. Macaulay the sum of sixteen thousand pounds for his two new volumes. What would the philosophic Gibbon have said to this?

MORE FROM THE ARCTIC.—There have recently been two arrivals from the frozen regions, one of which was the return of an exploring party sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1854 to the regions where it was supposed Sir John Franklin and his party perished. They succeeded in reaching Montreal Island, where they met Esquimaux, who informed them that the party had wandered on the opposite beach until, worn out by fatigue and starvation, they one by one died. Snow shoes, iron kettles, a boat, and other articles known to have belonged to them, were found. The other was the British ship Resolute, one of the vessels of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, and which having become locked in the ice was abandoned. She was fallen in with by an American whaler, having drifted over 1,000 miles, and brought to New London.

RUM IN THE CRIMEA.

Our ears have been made to tingle with the horrid sounds which have come from the Crimea, where the cannon, and the sword, and the trampling of horses, and the hunger of vultures have done their work: but now, as the smoke and noise have passed away, a more loathsome and revolting scene is brought before us in the awful ravages of intemperance, which has swept its thousands into dishonored graves The London Times, in a lengthy article, gives a most appalling description of the evil, which has awakened the attention of the community to it to an extent that must event in some blow at the entire traffic at home and abroad.

A Correspondent says:—"Yesterday was Sunday. I rode into Balaklava at 1, P. M., through Radikoi, Major, and returned towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men—not only privates, but non-commissioned officers—in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really an exception, intoxication the rule Noisy groups, flushed and unsteady with drink, were interspersed with staggering sots who could not keep on their legs. Two Highlanders, one of them on the ground, the other making violent and fruitless efforts to get his comrade to stand up, were affording, at 2 in the afternoon, great amusement to a number of French road makers. Sunday is not a day of rest for the French working parties Three hours later I passed a group of three non-commissioned officers of some line regiment. The centre man was kept from falling only by the support of the two others, themselves far from sober, and, the trio made the most of the roads after the most approved fashion. The oldest officers declare that, in all their experience, they never saw anything to equal it. It will be asked, why then, do not officers having a keen sense of the evil, take measures to put a stop to it? Simply because it is not in their power. I believe they do what they can, in the ordinary routine; there are plenty of flogging parades, plenty of the men set to pick up and carry stones, and you cannot ride through the camp without seeing plenty of men drilling in heavy marching order for punishment. But cat, and stone-gathering, and drill are alike ineffectual to check the horrible vice which is degrading our army, and which must, if means be not found to stop it, ultimately impair its efficiency and fill the hospitals. Officers commanding regiments, witness this state of things with grief, and would, I am sure, gladly adopt any practical means that might be ordered or suggested to alter it." The Times exclaims—

"Cannot that common sense which has extricated England from so many political difficulties, and from still more inveterate social ills, be invoked to cure this weakness of our nation, and stigma of our race? Before the evil gets to such a head as our correspondent describes, surely it were worth while to keep the soldiers within camp, or to suppress the drinking-booths. *Anything is better than a license which ruins the health of the soldiers, the strength of the army, and the credit of this country.*"

The Morning Advertiser, boldly recommends the entire suppression of the liquor traffic—a Maine law for the Crimean army?

"There is something ghastly in the rhetorical tone which acts are these men of the Alma—are they the men who fought at Inkerman? They are the men whom our home authorities qualify for a life of hardship by breaking up their constitutions before they are shipped off to the seat of war. We do not suppose that it is intentional, on the part of the government, that our raw recruits should go through a mighty drill of intemperance as part of their military education; but it is none the less its fault if they are permitted to do so, when there is no means to prevent it.

A letter by Rear Admiral J. Ryder Benton, in the Times of the 11th Nov., recommends the entire suppression of all places of sale, as the only way of saving the army from annihilation.

The London Globe of the 15th Nov. says:

"Whatever men may think of teetotalism (and we have not, as yet, taken the pledge ourselves,) here is a great evil to be grappled with, and till it is abated, physical and moral deterioration must result from habits of drunkenness." It recommends that the existing prodigality of stimulants be somehow or other retrenched.

William Russell, the historian of the day of Balaklava, he who told the fearful tale of the disastrous winter of '54-55, has been ignominously mobbed from the Crimea. Mr. Russell in one of his recent letters to the *London Times*, had commented severely on the drunkenness that prevailed in the British camp, and suggested that the cause of this disgraceful debauchery was to be found in the double pay which the soldier was receiving. He recommended that 6d a day should be withheld from the men and put into the Savings' Bank to their account. When *The Times* containing Mr. Russell's letter arrived in the Crimea, it created a great excitement among the privates. The more moderate contented themselves with writing home to the public journals to protest against the execution of Mr. Russell's plan and to neutralize its effect upon the public mind. These more intelligent representatives of their body declared, that, in point of fact, the extra pay had not increased the number of drunkards; that the sober men, who were the vast majority; wanted all the money they earned to purchase for themselves a few extras in the way of eatables, which were to them luxuries, and that the many innocent should be made to suffer for the few guilty of excesses. The drunken party took a more summary course. They assembled in force, stormed his hut, ruined his property, and it is said personally maltreated the worthy correspondent of Printing House Square. When Mr. Russel applied to head-quarters for redress and protection, his request was met with no attention. Mr. Russell had from the first been very obnoxious to the majority of the British officers on account of his exposure of their professional short-comings, and they were only too glad that the common soldiery had treated him in a way their own position prevented them from doing. Mr. Russell has consequently been obliged to quit the Crimea, we fear, for ever. These facts have not yet been made public in the London papers, but have oozed out in the gossip of the Clubs.—[*New York Tribune*, January 26.

How England is Warmed.—An English review compares the way in which the north-western parts of Europe are warmed by the Gulf stream to the method of warming buildings by hot water, and calls the Torrid zone the furnace, the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico the boilers, the Gulf stream the conducting pipe, and the great hot-air chamber being from the bank of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe, whence the heat is taken up by the prevailing west winds. Owing to the influence of the Gulf-stream, Ireland is clothed in robes of evergreen grass; while on the American shore, in the same latitude, is the frost-bound coast of Labrador. The port of Liverpool has never been closed with ice in the severest winter. The Laplander cultivates barley in a latitude which in every other part of the world is doomed to perpetual sterility. Should the Isthmus of Panama be broken through by some convulsion of nature, and the gulf of Mexico cease to be a gulf, allowing the equatorial current of the Atlantic to pass through into the Pacific instead of being reflected back to England, the writer says, "Britain would then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous and powerful people."

A Church in the Camp.—A Methodist church, consisting of about three hundred non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, has been formed among the British troops quartered in and about Balaklava, and a missionary is about to be sent to them by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. They have sent for a supply of hymn-books, most of theirs having been lost at battles of the Alma and Inkerman.

Speed on the Atlantic.—During the past year the time of the Colins steamers has been less than that of the Cunarders on the eastern passages one day and four hours, and on the western passages one day seven hours and twenty minutes.

Horse Flesh.—There is being formed at Paris a society of economists, naturalists, and hardy gourmands, having for aim the introduction of horse flesh into the category of butchers' meat.

☞ On Monday last His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations had the honor of entertaining His Majesty at a dinner to celebrate the happy return of the Hon. W. L. Lee, the King's late Envoy to Washington, and his lady. Covers were laid for between sixty and seventy guests, and besides the lady and gentleman just mentioned were present, Prince Kamehameha, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance, the Commissioners of France and the United States, the United States Consul, the Danish Consul and lady, the Consuls of Chile and Peru, the Governor of Oahu, Capt. Marge de Marigny of H. I. M's. brig-of-war *Alcibiade*, Capt. Curry of H. B. M's. sloop-of-war *Alarm*, etc., etc., etc. The entertainment was conducted with great *savoir faire*. The toasts given were the King, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lee, the memory of Kamehameha III, Miss Rooke, Mrs. Gregg and the ladies, and Mr. Wyllie, proposed by the U. S. Commissioner. In offering the health of Miss Rooke, Mr. Wyllie alluded to the fact that the day on which the entertainment was given, was not only the anniversary of the birthday of the late King but also of the arrival on these shores of the late Mr. John Young, a man whose many good and useful deeds have long since become matters of history; one who possessed till the day of his death the implicit confidence of, and greatest influence with His present Majesty's grand-father, Kamehameha the Great. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Young's grand-daughter, so soon to be united in marriage with the successor of her grandfather's patron and friend.—[*Polynesian*, March 22nd.

C. H. WETMORE,
Physician and Surgeon,
HILO, HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
N. B.—Medicine Chests carefully replenished, and on reasonable terms.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office corner of Fort and Merchant sst. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. HOFFMANN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen sts., Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night.

GEO. A. LATHROP,
Physician and Surgeon,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market. Residence corner of Fort and Beretania sts., next above the Catholic Church.

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.
Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

J. WORTH
HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with recruits on favorable terms, for Cash, Goods or Bills on the United States.

B. PITMAN,
BYRON'S BAY, HILO, HAWAII.
DEALER in General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce. All Stores required by Whale Ships and others, supplied on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
WANTED—Exchange on the U. States and Europe. Oct. 2, 1854.—3m

HONOLULU MEDICAL HALL.
DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, &c.
DESIRES to inform the inhabitants of Honolulu and vicinity that he has taken the old established Drug Store, corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu Streets, which he has remodelled and means to keep constantly supplied with the best medicines he can procure from the United States and England. The concern will be constantly under his own or his son's superintendence, so that families requiring medicine may depend on getting the best, carefully prepared.
He has just received a case of London perfumery Soaps, Brushes, &c., and daily expects a further supply, which, with the ordinary patent and other medicines, will be sold on reasonable terms.
Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions carefully prepared.
Captains or owners of vessels will find every attention paid to themselves or families if requiring medical assistance.
Medicine Chests carefully examined and refitted
Attendance for consultation at office from 9 A. M. till noon, and from 4 to 6 P. M. on week days. On Sunday from 9 A. M till at othor times, at his residence Union Street. 27 tf

SAM'L N. CASTLE, AMOS S. COOKE.
CASTLE & COOKE.
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,
At the old stand, corner of King and School streets, near the large Stone Church.—Also, at the Store formerly occupied by C. H. Nicholson, in King St., opposite the Seamen's Chapel 35 tf

Honolulu Marine Hospital.
THIS INSTITUTION, near the corner of Beretania and Punch Bowl sts., in the most salubrious and quiet part of the city, offers a great desideratum for invalids in Honolulu, viz.: a pleasant and comfortable residence, where they will receive the care of competent attendants, and at a rate of charge within the means of all.
Single rooms are provided for such as do not wish to enter the general wards of the Hospital.
The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted up superior to any of the kind hitherto provided in Honolulu, and every effort will be made to render this what a Hospital should be.
Patients will also be received by Drs. HOFFMAN, FORD, HILLEBRAND, BULLIONS, HARDY and GUILLOU.
Office of the Marine Hospital at the Honolulu Drug Store, Queen st., near the Market.
GEO. A. LATHROP, M. D.

To Masters of Whale-Ships Visiting the Hawaiian Islands.
YOUR attention is called to the following facts which are offered as inducements to visit KEALAKEAKUA BAY the coming season for recruits.
You will find here in the greatest abundance and of the best kind, the following articles, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and at moderate prices:—Sweet Potatoes, the best the islands afford, Squashes, Melons, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Beef, Mutton, Goats, Hogs, Fowls, Turkeys, Wood in any quantity, delivered at the landing. Lastly and most important, you will run no risk of small pox, as that pestilence has not appeared here, nor within several miles of this Bay. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call
P. CUMINGS.
Kealakeakua, Hawaii.

MARRIED.
On December 4th at St. James', Paddington, by the HON. AND REV'D DOUGLAS GORDON, the REV. T. MARSLAND HOPKINS. M. A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to CATHARINE HANNAH, eldest daughter of REAR ADMIRAL F. W. BEECHY.—*London Times.*
On the 13th inst., by the REV. J. D. STRONG, at the residence of Charles A. Poor, Esq., MR. HENRY F. POOR, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late WM. FRENCH, ESQ., all of Honolulu.
San Francisco and Boston papers please copy.

Passengers.
Per Ocean Telegraph, for New York, Capt. B. F. Snow, and lady and 3 children and servant. Mrs. J. C. Bullions and two children and servant, Dr. Bullions, Margaret Boyd, Mary McShea.
Per Orkney Lass, for Hong Kong, 12 Chinese.
Per Agate, from San Francisco, H. McKinnon.
Per Yankee, J. B. Rochette, J. C. Sheppard, Capt. Whiteside' Mrs Smith, E. W. Clark, Asi, J. E. Armstrong, G. Barstow, R. G. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes, D. N. Fitmer, J. McDonald, J. Downer, W. C. N. Tallman, R. R. Latimer, J. Lamb, Mrs. Lamb, J. Ritson, S. Durham, G. Reiners, H. Von Holt, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Brewer, C. Brewer 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Long, H. Rafael, J. Sullivan, R. Love and son, N. M. Hinckly, and 6 in the steerage.
Per Fanny Major, A. Ragsdale, H. Beck, L. Vandemarsh, F. Banning, Miss Plunkett.
Per Fanny Major, C. A. Whitcomb, J. Roland, Miss M Smith, H. W. Fairbanks, G. W. Coffin, C. Hathaway, G. Chase, D. Johnson, C. A. Whitman. Mrs. Monsarrat, J. I. Dowsett, J. A. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond and 3 children, W. H. Jones, J. W. Willett, J. Louzada, E. Burgess.
Per Frances Palmer, N. G. Feldheim. Mrs. J. Humphreys and child, J. williams, W. Blodgett, A. Rosa.
Per Navigator, from Tahiti, Capt. Thomas Christan, Jame Graham.
Per Forward, Mrs. Aldrich and child, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dodge, J. Sacket, Capt. Brown, S. A. Ripley, C. H. Sprague, Mr. Feil.
Per Tarquina, Mr and Mrs. Emmes, H A. Lake, A. Johnson, W. F. Allen, J. D. Lewis, D. Lunt.
Per Keoni Ana, Lowell Smith.
Per Queen, H. L. Cambridge.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.
Feb. 23,—Am. bg. Agate, Allen, 185 tns. 16 ds. fm. San Francisco.
Br. bg. Queen, Henry, 206 tns. 203 ds. fm. London, via. California.
25.—Am. sch. Kate Hill, Parker, 3 ds. fm. Koloa, in distress.
29.—Am. sh. Helena, Thomson, 597 tns, 13 ds. fm San Francisco.
March 1.—Am. bk Eugene, Pendleton, 297 tons, 29 mos. 125 sp, 279 wh, 2000 lbs bone.
2.—Fr. Brig of War Alcibiade, Marigny.
3.—Am. bk Fanny Major, Lawton, 226 tons, 16 ds from San Francisco.
6—Am. sh. John Stewart, Chamberlain, 1,653 tons, 13 ds fm San Francisco.
6—Am. sh Onward, Norton, fm Lahaina.
7—Am. bque Washington Alston. Clapp, 399 tons, 224 ds fm Boston, and 46 ds fm Valparaiso.
7—Am. sh Abraham Barker, A. Barker, Jr., 400 tons, 30 ds fm coast of Mexico, 75 sp, 100 wh. 500 lbs b.
March 10—Am. sch. Olivia, Brown, 57 tns fm. San Francisco, via. Kawaihae
Am bg. Tarquina, Weaver, 210 tns. 16 ds. fm. San Francisco.
Am. sch Forward, Sawyer, 140 tns. 17 ds. fm. San Francisco.
12.—Am. bq. Black Eagle, Edwards, 300 tns. 16 mos. out, fm. Marquesas.
March 15.—Am. sh. Cowper, Doan, 391 tns, from Kawaihae, 70 sperm.
17.—Am. bq. George, Downes, fm. Lahaina.
Haw. bg. Hawaii, Cook, 229 tns.
21.—Am. sh. Ellen Foster, Scudder, 1000 tns. 17 ds. fm. San Francisco.
Am. bq. Frances Palmer, Stott, 302 tns. 16 ds. fm. San Francisco.

Cleared.
Feb. 23.—Bremen wh. sh. Republic, for Ochotsk Sea.
26.—Am. sh. Ocean Telegraph, for New York.
Br. bq. Orkney Lass, Perrington, for Hong Kong.
March 1.—Am. bq. Vernon, for Ochotsk.
5.—Am. bq. Yankee, for San Francisco.
6.—Am. sh. John Stewart, for Hong Kong.
6.—Am. sch. Kate Hill, for San Francisco.
6.—Am. sh. Omega, for Japan Sea.
March 10.—Haw. sch. Keoni Ana, Tabor, for Marquesas.
Am. sh. Onward, Norton, to cruise.
11.—Brit. bg. Queen, Henry, for Hong Kong.
12.—Am. bq. Black Eagle, Edwards, to cruise.
Am. sch. Olivia, Brown, for Koloa.
March 15.—Cowper, to cruise.
19.—Hawaii, to cruise.
20.—Fanny Major, for San Francisco.
21.—Ellen Foster, for Hong Kong.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.
Feb. 28.—Am. sh. Onward, Norton, New Bedford, 461 tons, 16 mos, 60 bbls. sp, season 72 bbls sp. 500 wh, 5,000 lbs. b. voyage.
29. Am. sh. Ohio, Barrett, 383 tns, 27 mos, 30 sp, season, 30 sp. 1,600, 20,000 lb. voyage.
March 1.—Am sh. Petrel, Tucker, New Bedford. 359 tns, 28 mos, 25 sp, season, 350 sp, 1,700 wh, 25,000 bone, voyage.
4.—Am. sh. Northern Light, Chapel, Fair Haven, 513 tns, 5 mos, 100 sp. 180 wh, 2,000 bone, fm. Hilo.
March 7—Magnolia, Cox, 15 mos, clean, from Marquesas.
Wm. Thompson, White, 28 mos, 100 sp season, 250, sp, 2 550 wh, voyage, from Marquesas.
Euphrates, Killmar, 15 mos, clean. from Marquesas.
8—Levi Starbuck, Jernigen, 28 mos, 50 sp, season, 450 sp, 1,600 wh, voyage, from Marquesas.
10—John Wells, Besse 18 mos, 25 wh, season, 340 sp, 1,200 wh, voyage, from the Line.
10—Romulus. Baker, 17 mos, 700 wh season, 180 sperm 1,900 wh, voyage, from Marquesas.
10—Schr. Julius Pringle. Holbron, 18 ds fm S. Francisco.
March 11.—Am. bq. Italy, Weld, Greenport, 18 mos. 120 sp. 900 wh. 6,000 lbs. bone, from Marquesas.
12.—Am. sh. Navigator, Fisher, Edgartown, 16 mos, 20 sp. 680 wh 5,000 lbs bone, fm Society Islands.
Am. bq. George, Downes, fm. San Francisco, clean.
Am. sh. Metcezuma, Tinker, New Bedford, 19 mos, 1,700 wh. 24,000 lbs. bone, fm. cruise.

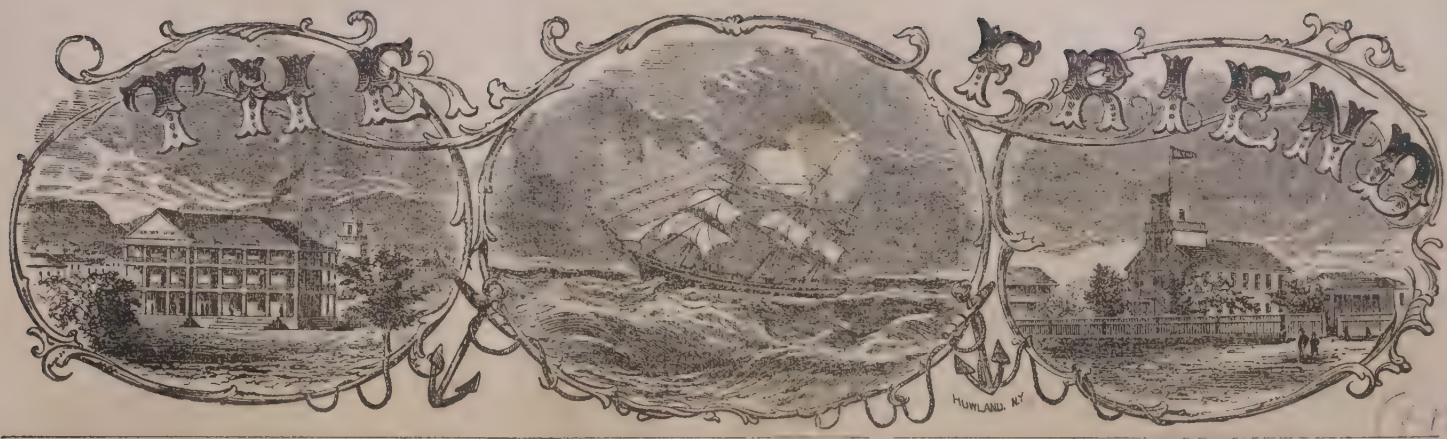
Cleared.
Feb. 22. Am. sh. George Washington, Allen, Japan Sea.
23.—Am. sh. Metacom, Woodbridge, Ochotsk Sea.
25.—Am. sh. Speedwell, Gibbs, for Honolulu.
29.—Am. sh. Onward, Norton, Ochotsk Sea.
March 5—Northern Light, Chapel, Honolulu.
7—Euphrates, Killmar, Honolulu.
10—Petrel, Tucker, Ochotsk Sea.
11.—Magnolia, Cox, to cruise.
12.—John Wells, Besse, Ochotsk sea.
Moctezuma, Tinker, cruise.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.
Jan. 25.—Am. sh Metacom, Woodbridge, New Bedford, 29 mos., 400 wh.
27.—Am bk Commodore Preble, Prentice, Lynn, 27 mos., 115 sp, 1600 wh.
Feb. 8.—Am. bk Legrange, Thomas, Fairhaven, 21 mos, 700 sp, 700 wh.
10.—Am. sh Euphrates, Killmer, 14 mos, nothing since the fall.
U. S. ship Independence, Mervine, 24 days from San Francisco.
13.—Am. wh sh Northern Light, Chapel, Fairhaven, 4 mos, 20 sp, 180 wh, 2000 lbs. bone
March 2.—Am. sh Cowper, Dean, New Bedford, 5 mos. 70 sp
3.—Am. sh. Sarah, Swift, Mutapoisett, 4 mos. 25 sp.
4.—Am. bq. Sarah Sheaf, Toby, New Bedford, 7 bbls. black fish.
March 8.—Ship Splendid, Smith, Fairhaven, from cruise.
11.—U. S. S Vincennes, Commander Rogers, 38 days from San Francisco.
13.—Bq. J. D. Thompson, Waterman, New Bedford, 6 months, 2 bbls. black fish.
14.—Sh. Japan, Salmon, New Bedford, 4 months, 50 bbls. sperm.

Cleared.
Feb 18.—Metacom, Woodbridge, New Bedford, for Lahaina.
28.—Lagrange, Thomas, Fairhaven cruise.
Northern Light, Chapel, Fairhaven, Lahaina.
March 3.—Am. sh. Euphrates, Kilmar, New Bedford, for Honolulu.

Capt. Chapel, of Northern Light January 26, 1856, spoke Lat. 40 S., Long. 103 W., ship Mary Ann, Dalman: of Fairhaven, 600 bbls. sperm. Also, Jan. 1, barque Sea Fox, 550 sperm; 15th, ship Amethyst, 600 sp.; 24th, Sharon, 1650 sp.
Capt. Baker, of ship Romulus, reports the following ships off New Zealand, November and December: Columbus, 1 whale, Timor, Sag Harbor, clean; Europa, N. B., clean; Salamandre. (French), 1 whale; Christopher Mitchell, full, 9 whales, Java, Sag Harbor, 4 whales; Erie, 20 bbls.
The Navigator reports the loss of barque Julian, Capt. Coffin, on a small Island about 300 miles west of Tahiti, called Scylla Island. The barque was from San Francisco, bound to Sydney with a cargo of coal, and forty passengers. The vessel and cargo totally lost, and five of the passengers drowned.
Capt. Cox, Ship Magnolia, from Marquesas Islands, via Lahaina, reports off Lahaina roads noon of the 14th, ship Good Return, B. F. Wing, master, five months from New Bedford, 50 sperm. Capt. Wing reports the loss of whale ship Wm. Hamilton, West, of New Bedford, on the night of Jan. 21st, on a reef to the E. S. E. of Mocha Island, said reef is described as extending several miles from the land and not indicated on the chart. The ship was a total loss. The crew escaped in the boats and landed next day upon the island, from whence they were taken by the Good Return and left at Talcahuana 1st of February.
☞ We have been favored by Capt. Spencer, with the following memoranda furnished him by Capt. Cochran, of ship L. C. Richmond.
Left at Marguerita Bay, Feb. 25, Mogul, 19 whales, James Andrews, 11 whales, Charles Carrol, 120 sp. bq. Lark, 2 w, Arab, 9 w, Liverpool, 7 w, Leonore, of San Francisco, 6 w, bg. Prince de Joinville, 4 w, bg. Francis, Chester, 5 w, bg. Sarah McFarlen, of San Francisco, clean. A San Francisco sealing schooner wrecked 50miles south of Port St. Bartholmew; vessel total loss, name unknown: Reynolds, master, crew taken off by the brig Francis. The Favorite would sail for the Islands about Feb. 28. Season nearly closed.



New Series, Vol. 9, No. 6.} (v. 9: 6) HONOLULU, JUNE 1, 1860. {Old Series, Vol. 17.

CONTENTS
For June, 1860.

	Page.
Oahu College,.....	41, 45,
Evangelical Association,.....	41,
Crater of Kilauea, with engraving,.....	42,
Schools of Illinois, correspondence,.....	43,
Finale of the Boat Expedition to Japan,....	44,
Ellenita Foundering at Sea,.....	45, 46,
Cruise of the Morning Star,.....	48.

☞ Read Supplement.

THE FRIEND.

JUNE 1, 1860.

A Professorship of Natural Sciences at Oahu College.

We consider the question as definitely settled, that Oahu College will eventually be fully endowed. Its importance and necessity are fully admitted by all acquainted with the present condition and future prospects of the Hawaiian Islands. The idea is not for a moment to be entertained that an educated, well-ordered and civilized community can be formed and perpetuated on these islands without the moulding and shaping influences of a literary institution of a high order. Such an institution is gradually rising at Punahou. Its foundation has been laid; its walls are partially up; goodly influences have been there centering for twenty years. The languages and ordinary branches of a good English education have always been well taught at Punahou; but has not the time come for a step to be taken in advance? Looking at the wants of the College and the community, we do not hesitate to say that the initiatory steps should be immediately taken to endow a "Professorship of Natural Science." Not only does the College, but the Sandwich Island community, need a scientific man residing in our midst, who can analyze our soils, classify our plants, arrange our shells, explore our forests, study the geological features of the islands, observe our tides aad atmospheric changes, visit our volcanoes when in action, and gather specimens from the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. Not only do our students at Punahou need the lectures and experiments of such a man, but also those at Lahainaluna. How can such a man be procured and sustained in a more satisfactory manner than in connection with a "Professorship of Natural Science" at Oahu College? Cannot the funds for endowing such a professorship be raised upon the islands? This is a question which we would now ask? Let it be carefully entertained by the friends of the College upon Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai. Will not our merchants, our planters, our missionaries and our citizens generally, consider the subject? Read the Supplement.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association.—The following list embraces the names of those present this year at the annual gathering of the American Mission. The date of their original arrival upon these islands is attached to their names; from

Hawaii, Kailua—Rev. Asa Thurston, 1820.

Hilo—Rev. T. Coan, 1835; Rev. D. B. Lyman, 1832.

Waimea—Rev. L. Lyons, 1832.

Maui, Lahaina—Rev. D. Baldwin, 1831; Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1853.

Lahainaluna—Rev. J. F. Pogue, 1844.

Wailuku—Rev. W. P. Alexander, 1832.

Molokai—Rev. Anderson O. Forbes, 1858.

Oahu, Honolulu—Rev. L. Smith, 1842; Dr. G. P. Judd, 1828; S. N. Castle, Esq., 1837; A. S. Cooke, Esq., 1837; Rev. P. J. Gulick, 1828; Rev. L. Andrews, 1828; Rev. E. Corwin, 1858; Rev. A. Bishop, 1823.

Kaneohe—Rev. B. W. Parker, 1833.

Kauai—Rev. E. Johnson, 1837.

Honorary Members—Rev. John Maclay, and R. Lindsey, a member of the Society of Friends, England.

☞ Accompanying this number of the *Friend*, for June 1st, we shall issue a supplement of eight pages, in order to furnish our readers with a full report of the Rev. T. Coan's visit to the Marquesas, per *Morning Star*. It is well worthy the perusal of all interested in the welfare of missions in the Pacific. Portions of the report were read at Fort St. Church, Sabbath afternoon, May 20.

☞ We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents the publication of His Majesty's speech, at the opening of Parliament, and also full and appreciatory notices of the Prince's Birth-Day, the Examination at Oahu College, and the Exhibition at Fort Street Church, the visit of the *Candinmarrah*, and many other subjects of passing interest. Our readers will find in another part of our columns the annual catalogue of Oahu College and Exhibition-programme. The performances at the Exhibition and the College were not only creditable, but in the very highest degree meritorious. At the Exhibition, we were delighted to see in the audience the Captain of the *Candinmarrah*, and two of his officers. The Occident and Orient meet on Hawaiian soil.

☞ We copy the following from a late San Francisco *Herald*:

"Capt. Hayes, of the *Ellenita*, had published a long letter in the Sydney *Herald*, repelling the charges made against him in some of the San Francisco papers, producing certificates of character."

If Capt. Hayes should apply for certificates of character to some few of his *dupes* in San Francisco, Honolulu, and elsewhere, he could, without difficulty, obtain those which would satisfy even a Botany Bay community, of his consummate villainy and barefaced mendacity.

☞ The Japanese corvette *Candinmarrah*, left our harbor on Saturday, 26th ult., bound for Japan, direct. The officers of the vessel expressed themselves highly pleased with their reception here, and regretted that circumstances prevented a longer stay. On leaving, the *Candinmarrah* fired a salute, which was answered from the battery on Punchbowl.

☞ For want of space, we are obliged to omit several articles prepared for this number of the *Friend*.

Information Wanted.

Respecting *Mr. R. P. Davol*, formerly on board of the Bremen ship "Alexander Barclay," He is requested to call upon Rev. S. C. Damon, or at our office, where he will hear something to his advantage.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

The Great Crater of Kilauea, Volcano of Mauna Loa, Hawaii.



The Crater of Kilauea.

Some months ago, we noticed an engraving (in the *Child's Paper*, published by the American Tract Society,) of the great crater of Kilauea, on Mauna Loa, Hawaii. From our own observations, having twice visited the crater, (1844 and 1855,) this appeared to give a better idea of the spot than any engraving we had seen. On this account, we ordered a stereotype plate, and would gratefully acknowledge the same as kindly furnished by an officer of the American Tract Society.

This engraved sketch is intended to represent one of the most remarkable incidents in the religious history of the Hawaiian nation. The event to which it refers, occurred in the year 1825. In order to appreciate the moral grandeur of the scene, as connected with the terrific displays of volcanic action, it is necessary to recall to mind the superstitious ideas of the Hawaiian people respecting this largest of all active craters upon our globe. The ancient Hawaiians fancied that, ages ago, the goddess Pele, migrating hither from Tahiti, took up her residence in the crater, and was here surrounded by her attendants, who sported in the flames, and played in the fiery surges of the burning lake, as the natives played in the surf breaking upon the shores of Hawaii.

In order to propitiate the favor of this heathen deity, the people were accustomed to cast into the fiery chasm, from whence flames and smoke were continually issuing, their offerings of pigs, bananas, and whatever else they supposed would delight the presiding divinity of the region. On one occasion, when a high chiefess of the islands was sick, it was supposed her malady would disappear if some special offering were made to Pele; and hence *ten kanakas* were cast into the burning lake, or offered in sacrifice. No traveler presumed to pass the crater without rendering some token of respect to Madam Pele. She was once sought in marriage by an old Centaur of Hawaii, whose shape was that of a man's body, with a swine's head, but Pele gave him to understand there was no chance for success, and that he must be off, for she dismissed him rather unceremoniously, calling him "a hog, and the son of a hog." Another tradition, however, states that His Swinish Majesty was finally successful, and that they were married and lived harmoniously together in the flames of Kilauea.

With such fancies and superstitions, the minds of Hawaiians were filled; imagine then the moral heroism of Kapiolani, a chief woman of Kaawaloa, who resolved to go with her attendants to this crater, descend into its very bosom, and there, amidst the deafening sounds and hissing reports, offer up prayer to the true God of Heaven. Kapiolani did this. An old heathen priestess of Pele met Kapiolani upon the brink of the crater, and warned her not to proceed. She endeavored to terrify her by the most fearful threats. Undaunted and unterrified, Kapiolani descends into the crater and reads certain passages from the Bible, and tells her people that Jehovah is the maker of all worlds. Her language was as follows:—"Jehovah is my God. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele. If I perish by the anger of Pele, then you may fear the power of Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah, and He shall save me from the wrath of Pele when I break through her *tabus*, then you must fear and serve Jehovah. All the gods of Hawaii are vain. Great is the goodness of Jehovah in sending missionaries to turn us from these vanities to the living God and the way of righteousness." After Kapiolani had finished this address, a chief by the name of Alapai, led in prayer, while all bowed in reverence and adoration before Jehovah, the Creator and Governor of all worlds.

We think it quite impossible for any candid and impartial mind to reflect upon this act of moral heroism without being impressed with its sublimity and grandeur. The scene, viewed at the moment of that assembly of once heathen people, following the example of Kapiolani, and engaging in prayer to Jehovah, is worthy of the study and pencil of a Michael Angelo. Then and there was a triumph over the gods of Hawaiian superstition, which merits to be kept in everlasting remembrance. We would refer our readers for a more complete description of this event, to *Bingham's Sandwich Islands*, pages 274, 276.

We would merely add that Wilkes gives the following as the dimensions of the crater of Kilauea: "Total depth of the crater, 992 feet. The lake, 1500 feet in length, and 1000 in breadth." The circumference of the crater will vary according to the route of those who undertake the survey. It may be made 7, 10 or 12 miles.

The frequent changes which are taking place in the active parts of the crater, render it impossible to furnish descriptions which do not conflict with each other.

[Correspondence of the Friend.]

Schools of Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, April 6, 1860.

MR. DAMON—*Sir:*—In this the queen city or the garden city (I do not know which they call it) of the West, I take my pen to write you. I have met with several gentlemen who were your acquaintances, and who have inquired for you. Mr. Freeman, of Rockford, Illinois, I particularly remember; he has the charge of one of those gigantic schools which are a characteristic of the West, where the infant enters and sings his A B C in the basement, and going up stairs, as he grows step by step, graduates next door to the attic, a full blown man or woman, ready to be *married*, and become a useful citizen The school consists of 600 or 700 scholars, of all ages and nations, under the charge of a corps of some thirteen teachers, of whom your friend is chief.

That which has particularly interested me, more than all else here in the West, is the Sabbath Schools. There is hope for the Christianity of the West. Whatever may become of the Union, this part is safe. By the earnest efficient labors of self-denying men and women, about one-half of all the children in Chicago are scholars in the Sabbath School. I do not attempt to be accurate in numbers; I know that there are Christians here who have faith to believe that all of the 20,000 may be gathered in. You may be interested in the description of the localities where these mission schools are established.

The first settlement begins by some one Irish squatter, more daring than the rest, putting up a shanty on some vacant lot. Others seeing that he is undisturbed, come on, and by dint of fence boards, old boxes, and *hocus pocus* lumber, a suburb as densely populated as a *poi* schooner springs into existence. It has no Sabbath School, no education, and a poor, unwashed Christianity. Into that miserable spot, the love of souls sends its missionary. You ask "how?" A *census-taker*, paid by the day, enters and writes down the name of every parent, boy and girl, and then reports to head-quarters. The captain now has his work before him, lays out the ground in divisions and sub-divisions, and calls his forces to the battle. Each lady and gentleman—and they are not too proud to do this work—enter on their part of the field. Through mud, by dogs of real *kanaka maole* size, character and beauty, through lanes that sadly test the extension of fashion, they hunt their charge. Scene at Biddy Noolan's—you can see the fat old body as she stands on the rickety threshold in a kind of don't you come in here attitude.

Visitor.—Where is your son James?

Biddy (who wonders how in the universe the lady found that out) sends Biddy 2d for her brother, who comes in great wonder to see what for the lady wants of him, and is considerably more astonished when she takes his hand in her kind grasp (it never was in such a place before, and when he gets it away it seems odd for having been there) and asks him to go to the Sabbath School and learn to sing. I have not time nor space to follow out the scene, but such kindness touches the mother's heart, and she says yes. One by one, they are thus gathered in; terrible looking set they are too, but love and kindness and perseverance, and a *little candy* sometimes, do the work. The most powerful inducement of the whole appliances of Sabbath School instruction are the children's hymns from the *Sabbath School Bell*, by Horace Walters—a perfect *gem* of a collection. The little ones sing the words all the week at home, and at play on the street. I heard a great, rough boy, lugging a kind of begging basket, trudge on, whistling "*Kind words can never die*," and whistling too with a nervous-pump-energy, as if life depended on it. The parents learn, and the priest may come, and for a time separate them from their teachers and the school, but experience shows that they will come back again. One little fellow was locked up by his mother (Catholic), yet would manage to get out of the house and run away. At last, after being missed, he was asked why he did not come, and replied that now they lived up stairs, and he could not get out of the window. I have not time to multiply incidents. A similar movement is going on in other cities of the West, and has been initiated in St. Louis. Why cannot the same be done for the *kanaka boys and girls?* Draw them in by the beautiful hymns, and give them a *luau* now and then—but get also the truth, as it is in Jesus, in with all the rest. This is work for *lay* Christians, and is done here by them—done by both young and old.

Chicago is still suffering from the financial crisis. Never before have I seen times as dull as they have been here, and generally through the West, so little business done, so much pressure for money, and so much complaint, yet also so much hopefulness and trust for the future. This is to be a great city; railroads seem to be everywhere; I cannot go to a part of the city where the sound of the engine-whistle is not heard, and generally such a ringing of bells as would set the fire-department of Honolulu into a fever. Pike's Peak has its influence. But I am near the end of my sheet. I shall remain here until after the Republican Convention, and possibly may send you a word relating thereto. Respects to all inquiring friends.

Believe me ever yours truly,

J. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

P. S. I have visited Vermont, New York, Pensylvania, Ohio, Indiana and this State, and cannot yet tell where I may bring up.

"CHUCK FULL OF THE BIBLE."—Not long ago we heard a letter to the youth of a Sabbath school read, in which the writer told of a good boy who went to sea—perhaps he was the cabin boy. One of the counsels which his pious mother gave him when he left home was, "*Never drink a drop of rum.*"

The sailors used strong drink every day, and several times each day. When it stormed, they thought they must use it more freely to keep from taking cold. So they offered it to the boy, for the same reason they drank it themselves; but he refused to drink. During a severe storm, when they were all very wet, they urged the lad very hard to drink. They were afraid that he would take cold and die. But he declared that he would not. Finally, one of the sailors, who had never tried his hand at making the little temperance hero drink, said that he knew *he could make him take a dram.* So he went to the brave lad, and did his best to induce him *to take a little*, but he would not touch a drop. He told the old sailor of his mother's counsel, "*Never drink a drop of rum*," and he quoted Scripture to show that he was doing right, for he had been a good Sabbath school scholar. The sailor never heard so much Bible in his life scarcely, as the little fellow poured into his ear. All he could reply was, "Your mother never stood watch on deck." He gave it up, however, as a bad job, and went back to his post. On being asked how he succeeded, "O!" said he, "you can't do anything with him, for *he is chuck full of the Bible!*"

CHEAP PAINT.—For the outside of dwellings, fences and outhouses, where economy and durability are considerations:

Take a barrel, and put in it a bushel of quick lime; slack the latter by pouring over it boiling water—covering the lime four inches deep, and stirring it till slackened; dissolve two pounds of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) in water, which must be added to the whitewash. This will harden the lime when it is applied to the wood, a firm, white, crystalized surface, not easily removed by the weather or friction. To make the wash a cream color, add four pounds of yellow ochre; for a fawn, four pounds umber and one pound lampblack; stone color, one pound umber and two pounds lampblack.

A CHINESE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Since the last issue of the *Circular* we have had the happiness to organize a little Baptist church in Sacramento, consisting entirely of Chinese members. This is the only Christian church of the kind on the American continent. All the officers of the church, at the organization, were duly elected by ballot. The result of the ballotings were: For Pastor, Shuck Seen Sang; Deacon, Tsuy Fook; Clerk, Yong Fo; and for Treasurer, Wong Chong. They celebrated their first communion season on the last Sunday in January. It was a season of deep and delightful interest. May the little one become a thousand.—*Baptist Circular, published in Sacramento, Feb.*, 1860.

☞ Books, like friends, should be well chosen, and then, like true friends, we shall return to them again, well knowing they will never fail us—never cease to instruct—never cloy.

THE FRIEND.

JUNE 1, 1860.

Finale of the Boat Expedition to Japan.

In order that our readers may understand some remarks which we have to make upon the visit of Capt. Mungero, *Itche-ban-funi*, attached to the Japanese steamer *Candinmarrah*, we copy the following paragraphs from an old number of the *Friend*, published January 9th, 1851:

EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—Japan seems to be the *terra incognita* that now the busy world desires to know more about, and anything relating to that country is interesting. Shipwrecked Japanese have, from time to time, found their way to the Sandwich Islands. A few weeks since the whaleship *Copia* took several to China; but some remained at Honolulu. Three of these have since sailed in the *Sarah Boyd*, bound to Shanghai, China. Capt. Whitmore promised that, on his route to Shanghai, he would pass near the Loochoo Islands, and there leave these three Japanese, whose names are John Mung, Denzo and Goeman. According to a statement made by Mung, before the United States Consul (Judge Allen) they have been about ten years from their native land. Their statement was to this effect: We left the S.E. part of the island of Niphon, in a fishing vessel, and were wrecked. After remaining on an uninhabited island for about six months, we were taken off by Capt. Whitfield, master of the ship *John Howland*, and brought to the Sandwich Islands. Denzo and Goeman remained here. Mung went to the United States and was there taken care of and educated by Capt. Whitfield. After being absent several years, Mung returned to the Islands, and here found his former companions.

On learning that Captain Whitmore would land them at the Loochoo Islands, Mung, with the assistance of a few friends, purchased a good whaleboat, oars and sails. Having learned the science of navigation sufficient for all practical purposes, he supplied himself with a quadrant, compass, charts, &c. It is not expected that the *Sarah Boyd* will come to anchor at the Loochoo, but launch the whaleboat off the islands, and leave the three Japanese to make the best of their way to land. Although when at the Loochoo, they may be far from their native shores, yet Mung (whom we shall now call Capt. Mung) thinks that he knows enough of the relative situation of the Loochoo and Japanese Islands to find his way across. He says that annually a large Japanese Junk visits the Loochoo Islands, for the purpose of receiving tribute money, and that the junk leaves Japan in February and returns in June. He supposed they might get passage in her—at any rate they would make the trial!

We shall anxiously wait to learn the success of Capt. Mung's expedition. He is a smart and intelligent young man, and has made good use of his opportunities, being able to speak and write the English language with tolerable accuracy. Should he succeed in reaching his native land in safety, his services may be of importance in opening an intercourse between his own and other countries. He would make an excellent interpreter between the Japanese and the English or Americans.

Success to Capt. John Mung, commanding the whaleboat "Adventurer!"

During the last nine years we have made diligent inquiry of various persons, but especially of the officers of the Perry Expedition, respecting Capt. Mung, his companions, and the boat "Adventurer," but no information whatever could we obtain; judge then of our great surprise, on the arrival of the Japanese steamer *Candinmarrah*, to have one of her officers, the Acting Interpreter, with the rank of Captain in the Japanese Navy, make us a call, and introduce himself as our old friend Capt. Mung, of 1851. How changed his lot—now the Japanese official, with "two swords," but formerly the poor Japanese shipwrecked sailor, seeking to return home, although trembling lest if he should return he might be beheaded. After friendly salutations were exchanged, we said "please be seated, give us a full account of your wanderings—tell us all about your boat "Adventurer," and how you got home." Capt. Mung, formerly of the "Adventurer," but now Captain Mungero, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, replied as follows:

"In Jan., 1851, Capt. Whitmore, of the *Sarah Boyd*, launched the boat "Adventurer" from his deck, off Great Loochoo, wind blowing fresh from N.W., accompanied with hail. The ship was about five miles from land. After rowing hard for ten hours, we anchored near the land. Next morning I sent Denzo on shore, but he returned with a 'tear in his eye,' because he had forgotten his native language, and was unable to communicate with the people. We all went on shore, and I took a loaded pistol; we made signs to the people for water, and they conducted us to a pond; we now boiled our coffee and ate some beef and pork, 'American fashion.' The people gave us some sweet potatoes and rice. As we could not speak to the people, we were conducted to a government office, about one mile off, where some rice was given us, in order to see if we could eat rice with two chop-sticks! We showed them that we knew how to handle the chop-sticks, and this exploit settled the question of our nationality, for we were pronounced *Japanese!*

"A messenger was then dispatched to a city about ten miles off, and after some bantering and threats, we were taken under the care of the King of Loochoo, who treated us very kindly. We spent six months in Loochoo, when we were conveyed in a junk to the island of Kiusiu, near the southern point of the island; we were there taken under the care of the Prince of Thiztumar; we remained at this place forty-eight days. The Prince made very many inquiries respecting America and American people, and our treatment. This prince has great influence; he treated me with much kindness.

"We were then removed to Nangasaki, where we were joined by five more shipwrecked Japanese sailors, who had been forwarded from Honolulu to their own country via China. At Nangasaki we were detained thirty months, not however being confined to a close prison, but allowed large liberties. At the end of two and a half years, we were allowed to proceed to our homes, and, so far as I know, all my companions safely reached their homes, and were welcomed by their friends. I went to Xicoco: after thirteen years' absence, I was joyfully welcomed by my mother. My father died before I left home. My mother had mourned for me as dead; under that impression, she had built for me a tomb. I remained at home 'three days and three nights'; I was then removed, with my good boat 'Adventurer,' to Yeddo, where I was promoted to the rank of an Imperial officer, wearing two swords! For several years I was employed in Yeddo. I was for a long time occupied in translating *Bowditch's Navigator;* it was a long and laborious work. I have built many boats after the model of the American whaleboat 'Adventurer.'—*My old whaleboat is now in a government store-house at the city of Yeddo.* I have been very often consulted respecting questions relating to Americans and foreigners. I have had charge of some of the presents which were brought by Commodore Perry. I was in Yeddo at the period of Commodore Perry's visit, but was not introduced to any of the officers of the expedition. I am thirty-six years old. I am married, and have three children. I am captain in the navy, and, at home, have charge of a vessel."

By no means were these all the interesting statements which he made, in answer to our many inquiries about Japan, its government, its religion, its institutions, its people, &c.

Since writing the above, we have returned the call, and been very kindly welcomed on board the *Candinmarrah*, and were introduced to the Admiral and Capt. Katslintarro. Our surprise and astonishment were great when Captain Mungero presented us a translation of Bowditch's great American work upon Navigation. The translation, with the logarithmic tables, had been made by Captain Mungero. He said it tried his patience, and made him grow old by about three years faster than he should! He remarked that about twenty copies had been made into Japanese, one of which was deposited in the Royal Palace. It had not yet been printed in Japanese style. The copy before us is most beautifully executed. It is surely a most creditable performance, and evidently shows that Captain Mungero is a man of decided ability. He is the first native of the Japanese Empire who navigated a vessel, out of sight of land, according to scientific principles. We hope, when our friend, Capt. Whitfield, of Fairhaven, reads this statement, he may feel rewarded for his trouble and expense in educating this Japanese sailor-boy He speaks in the most grateful manner of those who befriended him, when a stranger in a strange land, and has left with us a letter and prssent, to be forwarded to his friend and benefactor, Capt. Whitfield. We could add much more, gathered during our pleasant interviews.

Captain Mungero returns to Japan, taking with him many curiosities and works of art, procured in San Francisco; among them a daguerreotype apparatus, for the purpose of taking the likeness of his mother; "and when that is done," he said, "it will be useless!"—a most beautiful instance of filial affection.

It is most gratifying to learn that the views we entertained and published nine years ago respecting Capt. Mungero, have been fully realized. He did return to his native land,

and there acted no unimportant part in preparing the way for the opening of Japan to intercourse with foreign nations. The end is not yet. If we live a few years, other events equally worthy of record will have occurred. We shall anxiously await the development of the future.

Nine years ago, we wrote, "Success to Captain Mung, commanding the whaleboat 'Adventurer,'" but we now add, Success to Captain Mungero, of the Imperial Navy of Japan, Acting Interpreter of the *Candinmarrah*, and Translator of *Bowditch's Navigator*. Long may he be spared to benefit his native land, to the interests, prosperity, civilization and progress of which, he is most ardently devoted. His love for Japan is great.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Oahu College.

Order of Exercises at the Annual Examination at Oahu College, May 22d, 23d and 24th, 1860.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MAY 22D.

1. Geography.
2. First Latin Book.
3. Livy.
4. Virgil.
5. Algebra, 2d Class.
6. Recess.
7. Latin Reader.
8. Horace.
9. Algebra, 1st Class.
10. Singing.
11. Arithmetic, 2d Class.
12. Analysis.
13. Singing.
14. Compositions.

MAY 23D.

1. Sacred History.
2. Arithmetic, 4th Class.
3. Anabasis and Greek Less.
4. Singing.
5. Arithmetic 3d Class.
6. Recess.
7. Homer.
8. Trigonometry & Conic Sec.
9. Arithmetic, 1st Class.
10. Singing.
11. Geometry.
12. Thucydides & Alcestis.
13. Singing.
14. Compositions.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES,

Thursday Evening, May 24, at half-past 7 o'clock.

1. SINGING—Chorus, in sacred style—by Mendelssohn.
2. ORATION—The Battle of Life, - W. W. Hall.
3. DECLAMATION—A Tight Squeeze, - Wm. Andrews.
4. SINGING—Trio, "Life has no Power"—by Donizetti.
5. ORATION—The uses of Adversity, - W. H. Gulick.
6. ORATION—The Modern Drama, - N. Emerson.
7. SINGING—Duet—"I would that my love"—Mendelssohn.
8. ORATION—The Influence of War on Human Progress, - - S. T. Alexander.
9. ORATION—Hawaii Nei, - J. P. Cooke.
10. SINGING—Chorus, "Away! away! The Morning Freshly Breaking"—Auber.
11. ORATION—Who is Great? - S. C. Armstrong.
12. ORATION—Decay, - H. H. Parker.
13. SINGING—Chorus, "On, to the Field of Glory!"—Donizetti.

TEACHERS.

Wm. D. Alexander, A. B.
Robert C. Haskell, A. B.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

Prof. E. Hasslocher, French and Physiology.
Prof. A. Waldau, Music and Drawing.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Ann E. Alexander,	Isabella Holden,
Emily W. Alexander,	Abby F. Johnson,
Amelia K. Armstrong,	Louisa Johnson,
Ellen E. Armstrong,	Allan W. Judd,
Horatio B. Bailey,	S. Augusta Judd,
Emily S. Baldwin,	John E. Ladd,
Lucilla Bates,	Ellen E. Lyman,
Catherine R. Carter,	Francis O Lyman,
De Witt Cartwright,	Elizabeth W. Lyons,
Charles A. Castle,	Fidelia M. Lyons,
Albert B. Clark,	Henry R. Macfarlane,
Sarah E. Coan,	George W. Macfarlane,
Sam'l L. Coan,	Harriet C. Pierce,
Mary A. Cooke,	Overton Pope,
Ann M. Dimond,	Josiah Waolani,
Edwin H. Dimond,	John T. Waterhouse,
Julia H. Dimond,	Albert S. Wilcox,
Sarah C. Dimond,	Edward P. Wilcox,
Julia A. Gulick,	George N. Wilcox,
Cornelia A. Hall,	Emmelita Wilder.
Ellen Holden,	

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Samuel T. Alexander,	Wm. H. Gulick,
William Andrews,	Thomas L. Gulick,
Wm. H. Bailey,	Chas. T. Gulick,
Henry P. Baldwin,	Wm. W. Hall,
Chas. K. Clark,	Frank Harris,
Lucinda M. Clark,	Josias Kaaukai,
Juliette M. Cooke,	John M. Kapena,
Martha E. Cooke,	Rufus A. Lyman,
Chas. H. Daly,	Albert Lyons,
Sam'l M. Damon,	Mary A. Paris,
Joseph Emerson,	Carrie D. Parker,
Justin E. Emerson,	Harriet F. Parker.
Nathaniel Emerson,	Emma C. Smith,
Oliver P. Emerson,	Henry Thompson.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

S. C. Armstrong,	A. F. Judd,
J P. Cooke,	H. H. Parker.
H. R. Hitchcock,	

An Item for Moderate Drinkers.—A well-known dealer in the semi-medicinal beverage of "Schiedam Schnapps" has recently favored the public with a pamphlet furnishing the results of his own experience and observation, proving the criminal practice of the liquor trade in the general adulteration of liquors, and the extensive concoction of spurious articles. He states that while the returns of the New York Custom House show an importation of 20,000 half-casks of brandy, 35 000 quarters, and 23,000 eighths, twenty or thirty times that number are sold to retailers and country dealers as genuine French brandy. Three-fourths of all foreign brandies and gin are imported for the express purpose of adulteration. The Custom House books show that one man who has sold thousands of gallons of a certain kind of foreign liquor, has not imported more than five pipes in five years. He gives a list of the vegetable and mineral poisons and acids that are employed in this work. He also states that the greater portion of the imported brandy is whisky sent from this country, to be returned with a French brand as genuine French liquors.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

The Ellenita Foundering at Sea.

The Notorious Capt. Hayes—The Ellenita sails from San Francisco; touches at Maui; the Sheriff of Lahaina in a "fix"; the vessel leaking; raft built; vessel abandoned; the boat; the raft; the Ellenita goes down; boat and raft separate; the boat reaches Savaii in safety; English man-of-war goes out in search of raft; a man dies on the raft; after twenty days of exposure, reaches Wallis Island.

Captain Hayes has acquired a reputation for duplicity, fraud and high-handed villainy, which entitles him to a high rank among rogues. A graphic sketch of his life and character was published a few months since in the *Commercial Advertiser*, and which has been copied into papers in other parts of the world. China, Australia, California and Sandwich Islands have witnessed his foolhardy exploits and too successful rascalities. He has recently been heard from at Sydney, and it is to be hoped that, in Botany Bay, he may find those who will deal with him after the manner that rogues were there treated in days of yore.

Captain Hayes does not hesitate to lay contribution upon any class—San Francisco lawyers and brokers were well taken in; Honolulu merchants were, more or less, fleeced; and, although we incur the risk of being laughed at, we add, that on the very last morning before leaving Honolulu, he came to our office and solicited the loan of $50, and we were so accommodating as to let him have the money! How could we refuse a shipmaster! Surely they have been kind to us! He plead for his wife's sake! He was so plausible! How could we refuse!

The following narrative of the foundering of the *Ellenita* was furnished by one of the unfortunate seamen, who were exposed for nineteen days and nights upon the raft built before she went down:

BY HENRY MILLER.

On Friday, August 25, 1859, went on board the brig *Ellenita*, Capt. Hayes, and engaged a passage to the Navigator Islands. Next day, took a portion of my things aboard and secured a berth. Seeing the boat lying on the wharf, I asked the mate whether that was the only one the brig had; he said she had another. The next night, went on board again, to sleep and look after my things. About midnight, heard the steerage steward and his brother and sister getting their things on board. Made inquiries as to what was up, and was told that the captain intended to haul off into the stream. Went on deck—saw one of the lady passengers on the wharf, crying and asking the captain to give her passage money back. She was persuaded to come on board the brig, which then cast off and stood to sea, leaking a little the whole way to the Sandwich Islands.

September 16.—Sighted Hawaii, and made the harbor of Kahului, on the Island of Maui, the same evening. Went in to stop the leak and get wood and water. On Sunday evening, the Sheriff came from Lahaina, with a warrant to arrest the captain. The Sheriff was invited to come on board, the captain and mate declining to go ashore, and on the look-out for a breeze. Early on Monday morning, got under way and beat out, with the Sheriff on board. Finding that the

captain would not go ashore with him, he left the vessel in a boat belonging to a schooner lying in the harbor. The brig went through the Molokai Channel, and then steered for Fanning's Island, which she did not make, leaking worse than before, and the passengers had to assist in keeping her free. After it was found that Fanning's Island was missed, the captain ran S.S.W. for several days. I remarked that that course would not make the Samoan Islands.

About October 10th, while the men were bending the fore-topsail, they raised land on the lee bow, which took the captain and mate all aback, for they thought, by their reckoning, they were more than a degree to the eastward. They had no chronometer on board. The land proved to be the Duke of Clarence Islands. The latitude was obtained that night by the moon, which corresponded with that found at noon. Took our departure for Tutulano. The wind headed off the brig, and she would not lay for Savaii. The leak kept the pumps going more than half the time—a great hardship for the men, who had for a long time been on short allowance of water.

On the evening of October 15, one of the crew made the remark that the brig had broken her back. It was found she could not be kept free with the pumps, and on the morning of the 16th, both were choked. Attempts were then made to bail with buckets, and one of the pumps was shifted to the main hatchway, to try to keep down the water; but all to no purpose. After much persuasion, the captain was induced to set the men at work to make a raft, and put the necessary supplies of provisions and water upon it—which was done with all haste. While at this work, one of the men had his leg fractured by a cask which we were striving to put upon the raft. With the assistance of a lady passenger, I set the bone, the lady tearing up some of her clothing to make bandages. We did the best we could, the lady paying the greatest attention to him. About six o'clock, P. M., the passengers were put upon the raft, except the women and children and two other passengers, who remained on board the brig with the captain and mate. About eight o'clock, the same evening, the starboard anchor and chain, with everything else that came to hand, were thrown overboard, for the purpose of lightening the vessel, but all in vain. The boat was called alongside, to take the women and children to the raft, and was then ordered to drop astern, in readiness to take off the captain, mate and the two remaining passengers. About 12 o'clock, the same night, the captain and mate being asleep, I awoke the former, telling him that the brig was full of water to the hatchways. He immediately jumped up and gave orders to cast loose the raft, which was done. He then called the boat alongside, supplied it with a sextant, water and some clothing, and ran it near the raft. The women, seeing the boat coming, endeavored to get in it, but the captain did not lay close enough for the purpose. We in the boat consulted together, and thought it would be best for us to go again on board the brig, wear her, and try to pick up the raft, as the brig still kept afloat and forged so far ahead of it. After a very long pull we reached the vessel. Two of us went on board, and wore the ship round. I went into the cabin, and by the clock saw that it was half-past two, on the morning of the 17th October. The brig was then going down, head first. We called the boat, got into it, and had very hard work to get clear of the vessel's side. After getting a few yards away, she was all under water, except her stern davits. The next thing we saw was the galley floating away, but the brig was seen no more. Pulled for the raft, which we did not find until daylight, and went alongside. All appeared overjoyed, as they had supposed they would never see us again. Every one in the boat showed much sympathy for the women and children on the raft, who were sitting down with the water washing over them. The captain was informed that the provisions were all spoiled by the salt water, when it was proposed by him that all should get on the raft, except the old mate and two men to pull, so that the women and children could go into the boat. After we had gone on board the raft, the captain refused to follow us, and ordered the men to throw overboard a cask of water, some blankets, and other articles, which were picked up. The water, however, was spoiled by sea-water getting to it. The captain had all the best provisions put into the boat, under pretense of keeping them dry. The men then put up a sail, and a steering-oar was rigged out from the raft, to get it into the right direction. It was now almost noon, and I asked what the sun's declination was. The mate said 9.20 S. corrected. I then got the sun, and found the latitude to be 12.14 S. By the mate's reckoning, we were within a few miles of the longitude of Savaii. The boat came alongside of the raft, and Capt. Hayes said he was about to leave us. I asked him for my Epitome, from the boat, and some of the men requested to go with him; but he took good care not to come close enough to enable them to get in. I cannot express the feelings of those on the raft when they saw the boat leaving them, with nearly all the provisions and water, and everything else, of any use, on board of it. The captain left me a sextant, but the horizon-glass was spoiled by salt water, and turned out to be entirely useless to us. It was heart-rendering now to look at our situation. Beside the dangers of the waves, we were surrounded by ravenous sharks, making fierce bites at the spars. The men, however, soon recovered themselves, and bore up with stout hearts, in the hope of making land before long. All were entirely worn out for want of sleep, but there was no such thing as sleeping, the sea continually breaking over the raft; and there was no room for all to sit or lie down. At the end of five or six days, we sighted Savaii, bearing S. E., about 40 miles off. We immediately set to work, made paddles out of pieces of boards, and tried to paddle the raft towards the island; but we could make no headway, as the wind was blowing from the eastward, with a heavy sea on, running to the westward. Suddenly our frail craft commenced rolling heavily, owing to one of the empty casks lashed to the stern having filled with water. This placed us in great danger, and we thought it probable that we should never again get to land. The raft was then permitted to drive before the wind, in the faint hope that it would reach Wallis Island. The next morning we saw the Island of Savaii. It was useless to make any further attempts to get to the land; some of the men were light-headed, which caused them to talk all kinds of nonsense, but they soon recovered, and bore up well against their hard fate. Our clothing was washing to pieces, our legs and hands swelling and full of sores from sun-burn and salt water, and we were half naked.

At the end of fourteen days, one man died, through hunger and thirst; and all must have shared the same fate, had it not been for the good fortune of the men in catching sharks with a bowline, and some small fish now and then; rain-water was also procured from occasional showers. We were now almost entirely hopeless of ever seeing land again. On the 17th night, there was lightning. I was sitting on a cask, with two other men, and thought I saw land. I told my comrades, but no one would believe me—they were in despair, for there were no provisions left, and the water failed, the weather having become clear. All at once, one of the men raised the land, dead to leeward of the raft, about 20 miles off. I knew it to be Wallis Island as soon as I saw it. We now added two blankets to the sail, and paddled with all our strength, to reach the shore. At the end of 19 days and the 20th night, got close to the reef on the north part of the island.

It would have been impossible for us to have gone further, had not two natives swam off with a line, which they made fast to the raft, and hauled it on to the reef. These natives then assisted us to get into their canoes, carrying such as could not walk. One man tried to swim to the reef, but finding himself too weak, had to return. The natives gave us plenty of water and cocoanuts, and had some other provisions ready for us, then took us in their canoes to the small island.

It is impossible to describe all that we suffered while upon the raft. The people who assisted us were a Samoan, a Tucklou native, and a native of Wallis Island. I asked one of them to take me and some others to see the priest, but he would only take me, as he wanted to see him first. I dressed myself in a jacket and blanket, and was carried up to the priest on a ladder, as I was entirely unable to walk. After a while the priest came. I informed him of our misfortune, when he said he had already heard of it by one of Her Majesty's ships, which had called and left a letter, with instructions for the people to look out for us. He also informed me that the boat with the captain, mate and the remainder with them, had landed safely on the island of Savaii. He then called a meeting of the chiefs, and arranged that they should take us amongst them, until Her Majesty's ship should arrive, which he said would be back in a short time. She had only gone to look for us. Next day the priest went to see some of the men, and returned in the evening, when he sent them tea and sugar. I was wholly unable to move out of my bed without assistance from some of the natives who were living with the priest, who had given them the strictest orders to pay great attention to me. Everything I wanted was given me, until I left. He gave the other men shirts and trousers. After a time, the *Elk* arrived, and her commander sent a letter to the priest, requesting us all to meet at one place, to be taken on board. The greater part of us went accordingly, and we were taken on board the ship, where we received every kindness.

I feel sincerely thankful for the many favors shown us, and am now fast regaining my strength, which I never expected to do after the hardships and sufferings I have gone through.

Letters to the Officers of H. B. M.'s Brig "Elk," and Rev. Mr. Mundin.

To Capt. Champion, of H. B. M.'s brig Elk:

Sir:—We are desirous of expressing to you our warmest thanks for your kind attention in assisting us in making our escape from a watery grave, when floating about the ocean on a simple raft, at the mercy of the waves. On our arrival at Wallis Island, the first information we received was that you had, in a most noble manner, left instructions with the Priest and natives on the island to afford us every assistance, in the event of the raft reaching before your return from the search for us. To us your unremitting attention has been so great that we find difficulty to express our feelings of thankfulness. On the passage from Wallis Island, the exertions of yourself, officers and crew, to do everything in their power to add to our comfort in every way, is received by us with feelings of the deepest gratitude, which will never be erased from our minds; and should any of our fellow-creatures have the misfortune to be similarly situated, we trust they may fall into the hands of as generous and noble-hearted a commander and crew as on board H. B. M.'s brig *Elk*.

We would wish, Sir, that the public of New South Wales may be made acquainted with the fact that, on our taking leave of you in this harbor, you, in the most handsome manner, handed to those requiring immediate assistance £4 8s. 6d., from a subscription made up on board your vessel, which is truly acceptable to us who have lost our all by the unfortunate occurrence of the loss of the *Ellenita*.

(Signed) Henry Miller,
Luke Conroy,
On behalf of the other passengers on the vessel.

To the Rev. Mr. Mundin,
Roman Catholic Missionary on Wallis Island:

We, the undersigned passengers saved on the raft from the wreck of the *Ellenita*, wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to you for your kind and gentlemanly attention on our arrival at Wallis Island, and likewise for your kind interest with the natives on our behalf, who, under your instructions, in the most cheerful, humane and christian manner, supplied us with food and other necessaries when suffering intense pain from sores caused by exposure to the weather, dressing our wounds, and paying every attention to relieve us from suffering.

We also wish you, on our behalf, to express our sincere thanks to the Islanders for their kind and unremitting attention to us.

(Signed) Henry Miller,
Luke Conroy,
On behalf of the passengers on the vessel.

List of persons in the Boat that run away from the Raft:—Capt. Hayes, Mr. Parkson, mate, Mrs. Clark and 3 children, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. Euterton and son, Miss Murry. Seamen—John Anderson and Mr. Clark.—13 in all.

List of persons on the Raft:—Passengers—Wm. Adams, Henry Miller, Joseph Amings, Luke Conroy, Thomas Williams, Joseph Wiltshire, George Murry. Seamen—William Trewbilla, Barney Kennedy, Wm. Molkot, Henry Freeman, Robt. Murry, steward, Joseph White, cook. Died—a colored man, steward.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. P. EVERETT,
AUCTIONEER,
53-tf Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

J. F. COLBURN,
AUCTIONEER,
53-tf Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Oahu.

HAWAIIAN FLOUR COMPANY,
100-tf A. P. EVERETT, Treasurer and Agent.

C. H. LEWERS,
Lumber and building materials, Fort St. Honolulu. 105-tf

B. PITMAN,
SHIP CHANDLER.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hilo, Hawaii.
N. B.—Money advanced on Whalers Bills. 194-tf

A. P. EVERETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Janion's new block, Queen street, Honolulu, H. I.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Sampson & Tappan, - - Boston.
" E. D. Brigham & Co., - - "
" Butler, Keith & Hill, - - "
Honolulu, July 1, 1857. 53-tf

SHERMAN PECK. CHAS. BREWER, 2D.
C. BREWER & CO.,
Commission and Shipping Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
REFER TO
James Hunnewell, Esq., Charles Brewer, Esq., - - - Boston.
Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, Chas. Wolcott Brooks, Esq., - San Francisco.
Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co., - - Hongkong.
Messrs. Peele, Hubbell & Co., Manila.
168-tf

CHAS. F. GUILLOU, M. D,
Late Surgeon United States Navy, Consular Physician to sick American seamen and general practitioner.
Office, corner Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, and residence at Dr. Wood's Mansion, Hotel street.
Medical and Surgical advice in English, French, Spanish, and Italian.
Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; at other hours inquire at his residence. 1-tf

C. H. WETMORE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HILO, HAWAII, S. I.
N. B.—Medicine Chests carefully replenished.

G. P. JUDD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.
Office, corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Office open from 9 A. . to 4

E. HOFFMANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, Makee & Anthon's Block. Open day and night.

GILMAN & CO,,
Ship Chandlers and General Agents,
LAHAINA, MAUI, S. I.
Ships supplied with Recruits, Storage and Money.

HOWLAND'S
AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the ATTENTION of his Friends and the Public to his Rooms, over the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," Printing Office, (next to the Post Office) where he is taking Pictures which, for elegance of style and softness of tone, cannot be excelled.
Being in constant receipt of New Stock, Chemicals, &c., he is prepared to take Pictures with all the latest improvements.
☞ Pictures taken on Glass, Paper, Patent Leather, India Rubber, &c., and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
N.B —The Public are invited to call and examine specimens.
119-tf W. F. HOWLAND Artist.

$800 REWARD!



LOST, AT SEA, FROM BAKER'S OR New Nantucket Island, on the 30th September, an iron boat and an iron can buoy. When they went adrift were in good order, marked in white paint, "American Guano Co.," and in black paint the name of the makers, "Secor & Co., Novelty Iron Works, New York." They probably floated toward the westward, and may be fallen in with by whalers. Who ever will deliver the above in a usable condition shall be rewarded as follows: For the boat, $600, if delivered at Baker's Island, or $500 at Honolulu; for the buoy $200, at Baker's, or $100 at Honolulu.
G. P. JUDD,
180-6m Superintending Agent Am. Guano Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE, CORNER OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS
HONOLULU, H. I.

S. P. FORD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office Queen street, near Market.

J. WORTH,
HAVING established himself in business at Hilo, Hawaii, is prepared to furnish ships with Recruits, on favorable terms for Cash, Goods or Bills onthe United States.

HARDWARE STORE.
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, ON FORT STREET,
LOCKS of all kinds, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Razors, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, Brads, Files, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, Pocket and Sheath-Knives, Marlinspikes, Caulking-Irons and Mallets, and numerous other articles, for sale at the owest prices, by (tf) W. N. LADD.

READING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND DEPOSITORY.
SEAMEN AND OTHERS, WISHING to obtain books from the Sailors' Home Library, will please apply to the Bethel Sexton, who will have charge of the Depository and Reading Room until further notice. Per order.

NAVIGATION TAUGHT.
NAVIGATION, in all its branches, taught by the Subscriber. The writer likewise begs to intimate that he will give instruction to a limited number of pupils in English reading and grammar. geography, writing, arithmatic, &c. Residence, cottage in Kukui street.
Honolulu, March 26, 1857. DANIEL SMITH.

SAM'L N. CASTLE. AMOS S. COOK.
CASTLE & COOKE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
At the old stand, corner of King and School streets, near the large Stone Church. Also, at the Store formerly occupied by C. H. Nicholson, in King street, opposite the Seamen's Chapel.
☞ Agents for Jayne's Medicines.

BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR THE MARINER.
AT D. N. FLITNER'S Watch and Jewelry Establishment, in Kaahumanu street, will be found the following works:
Almanacks for 1860.
Merchant's, Shipmaster's and Mechanic's Assistant.
Laws of the Sea.
The Art of Sailmaking.
—ALSO—
Ship's Compasses and Dividers.
—ALSO—
Mast-head Glasses and Marine Telescopes.
—ALSO—
Chronometers and Chronometer Watches.
—ALSO—
English Charts of North and South Pacific.
—ALSO—
A great variety of other articles useful to the Mariner. —AND—
Many ornamental articles, including Breast Pins, Rings, Cups, &c., &c.
Particular attention given to repairing and rating Chronometers.

NOTICE TO WHALEMEN.

G. W. MACY,
—DEALER IN—
WHALEMEN'S SUPPLIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Kawaihae, Hawaii.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND a good supply of Hawaiian beef, potatoes, hogs, sheep and numerous other articls required by whalemen. The above articles can be furnished at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms in exchange for bills on the United States or orders on any merchant at the Islands. No charge made on interisland exchange.
Beef packed to order and warranted to keep in any climate. 3-tf.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAILOR'S HOME.



HAVING BEEN RE-PAINTED, IS AGAIN opened under its former Manager, and with the improvements made, will contribute much to the comfort of those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages of a Home, on being discharged.
Shower Baths on the Premises.
Ship Masters and Agents, while putting their vessels under repairs, are respectfully invited to send their crews to the Home, where every attention will be paid to their comfort.
Officers' table, with lodging, per week,.....$6
Seamens' do. do. do. do. 5
MRS. E. THRUM, Manager.
☞ In connection with the Home is a Shipping Office, under the management of Messrs. Lewis & Woodman, where crews can be obtained on the shortest notice. 10-tf

D. C. M RUER. J. C. MERRILL
McRUER & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
AGENTS OF THE
Regular Dispatch Line of Honolulu Packets.
☞ All freight arriving in transitu for the Sandwich Islands, will be received and forwarded by the "Regular Dispatch Line" FREE OF COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc.
43 and 45 California street,
REFER TO:
Captain B. F. Snow, Messrs. C. Brewer & Co., A. P. Everett, Esq., B. Pitman, Esq., - - - - Honolulu; Hilo.
120-tf

BIBLE, BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY.
SAILOR'S HOME, HONOLULU.
BIBLES, BOOKS AND TRACTS, in the English, French, Portuguese, German, Welsh, Swedish and Spanish languages. These books are offered for sale, at cost prices, by the Hawaiian Bible and Tract Societies, but furnished
GRATUITOUSLY TO SEAMEN.
ALSO, Office of *The Friend*, bound volumes for sale. Subscriptions received.
N. B.—Seamen belonging to vessels lying "off and on," will be supplied with books and papers, by calling at the Depository, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.
S. C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

THE FRIEND:
A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, SEAMEN, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON.
TERMS:
One copy, per annum, - - - $2.00
Two copies, " - - - - 3.00
Five copies, " 5.00

Cruise of the "Morning Star."

Capt. Brown, of the Missionary Packet, has furnished us with the following interesting account of his voyage to the Marquesas, in addition to the sailing memoranda in another column. The vessel left Hilo March 17, and arrived at Hivaoa, April 11. The narrative then goes on :

We left Resolution Bay the night of the 13th, with Rev. L. Kaiwi on board, and came to anchor the 14th at Hanatakuua Bay, Hivaoa, where we spent the Sabbath. Monday, 16th, sailed for Fatuiva, anchoring next day at Omoa Bay. The old story of war was the first we heard ; indeed the two Bays, Omoa and Hanavavi, are constantly in a broil, although only three miles apart ; we heard of two men being wounded by bullets a few days before our arrival, none killed ; most of the fighting-men of Omoa we found had gone to Resolution Bay a day or so previous to our arrival, in six whaleboats, to join a great feast of that place. This feast was much talked of while we were there, and the hogs were tabued, none could be sold or eaten until the feast-day. The Omoa ladies set up a tremendous wailing as their lords were leaving, cutting their foreheads and cheeks until the blood streamed freely, all being quite fresh on our arrival. I asked one who was badly hacked, why she did it. *Kaoha nui te Nuta* was her reply—great love for her husband. In the absence of the flower of the army of Omoa, the Hanavavians wished to attack those who remained, but prudence being the essential part of valor with all these scamps, they merely prowl among the hills between the two bays, a few from each party endeavoring to show their neighbors that they are anxious for a fight. Not one of them could muster courage to fire a musket, probably, if there existed a possibility that another was aimed at himself ; they mean to be sure of the safety of their own precious person first. The women and children, we understand, take refuge among the hills at night, while the few remaining warriors keep guard between the bay. It is an understood condition, that the missionaries, and all their adherents, are not to be molested in their wars. Taking both mission families on board, we left for Puamao at midnight 19th, reaching that place Saturday morning, April 20th. Landed our passengers and goods ; found all the natives of the bay friendly and obliging, and seeming to be living peacefully with their neighbors ; but the natives of Heteani, the station of Pohaku, attacked a village of the Typees in September last, and killed six men, one of which they brought to their home, cooked and ate, under the eyes of the missionary. They also took captive a boy, whom they burned alive. Pohaku says they made a large fire, over which the boy was suspended and roasted, after being bound hand and foot. Captives are always sure of a terrible fate ; nothing short of extermination, root and branch, of their enemies, is thought of. At church on the Sabbath, at Puamao, about thirty attended, mostly females ; while many were hanging about the house and looking in at the door ; probably with a larger and more commodious house, many more would attend. The seats are composed of rough boards laid upon stones, which raise them a few inches only, and these are placed at the sides and one end of the house only. The floor is composed of smooth black stones, all lying loose, which is the only place for sitting after the boards are occupied. The females dress quite tastefully in their fine white tapa ; nearly all wear a head-dress of some sort ; one had her head ornament surmounted by a profusion of grey hair, six inches long. This article, we are told, is very much sought after; grey or white hair or beard, the latter the most valuable, is in their estimation, very beautiful. A few wore very tastefully arranged rolls, composed of porpoise teeth, using large numbers for ornament ; these are all aristocrats, ladies of rank and wealth, none other can afford them ; diamonds or pearls are not more valued, probably, in countries where they are used.

At the several stations were found about two hundred, who attended the schools, nearly all female We sailed from Puamao and cast anchor at Hanatitapa Bay on the 25th ; general meeting and exhibition of two of the schools were attended. At this bay, the entire ship's company attended the exhibitions, which were very creditable to both teachers and scholars. At the close of the exercises, all sat down to a picnic, provided for the occasion—baked pig, breadfruit, popoi, and bananas, were bountifully furnished to all, including the whole ship's company of the *Morning Star*.

The ship *Twilight* was completely broken up by a heavy gale from the north, early in February; a large amount of provisions, in a good state of preservation, were saved at the time by the natives and sold to the Missionaries. Previous to the breaking up of the ship, the French authorities at Tahiti dispatched the armed brigantine *Railleur* to assist Capt. Rousseau, the person who purchased the wreck, in saving the property, and succeeded in saving a large part of the oil, &c. Previous to her arrival the natives were troublesome, and took a new whale boat from Capt. R., as they claimed, for ground rent.

On the arrival of the man of-war, the boat was demanded ; they refused to give her up, and the vessel was getting a spring upon her cable preparatory to a cannonade of the place. Mr. Bicknell happening along about that time, went on shore and succeeded in having the boat restored to her owner without further trouble. The natives declared it to be their intention if they had powder, to fight the vessel. Mr. B. thinks a few hard knocks would have a good effect upon them, a very sensible idea to my own mind ; they might be cured of some of their incorrigible fighting propensities.

It is quite evident, however, that the Missionaries are making large inroads upon this as well as all other wretched customs of tabus, &c., which teach that if a female enters a canoe with a male, he will become instantly stone blind. Many other practices equally ridiculous, are very evidently giving away before the power of truth. No missionaries on earth, in my own opinion, are doing more real good, or deserve more credit [illegible] those of the Marquesas Mission.

This report would be rendered quite incomplete were I to omit to notice the great pleasure we derived from the companionship of Rev. Mr. Coan, which has made our cruise doubly pleasant and interesting.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN W. BROWN.

P. S.—We have ascertained the following, viz., that there is no *h* in Fatuiva, not Fatuhiva. Omoa is correct. Nuuhiva, not Nukuhiva. These are the correct spellings.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

April 28—Am wh bark Martha 1st, Cornell, of N. B., 19 months out, 50 sp, 200 wh, 1000 bone, last from Huahine via Lahaina.
29—Am wh ship Braganza, Turner, 6 months from N. B., clean ; sailed the 30th for the Ochotsk.
30—Am bark Rover, Draper, 16 days from San Francisco, en route for Japan—sailed same day.
May 1—Am wh ship Tameriane, Winslow, from New Zealand, 300 wh, 2500 bone ; sailed same day for Kodiack.
3—Am bark Yankee, Lovett, 13 days San Francisco, with passengers and freight to D. C. Waterman & Co.
5—Brit bk Isle of France, Ashmore, 65 days from Sydney with coals, en route for San Francisco.
11—Am wh ship Emily Morgan, Whiteside, 5½ months fm New Bedford, 40 brls wh oil. Sailed again on the 14th for the Ochotsk.
15—Am bark Comet, Smith, 13 days from San Francisco, with passengers and freight to Wilcox, Richards & Company.
19—Am missionary packet Morning Star, Brown, 15 days from Marquesas.
22—Haw wh bark Cynthia, Lowe, 41 days from Cape St. Lucas, 575 brls wh oil.
22—Am sch Far West, Porter, 14 days fm Jarvis Island, in ballast.

DEPARTURES.

April 26—Oldenburg wh bark German, Lubbers, for Ochotsk.
26—Haw wh brig Victoria, ———, for Arctic.
26—Haw wh brig Aloha, Stœver, for Arctic.
26—Haw sch Nettie Merrill, Borrer, for Hilo via Lahaina and Kohala.
27—Am wh ship Abram Barker, Slocum, for Kodiack and Arctic.
28—Haw wh brig Antilla, Fehlber, for the Ochotsk.
28—Haw sch Odd Fellow, Candage, for Hanalei, Kauai.
May 1—Am wh ship Ocean, Clark, for Kodiack.
1—Am bark Frances Palmer Paty, for San Francisco.
3—Haw brig Hero, Von Holdt, for Kamtschatka and Japan Seas.
7—Am wh bk Emerald, Pierce, for Kodiack and Arctic.
8—Am sh Charles Phelps, Brown, for M'Kean's Island.
8—Am bark D. Godfrey, Cook, for Hongkong.
9—Am bark Ionia, Stott, for San Francisco.
9—Am ship Charles Phelps, Brown, for M'Kean's Island.
14—Am wh ship Emily Morgan, Whiteside, for Ochotsk.
23—Haw brig Mary Ellen, Bennett, for Victoria, V. I., with cargo of produce.

MEMORANDA.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY PACKET MORNING STAR, CAPT. BROWN, REPORTS :—The *Morning Star* sailed from Honolulu, for the Marquesas via Hilo, Feb. 29 ; we had very rough and stormy weather until our departure from Hilo, which was not until the 17th March ; we encountered very stormy winds off Kohala and Kawaihae, which forced us into Kealakekua, where we remained 36 hours, and sailed for Hilo. From Hilo to the Line, we had fresh trades from N.E. and E.N.E. mostly, with squally weather, and after reaching lat. 8° 30 N., long. 6° 00 W., had thick, rainy weather until we were near the Line, which we crossed April 2d, in long. 143° 00 W. On the previous day, in lat. 2° 00 N., we were currented W.N.W. 50 miles—the westerly current was found in lat. 4° 00 N., but not so strong as near the Line. On the day we passed the Line, we were set *eastward* 15 miles, and this is the only easterly set we have fallen in with on our passage South of the equator, we had fine weather, the wind E. by N. to E. by S. until within a day's sail of the leeward portion of the Marquesas group, when the wind drew toward the south, and continued dead ahead until our arrival. We saw the two islands, Tahuata and Hivaoa, on the 10th, and came to anchor next day, (our twenty-fourth day out) at Resolution Bay. Last year our first anchorage was at Fatuiva, 25 days from Kealakekua. On leaving Resolution Bay, May 3, we passed in sight of Roberts' Island Saturday morning, May 5, which is the N.W. point of the group, stood to the north, with moderate trades from E.N.E. and E., crossed the Line on Tuesday, 8th, in long. 14° 42 W., the weather continuing fine until noon of the 10th, lat. 5° 50 N., long. 141° 30, where the weather became squally, with rain ; next day, took the N.E. trades strong in lat. 8° 20 N., which carried us in sight of Hawaii on the 16th, we arrived at Hilo the same evening, after a calm close in shore.

PASSENGERS.

For SAN FRANCISCO—per Frances Palmer, May 1—H C Graham, M Sylva, Chas Lake, W G Needham, N G Bean, Captain Bonney, Mrs E Ross, N W Tallant, W H Magee, C Johnson, wife and 4 children, Thos Sullings, Frank Sand, John Ritson, Mrs Paty, Messrs Brown, Miner, and Williams—total, 22.

From SAN [illegible] OF H. K. [illegible] Magee

From SA[illegible]—per Yankee, May 5—Mrs and Mrs Alexander and child, Mrs and Miss Chamberlain, Mrs A K Clark, Miss E Peck, Miss L Peck, Mr and Mrs Macaire and servant, V Bazin and lady. Jas Almon, Thos Lowe, Jas Birney, J T Donlen, Jos Post. Steerage—Mr Clemyst, Patrick Kelly, and 1 Chinaman.

For SAN FRANCISCO—per Ionia, May 9—Fred L Hanks, W Rosborough, Theo Lane, Thos Magee, Mr West.

From SAN FRANCISCO—per Comet, May 15—G W Brown, Geo Wood, Pa Yu, Ah Pun, J H Mitchell, Thos Hunter, T H Hunter, S P Chapman, Len Seaver, Mon Sevres, P Brussil.

For SAN FRANCISCO—per Yankee, May 23—Mrs John Ladd and son, Robert C Haskell, Capt J W Brown, Dr Drysdale, W Mann, Mrs. Thos Spencer, Jos Post, And Garrett, Mr. Lowe.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

April 17—Am wh bark General Pike, Fisher, of N. B., from 320 wh, 2000 bone, season ; 320 wh, 2000 bn, voyage ; 320 wh, 2000 bone.
20—Am wh bark Massasoit, Percival, of Mattapoisett, fm Margarita Bay. 500 wh, season ; 120 sp, 830 wh, 6000 bone, voyage ; 800 wh, on oard.
23—Am wh ship Spartan, Bunker, of Nantucket, from the Line, 35 sp, 20 wh, season ; 35 sp, 375 wh, 5400 bone, voyage ; 35 sp, 170 wh, on board.
26—Am wh bark Martha 1st, Cornell, of N. B., from Huahine, 50 sp, 200 wh, 1000 bn, voyage ; 50 sp, 200 wh, 1000 bone, on board.

DEPARTURES.

April 19—Ohio, Barret, for Ochotsk.
19—General Pike, Fisher, for Ochotsk.
23—Spartan, Bunker, to cruise South and Line.
25—Massasoit, Percival, for Kodiack.
27—Martha 1st, Cornell, for Ochotsk.

☞ We have had 28 ships in port this Spring Season—27 whalers and one merchant ship.

MARRIED.

DAYLEY—PATY—At Oakland, California, April 3, by the Rev. Mr. Ackerby, Capt. James Dayley, of San Francisco, to Mrs. M. A. Paty, of Honolulu.

DIED.

COQUI—At Waimea, Kauai, April 28, at the residence of Rev. G. B. Rowell, of consumption, Mr. E. Coqui, aged 23 years. Mr. C. was a German by birth, and lately in the employ of Messrs. Krull & Moll, as book-keeper.

ROGERS—In Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., on the 28th March, 1860, of inflammation of the brain, Charles J. Rogers, aged 5 years, son of James H. Rogers, of Honolulu.

Sandal wood, Law as to stations 1854.
Yung Wing. July, 1852

DATE DUE

GAYLORD			PRINTED IN U.S.A.

GTU Library
3 2400 00290 8352

v.2:5-9:3
1844-60
ac

Friend (Honolulu)

v.2.5-9:3
1844-60

1.49.67